

The Stockman-Journal

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NO. 35.

Southwest Must Grade Up Herds

Representative of Great Chicago Stock Yards Points Out Inevitable Future.

Las Vegas, N. M., Jan. 13.—Robert V. Carr, representing the Chicago Union Stock Yards of Chicago, is spending several days in Albuquerque, this territory. In the course of a trip through the Southwest in the interest of a movement looking to the breeding of higher grades of live stock in that section of the range country, Mr. Carr is engaged the year round in traveling through the stock growing sections of the West, interesting stockmen and encouraging grading up of live stock upon the broad and sound theory that any movement to advance the grade among the producers must be of inevitable benefit to the great industry which he represents. The rapid diminishing of the great Western range before the onward march of the homeseeker, Mr. Carr says, has already forced the stock growers of the Middle West and the Northwest to decrease the size of their herds and to improve the grade of stuff produced. This change, he predicts, is soon to become strikingly apparent in New Mexico and the great Western States. The conditions here, aside from differences in climate, are practically the same in the Dakotas, Montana and Wyoming. Vast areas of arid land are being opened up to settlement and cultivation through the help of the government's great irrigation projects. South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming have made wonderful strides. The sugar beet and alfalfa acreage has increased to a large extent, and it must be remembered that those States are limited in their agricultural products by virtue of short summers. In the great Western States there has been a marked increase in the number of blooded cattle and sheep. With the arrival of settlers in large numbers the cowmen and sheepmen found that they would have to cut down their herds and flocks. The range was constantly being cut down and they found that the only solution of the problem was to raise live stock of a better grade.

That the stockmen of the Western States have to a large extent solved the problem brought on by a diminishing range is evidenced by the fact that last year grass cattle out of Montana sold for \$6.50 per hundred weight and cattle from the same State fed on alfalfa meal and beet pulp sold for \$7.85. Both of these sales were made on the Chicago market, and the cattle were on the road for no less a number of hours than if they had been shipped out of eastern New Mexico. The fact is that what can be done in Montana and Wyoming can be done right here in this territory. New Mexico can raise alfalfa-fed cattle and sheep for the Chicago market. Although this territory has made a wonderful advance in all lines of industry, there is yet room for improvement in the live stock. Stock growers in this territory seem to think that the South-

(Continued on Last Page.)

WILD ANIMAL EXTERMINATION

Editor Stockman Journal.

As the convention of our Legislature is in progress, it is but natural that farmers and ranchmen living in the western two-thirds of the State are interested in the wild animal extermination question that is expected will be brought up for consideration. In order that the results desired from the enacting of the much-needed law intended to induce the extermination of wild animals that destroy live stock, including poultry, may be realized, it is necessary that much care be exercised in drafting the bill that should be enacted into law in order that the interests of the different portions of our State may receive equity. That the local option method of exterminating the wild animals by authorizing counties to pay a bounty for such purposes if they wish to accomplish good is well known, but that such a method is too slow of accomplishing the necessary condition is also well known. The migratory nature of the wolf renders it necessary that in order to accomplish the desired and necessary extermination the law must be made compulsory and Statewide in its application.

In drafting the bill the very great difference existing in the different portions of Texas concerning the numbers and species of wolves with which the different parts of the State is infested, the great difference in the time and effort required to accomplish the destruction of a wolf of one species as compared with that of another species, should determine the amount of compensation to be paid for the destruction of the different species of wolves, as also the other species of animals herein alluded to. The coyote wolf is so numerous, and so easily destroyed, in the southwestern portion that a small amount of compensation should be paid not more than \$1 to commence with, as compared with \$8 or \$10 that should be paid for the scalp of the wolf of the timber or lobo species. It will be urged by many that in Southwestern Texas the coyote wolf is so numerous that 50c or 75c would be sufficient to induce their extermination. There is no doubt that amount of compensation would induce the destruction of large numbers, but as the numbers become decreased the effort to destroy the remaining few would likewise decrease, and their extermination would be long delayed.

The large number of coyote wolves in Southwestern Texas and the very great desire of the people to put an end to the dread in which they live from fear of the hydrophobia coyote wolf, add to their desire to save their poultry and small species of live stock which they are so very destructive of, causes the people to greatly desire the enactment of a compulsory wild animal bounty law, which they believe will induce a concert of action on the part of the people that with a small amount of bounty paid will induce the people to cause the desired extermination in a surprisingly short time.

But while the payment of a small bounty, to commence with, will induce the destruction of large numbers of the coyote wolf in Southwest Texas it will not have that effect in the farming counties, where the people are so closely employed that a very slight inducement to them to induce their present effort to destroy the wolf. In order to meet this condition the law should be so drawn as to require the payment on and after May 1 of next year of double the amount of bounty paid for the scalp of the wolf prior to that time. The payment of the increased amount would not only induce the finishing of the work of extermination in Southwestern Texas, where they are now so very numerous, but would induce the people in the farming districts to trail the female wolves to their dens during the time of year when rearing their young, dig them out, destroy the young and in this way hasten their extermination.

The payment of double the amount of bounty should apply to all species of wolves on and after May 1, 1910. But in order to avoid diverting any portion of the labor of the State from its usual occupation, when it is most needed in such occupations, the law must not be allowed to become operative before November 1, or better, December 1, for if allowed to become operative in the spring, large numbers of people of the Rio Grande country that go annually to assist the farmers at chopping out and gathering the cotton crop, will make arrangements with ranchmen to kill the wolves in their pastures remaining there during the summer and autumn, thereby causing the farmers to lose the labor of large numbers of people when they most need it, and when if deprived of it will cause them to lose many thousands of bales of cotton. By delaying the time allowing the law to become effective until December 1, the crops will then have been gathered the people of the Rio Grande country will have returned home from the farming districts, and less employed than at any other time, the ranchmen have more leisure to engage in the work of destroying the wolves during the winter than at any other time of the year, and cold rains having set in the wolf becomes hungry, bold and by commencing the work then the extermination of the wolf will be accomplished in so short a space of time as to surprise the most sanguine.

B. L. CROUCH.

CATTLE PURCHASES AT LOMA VISTA.

Loma Vista, Texas, Jan. 13.—W. England and other Eastern States, are now operating in this territory and where sheepmen can more successfully operate in the market. San Angelo a permanent establishment in this territory will be established in the near future. The effect of the plan is to induce the people to buy and store wool and mohair. The commission in San Angelo. The commission will ship out a few carloads next week. This will virtually conclude the work for the season.

Famous Trotter 34 Years Old

Holder of the Columbian Pacing and Trotting Record Living Easy.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 13.—The report recently sent out that the famous old trotter and pacer, Jay-Eye-See, was still alive and enjoying a life of ease at the farm of his owner, J. I. Case, Jr., brings to the minds of old-time trotting horsemen here the early days of the famous horse. Jay-Eye-See was foaled at the farm of Col. Richard West, near this city, in 1875, and is therefore 34 years old instead of 31, as reported in the Eastern papers. He is by dictator out of Midnight, by pilot, Jr. The story of how the late Jerome I. Case came to buy him is interesting. Mr. Case came to Kentucky to buy a string of horses. He visited the farm of Col. West and admired the sleek-looking youngster roaming the broad bluegrass pastures of the famous farm, but was not satisfied with the price named, and to satisfy him Col. West brought out the gelding and said: "Here, Case, I will throw this one in with the lot." Mr. Case, with hardly a look at the horse, said: "All right." He returned home, and finally the string of Kentucky horses arrived at his stock farm.

When the string was tried out Jay-Eye-See, so named for the initials of his owner, was looked upon as a freak. He would rack, pace and trot indiscriminately, and no amount of scientific training could get him down to a respectable and steady gait. Whenever a party of visiting horsemen would come to the Case stable the trotting stock would be shown with great pride by the trainer, Ed Bither, who then had charge of the Case horses, but he always hitched up Jay-Eye-See last in order to amuse them. Just as soon as the gelding was on the track he would begin a fantastic combination of racking, pacing and trotting, and his habit of rambling from side to side of the course created much amusement. In fact, Jay-Eye-See was considered the "joke" of the Case string. One day the little gelding surprised his owner and trainer by starting off in a straight trot instead of his usual gaits when brought out to amuse spectators. After this Bither began to take more interest in the horse and later developed him into the wonder he was.

When 4 years old he made a record of 2:19; as a 5-year-old he took a record of 2:10 $\frac{1}{4}$, but it was as a 6-year-old that he electrified the trotting world by defeating the great St. Julian and lowering the world's record to 2:10. Soon after the tendons of one of his hind legs weakened and his gait was changed to a pace. He afterward paced a mile in 2:06 $\frac{1}{2}$, which, with trotting record of 2:10, made the fastest combination record the world has ever known. This famous horse was always of gentle disposition, and after his turf career was closed he became a great pet in the Case family and was often driven by Mr. Case's daughters. During the height of his sensational racing career his owner refused an offer of \$50,000, the highest price ever offered for a trotter or pacer.

GET RID OF THE "VARMINTS"

Now that the Texas Legislature is in session, it is a good time to revive the wolf bounty law and make a concerted effort to get some action on the part of the Texas lawmakers to wards helping the stockmen of the State against wolves and other pests. Oregon livestock raisers are already at work with their legislature seeking to have a uniform bounty of \$1.50 for every wolf scalp in every county of the State. Elsewhere in this issue is published a letter from Capt. B. L. Crouch of Corpus Christi, calling the attention to the importance of a bounty law. The Devil's River News in a recent issue said:

"Many of the ranchmen in the Sonora country are paying trappers \$3 for wolf scalps, and the county of Sutton is paying an additional \$2. Five dollars for a wolf scalp should clearly indicate to the people of the State at large that the wolf is retarding the development of West Texas and that keeping the wolf from the door is a heavy tax on the stock raiser. There is only one real solution to the wolf problem and that is for the State to make provisions for their extermination. Make it state wide and long. Let the State exterminate the wolf, the panther, the wild cat and the catamount, then the small ranchmen and farmers of the State may raise cattle, sheep, goats, etc., in small quantities, it is true, but think of the aggregate and the revenue it would in a few years bring to the State. The development and enhanced value of West Texas lands alone would reimburse the State at large in a few years. There are millions of acres of land in West Texas that it is almost impossible for a man with a family to make a decent living on unless he has from 1,500 to 5,000 acres, but with the extermination of the wild depredating animals the whole country would be made habitable for settlement in tracts from 100 up to 640 acres (in some sections maybe as many as 2,500 would be necessary).

"The News is not talking for the Sonora country in this particular, but for the State at large, for the Sonora country has taken care of itself for eighteen years and will continue to do so. And right here is where the proposition comes home to the State. We have done our best to pay out while some of our neighbors did not, and the wolf for a time made it convenient to be killed, here—that's what it looked like—but the wolf is running beyond all understanding, and is here today and away tomorrow.

A HAPPY HOME

Is one where health abounds. With impure blood there cannot be good health. With a disordered LIVER there cannot be good blood.

Tutt's Pills

revivify the torpid LIVER and restore its natural action.

A healthy LIVER means pure blood.

Pure blood means health. Health means happiness.

Take no Substitute. All Druggists.

Now, then, if the State would provide for a prize of \$2 or \$5 on every scalp of a wild cat or catamount, panther or wolf of any kind killed in Texas, with the provision that in the infested districts an additional bounty might be added or was made obligatory on the infested counties, don't you know that every man, woman and child would be out after them and the migration of the cat and wolf cease. It is without a doubt a State question, not only as to extermination, but to development and progress. Write every member of the Legislature your views on the question and urge him to pass a "States right bill." The extermination of depredating animals will do more to the development of Texas than almost any movement now on foot in the interest of the State."

INFORMATION ON QUARANTINE.

"Only those counties where the majority of the cattlemen are making systematic efforts to rid their pastures of ticks are included in the recent order of the commission which forces cattlemen in that territory to clean up their pastures or to keep all their cattle at home," said Dr. J. H. Wilson, chairman of the State livestock sanitary commission, who stopped in Fort Worth on his way from Quanah to points west on the Texas & Pacific.

"In most of Childress, Hardeman, Cottle, Foard, King, Knox, Kent, Borden, Stonewall, Scurry, Howard, Glasscock, Pecos, Ward and Terrell counties, probably 95 per cent of the cattlemen have made earnest efforts to clear their pastures and their cattle of ticks, and they have largely succeeded. But there are a few cattlemen in those counties who have refused to join in this movement and it is against these men that our order is directed.

"Of course, the man with ticky cattle runs no risk in sending his cattle wherever he pleases, but the men who have cleared their pastures and cattle of ticks are endangered whenever ticky cattle pass through the country. Fever, which such a ticky herd could spread, might cause heavy losses to the man who has been working to clear his pastures, and for that reason the commission and the bureau of animal industry intends to protect in every possible way, the cattlemen of any section who are getting their ranges free of ticks.

"In all the other counties of the provisional quarantine territory, which includes Sterling, Mitchell, Irion, Haskell, Jones, Fisher, Reagan, Upton, Baylor and Tom Green, our December order does not apply, and cattlemen may ship as they have heretofore. That is, cattle, horses, mules, jacks, or jennets which have been inspected by or dipped under the supervision of an inspector of the commission or of the United States bureau of animal industry, and are certified to be free from infection, may be shipped to points outside the quarantine territory and handled as are other cattle.

"But cattlemen in that territory cannot drive cattle which have not been dipped and pronounced to be free from ticks, across those counties which are trying to get rid of ticks. We are not making any exceptions to that rule."

In further explanation of the order adopted by the commission at its meeting here December 10, Dr. Wilson sent out the following instructions to all in-



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Dress making is worth while when you use Simpson-Eddystone calico prints. Their beautiful fast-color on fabrics of good old-fashioned quality doubly repay for the time and cost of making. Some designs in a new silk finish.

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spectors of the commission:

To Inspectors of the Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas:

Regarding the matter of inspecting cattle, you are instructed to give no permits for the movement of cattle except those located on ranches which you have every reason to believe are free from ticks. This belief must be well grounded. Owners of known infested ranches who have not consistently practiced for a sufficient period of time such methods of treatment as will give you every reason to believe have resulted in the complete eradication of the ticks, cannot claim any consideration. This applies to counties

Childress, Hardeman, Orient railroad; King and Knox west of the Orient railroad; Kent, Stonewall, Borden, Scurry, Howard, Glasscock, Pecos, Ward and Terrell counties.

This instruction to be in full force and effect on and after Feb. 1, 1909.

You will kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter, so that I may know you have received it. Yours very truly,

J. H. WILSON, Chairman.

RANCHMAN GETS APPOINTMENT.

Las Vegas, N. M., Jan. 18.—Harry Sims, a rancher of New Mexico, has been notified of his appointment as receiver of the United States land office at Las Cruces, N. M.

FREE SAMPLE OFFER 15 Days Only Beautiful Bright Sparkling Famous \$5 Barnatto Diamond Ring

(LADIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S)

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We want you to wear this beautiful Ring, this masterpiece of man's handicraft, this simulation that sparkles with all the beauty, and flashes with all the fire of

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We want you to show it to your friends and take orders for us, as it sells itself—sells at sight—and makes

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for you, absolutely without effort on your part.

We want good, honest representatives everywhere, in every locality, city or country, in fact, in every country throughout the world, both men and women, young or old, who will not sell or pawn the Barnatto Simulation Diamonds under the pretense that they are Genuine Gems, as such action with simulation diamonds sometimes leads to trouble or embarrassment, as shown by the following article from The Chicago Examiner, Nov. 15, 1908:

"THE KING OF DIAMONDS HAS LICENSE TAKEN AWAY. Alleged Bogus Gem Man Ralls at Newspapers.

BURLINGTON, IA., Nov. 14.—For some time past newspapers in Iowa cities have been reporting the operations of a man whom they called "The King of Diamonds." It appears that there was nothing criminal in his operations, which consisted in selling "phony" diamonds, but his methods of procedure were not exactly according to the rules. He usually drops into a jobbing house and tells of seeing such and such a representative of the house on the road and telling him a diamond, to be delivered at the store. He explains that the diamond is only an imitation, and offers to sell anybody else around the place the same thing. Thus he works up an interest and usually succeeds in selling some of his glassware. Mr. Jack of Diamonds dropped into City Auditor Norton's office one morning and secured a license to sell his wares. He had only been out a short time, however, until Chief of Police Hiltz learned of him. Calling in the peddler, he relieved him of his license and gave him back the money he had paid for it. As the man had committed no crime he was released. He was bitter against the newspapers for injuring his business.

If you want a simulation diamond—a substitute for the genuine—don't wait—ACT TO-DAY, as this advertisement may not appear again. Fill out the coupon below and send at once—first come, first served.

The Barnatto Diamond Co.,
 Girard Building, Chicago

Write here name of paper in which you saw this ad.

Send—Please send Free Sample Offer, Ring, Earrings, Stud or Scarf (Stick) Pin, catalogue.

Name..... R. F. D. No.....

Street, P. O. Box.....

Town or City..... State.....

Hogs

CHEAPEST FEED FOR HOGS.

Tankage of Meat Meal With Corn, Surpass all the Other Rations.

At a meeting of the Iowa Duroc-Jersey Swine Association, lately, Prof. W. J. Kennedy read a paper on "How to Carry Hogs Through the Coming Year the Best and Cheapest." He said the subject was a difficult one, because no one plan was best. No one method was applicable to every farm in Iowa. All are looking for economical ways of getting through, but not the least important economy is in the breeding of the hogs. The hog should be bred with the aim to cultivate bone and muscle rather than fat-producing qualities. The ration should be of lucing qualities. The ration should mostly be grown on the farm, as corn is the cheapest thing we now have in feeds. But corn is not a balanced ration and some other feed should be given which supplies the deficiency. He finds that nothing equals packing house products, whether it be sold as tankage or under some other name—they are the same—for making corn a complete winter ration. He said that while the methods of feeding had produced no difference in the size of litters, a well-balanced ration had resulted in stronger pigs that grew better the first few weeks. He fed tankage dry or in slop, but preferred it as slop. Alfalfa and molasses were as good as far as results are concerned, but less economical than tankage. He called attention to the value of clover pasture, saying that corn and good clover made a good balanced ration. He advised the growing of rape, clover and blue grass for hogs. The professor gave some details of tests made at the college with brood sows of different ages. The facts deduced are that mature sows produce more pigs, stronger ones, made quicker growth and attained greater weights than those from young sows. His figures went to show that 300 2-year-old sows would raise more pigs than 400 yearlings, and that the gain of the pigs would be 20 per cent greater until weaning time. From statistics that had been produced from the college, it was estimated that from one year's pig crop in Iowa 80 per cent are from boars under 1 year and, 76 per cent from sows under 1 year. He advised keeping a medium sized sow and the early maturing smooth sort.

Prof. Kennedy maintained that after a brood sow had proved her value as a breeder she should be kept busy. He advised two litters a year and believed that by proper methods of handling them fall pigs could be made profitable. Referring again to the young sow, he said that the drain of her own growth and of suckling a litter of pigs was more than nature could care for and do both well. His experiments had shown that the size of the litter had no reference to the daily gain.

PIGS TAKE LONG JOURNEY.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 18.—N. N. Carroll of Colfax, Wash., has shipped by express three thoroughbred registered Chester White hogs, two sows and one boar, on what is without doubt the longest journey ever attempted by Pa-lause pigs. They are consigned to Honolulu, H. I. The sows were bred by H. W. Foster, six miles east of Colfax, and the male is from the pens of J. P. Allen, near Moscow, Idaho. They

were ordered by a wealthy Hawaiian sugar planter, who is going to experiment on feedings hogs upon the refuse of sugar mills.

CARING FOR THE SOW.

The brood sow should be fed so as to not only maintain her flesh, but to keep her a little on the gain all the time. Also such foods as are most conducive to bone and muscle growth of the pig in utero. The sow's digestion should be kept up to the normal by compelling her to take exercise.

There is a great inclination upon the part of the mother pig to lie in her bed and pile on fat during the stage of gestation, but the breeder who is up-to-date in his ideas and methods will not allow this. If it is during winter gestation this very matter will require close attention. But if it is during the summer gestation there is not much in it, that is, the mother pig will take all the exercise she needs.

Corn is admittedly the best fat producer we have in the way of dry feeds; but it makes neither muscle nor bone; this is why it should be almost entirely eliminated from the food ration of the pregnant sow. The sow has but little use for pure fat during gestation. But as lactation is a great strain as well as drain upon the system, the sow needs to be prepared for it during the three months previous to its onset. Sows should be bred as early as possible. Spring farrowing and then feed especially well after she farrows so that her pigs will be able to care for themselves by the time they are eight weeks old. The sows will again be ready to breed between the 10th of May and 1st of June for her fall litter.

I always prefer for my sows to come in season while she is still suckling her pigs. She can then care for her pigs longer without losing any time. I often hear men object to raising blooded hogs because they say the sows won't have three litters of pigs per year. This, of course, only shows the breeder's ignorance. It also shows that he has paid no serious attention to his brood sows. Most any sow will farrow three times the first year, counting from the day she farrows first, but when it comes to three full periods of gestation in one year, it is entirely different. D. A. WALKER.

ASCERTAINING AGE OF HOGS.

It may be interesting to those who do not already know, to learn of some way to arrive at the age of pigs, so we give the following:

Pigs having their corner permanent incisors cut will be considered as exceeding six months. Pigs having their permanent tusks more than half up will be considered as exceeding nine months. Pigs having their central permanent incisors up and any of the three permanent molars cut will be considered as exceeding 12 months. Pigs having their lateral temporary incisors shed and the permanent appearing will be considered as exceeding 15 months. Pigs having their lateral permanent incisors fully up will be considered as exceeding 18 months.

CURING PORK AT HOME.

After the hog is killed and cut up in the desired place, spread out over night to cool. The temperature should not be higher than 30 degrees. The following morning the hams, shoulders and sides should be packed down in a barrel or box. Cover the bottom about an inch with salt. Pack down a layer of hams first, then shoulders,

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DEATH OF A TEXAS PIONEER

Fredericksburg, Tex., Jan. 18.—Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, nee Arhelger, who died here recently, was a young woman when she came to Fredericksburg with the first German settlers in 1846. She was born at Ritterhausen, Nassau, Germany, December 1, 1827, and emigrated to Texas in 1845. She made the trip in coming via Indianapolis and New Braunfels, and landed in Fredericksburg May 8, 1846, after a weary overland trip of sixteen days, coming from New Braunfels to Fredericksburg. She was married to Louis Martin in 1847, and their first child, Mrs. Julius Kordzik, was the first white child born in the town of Fredericksburg.

The little building in which she was born is still standing and there is associated about it many pleasant recollections.

Mrs. Kordzik is the mother of Mrs. Dr. Bartlett of San Antonio, and Mrs. Tillie Maier of Fredericksburg.

Mrs. Martin's father, Jacob Ahrelger, built the first house ever constructed in Fredericksburg. In those days the Lipan Indians lived in their camp at the Morris ranch and were for a long time friends with the settlers of Fredericksburg.

A short time after Mrs. Martin's marriage, Louis Martin moved his family to Mason county, this being in 1850, and founded the present settlement of Hedwig's Hill. At this place now reside many prominent Mason county families who went there in the early times and were associated with Louis Martin.

Mrs. Annie Martin and her sons, Max and Charlie, still reside in the same

neighborhood and have extensive ranch interests there. Louis Martin conducted and managed a freight train in the early days, going into Mexico for trading purposes. Those were the trains of early days and were drawn by mules and oxen. In 1864, while on one of these trips he and his nephew, Frantzen, were brutally murdered by a band of outlaws. The death of Louis Martin caused Mrs. Elizabeth Martin to sell her Mason county home after she had been robbed of all of her effects and two of her employes killed by the robbers, and in 1867 she returned with her children to Fredericksburg, where she lived until 1888, when she moved to Brenham but visited her three daughters every year up until the time of her death. Her last request was granted by her children to be buried by the side of her husband in the old cemetery here, and they all came to assist in performing the last sad rites in connection with the history of this good woman, one of the early pioneers of Fredericksburg. One of her sons came from Globe, Ariz., a distance of over 2,000 miles, and he had not seen any of the family for thirty-five years. Mrs. Martin is survived by the following relatives: Her son, Chas. Martin, Globe, Ariz.; her daughters, Mrs. Julius Kordzik, Fredericksburg; Miss Amaliha Martin and Mrs. Louisa Miles Brenham, Mrs. Adolph Jahn, Gonzales, and Mrs. Emily Alford, Waco. She has two brothers living, Daniel Arhelger, aged 88, and Wm. Arhelger, aged 71, both of whom reside in Fredericksburg. All of these relatives, Mrs. Ann Martin, and Max Martin, Hedwig's Hill, Oscar Jahn of Gonzales, and many others, attended the funeral. She leaves thirteen grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

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TO ESTABLISH STOCK FARM.

Property Near Stock Yards, North Fort Worth, Sold.

A deal has just been effected through the W. L. Fuller & Co. real estate firm by which 900 acres of land located north of the stock yards, is transferred to Hill county purchaser by J. I. Burgess, the consideration being \$40,000. The new owner will convert the property into a stock farm.

SHERMAN—Alonzo Anderson, 11 years old, was jailed yesterday afternoon charged with murder. Dec. 21 he shot Tillet Malone, aged 11 years, from the effect of which he died.

SEED CORN

Diamond Joe's Big White. Earliest Maturing Big Eared Corn in the world. Made 153 bushels per acre. It costs but 25 cents per acre for seed. Big illustrated catalog of seed corn and all kinds of Farm and Garden Seeds mailed FREE if you mention this paper. RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa. (LARGEST SEED CORN GROWERS IN THE WORLD.)

Sheep

In the days of the old water wheel, and when New England was really the active center of population, woolen mills were established along the old rocky streams and there the clothing of the country was chiefly manufactured. Logically, Boston became the center of the wool manufacturing industry and has held its prestige ever since. Gradually the growth of the sheep industry moved westward and Ohio for a long time enjoyed the distinction of being the largest sheep-growing State in the United States. In fact, it was only a few years ago that the Buckeye State had to surrender her supremacy to the newer States of the west, where it was possible to raise sheep in large flocks. Now, a very large percentage of the wool produced in this country comes from the region west of the Missouri.

Apropos of this subject the Breeder's Gazette says: "There exists in wool growing circles the pronounced opinion that the clip ought to pass from the producer to the middleman or the manufacturer at some point nearer the shearing ground than the long-established market center in Massachusetts. Obviously, as long as Boston dealers go to the grower and purchase the clip the prestige of the Eastern market will be maintained, but if the wool is to be consigned, as the bulk of it was this year, the selection of some point in the West for the changing hands process will be inevitable sooner or later. There exists in producing circles considerable difference of opinion as to the best point for the location of a new trading center. Some growers favor the local warehouse system and have already planned the construction of storage capacity at certain points in the range country. Omaha is anxious to develop a wool trade and is offering growers inducements in the shape of warehouse and banking facilities. A definite proposition has been made to the wool growers of Montana by Chicago capitalists, and will be considered at a meeting in Helena. That Boston will surrender its wool trade timely is improbable.

The principal objection of the West to that market is its remoteness from States where the bulk of the clip is produced. The agitation will doubtless result in benefit to the grower, no matter what the outcome may be.—Shepherd's Criterion.

NOTES ON BREEDING MERINO SHEEP.

In selecting the foundation of a flock be particular in selecting the ewes. Select only those of unquestionable purity of blood; those whose pedigrees trace through flocks of breeders whose integrity and honesty have never been questioned; those having noted sires and dams with all the characteristics of the breed, and who have proved to be producers and have transmitted all these good qualities to their offspring.

Be assured that the dam will transmit as much of her characteristics to her offspring as the sire if not more. These ewes should have all the desirable qualities of the type the breeder wishes to breed, according to the ideal that he has adopted, and right here let me say that a breeder without his ideal sheep in mind as a guide for him to breed up to is like a ship at sea without a rudder; he drifts before the wind of the storm rises and falls.

We now come to the selection of stock rams. It is very important as the wrong choice of a sire will as it has in the past cause serious injury to the flock, and it is my observation that the results brought about by this error are seldom if ever corrected. The only remedy I know of would be to sell all of his get to the butcher. The breeder might be able to dispose of them to other breeders for more than the butcher's price; but it would lower the reputation of his flock, and in the long run he would probably be the loser.

Here is where the trained eye of the breeder will be taxed to its utmost; and also the breeder's purse; but this should be of a secondary consideration. As a true sportsman never figures expenses in the enjoyment of his sport, so must more the breeder of a stud flock of American Merinos should not figure expenses in selecting a ram to head his flock.

A breeder's aim should be to breed the best sheep possible. The expense connected therewith and the profit to be derived from his efforts should be less important items. However, should his efforts to breed first-class sheep prove profitable, the result certainly would be more gratifying. I care not how good blood the breeder may have, or how well the sheep are bred, if it is not developed while growing it never will attain that high standard of excellence that the breeder should aim to produce. The ram should be masculine in his conformation; he should be more intense in type than the ewes. Don't use a rangy, leggy ram, for it is an indication of weakening constitution; nor use one with a round body, one that is lacking in depth of carcass or wanting in any conformation which is characteristic of the breed.

Never use a ram with a ewe's fleece; he should have a ram's fleece, with as much style, quality and character as the ewe; but not of a feminine nature. To use a ram with a ewe's fleece would weaken the offspring, and a few crosses would lower the type of the American Merino in the flock. If you do you may depend upon it, that the result will be, your flock will lose its character of type and as naturally as water runs down hill, your flock will reach a lower level. Now what is there for the breeder to do, in order to keep and maintain a correct record of his flock? I will tell you: It is to unite with some record association. It is necessary to maintain and preserve a record, not only for home use, but for that of the public as well. A record association is necessary in making transfers of sales, which all breeders require when purchasing.

DAVID K. BELL.

SHEEP MEN TO BUILD WAREHOUSE.

The sheep men of the country between San Angelo and Sanderson are organizing a company with a capital of \$100,000 to build a wool warehouse in San Angelo. The company proposes both to buy and store wool and mohair. The effect, if plans are carried out, will be to establish San Angelo as a permanent wool market, and where sheep men can more successfully co-operate in securing the true value of their wools. The company expects to secure the storage of 2,000,000 pounds of the spring clip.

MARSHALL.—While Carrie Field, a negro, was sitting near the fire the clothes of her 1-month-old baby caught fire and in her effort to extinguish the flames she was badly burned and it is thought inhaled the blaze, which caused her death last evening. The child is still alive.

Dairy

THE SHORTHORN AS A MILKER.

The milking qualities of Shorthorns can, no doubt, be improved, particularly in regard to certain families or strains. This is not an undertaking, however, that may be rushed into by everybody, or great injury will be done the breed as beef producers. A great many individuals give as much milk as can reasonably be looked for in animals that have good feeding form, or that excel in thickness of flesh. It would scarcely be possible, however, to attain the same degree of perfection in milk production that the breed has reached as beef producers. In other words, Shorthorns stand well at the top as beef producers; they could not be bred to stand at the top as milk producers without destroying their beefing qualities and milk producing powers as well. Their great excellence is in, and will continue to be, their power to produce a reasonable amount of milk, to cross on the native and get an animal that will have a reasonable amount of thickness of flesh and at the same time give good return at the pail if bred from a milking dam.

The milking Shorthorns of England are, in many cases, bred very much to what is considered the dairy type. They are not great milkers and beefers as well, but in some few cases both qualities might reasonably be claimed for them. Extreme milk production is not looked for in an English dairy herd, but rather a fair amount from each cow is required, together with a calf that will make a good bull to head such a herd or a first-class steer or a heifer to mature for renewing the herd.

Ninety per cent of the milk produced in the city of London is taken from Shorthorn cows. At the same time these cows have produced the feeders to furnish the greater portion of the home-bred and home-fed beef for the same market.

It is something the same there as here. When a man wants to buy a bull to place at the head of his dairy herd, be it Shorthorn or anything else, he limits himself to from \$60 to \$100, while those who are in need of bulls to head the herds kept for breeding beef animals, with no pretensions to extra dairy qualities, will pay anywhere from \$500 up. Here good bulls with milking ancestors can be sold with difficulty for from \$50 to \$100, while good bulls for the breeding of high-class feeding animals are being sold every day from \$300 up, and this is not a good year. There must be a reason for this; perhaps it is to be found in the statement of an officer of the Dairymen's Association "that the average dairy cow in Iowa does not pay." If the average cow does not pay, then the whole of them are kept at a loss, or they lose money as a whole.—Iowa State Register.

MAGNITUDE OF DAIRY INDUSTRY.

The clean milk problem is a vital one, affecting the production and consumption of over 9,000,000,000 gallons in the United States per year, being an annual supply of over one hundred gallons for every man, woman and child in the country. This amount affords 1.1 quarts a day for every individual, which includes the milk used in making butter and cheese. The actual amount of whole milk consumed each day averages about .65 of a pint for every individual. The value

Receipt That Cures Weak Men--Free

Send Name and Address Today
—You Can Have It Free and
Be Strong and Vigorous

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So, I have determined to send a copy of the prescription, free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope, to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men; and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor-failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow man to send them a copy in confidence, so that any man, anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what, I believe, is the quickest-acting, restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so, cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Mr. A. E. Robinson, 3818 Luck Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid receipt, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope, free of charge.

of this product for a year at retail is the startling sum of \$2,500,000,000. This is about one-fifth of the entire wealth of the nation, five times the wholesale value of last year's wheat crop, nearly twice the value of the corn crop, and over one-third of the entire value of farm products for 1907, which is estimated at \$7,400,000,000. The wholesale value of dairy products last year was estimated at \$800,000,000, which would allow a price of less than ten cents a gallon for milk at the dairy. An average retail price of 7 cents a quart was assumed, which is probably a little below the average price.—Storr's Experiment Station.

BULL PRICES GETTING HIGH.

The demand for bulls lately has been exceptionally strong, and prices have advanced gratifyingly to those who have bulls to market, says the Chicago Live Stock World. Bolognas that were selling a short time ago at \$3 and \$3.15 are now quoted at \$3.75 and better. The consumption of bologna material at this time of the year is heavy, for it is the season when the professional "tourist" seeks refuge in the booze dispensaries and cultivates an affectionate acquaintance with the free lunch counter. There are others besides the hobo class, however, who pay regular visits to this public "feed box," and so the demand for bologna material has become very strong. Another reason for the bulge in prices is the scarcity of cows and heifers and the high price at which they are selling. Bulls, until recently, have been selling relatively cheaper than cows, and so the demand has turned in that direction. Generally bulls sell highest in the spring, but they are meeting with an unusual demand now, and are far above the average for this time of the year.

HAMLIN.—The citizens of Hamlin have raised money by subscription for the purpose of buying uniforms for the city marshal and his assistants. Uniformed police will be somewhat of a novelty in Middle West Texas.

400 Cars of Cattle Sold

Denver live stock companies have turned loose \$400,000 in Texas within three weeks for young steers, according to reports to Fort Worth railroads. Much of this money has been spent among the ranchmen between Fort Worth and Texline and a good round sum of it down the Pecos Valley lines.

It is estimated by the railroads that 400 cars of cattle will be shipped out of the Panhandle this week to Denver and at that point distributed to various northwestern pens for fattening.

The buying this winter has been unprecedentedly heavy in West Texas, judging from demands for cattle cars. One Denver firm alone has purchased 20,000 2-year-old steers for the northwestern ranges and will start to shipping them immediately after Feb. 1.

The Denver companies have their agents in Texas every winter buying up good stuff, but the agents have been more numerous this year than ever before. The steers have been bringing a good price, too, averaging about \$20 per head. Quotations at \$38 a head are also given.

It is the policy of the outside companies to feed the steers in and around Denver until spring or fall, and then sell them at a fancy price.

Shipments are unusually early, the bulk of the movement generally taking place after the cattlemen's convention in March, when the northern buyers are here in force.

Two Catalogues For Big Show

Over 100 applications for information concerning the National Feeders and Breeders Show have been received by Secretary and Manager T. T. D. Andrews. These requests come from the best known stockmen of the country. For this reason, a special effort is being made to issue the preliminary catalogue early during the present week.

Copies of the catalogue will be mailed to each member of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association and to all local commission men, thus assuring the distribution of over 10,000 copies. The catalogue will give the dates of the show, the premiums, matters of general interest and all rules and regulations.

The main catalogue, which will also be widely distributed, will go to press by February 20. The show will last from 9 o'clock Saturday morning, March 13 until 12 o'clock Saturday night, March 20; horse show, from March 15 to 20 inclusive, nightly; Cattle Raisers' Association, morning sessions from March 16 throughout the entire week, adjourning each day in time to attend the Fat Stock Show. Work at the Coliseum is now pro-

OLD AT TWENTY

Return of Youth With Proper Food.

Many Persons who eat plenty never seem to be properly nourished.

That's because the food is not digested and absorbed. Much that is eaten is never taken up by the system as real food, and so the tissues simply starve and the individual may, as in a recent case, look and feel old in what should be the bloom of life, youth.

"At twenty I was prematurely old. All the health and vigor and brightness of youth had been, as it seemed, stolen from me. I went to work in the morning with slow steps and a dull head.

"My work through the day was unsatisfactory, for my breakfast lay in my stomach like a hard lump. I was peevish and the gas in my stomach was very annoying. After supper I usually went to bed to toss half the night from sheer nervousness.

"This was all from indigestion—wrong eating.

"Finally I tried Grape-Nuts and I cannot describe the full benefits received from the food. It gave me back my health. It has completely restored good digestion and relieved me of my ailments. I steadily improved and am now strong and in perfect health."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

gressing fast on the sheds for the cattle and horses and on the concrete walk, extending around the arena just in front of the seats.

Big Poultry Display.

M. M. Moffut, secretary of the poultry department, is also in receipt of numerous communications, evidencing a promise of a large increase over the entries and class of 1908. One of Saturday's visitors was I. S. Mahan, secretary of the Oklahoma City Fair Association, giving his assurances that that section of the new state was already interested in the big event and would be represented in large numbers.

J. L. Elbert, a prominent business man of Quanah, who was in the city Saturday, states that he is in receipt of a letter from Chief Quanah Parker, saying that he and Geronimo will surely be in Fort Worth for the Fat Stock show and Cattlemen's convention.

"Captain Burke Burnett has more influence with Parker than anyone else, and it was upon his invitation that Parker decided to come," said Mr. Elbert, Saturday.

Short-Fed Steers at the International.

Steers entered in this contest were not to have been fed more than four months, and the exhibitors had to file a statement as to cost of feeding, etc.

The major prize was won by a load of Shorthorns exhibited by J. W. Crabb of Delaven, Wis. When this load of cattle went into the feed lot Aug. 1 their weight was 16,934 pounds, and they came out weighing 21,080 pounds. The 4,146 pounds of gain cost \$754. The feed bill was as follows: 784 bushels of corn at 75 cents, \$588; 33 1-3 pounds of cotton seed meal per day during October and November, 28; 1,000 pounds of stock food, \$40; 4 tons of clover hay, \$32; pasture valued at \$6 per acre, \$68. This load of cattle sold at \$7.10 per cwt.

The load of Angus cattle exhibited by the Indiana Experiment station made a gain of 5,377 pounds while on feed, and the cost was but \$397.31. The food consumed and the cost was as follows: Corn, 15,964 pounds, at 60 cents, \$265.47; 6,000 pounds of cotton seed meal, \$84; 150 pounds of oats, \$2.18; 37,000 corn silage, \$46.25; 1,683 pounds of clover and timothy hay, \$8.41. The load sold at \$7.70 per cwt.

It is interesting to note the difference in the cost of gains made by the cattle of Mr. Crabb and the Indiana station. The 4,146 pounds of gain made by Mr. Crabb's load, cost at the rate of about \$18.18 per cwt., while the gains made by the Indiana station load cost only 7.39 per cwt. In the latter case if the cost and selling price of the cattle per pound had been the same, there would still have been a small profit (provided the selling price be \$7.10, what it actually was). But if the former load had cost \$7.10 per cwt., and sold at that price, there would have been a very great loss in feeding.

Cobless Corn on Illinois Farm.

And now it is the cobless corn. A year ago H. J. Sconce and Taylor Garlough of Vermilion county purchased a quantity of seed corn in Indiana. In the shipment was a freak ear, which, instead of the ordinary cob, had a core of husk, the grains being neatly wrapped on the soft foundation like peas in a pod. Mr. Sconce was impressed with the novelty of the find and decided to plant all the kernels found on the freak ear.

To his surprise the ears produced this fall were found to be the exact reproductions of the single ear. He decided to plant more of the corn next year and will endeavor to improve it. He believes there is more to it than freakishness.

The ears produced this year yielded as much corn as those provided with cobs, while the kernels were large and solid. The ears were well filled, kernels even growing among the silk. The freak ears were placed on exhibition at a country fair at Sidell and attracted much attention among the farmers, who are greatly interested in the experiment, thinking that as a result of this discovery the corncob may disappear.

Dat Coat Was Mine.

A thief stole a coat from a dummy in front of Cohen's store. Cohen saw him and ran out in front crying, "Police, police!" A policeman came up, and as the tramp did not stop at his command, he started to shoot him when Cohen yelled, "Shoot him in de pants, de coat was mine!"

Two cars of heavyweight hogs were sold Monday for H. O. Dutton, the well known swine shipper of Cordell, Okla., at \$5.95. The loads weighed 210 and 265 pounds, respectively.

Fort Worth Man a Deer Slayer

Two months in the open air, climbing up and down the steep canons and across the cap-rock ridges of Brewster county have added twelve pounds to the weight of L. D. Louthian of 2100 Heaton avenue, who has just returned from his vacation which was spent hunting deer.

In November Mr. Louthian and J. R. Gurley left Fort Worth in a spring wagon. They drove directly to Alpine, 300 miles southwest of Fort Worth, and from there pushed on to Brewster and Terrell counties, camping a part of the time on the lower Pecos.

"Deer and all kinds of game were plentiful," said Mr. Louthian Saturday. "I killed all the law would allow, one at a distance of 700 yards with my 30-30. We could have filled a box car with the quail, had we wanted to shoot that many. We got on the trail of bears and cougar, but failed to see any.

"In our party were seven men from San Angelo. One of them ventured into a cave one day and as he stepped inside a mountain lion jumped over his head, brushing off his hat with its claws. It leaped upwards and straight out, falling over a precipice fully 300 feet high.

"Mr. Gurley had a lively experience with javelinas or wild hogs. He ran into a pack while hunting alone and, knowing nothing of their habit of attacking a man when one of their number is wounded, he opened fire. The first javelina he hit was not killed and squealed loudly. Immediately about forty others charged Gurley and he had barely time to climb a cedar tree before they were at the roots of it. Luckily he had plenty of ammunition and he succeeded in killing eight. By that time the first one he had shot died, and there being no wounded left, the remaining javelinas ran away.

"The javelinas were as fat as penned hogs, weighing about 150 pounds each. We rendered some of the lard and brought it back with us.

"The country where we hunted is beautiful and picturesque. Few people in Texas appreciate the attractiveness of the Davis mountains. The grass there is already green; the canons are filled with tall cedars; the cliffs rise perpendicularly from 500 to 1,500 feet. The tops of the hills are covered with tall grasses, making an ideal place for deer to graze. The rocks seem to be limestone and the caves in the sides of the cliffs appear to have been made by water dripping through from above and slaking the natural lime, causing it to crumble away.

"We saw any number of cattle grazing, all fat and in fine condition. On the Big Canon ranch there are 12,000 head of cattle which look like

The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank

Fort Worth, Texas

CAPITAL \$300,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$250,000.00

THE BANK OF STEADY SERVICE

J. W. SPENCER, President.
J. T. PEMBERTON, Vice Pres.
H. W. WILLIAMS, Vice Pres.
GEO. E. COWDEN, Vice Pres.
BEN O. SMITH, Cashier.
E. H. MARTIN, Ass't. Cashier.

they had been on meal all winter. Joe Irwin of Alpine is another large feeder whose pastures we passed through. "The entire trip was spent without a mishap. Even our team did not wear out, though we expected it to. On the last day home we covered fifty-seven miles."

Taylor Cattle Notes.

TAYLOR, Texas, Jan. 18.—At the present time there are upward of 1,300 head of beef steers in pens here on feed from the products of the Taylor cotton seed oil mills, of which number King & Lucas have about 500 head, G. E. King 140 and J. B. Wills and Ed Ripley 700.

King & Lucas also have 450 head on grass and feed at Thrall, eight miles east of Taylor, and 500 head on feed at Cameron.

Mr. King is also interested in the feeding of 600 head of the Oppenheimer steers recently purchased by J. H. Gage of Hico, which are on feed at Hearne.

The mild winter has been extremely favorable to the cattle interests of this section, and all of these feeders are in fine condition and ready for market.

King, Lucas, Wills and Ripley shipped out a train load of these steers to the St. Louis market last week.

Wills & Ripley increased their pens here next week by the addition of 300 head of steers from Southwest Texas.

Better Not Get Dyspepsia

If you can help it. Kodol prevents Dyspepsia, by effectually helping Nature to Relieve Indigestion. But don't trifle with Indigestion.

A great many people who have trifled with indigestion, have been sorry for it—when nervous or chronic dyspepsia resulted, and they have not been able to cure it. Use Kodol and prevent having Dyspepsia.

Everyone is subject to indigestion. Stomach derangement follows stomach abuse, just as naturally and just as surely as a sound and healthy stomach results upon the taking of Kodol.

When you experience sourness of stomach, belching of gas and nauseating fluid, bloated sensation, gnawing pain in the pit of the stomach, heart burn (so-called), diarrhoea, headaches, dullness or chronic tired feeling—you need Kodol. And then the quicker you take Kodol—the better. Eat what you want, let Kodol digest it.

Ordinary pepsin "dyspepsia tablets," physics, etc., are not likely to be of much benefit to you, in digestive ailments. Pepsin is only

a partial digester—and physics are not digesters at all.

Kodol is a perfect digester. If you could see Kodol digesting every particle of food, of all kinds, in the glass test-tubes in our laboratories, you would know this just as well as we do.

Nature and Kodol will always cure a sick stomach—but in order to be cured, the stomach must rest. That is what Kodol does—rests the stomach, while the stomach gets well. Just as simple as A, B, C.

Our Guarantee

Go to your druggist today and get a dollar bottle. Then after you have used the entire contents of the bottle if you can honestly say, that it has not done you any good, return the bottle to the druggist and he will refund your money without question or delay. We will then pay the druggist for the bottle. Don't hesitate, all druggists know that our guarantee is good. This offer applies to the large bottle only and to but one in a family. The large bottle contains 1/4 times as much as the fifty cent bottle.

Kodol is prepared at the laboratories of E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Consolidation of the Texas Stock Journal with the West Texas Stockman.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

Fully appreciating the efforts put forth by The Stockman-Journal in furthering the interests of the cattle industry in general and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in particular, and believing that said Stockman-Journal is in all respects representative of the interests it champions, and reposing confidence in its management to in future wisely and discreetly champion the interests of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, do hereby, in executive meeting assembled, endorse the policies of said paper, adopt it as the official organ of this association, and commend it to the membership as such. Done by order of the executive committee, in the city of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

DISPLAY OF FEED STUFFS.

At the Denver live stock show, which opened this week there is a good deal of interest in the display of feed and forage crops which are shown in connection with the live stock.

This is a point which the management of the Fort Worth show might note with profit. Texas certainly produces better feed stuffs than Colorado, and also a much greater variety of them.

A display of maize, Kaffir corn, grasses, alfalfa and cotton seed products at the Fort Worth show would be a source of much interest to the live stock man who fattens his own stuff.

There is a lamentable failure in reporting the live stock sales of Fort Worth in respect to the kind of feed and the length of feeding various lots of cattle which bring top prices. Often this is impossible to get, but the loss of such information is none the less felt by any who have ever tried to get an intelligent understanding of what kinds of feed under certain conditions produced the best results.

In a recent issue of the Stockman-Journal was published an item from Randall county telling of the shipment of forage and alfalfa from there to R. E. Gatewood at Cleburne. It will be remembered that Mr. Gatewood took first prize at Fort Worth last year with a car load of fat steers. An exhibit of the kinds of food which produced these steers would have been extremely interesting to all stock raisers.

Possibly it is too late this year for the Fort Worth stock show management to arrange for a feed display, but steps should be taken to have such a department inaugurated next year. With its addition the National Feeders' and Breeders' show would be well nigh perfect.

JANUARY'S NORTHERS OVER.

The cold wave which was reported in last week's issue has passed, leaving cattle interests of the Southwest in first-class condition. What little snow and sleet fell did not remain on the ground long enough to injure stock on the range, while on the other hand it supplied needed moisture to many sections.

The range in general would be improved by rain, as there has not been

much moisture thus far this winter.

Cattle, however, are in good condition generally. The first grass steers from South Texas have been received at Fort Worth, and brought \$5, against \$4 for the first grassers a year ago. This year's first consignment came from Uvalde, averaged 1,363, and was in first-class condition.

Reports from Brewster county indicate that cattle there are in better condition than they have been for years. A recent visitor in that section reports grass green and flourishing.

The cold weather was felt most severely in the Panhandle and New Mexico, but so far no stock losses have been reported.

The indications now point to an early supply of grass stuff in first-class condition, and, judging from the markets at Fort Worth and other points, good prices.

THE STEER BEHIND THE HORNS.

Fifty years ago the horns on all kinds of cattle were considered as a matter of course, and none dared to be brave as to attempt an improvement on nature," says Iowa State Register. The horns were bred shorter, and in some instances were removed entirely by selection and breeding, and now we have several breeds of polled cattle where horns are conspicuous by their absence, and that, too, in some instances without loss to other characteristics. We have the polled breeds, Aberdeen Angus, Galloways, Red Polled, Polled Durham and Polled Herefords. Where no horns are desired these breeds are found to fill the bill very well.

An accident on the farm of the writer where a son was very seriously hooked by a cow something like twenty years ago led us to the use of vigorous means of getting rid of the horns. We were in no frame of mind to begin a series of breeding experiments, but with a saw and a determination to get rid of the horns, we went to work, and every horned animal on the place was dehorned. So wrought up were the neighbors in that vicinity that an attempt was made to get up a little indignation meeting, and we were very much censured for what was then thought to be an inhuman act. No evil effects coming from the dehorning process, although the work was very bunglingly done, others soon found it convenient to get along without horn on their cattle.

When it is fully determined to get rid of the horns there need not be much trouble to carry intentions into than one way of getting rid of them. The favorite method of dehorning cattle is to take them off by the aid of chemicals, which is no more or less than a wise use of caustic potash. This drug can only be successfully used at a time just before the horn appears on the calves.

When dehorning has not been done during calfhood the next best method we have found is to dehorn them by a dehorner, having made the animals fast in a chute made for that purpose. We have found October to be the most favorable time to perform this work. The weather is mild and the flies have sufficiently abandoned the field of action and calves do better when dehorned at that time than any other we have tried.

A veteran feeder friend of ours has tried all kinds of cattle in the feed lot, and he has dehorned cattle. His conclusions are that "dehorning a 4-year-old steer is a severe operation and causes great suffering and some loss. I favor the dehorning of steers, and will not attempt to feed any other

kind, but to take an aged steer, dehorn him and then feed him is not a good plan. I bought a lot of 4-year-olds, dehorned them, and they acted so poorly for a few weeks that they lost thirty-seven pounds each the first month. All cattle should be dehorned while calves, and not later than yearlings. They then grow up and cause less trouble, and they feed out well in small lots. Feeding horned feeders in small lots is not a paying business. I want dehorned feeders, but no more dehorning 4-year-old steers for me."

There are so many favorite breeds of polled cattle that where conditions are favorable this is probably one of the best ways of getting rid of the horns. Certainly no one will take a backward step, other things being equal, to place too much stress on the horns of a Jersey, since that breed has a polled family. Our observation is probably that of every other cattle man, in that those without horns are more peaceable, more can occupy a place at the feed bunk, and it requires less shelter room for them than those armed with horns and a knowledge how to use them. We are fast approaching a time when it is no longer necessary to have horns to ascertain the age of an animal, or that they be needed to protect themselves and their young against predatory animals. There will be a loss on the part of the breeder of fancy stock in that beautifully curved and polished horn of the pure breed, which has carried with it so many a useless characteristic of merit. The breeder will have to accustom himself to other objects of beauty.

RANCHING CHANGING TO DAIRIES.

For more than a year the Stockman-Journal has run a department devoted to dairying. The reason for such a department in a paper devoted to cattle interests may not have been apparent to all our readers, yet dairying is one of the most important branches of the live stock industry in the United States. The value of dairy products in America last year was not far from \$600,000,000, and it is constantly increasing.

The Stockman-Journal has never advised dairying on a wholesale scale, because such effort demands the attention of experienced men who have both training and capital. But the Stockman-Journal does recommend the increase of the number of dairy cattle in Texas as an adjunct to other kinds of live stock raising. Dairy cattle pay for themselves many times over. The fact that Dallas, Texas, alone eats every day more than \$200 worth of butter that is produced in Kansas and Missouri shows what Texas is losing by not producing its own dairy supplies. There is not a single large city in Texas where butter made in some other State is not regularly on sale. The money paid for this butter goes out of Texas when it ought to stay at home.

There is no State so well adapted to dairying as is Texas, and the day is coming when there will be left no land cheap enough for mere grazing by beef cattle. Texas will go on producing beef and more beef than it ever produced before, but it will be a different kind of beef.

It is interesting to note what is going on in the ranching districts of other States which have, as in Texas, been rapidly changing from grazing territories to a stock farming country. Around Fort Pierre, S. D., the men who used to raise only cattle on grass are now talking of starting an

evaporated milk factory.

Washington is already becoming famous as a dairying State, while in Oregon some of the ranchmen had switched abruptly from raising cattle for beef to straight dairying. Such changes are risky. The Stockman-Journal admires the success that has been made in the past by specialists in one kind of live stock or other, but it is not an advocate of specialties. Texas, it must be admitted, is no longer a cow State, but with its wonderful climate, grasses, forage crops and pure water, it ought to grow into the greatest stock farming State in the Union. Dairying is one of the most profitable side lines in stock farming, and the next few years will see more of it.

WESTERN SHIPPERS TO MEET.

Session Will Be Held in Chicago on January 28.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—When shippers from all parts of the West convene in this city on January 28 it is expected that many important topics will come up for their consideration.

The joint session will be held here with the traffic representatives of the transcontinental railroads to consider a revision of the freight rates recently established. The members of the Chicago Commercial Association and Illinois Manufacturers' Association, who have much to do with bringing the shippers and traffic managers into a joint conference, are hopeful that some definite understanding may be reached.

VAL VERDE RANCH SOLD.

J. B. Murrah of San Angelo has purchased the T. A. Wilson ranch in Val Verde county.

The deal includes all the stock, sheep, goats, horses and cattle.

This deal is one of the largest consummated in this part of the country, \$100,000 being involved. Thomas Realty Company of Del Rio were the agents that made this deal.

STOCKING THE CARTWRIGHT RANCH.

Alpine, Tex., Jan. 18.—The ranch of L. E. Cartwright, in Jeff Davis county, purchased by Jackson & Harmon of Alpine, contains twenty-two sections and embraces Livermore peak, the highest mountain in Texas. The purchasers are stocking the ranch.

SHIPMENTS FROM ALPINE NEAR END.

Alpine, Texas, Jan. 18.—The last of the Holland cattle, purchased of the Kokernotes, went out the Fort Worth Market last week. Jackson & Harmon will ship out a few car loads next week. This will virtually conclude the movement of cattle from this section for the season.

IDAHO SHIPMENTS.

Messrs. Bales & Jones of Stites, Idaho, shipped 5,800 cattle, 10,061 hogs and 2,000 sheep to Spokane and coast markets, besides 3,000 cattle to Anaconda, Mont., for winter range in 1908. They have also bought 2,000 head of cattle in Montana, which will be fattened on the range.

Assuming the Burden.

"Now, I don't want to talk insurance today," snapped the freight agent.

"I don't blame you a bit," said the insurance agent, suavely; "if you'll simply stop, look and listen, I'll do every bit of the talking."

Sheepmen Meet At Pocatello

One Thousand Delegates Attending Idaho Convention of National Association.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Jan. 15.—One thousand sheepmen attended the opening session of the National Wool Growers' convention here today and listened to a bitter arraignment of the federal forestry by President Fred W. Gooding of Shoshone.

He declared the government, in its administration of the national forests and reclamation service, has failed woefully.

President Gooding urged that congress be asked to name a committee of fifteen men to investigate and report needed changes in the rules governing these two bureaus.

Ereming, as it is at present from a period of tribulation, the sheep and wool trade horizon is brightening. The era of speculation left many loaded with high-priced stuff, but with few exceptions growers will be able to survive. Even with economy and making no allowance for loss by death and disease or depreciation in plant, the cost of running a band of sheep on the range is now \$2 per head annually, an increase of 50 per cent in ten years. Many who are not well fixed find the cost nearer \$2.50 per head. A flockmaster cannot figure on cost until he has been in the business a few years and cleans up. Then he discovers that ewes costing him \$5 per head will not realize more than \$2. We buy a 2-year-old ewe at \$4 and sell when 6 years old at \$1.75, as teeth soon grind out with the sandy grazing of the range. A 50 per cent depreciation in four years means that 12½ per cent must be charged off annually and as few do this, the cost of running is invariably put too low. The sheepman puts more money in circulation in proportion to the volume of business he does than any other producer in the country, and he sends it into many channels. In the range country he is a constant and voluminous distributor of wealth and his influence is felt in the far East, where he sends his stuff to be fattened. During the year just closed few made money. Some managed to land on the high spots in the wool market, but the lamb crop was 20 per cent short and the live mutton market badly demoralized all through the grass season. Owing to an increasing area under irrigation, which means more alfalfa and small grain, a process of trade evolution is easy to detect. Some flockmasters are experimenting as to the feasibility of holding back the thin end of our lamb crop, say 20 per cent of the whole, from thirty days to six weeks, feeding beet tops, alfalfa and grain stubble meanwhile. By this means growers expect to relieve eastern markets of the congestion usually existing during the latter part of the range shipping season and sending a larger proportion of fat lambs.

An Oklahoma Representative

Oklahoma was not backward in sending representatives to the meeting of the Swine Breeders' association which met in Sherman. There were besides several in the audience who had come from the first, the president of the Swine Breeders' association of Oklahoma, in the person of Mr. C. S. Williams, who resides at Tishomingo, that state. While Mr. Williams was enjoying the meeting as only a representative of breeders' association could, he was with the usual Oklahoma sangfroid, talking of his own association, and giving its good points for the benefit of the crowd. His efforts were taken in the friendly spirit in which they were uttered.

Mr. Williams said: "This is a great meeting and does one's heart good to see and meet the men who could produce it. I wish to ask you men, however, to remember that our Oklahoma association will open a fat stock and breeders' show at Tishomingo beginning on the 25th of March and lasting to the 2d of April. We give you all a hearty invitation to come up and take a look around and see some really good stock. Of course we will have fine hogs, but there will also be good horses, mules, cattle, sheep and last but not the least, some of the prettiest girls and babies that can be hustled out of any county. Don't get mad now if a man has not the right to brag on his own country girls and babies, what rights has he got left anyway?"

"I am a stockman and breeder of thoroughbred stock. I feed corn, al-

STOCK YARD NOTES

Thursday

C. B. Ceuble of McLennan county sold 4 steers at \$5, average weight 1077.

T. B. Saunders drove in a bunch of 520 wethers, that average 96 pounds and brought \$5.50.

A. J. Sewell of McLennan county sold 120 head of sheep, of 95 pounds average, at \$5.50.

W. T. Wilson, a hog shipper from Denton county, sold 105 head, average weight 165 pounds, at \$5.70.

Yesterday the Reynolds Cattle Co. of Eastland county, sold 4 steers of 1066 pounds at \$5.

John Liberman yesterday sold a load of steers from Lawton, Okla., averaging 1098 at \$5.35, and another of 1073 at \$4.60.

Matson & McDaniel had a load of cows on Wednesday's market from Navarro county, averaging 834, that brought \$3.50.

On Wednesday, Tom Sanders brought in from local feed lots 118 head of steers of 953 pounds average that sold at \$4.25.

Another bunch of the Thomas J. Saunders drive-in steers was on the market today, and 110 head of 944 pounds average sold at \$4.25, and 4 stags of 1062 at \$3.75.

A solitary calf stands at the apex of the market on all classes of the bovine kind sold on this market so far. It brought \$7.50 per cwt, and at the weight of 180 pounds the price was \$13.50. This calf was in a mixed load sent in by C. D. Shelton of Wilbarger county. It was bought by Harry Berliner, St. Louis calf buyer, who expects to serve the veal to his friends at a champagne supper.

Friday

Pattie & Martin of Grayson county sold 77 cows of 909 pounds at \$3.65.

W. C. Medford of Jones county sold 85 cows of 826 pounds at \$3.25 and 2 calves of 185 pounds at \$7.25.

T. J. Sanders had another bunch of drive-in steers on the market, and sold 110 of 951 pounds at \$4.25.

Honea & Pace, the Cleburne feeders, had a shipment of 79 steers on the market of 1091 pounds average, that brought \$4.90.

Todd & Brock, Milam county shippers, sold 25 steers of 1118 pounds at \$5, 12 of 821 at \$4, a stag of 1300 at \$3.75, and a bull of 1110 at \$3.25.

J. F. Ellis had a shipment of bulls on the market from Tom Green county. He sold 33 of 1333 pounds at \$3.40 and 4 stags of 1200 at \$3.75.

The Hamlin Cattle Co. made these sales today out of a shipment from Nolan county: 21 of 1191 at \$5.25, 34 of 934 at \$4.75, and 1 calf of 250 at \$6.

J. W. Robinson sold 20 steers of 1179 at \$5.10, 14 bulls of 1344 at \$3.50, 5 cows of 968 at 3.25, 1 of 1080 at \$4 and 1 of 1120 at \$3.75. They came from Nolan county.

K. G. Odom sent in 12 head of steers that topped the market today. They averaged 1325 and brought \$5.50. These were meal-fed steers, from Runnels county. Mr. Odom also sold 85 cows of 945 pounds at \$3.35.

Oklahoma hog shippers sold hogs on this market as follows: By C. Althoff, Marlow, 75 of 249 at \$6.07½; A. C. Robinson, Comanche, 103 of 184 at \$5.70; Lawton M. & E. Co., Gracemont, 82 of 209 at \$5.80; Pat Flynn, Granite, 76 of 211 at \$5.82½; Johnson & D., Mt. View, 94 of 195 at \$5.90; Brown Bros., Granite, 90 of 195 at \$5.87½; Rider & Boss, Caddo, 99 of 153 at \$5.40.

Saturday

S. B. Middlebrook of Hardeman county sold 20 steers of 1012 pounds at \$4.75.

J. C. Campbell sent in a shipment of bulls from Jefferson county and sold 46 head, of 991 pounds at \$2.65.

Wood & Williams, shipping from Brown county, sold 57 cows of 796 pounds at \$3, and 1 of 90 at \$2.

T. R. McLean sent in a load of East Texas hogs from Titus county that averaged 171 pounds and brought \$4.75.

Col. Marlon Sansom returned yesterday from his ranch in the San Angelo country. He reports the weather there about as it was here, and was bottled up ten days without a paper, but plenty of backbone and sausage.

Mr. Sansom received a cablegram yesterday from Capt. John Tod, an-

ouncing the death of Mrs. Tod at Bath, England, on the 14th. Cap. Tod is one of the best known cattlemen in Texas, having been manager of the famous Laureles ranch for twenty-five years, which he left about a year ago to travel with his wife, with the hope of regaining her health.

J. L. Allen of Ryan, Okla., had a car of medium weight well-finished hogs on the yards Monday that realized \$5.90 per hundred.

A load of 173-pound hogs was sold Monday for C. D. Evans of Rocky, Okla., at \$5.80 per hundred.

C. T. Word had a car of heavy, well-bred packing hogs on Monday's early morning market that commanded \$6.10. The load averaged 228 pounds.

J. S. Sichel, the well known hog shipper at McLoud, Okla., had a car of 182-pound hogs on the pens that brought \$5.90.

H. A. Meyers had two pens of hogs on the yards from Lookebo, Okla., that brought \$6.10 and \$5.85, respectively.

The Farmers' Union Grain Company of Hinton, Okla., sold a load of 210-pound hogs Monday at \$6.10 per hundred.

H. Baddy of Bowie, Texas, had two cars of well finished meal-fed steers on Monday's market that topped the day's trading by selling at \$5.65 and \$5.40, respectively.

Coleman & Young of Encinal, Texas, marketed a car of steers averaging 1,099 pounds that commanded \$4.50 per hundred.

J. W. Kathmann & Co. of San Antonio had a car of heavy, well finished calves on Monday's market that sold at \$4.60.

T. A. Coleman had a pen of steers on the yards from Webb, Texas, that sold at \$4.60, with one stag out at \$3.50. The load averaged 1,070 pounds.

Coleman, Rogers & Young of Dilley, Texas, sold seventy-two steers averaging 951 pounds Monday at \$4.25 per hundred.

Getting Ready for the National

The annual meeting of the National Feeders and Breeders' show that begins this year on the 13th of March and holds over to the 20th of the same month, bids fair to be the greatest that the association has ever held up to date. "You may say that every detail of the show is working out all right and without a hitch so far. Applications are coming in constantly for space," said Col. Thorpe Andrews, general manager of the show, "for cattle, horses and mules. The swine men will make their application later, as they will generally be made for carload lots. The applications come from all over our State, from Arkansas, which will send two large herds at least, and from Oklahoma. We have evidence of a large increase in breeding cattle over last year. There will also be large increases both in the number of single steers and carload lots. There is also quite an interest being manifested in the Indian parades that we intend to pull off, with forty Indians under the leadership of Quanah Parker. The famous old fighting chief Geronimo will be on hand with two of his granddaughters, or women kin of some kind. We are going to have a big show this year and the accommodations that have been added for the accommodation of the increased demand will add much to the comfort of the cattle on exhibition."

Breeds Jersey Reds

B. L. Sherly, who lives on R. F. D. No. 1 out of Anna, Texas, was an interested visitor at the meeting of the Swine Breeders' association held in Sherman Jan. 12-13. "I am a breeder of Jersey Red hogs," said Mr. Sherly, "and am pleased with my selection. I hardly think that the amount of snow that has fallen will be of any material benefit to the crops, for there is not enough of it, and I fear that the freeze has killed the volunteer oats. I believe that the weather affects both the Loll weevil and the boll worm and it has hardly been enough this time to affect them. However, it may give us some more before it quits, so we need not despair. This is a very good meeting indeed and will surely have a fine effect in teaching the farmers what is best for them in the way of providing for their own families and make the world's interests a secondary consideration."

WICHITA FALLS—While attempting to cut a live wire from a pole near the scene of a small fire, Hugh Blazengame, an employe of the electric light company, was instantly killed.

Texans Off for Los Angeles Meet

Texas' delegation to the American National Live Stock association convention will leave Fort Worth Friday, Jan. 23, for Los Angeles, taking a special car from this city.

It has not yet been announced whether President Pryor will come to Fort Worth or join the party later. Secretary H. E. Crowley of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas will be with the party, as will also be S. H. Cowan, attorney for the association, and a number of the executive committee. In addition to the Texas cowmen there will be a delegation from the Fort Worth Board of Trade which goes to Los Angeles for the purpose of landing the 1910 meeting of the American National for Fort Worth.

The convention will be held at the Belasco theater, 335 South Main street, Los Angeles, and the opening session will convene at 10 o'clock a. m. Jan. 26, and continue on Jan. 27 and 28. The program of the meeting has not yet been prepared, but so far as arranged the following are among the prominent persons who will address the convention: Hon. Clifford Pinchot, forester; Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry; and C. D. Marsh, all of the department of agriculture; ex-Senator Carey of Wyoming; Hon. John W. Springer of Colorado; ex-Governor Pardee of California; Senator Harris of Kansas; I. T. Pryor, president of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas; E. S. Gosney, president of the Arizona Wool Growers' association; Dwight B. Heard, president of the Arizona Cattle Growers' association; J. J. Underwood of Wyoming; H. A. Jastro, president, and S. H. Cowan, attorney of this association, and others. Governor Gillette, of California, and representatives of the city of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce will also be on the program.

WICHITA FALLS—The body of Joe Huffman, a section hand, aged 23 years, was found four miles south of the city. The right arm was severed at the shoulder and lay inside the railroad track while the body lay just outside of the rail.



2285

LADIES' TUCKED SHIRT-WAIST.

Paris Pattern No. 2285

ALL SEAMS ALLOWED.

Light gray silk has been used in the development of this stylish little shirt-waist. The fullness of the front and back is put into groups of narrow tucks, which are separated by insertions of narrow cream-colored flet lace, and the fastening is at the centre-back. The full seven-eighths-length sleeves are finished with tucked cuffs, trimmed with the insertion and finished with a narrow edging of the same lace; similar edging and insertion finishing the top of the collar. The pattern is in 6 sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the waist requires 4 yards of material 20 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 42 inches wide; 4½ yards of insertion and ¾ yard of edging to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

VALUE OF A THOROUGHBRED BULL

Many men who are breeding cattle to feed or for general purposes do not stop to think of the future, says H. Woods Robinson, of Clay Robinson & Co., live stock commission merchants. They use a cheap bull, often buying him at a public sale, to save trouble and a little expense, and after using one of this kind for a few years they find they are not making the money on their cattle they had figured on. Consequently they begin to look around to find a reason.

A neighbor, who has used a thoroughbred bull on his herd, has made a handsome profit, and the buyers are all after his calves and feeders. Why? Simply because they are of the growthy kind and have the quality to make the market-topping cattle when they are finished—something that cannot be done when you use an ordinary breed or scrub bull.

And it costs no more money and takes no more feed to raise and fatten to a finish the half breeds than it does your common scrubs. In this year of our Lord 1909 a good thoroughbred bull can be bought for about the same money as the common scalawag that you are ashamed to look at, or to show your neighbors.

I want to say right here, that years of experience in handling and selling cattle on the market has convinced me that the male is half the herd, when it comes to adding to your bank account.

You are not compelled to buy a show bull to accomplish this, but only a good thoroughbred of any of the good beef breeds, one that shows good individual quality. This bull, bred to any good cow, will prove all right. Why, even that celebrated cow with the crumpled horn will bring a good, saleable calf when bred to this kind of a bull, and, remember, it always pays to breed the best to do this. Use the thoroughbred bull, and get a good grade or thoroughbred cow as fast as you can, if you want to keep in the game.

RUSH TO SETTLE TEXAS LANDS.

Malakoff, Texas, Jan. 18.—During the last three or four years the steady drift of emigration from this section to the West and Northwest had so depleted our farming interests that during the last two years practically one-half of the farm land hereabouts was lying idle and untilled. But during the last two months the expected reaction has struck in full force. Numbers of new people from different sections are coming back and locating, and a great many are from the West to take up their abode in the old home, five families of the latter having arrived from Jones county this week. Every available acre of our fine abandoned farm lands will doubtless go back into cultivation this year, which is a matter of great encouragement to our entire citizenship, and especially so to social and business interests.


NEW MEXICO CATTLE CONDITIONS

Las Vegas, N. M., Jan. 18.—O. B. McKissick of Richardson, this territory, who operates an extensive cattle ranch up in the Capitan mountains, reports that so far as feed is concerned, cattle and sheep will go through the winter in fine shape. Fewer cattle than last year and more feed places us in fine shape. Up to date we have had no storms, and cattle have been doing well. The whole country is full of sheep and they

seem to be wintering well. Last season was a rather peculiar one in this territory. In spots the feed was cut short by drouth, while in other places there was an abundance of feed. We are short on cattle, which helps out, and then with all the range feed we need, we will go through in the very best of shape. Cattlemen generally are in fine spirits. We had a fairly successful year last season, and the new year seems to open up with a very bright promise. The whole range cattle district shows up more favorably than in former years, there being an improvement each year. Cattlemen are giving the business more attention than formerly, and the results are much more satisfactory.

CATTLE FROM MEXICO.

El Paso, Jan. 18.—Five hundred and eighty-seven head of cattle arrived from Mexico last week and passed through the local port. They were imported by L. E. Booker of this city. The greater number of them go to the Godair-Crowley Commission Company at Fort Worth, while a portion of the shipment goes to A. I. Boyd's pasture at Odessa. Five hundred head of bulls will also be imported from Mexico this morning by Booker & Cameron. Another big importation of cattle will cross at Bosquinetta today or tomorrow. Dr. Parker of the local animal



FAMOUS COLLINS' SADDLE
Known wherever Cowboys ride. Beware of Cheap Imitations. None Genuine Without the COLLINS' Stamp. These are the Best Saddles ever made, and are made by the same men who have been making them for more than a quarter of a century. The same old Saddle at the same old price. Only sold by the makers direct to the users. Send for finely illustrated catalog free: ALFRED CORNISH & CO. (Sue. to Collins & Morrison) 1212 Farnam St., Box E., Omaha, Neb.

industry bureau and Jay Reader of the government force left yesterday to inspect the importation. The cattle are to be imported by the T. O. ranch.

SEA DOG WAS SHOCKED.

"The late Rear Admiral Thomas," said a naval officer the other day, "would have had something to say about the sheath skirt, I warrant you. He was not a prude, but he had conservative ideas on women's dress.

"I remember a ball in Washington, where he and I supped together at one of the small tables. The wife of an Australian diplomat entered the supper room and seated herself near us. We both regarded her in astonishment. Austrian high life is very gay, you know; and as for this lady's gown—well, talk about décolleté—whew!

"Did you ever see anything like it?" I whispered to the admiral.

"Never," he answered, "since I was weaned—never."

WEBB COUNTY RANCE SOLD.

The Urbahn ranch property in Webb county, comprising 125,000 acres, was sold yesterday by Albert Urbahn to a syndicate composed of David P. Beals, George D. Ford, both of Kansas City, Mo., and T. A. Coleman of San Antonio. The purchase was effected without intermediaries and over \$500,000 was paid for the land, the greater part of which sum being cash consideration. The papers of the sale have already been drawn up.

The land lies in one body and will be improved with a view of colonizing it. The owners will organize the Callaghan Land and Pastoral Company with headquarters in San Antonio.

CATTLE PURCHASES AT LOMA VISTA.

Loma Vista, Texas, Jan. 28.—W. W. Keese and G. A. Arnim of Sabinal have bought 100 head of 4 and 5-year-old steers of C. G. Calicut, to be delivered at Dilley in about two weeks. Terms private.

One of the Important Duties of Physicians and the Well-Informed of the World

is to learn as to the relative standing and reliability of the leading manufacturers of medicinal agents, as the most eminent physicians are the most careful as to the uniform quality and perfect purity of remedies prescribed by them, and it is well known to physicians and the Well-Informed generally that the California Fig Syrup Co., by reason of its correct methods and perfect equipment and the ethical character of its product, has attained to the high standing in scientific and commercial circles which is accorded to successful and reliable houses only, and, therefore, that the name of the Company has become a guarantee of the excellence of its remedy.

TRUTH AND QUALITY

appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing, therefore we wish to call the attention of all who would enjoy good health, with its blessings, to the fact that it involves the question of right living with all the term implies. With proper knowledge of what is best each hour of recreation, of enjoyment, of contemplation and of effort may be made to contribute to that end and the use of medicines dispensed with generally to great advantage, but as in many instances a simple, wholesome remedy may be invaluable if taken at the proper time, the California Fig Syrup Co. feels that it is alike important to present truthfully the subject and to supply the one perfect laxative remedy which has won the approval of physicians and the world-wide acceptance of the Well-Informed, because of the excellence of the combination, known to all, and the original method of manufacture, which is known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of—Syrup of Figs—and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent of family laxatives, and as its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well-Informed of the world to be the best of natural laxatives, we have adopted the more elaborate name of—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtless it will always be called for by the shorter name of Syrup of Figs—and to get its beneficial effects always note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package, whether you simply call for—Syrup of Figs—or by the full name—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—is the one laxative remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. and the same heretofore known by the name—Syrup of Figs—which has given satisfaction to millions. The genuine is for sale by all leading druggists throughout the United States, in original packages of one size only, the regular price of which is fifty cents per bottle.

Every bottle is sold under the general guarantee of the Company, filed with the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., that the remedy is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

ADDRESSES

Louisville, Ky.

San Francisco, Cal.

U. S. A.

London, England.

INCORPORATED

New York, N. Y.

Horses

HORSE RECEIPTS FOR YEAR.

Decrease From 1907, But the Showing of St. Louis Is Better Than Many Other Markets.

East St. Louis, Jan. 18.—Horse and mule receipts for 1908 approximate 107,500 head. While this shows a slight falling off from 1907, when 117,000 got in, the record of the market is more satisfactory than a majority of the other big horse and mule markets of the country. Most other points have shown proportionately heavier losses than St. Louis.

Owing to the great business depression of the past twelve months it was inevitable that the demand for horses and mules should be curtailed, and the small loss in receipts at this point are thus a matter of wonder. During the past three months the horse business at St. Louis has picked up materially and receipts in that time compare most favorably with the corresponding period the preceding year. However, it was not possible to make up the deficit that was recorded in receipts during the first nine months of 1906.

St. Louis Horse and Mule Receipts.

1908.....107,500	1901.....109,295
1907.....117,379	1900.....128,880
1906.....166,393	1899.....144,921
1905.....178,257	1896.....119,485
1904.....181,341	1907.....110,275
1903.....128,615	1896.....86,735
1902.....109,295	1895.....93,033

ST. LOUIS HORSE MARKET.

East St. Louis, Jan. 18.—Last week was one of the biggest weeks of the season in the horse trade. Total offerings at the four days' auctions amounted to more than 1,300 head. Monday's sale, conducted by McFarlane Commission Company, disposed of 250 horses, the week opening in that event in most conspicuous manner. Tuesday's and Wednesday's sale, held by Campbell & Reid also saw heavy supplies, combined offerings for those days aggregating 500 head. On both

those days activity characterized the trade.

It was a week generally satisfactory to those shipping in horses for the reason that anything good enough to be classed sold readily, and when bought right in the country made shippers money. Likewise the week proved satisfactory to the buyers for the reason that offerings were sufficiently liberal to give them a wide assortment of horses, and none experienced any difficulty in getting enough horses to fill out shipments.

Desirable chunks and drafts were snapped up by Eastern buyers present, and the tasty kinds of light to medium weight stock, preferably mares suitable to the Southern trade, also did not lack for buyers. Plugs and very common horses did not seem to be wanted, and in the opinion of many animals of this type are not selling as well as they did a month or six weeks ago. The demand right now is running to the better grades, and shippers should fight shy of the inferior kinds. More Eastern buyers were here last week than for many months.

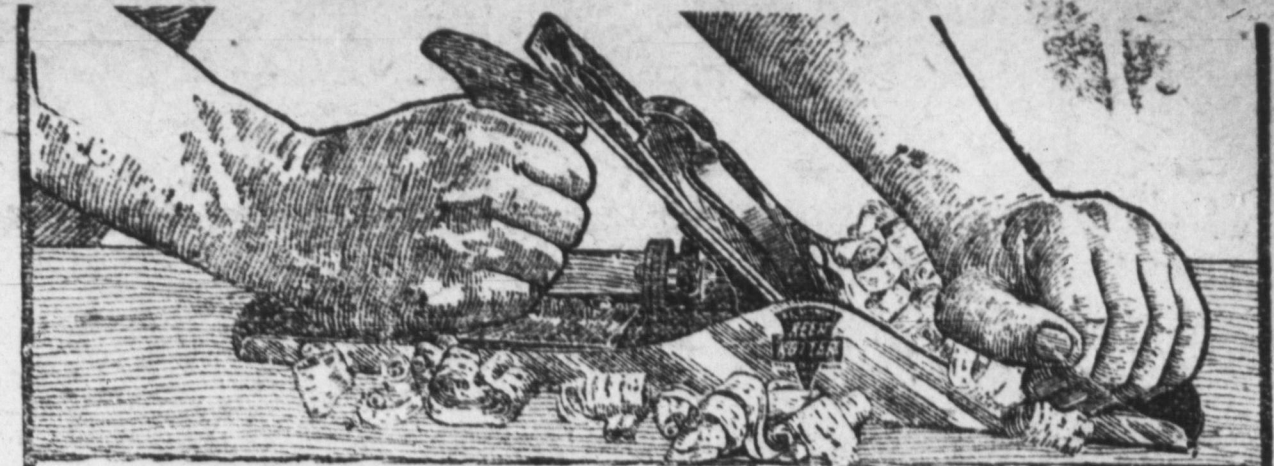
Horse Quotations.

Heavy drafters, common to good	\$140@200
Eastern chunks.....	100@150
Southern horses, good extra..	100@150
Southern horse, plain to fair..	40@ 65
Drivers, choice to extra.....	150@200
Plugs	20@ 25

The Mule Market.

The mule trade last week was featured by smaller receipts. Part of this falling off in supplies may be attributed to the fact that the weather handicapped shippers in getting mules to market. Another reason arose from the fact that some held back supplies, fearing to overload the market, in view of the heavy runs of the preceding week.

During the past few days prices have ruled steady to strong. The best demand has been for 15 and 16-hand mules in good hair and fat. Anything answering to this description did not fail to find buyers. Sugar mules have sold as well, perhaps, as at any time this season. Cotton mules are also being sought after, and the



KEEN KUTTER Quality



This means tools that are lasting, finely tempered, carefully adjusted, accurately balanced and ready for fine work or rough work.

The Keen Kutter trademark on any tool is a guarantee that it will be satisfactory or money refunded.

The name Keen Kutter covers a full line of Tools as well as Scissors, Shears, Pocket-knives, Razors and Table Cutlery. If not at your dealer's, write us.

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY (INC.), ST. LOUIS AND NEW YORK, U. S. A.

outlook for this kind of mules during the coming weeks is encouraging rather than otherwise. The inquiry for mine mules during the past few days has fallen off materially. While trade out of first hands has proved first-class, many dealers claim their trade has not been wholly satisfactory, but nevertheless they have stocked up liberally in anticipation of improvement.

SWIFT'S BUSINESS LESS.

Swift & Co.'s gross business for the fiscal year ending September 30 last was \$10,000,000 less than for the previous year, but the profit was in excess of 15 per cent on the capitalization of \$50,000,000, as compared with 12.60 per cent for the year ending September 30, 1907. At the annual meeting held in Chicago last week stockholders voted to increase the capital stock of the company to \$60,000,000, and holders of the present stock of record January 18 will have the right to subscribe at the rate of one share of new stock for each five shares of old stock, payments for the new shares to be made in full not later than February 6. The meeting was very fully attended by stockholders, many of whom were from New England and other Eastern States, where

the company is well represented. At a meeting of the directors, held after the stockholders' meeting, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, L. F. Swift; vice president, Edward F. Swift; treasurer, L. A. Carton; secretary, D. F. Hartwell; assistant secretary, C. A. Pencock.

MONTANA AFTER RUSTLERS.

Ranchers and stockmen in Montana who have suffered losses from the depredations of rustlers have started warfare against the undesirables. There has been an alarming increase in this class of crime in various parts of Northern Montana, owing to the difficulty of producing evidence against the offenders, and citizens whose property is exposed to this menace have decided that "the rustlers must go." It is proposed to organize a corps of private detectives, whose duty it will be to report to the authorities any instances of stock rustling, and to furnish information that will assist in the conviction of any person guilty of that class of crime. The sleuths will never appear in court, and their identity will never be known to any one except the stockmen who employ them, their sole function being to put the officers on the right trail.

People Will Talk You Know



And that's the reason why Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are advertised so little now-a-days. They have made hundreds of thousands of cures in the past 40 years, and some of the grateful people whom they have restored to health are to be found almost everywhere. There's scarcely a hamlet that don't contain some. Look them up. Interview them. They are living, walking, active advertisements

For Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines.

You can believe your neighbors. Therefore ask them. What cured them will very likely cure you, if similarly afflicted—only give them a good, fair trial.

It's a good, sound, common sense policy to use medicines only of KNOWN COMPOSITION, and which contain neither alcohol nor habit-forming drugs. The most intelligent people, and many of the most successful, conscientious physicians, follow this judicious course of action. The leading medical authorities, of all schools of medicine, endorse the ingredients composing Dr. Pierce's medicines. These are plainly printed on wrappers and attested under oath. There's no secrecy; an open publicity, square-deal policy is followed by the makers.

We have a profound desire to avoid all offense to the most delicate sensitiveness of modest women, for

whom we entertain the most sincere respect and admiration. We shall not, therefore, particularize here concerning the symptoms and peculiar ailments incident to the sex for which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has for more than 40 years proven such a boon. We cannot, however, do a better service to the afflicted of the gentler sex than to refer them to Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a great family doctor book of 1000 pages, bound in cloth and given away gratis, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps—to cover cost of mailing only, or 21 cents for paper covered book. All the delicate ailments and matters about which every woman, whether young or old, single or married, should know, but which their sense of delicacy makes them hesitate to ask even the family physician about, are made plain in this great book. Write for it. Address: WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Pres., 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



INVALIDS' HOTEL and SURGICAL INSTITUTE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

A model Sanitarium with every equipment and appliance and a complete Staff of experienced and skilled Specialists for the treatment of the most difficult cases of Chronic ailments whether requiring Medical or Surgical treatment for their cure. Send two stamps to above address for THE INVALIDS' GUIDE BOOK.

Week Market Review

Fort Worth receipts of live stock for last week, compared with preceding week and last year:

	H. & Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	M.
Last week.	17,675	2,425	20,875	1,845	543
Wk. before.	17,140	1,632	20,951	1,010	523
Year ago.	10,464	6,737	16,101	1,348	327

General.

Receipts of cattle here last week were much the same as the week before, but much larger than the same week a year ago. Hog receipts showed a slight increase and a gain of about 4,800 head over the corresponding period a year ago. Sheep receipts were nearly double the runs for the corresponding periods the week before and last year. The general tone of the cattle market has been active, with beef steers, bulls, calves and yearlings closing higher than a week ago, and good butcher cows having sold better since last Monday and previous to late Friday. Calves and yearlings are selling at the highest figures ever reached on this market.

Beef Steers.

Receipts of beef steers showed a fair increase and the trade was featured by an active demand, since Monday, for all decent killing grades, with prices at the close of the week generally showing a 15c to 20c advance over a week ago. The feature of the week's trade was the sale here on Wednesday of a nine-car string of south Texas grassers, the first big bunch of grassers of the season, at \$5. They were of good breeding quality, well conditioned, averaged 1,064 pounds, and came from Uvalde county. The first large shipment of southern grassers last year arrived on Jan. 20, and sold at \$4, averaging 1,111 pounds. The best thick-fat, corn-fed heaves received sold at \$6, while a pretty good class of 1,100-pound corn-fed steers sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50, and tidy well fattened meal-fed cattle of around 1,115 to 1,100 pounds average sold since Thursday at \$5 to \$5.10. The bulk of the fair to pretty good 900 to 1,050-pound meal-fed steers is now selling from \$4.25 to \$4.75, while a fat long leg and heavy but rough qualified class sell up to \$5.20 to \$5.25. The week's receipts included two long strings of imported Mexicans in canner flesh and averaging 750 to 775 pounds that sold at \$3 to \$3.20.

Stockers and Feeders.

Supplies of steers of a desirable feeder quality continued very light and packers are absorbing practically all the fleshier kinds, holding prices above the limit placed by prospective feeder buyers, though there is still a fair demand from the country and prices are holding strong. Stocker steers of around 600 pounds average and up are selling fully as high as a week ago, while everything in the yearling class is higher, due to the remarkable activity of killers for anything at all fleshy. During the last few days packers have bought ordinary quali-

HER MOTHER-IN-LAW

Proved a Wise, Good Friend.

A young woman out in Ia. found a wise, good friend in her mother-in-law, jokes notwithstanding. She writes: "It is two years since we began using Postum in our house. I was greatly troubled with my stomach, complexion was blotchy and yellow. After meals I often suffered sharp pains and would have to lie down. My mother often told me it was the coffee I drank at meals. But when I'd quit coffee I'd have a severe headache. "While visiting my mother-in-law I remarked that she always made such good coffee, and asked her to tell me how. She laughed and told me it was easy to make good 'coffee' when you use Postum. "I began to use Postum as soon as I got home, and now we have the same good 'coffee' (Postum) every day, and I have no more trouble. Indigestion is a thing of the past, and my complexion has cleared up beautifully. "My grandmother suffered a great deal with her stomach. Her doctor told her to leave off coffee. She then took tea, but that was just as bad. "She finally was induced to try Postum, which she has used for over a year. She traveled during the winter over the greater part of Iowa, visiting, something she had not been able to do for years. She says she owes her present good health to Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason." Every read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

tied, light fleshed, mixed heavy calves and yearlings that under ordinary market conditions sell around \$2.50 to \$3, as high as \$3.75 to \$4.

Butcher Stock.

The cow market opened last Monday with the good to best butcher and fat beefy cows selling 10c to 15c lower, or generally 25c to 35c lower than last Friday, the high day of the week before, a sharp downward break having been noted on Saturday. The strong demand, however, soon sent prices on the up grade again, and by the close Thursday the more desirable grades were selling practically as high as the best time the week before. Late Friday the demand became very feeble and sales on Saturday were made generally at a further decline that left prices on all but the best fat cows and fat heifer stuff a little lower than Saturday, the low day the week before. Heifer stuff sold exceptionally well, especially if in decent flesh, a medium fleshed class of gilt heifers selling at high time \$3.50 to \$3.75, and good to choice fat heifers being of active sale around \$4 to \$4.75. The week's top on heavy fed cows in straight car lots was \$4, but part loads sold up to \$4.25 to \$4.50, and very good fat grass cow from south Texas in car lots up to \$3.90 at the close Thursday. A medium to good class of 700 to 900-pound butcher cows sold from around \$2.75 to \$3.35, a decent to fair killing kind from \$2.50 to \$2.75, and canners largely from \$2.15 to \$2.40, though good strong canners are making around \$2.50 and old shells sell below \$2.

Bulls sold actively all week and on a gradually strengthening market. Fat heavy fed bulls of butcher and feeder grades are closing 10c to 15c higher for the week. Light stock bulls on the yearling order show more advance.

Calves.

The opinion was pretty general that values had reached the limit a week ago, and this belief was strengthened when a decline of 15c to 25c was enforced here last Monday on a rather light run. The market, however, had stunts to perform that were reckoned not of, and since Monday values advanced sharply if irregularly, to much the highest level ever recorded on this market. As compared with the preceding week veal calves are 25c to 50c higher, while the advance on all heavy calves and yearlings showing any kill ranges from 50c up. Topsy light veals sold at \$7 for the first time on Tuesday's late market, and the same calves or others as choice would now doubtless command \$7.25. Some good 230-pound calves sold Thursday at \$2, 272-pound heavies that could not be called good reached \$5.40, and very good 322-pound fed calves reached \$5.25. Packers bought just decent heavy mixed and yearlings at \$4 that would ordinarily have to sell below \$3 on this market, and at low periods would look well sold at \$2.25 to \$2.50. The bubble will break, soon, it is predicted.

Hogs.

A slump of from 10c to 20c on hog values on the opening market day of the past week, when receipts at all points were liberal, was followed by reduced marketings at all the leading packing centers, and on the two succeeding days the Monday decline was rather man than regained on desirable corn-fed hogs. Thursday's market ruled steady to weak as compared with Wednesday on the good hogs, but other kinds declined 5c to 10c. Friday's market held steady on good hogs and all kinds sold stronger Saturday, leaving the good medium to heavy packers fully 5c higher than Saturday of the week before. Medium mixed and light piggy stock sold on Saturday at \$6.10, with the bulk of the fair to good corn hogs from \$5.70 to \$6. Light mast hogs are selling around \$4.50 to \$4.65, with a fair weight kind around \$5.

Sheep.

Demand for good mutton sheep has been active and prices on a fully steady level. Most of the good fed wethers have sold at \$5.50, and a fair to pretty desirable class of mixed sheep from \$4.50 to \$5. The week's receipts include one string of 737 head of feeding sheep direct to a local packer from Colorado.

Prices for the Week.

	Steers—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$4.80@.....
Tuesday	5.25	\$4.25@4.55
Wednesday	6.00	4.25@5.00
Thursday	5.50	4.25@5.00
Friday	5.50	4.25@5.00
Saturday	4.75@.....
	Cows and Heifers—		
Monday	3.75	2.55@3.10
Wednesday	3.85	2.75@3.25
Thursday	4.00	2.75@3.65
Friday	4.15	2.65@3.65
Saturday	3.25	2.50@3.00
	Calves—		
Monday	6.50	4.00@6.35
Tuesday	7.00	4.00@6.50



MEN AND WOMEN WEAK, NERVOUS AND DISEASED

Don't Give Up Before Consulting Me

Remember, Consultation and Advice FREE and confidential, either in person or by letter. Call or write today. Do not delay. Investigation invited as to Dr. Brower's methods. I will accept your case on our unparalleled proposition of Not a Dollar Need Be Paid Until I Convince You My Treatment Cures.

Varicocele, which causes Nervous debility, weaknesses of the Nervous System; I treat this disease by improved and painless methods which in no wise interfere with your occupation and duties. The parts are restored to their natural condition and circulation re-established.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS OF MEN—The result of youthful indiscretion, causing nervousness, pimples and blotches on the face, forgetfulness and loss of vital forces. Young and middle-aged men, come to us now; we will restore the vigor and strength to you which should be yours. Our treatment is not a mere stimulant; it gives satisfactory and permanent results.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON—That terrible disease in all its forms and stages cured forever. Blood Poisoning, Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Swellings, Sores and all forms of private diseases cured to stay cured. We eradicate every vestige of disease from the system by the use of harmless remedies which leave no after effect upon the system.

STRICTURE cured without pain, no exposure; no caustics; no cutting or severe operative procedures.

Our treatment acts directly on the part affected, completely dislodging the stricture, and is painless and in no wise interferes with your business duties. **KIDNEY, BLADDER AND PROSTATIC DISEASES** successfully treated and permanently cured. **PILES** and **RUPTURE** cured by painless and bloodless methods.

CATARRAL CONDITIONS CURED—Catarrh of the Nose, Throat and Lungs successfully treated by our new inhalation method. It removes all irritation, pain in forehead, "drooping," hawking and spitting and prevent lung complications, chronic bronchial and pulmonary diseases.

CHRONIC DISORDERS OF WOMEN—I successfully treat all Nervous and Chronic Diseases of Women, such as Falling of the Womb, Displacement, Unnatural Discharges, Dizziness, Pain in the Back.

Office hours: **DR. A. A. BROWER** Opposite Delaware Hotel, Fourth and Main Streets. Take Elevator at Fourth Street Entrance
9-12-a. m. 2-5 p. m.

Wednesday	.....	7.00	4.00@5.75
Thursday	.....	7.00	4.00@6.00
Friday	.....	7.00	4.00@5.50
	Hogs—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	.....	\$5.90	\$5.60 @5.77½
Tuesday	.....	6.00	5.65 @5.82½
Wednesday	.....	6.10	5.70 @6.00
Thursday	.....	6.10	5.70 @6.00
Friday	.....	6.07½	5.52½ @5.95
Saturday	.....	6.10	5.70 @6.00

Receipts for the past week by days were as follows:

	H. & Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	M.	
Monday	3,558	881	6,715	125	160
Tuesday	3,193	695	1,427	131	108

Wednesday	2,959	421	2,628	737	16
Thursday	3,881	291	3,703	772	142
Friday	2,499	126	2,464	78	115
Saturday	575	10	3,950	.....	8

The Way He Put It.

A farmer came in the general store at Grand Prairie and called for a syrup pitcher. The clerk showed him the latest style. He was not satisfied and kept looking around. Not seeing what he wanted, he finally asked "Haven't you got any of those self-lickers?"

Blacklegoids
Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of **BLACKLEG IN CATTLE**
NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.
Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.
PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY
HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.
NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

The Farmers' Union Is Making History

The bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and the press acknowledge the influence the Farmers' organizations have exercised for the financial prosperity of the country. The only reason the farmers themselves do not fully realize the influence they have had and the power they might wield is because they have not read and kept posted.

The National Co-Operator and Farm Journal is the representative newspaper of the Farmers' Union, which is the most powerful farmers' organization in the country. No other Union paper reaches one-tenth as many readers and no other one represents the movement in all the states. No farmer who wants better prices for farm products and better conditions for himself and family can afford to be without it. Send \$1.00 today and get it every week until Jan. 1, 1910. Or send \$1.25 for the Co-Operator and Weekly Telegram of Stock and Farm Journal.

National Co-Operator and Farm Journal
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Monday Market Review

Liberal receipts opened the week's trading in all divisions of the Fort Worth market Monday. The early morning count showed 3,000 cattle, 900 calves, 5,800 hogs and 195 horses and mules, against 3,550 cattle, 880 calves, 6,710 hogs, 125 sheep and 160 head of horses and mules the corresponding day last week.

Steers.

One-third of the early run was composed of steers coming chiefly from southern points. Offerings were of fair light grassers to good qualified meal-fed steers, besides two pens of choice meal steers. Demand was urgent and pens were cleaned on the early rounds. The choice meal steers sold at \$5.65@5.40, the day's tops, while other meal steers sold at \$4.75. The majority of the grassers ranged from \$4 to \$4.50, while two loads of light thin Mexican steers sold at \$3.35 and \$3.30. General steer market was active and steady.

Cows and Heifers.

The market on this class of live stock was quoted uneven. The supply was of fair to medium kind on the bulk, with a few pens of good to choice qualified cows. Demand was fair from several pens and a few pens crossed the scales before the noon hour. One load of grassers sold at 4c, with other good cows from \$3 to \$3.50, with medium cows from \$2.50 to \$2.75 and canners from \$2.25 down.

Calves.

The supply of calves for the day were the largest here in several weeks. The run was of fair to medium kind with several pens of good heavy weight calves. Call was good and the supply sold on the early rounds. One load sold at \$6.25, the day's top, while the bulk of sales ranged from \$4 to \$6. Market was quoted 25c lower, with some spots lower.

Bulls.

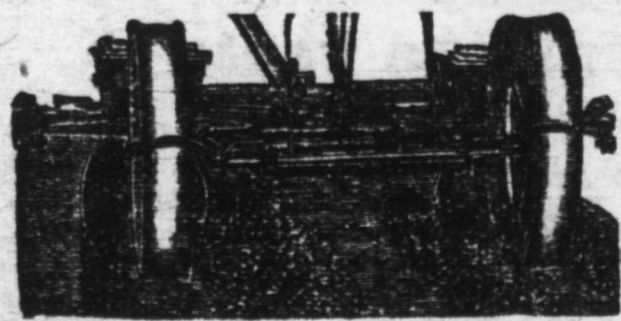
Several pens of bulls besides odd scattered head made up the day's supply. Offerings were of fair flesh and quality, but as the call was good receipts sold early and steady basis with last week. One load sold at \$2.60, with the bulk from \$2 to \$2.40.

Hogs.

Liberal receipts of hogs marketed for the opening market being for the greater part from Oklahoma, with the usual run from Texas points. Receipts were of fair light mixed swine to good heavy packing hogs, besides several choice, corn-fed loads. Demand was urgent and an early clearance was inaugurated on the opening rounds. Top sales ruled at \$6.12½, with the lot selling from \$5.85 to \$6.10. Pigs were scarce, being cut from mixed loads. All northern markets were quoted higher, while the trade here ruled strong to 5c higher.

MONDAY'S SALES.

Steers.			Cows.		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
20...	1,391	\$5.65	21...	1,295	\$5.40
21...	1,070	4.60	23...	1,099	4.50
72...	951	4.25	14...	802	3.35
24...	754	3.35	28...	691	3.35
47...	1,093	4.75	46...	1,080	4.75
74...	843	4.15			
Cows.			Cows.		
31...	876	4.00	6...	840	3.50
55...	860	3.50	48...	835	3.50
3...	903	3.50	7...	842	3.50
9...	1,027	3.40	35...	703	2.85



The Kemper Disc Furrow Opener WILL increase the yield of corn, cane or cotton 20 per cent. Guaranteed to pay for itself in one day. Works on any planter. Write for circular and prices. WALKER MFG. CO., Council Bluffs, Ia.

FOR SALE—Prairie farm of 182 acres, 12 miles from Hamilton, Texas, on rural route, near school. Will take cattle as first payment and give good terms on remainder. Four-room house in Hamilton, Texas, on same terms. Box 202, Midland, Texas.

SALESMEN WANTED to look after our interest in Mitchell and adjacent counties. Salary or commission. Address The Harvey Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

37...	501	2.85	48...	619	2.65
9...	865	2.50	10...	632	2.25
21...	684	2.25	61...	851	3.50
8...	845	3.50	25...	803	3.50
7...	700	3.35	10...	873	3.35
46...	845	3.35	12...	700	3.15
41...	792	3.10	18...	773	3.10
31...	771	3.00	23...	698	2.60

Bulls.

3...	870	2.65	3...	1,020	2.60
11...	1,130	2.60	23...	1,146	2.60
8...	1,004	2.40			

Calves.

50...	142	6.25	95...	169	6.25
23...	143	6.25	107...	215	6.25
96...	145	6.25	99...	166	6.00
77...	156	5.75	22...	114	5.75
50...	204	5.50	18...	111	5.00
12...	332	5.00	56...	227	5.00
65...	314	4.60	68...	313	4.60
17...	203	4.50	48...	278	4.50
63...	290	4.40	71...	222	4.25
10...	323	4.25	26...	253	4.25
39...	298	4.00	15...	300	4.00
5...	430	3.75	10...	282	3.50
24...	327	3.50	31...	314	3.00

Hogs.

77...	228	6.10	74...	239	6.10
64...	253	6.07½	64...	242	6.10
82...	213	6.05	64...	210	6.00
74...	249	6.00	93...	210	6.00
94...	200	6.00	94...	216	6.00
92...	185	5.95	90...	196	5.95
96...	173	5.95	89...	197	5.95
74...	233	5.92½	84...	210	5.95
95...	174	5.92½	84...	205	5.95
84...	202	5.90	94...	182	5.90
93...	193	5.90	77...	196	5.90
90...	194	5.85	120...	175	5.80
81...	10	5.77½	93...	194	5.85
56...	248	6.12½	7...	232	6.05
84...	220	6.00	86...	203	6.00
77...	190	5.95	96...	181	5.95
91...	176	5.90	95...	152	5.85
78...	154	5.80	104...	171	5.85
22...	126	5.50	106...	140	5.70
86...	185	5.77½			

Pigs.

12...	83	4.50			
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MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 38,000 head; market steady; steers, \$3@7.25; cows and heifers, \$1.75@5.55; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@5.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 48,000 head; market 5c to 10c higher; mixed and butchers, \$5.80@6.40; good heavy, \$5.85@6.40; rough heavy, \$5.85@6; light, \$5.55@6.20; bulk, \$6@6.30; pigs, \$4.40@5.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 22,000 head; market strong; sheep, \$3.25@5.60; lambs, \$5.25@8.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head, including 1,300 Texans; market steady to strong for natives and strong for Texans; native steers, \$3.75@7.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.65@5.20; cows and heifers, \$3.50@6.25; Texas steers, \$3@6.40; cows and heifers, \$1.75@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 16,000 head; market 5c higher; mixed and butchers, \$6@6.40; good heavy, \$6.20@6.40; rough heavy, \$5.90@6.10; light, \$5.90@6.10; bulk, \$5.90@6.25; pigs, \$4.50@5.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000 head; market strong; sheep, \$4.25@5.25; lambs, \$5@7.70.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,000 head; market steady; beefs, \$3@6.65; cows and heifers, \$2@5.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@5.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; market 5c to 10c higher; mixed and butchers, \$5.85@6.30; good heavy, \$6.05@6.30; rough heavy, \$4.45@6; light, \$5.55@6.07½; bulk, \$5.70@6.25; pigs, \$4.80@5.20.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,000 head; market steady; lambs, \$E@7.50; ewes, \$4.50@5.30; wethers, \$5@5.50.

National Live Stock Commission Co.'s Sales.

Pigs and Hogs.		Cows.			
No.	Price.	No.	Price.		
1...	290	4.00	104...	172	\$5.85
100...	121	4.75	77...	175	5.95
33...	122	4.75	93...	210	6.00
128...	123	4.75	94...	200	6.00
7...	248	6.05			

Calves.

2...	715	2.25	16...	650	2.50
2...	300	4.00	1...	230	4.50
2...	375	4.00			

Kansas City Options.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 18.—Options on the Kansas City Board of Trade closed today as follows:

	Wheat.	Corn.
May	96%	57%
July	90%	53
Sept.		57%

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

MR. CLASSIFIED ADVERTISER, many thousand Stockman-Journal readers want what you have, or have what you want. Make your wants known here, at the following rates, cash with the order—One cent a word for the first insertion; five cents a line (six words to the line) for each consecutive issue; no ad. accepted for less than 30c.

REAL ESTATE

75,000-ACRE ranch in Old Mexico, on railroad, all fenced, watered by streams, wells and tanks, 1,000 acres cultivated, much tillable land, large residence and other buildings and all needed improvements. Title perfect. Price about \$1 an acre. Also all cattle on this ranch at cash market value. Cattle are high-grade Herefords. S. M. Smith, Delaware Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

LIVE STOCK

STALLIONS and brood mares for sale; it will pay you to use stallions raised by me, as I keep them constantly before the world and make a market for their colts. Henry Exall, Dallas.

\$3,000 to \$5,000 made easy annually in veterinary practice. We teach by mail. Address Dallas Veterinary School, P. O. Box 733, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Five head of registered HEREFORD cows, from 3 to 9 years old, due to calve soon; have all won in show ring. Tom Hoben, Nocona, Texas.

PURE-BRED RAMBOUILLET rams. Graham & McCorquodale, Graham, Texas.

JEWELRY

J. E. MITCHELL CO.—Diamonds, watches, clocks, statuary—Jewelry of all kinds. Repair work. Mail orders promptly filled. Fort Worth, Texas.

INSTRUMENTS

UNEEDA Photograph in your home to entertain your family and friends. Write us for latest catalogue, etc. Cummings, Shepherd & Co., 700 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

AN EXPERIENCED Hereford breeder wants partner with money to put into the business; or trade good property for half interest in Hereford stock farm. Address Box 202, Midland, Tex. FOR SALE—Choice Jersey males of the best strains, registered in the A. J. C. C.; immune from fevers, and raised to make their living on the range. Animals and registration open to inspection. Ages—yearlings to four years old. Prices reasonable. First come, first choice. W. C. Powell, Baird, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS

CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES are paid well for easy work; examinations of all kinds soon; expert advice, sample questions and Booklet 394 describing positions and telling easiest and quickest way to secure them free. Write now. Washington Civil Service School, Washington, D. C.

BRAND new side line (a dandy) for traveling salesmen only. Write Oro Manufacturing Company, 79 South Jefferson street, Chicago.

AGENTS—\$75 monthly. Combination Rolling Pin. Nine articles combined. Lightning seller. Sample free. Forshoe Mfg. Co., Box 263, Dayton, O.

HOW TO GET RICH when your pockets are empty; ?? book for 25c. Catalogue free. Burke Supply Co., 2802 Lucas avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Cat, deer, wolf and fox hounds. Write Mountain Home Hound Kennels, Round Rock, Texas. Route No. 3. F. B. DeGress, Prop.

WANTED—I want 500 head of cattle to pasture this winter at 20c a head per month. J. H. Speights, Gail, Tex.

5,863 ACRES for sale, 40 acres in cultivation, 25 acres more can be put in irrigation from never-falling spring. One of the most desirable places in Western Texas, well improved. Parties wanting any more information about this place write to me at Junction, O. B. FLEMING.

VEHICLES

VEHICLES—Fife & Miller, sole agents for the old reliable, Columbus Buggy Co.'s line of vehicles. 312 and 314 Houston street.

GENUINE RANCH and other style BUGGIES and CARRIAGES. Send for catalogue and prices. HYNES BUGGY CO., QUINCY, ILL.

THE BIGGEST RANCH SNAP IN TEXAS.

20,000 acres, lying on line of new Orient railway, in southwest Texas. Townsite will be established in center. An abundance of water the year round. Will at least treble in value on completion of railway. You will be dealing with owners. A SNAP! Price \$2.50 per acre; very liberal terms.

F. A. HORNBECK
KANSAS CITY, MO.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

All breeders advertising in this directory are invited to send photograph of their herd leader, with a short, pointed description. A cut will be made from the photograph and run from one to three times a year, as seen from the picture below. No extra charge for it. Don't send cuts. Send photograph. The continuation of this feature depends upon your prompt action.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORD HOME HERD of Herefords. Established 1868. Channing, Hartley county, Texas. My herd consists of 500 head of the best strain, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. Bulls by carloads a specialty. William Powell, proprietor.

817, Beaumont, Texas. B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Texas.—Hereford Cattle. Nice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale.

DURHAM PARK SHORTHORNS, headed by Imp. Marquis 266464, whose calves won Junior Championship calf herd and four get of sire, San Antonio and Dallas Fairs, this year.

DAVID HARRELL, LIBERTY HILL, TEXAS.

"REGISTERED BERKSHIRE" pigs of the best breeding for sale. W. F. Hartzog, Sadler, Texas.

B. C. RHOME, JR.

Saginaw, Texas. Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Herd headed by the Beau Brummel bull, Beau Bonnie, Reg. No. 184688. Choice bulls for sale.

Buy the Hereford Stock

Write and ask me why they are better than others. Either sex for sale. Particulars with pleasure. FRANK GOOD, Sparenberg, Texas.

GERALD O. CRESSWELL, Oplin, Texas, Champion Herd of Aberdeen-Angus below quarantine line. Bulls for sale.

RED POLLED

RED POLLED CATTLE—Berkshire Hogs and Angora Goats. Breeder W. R. Clifton, Waco, Texas.

"SHOE MEN WANT FREE HIDES."

Judge Cowan Charges That Manufacturers Would Pocket Profit Resulting From Tariff Removal.

Washington Jan. 18.—Before leaving for Texas last week Judge Cowan filed a brief with the ways and means committee in rebuttal of some arguments which had been made by shoe manufacturers in favor of free hides. There are seven points in his brief. He asserts that the difference in the cost of shoes and leather here and abroad is so small that a mere reduction of duty on leather and shoes will not reduce prices to the consumer.

What benefit, he asks, would accrue to shoe dealers from free hides if leather is protected? Answering his own question, he asserts that the leather and shoe men have combined to get free hides and keep the tariff on their own products.

The third point is that net profit of the retailers is from 25 to 75 per cent above the factory cost, but that "they clamor for free hides, which would affect the cost not over 1 or 2 cents per pair on shoes."

His fourth declaration is that the "removal of the duty on hides and not on leather and shoes will not cheapen leather and shoes. It would simply legislate the hide tariff, as an item in the price, into the pockets of the leather and shoe men," he said. "Don't the manufacturers and retailers agree on retail prices? Don't they thus destroy competition and violate the law? Shall these men dictate the tariff?"

He demands that if the duty on hides be removed that it be removed on leather and shoes also. He asserts that the cost of producing hides is 15 per cent greater here than in South America or Mexico.

DEALS AT OZONA.

Hugh Richardson of Schleicher county was in Sonora Tuesday. He sold a jack to R. F. Halbert.

Joe Blackeney of Sonora bought from Bob Cauthon 1,500 stock sheep at p. t.

R. F. Halbert and Will Sultemeyer of Sonora bought from Bob Cauthon 1,450 head of stock sheep at p. t.

R. T. Baker of Sonora sold to G. B. Hendricks of San Angelo 800 head of coming 3 and 4-year-old steers, April delivery, at \$25.

Wiley Holland and Ben Stites bought from W. A. Holland 1,300 mutton sheep at \$2.50. The boys will do the proper thing and herd and rustle by turns.

J. A. Cope Commission Company of Sonora sold for Iry Ellis of Menard county his entire stock of stock cattle, about 1,800 head, to T. J. Stuart & Son of Sonora at \$16 per head. This is one of the best herds or high-grade Hereford cattle in West Texas, and the News is pleased to know they will be bought to Sutton county.

J. W. Reed sold this week to J. D.

Collier his interest in the McCallum-Reed Company. Mr. Reed sold his interest for the reason that he wants to rest from business a while, and may later on remove from Robert Lee. His many friends would hate to lose him and his estimable wife—Ozona Kicker.

THE YOUNGEST SHIPPER.

Writing to the National Live Stock Reporter, James Harmon of Vinita, Okla., says: "Dear Sir: In looking over my Reporter I see where old shippers have been shipping live stock to the National Stock Yards for forty years. 'I'll tell you of the youngest shipper in the State of Oklahoma. He bought and shipped his first load of mixed stuff last June to the National Stock Yards and made a profit of \$69.75. He was 7 years old when he shipped his first load of cattle to the National Stock Yards. He is 8 years old now, and has on hand 150 coming 2-year-old steers. And he said when school was out in the spring he would try the market again. The boy has been riding after cattle since he was 2 years old, and I will say that he is a judge of cattle and all kinds of live stock. And when he buys he always buys them worth the money, and I will say he can ride any steer or pony that walks on four legs. He is not bad with a rope. He owns a little ranch of 100 acres, and he says if he lives until next month he will feed his steers."

STERLING AND THE QUARANTINE.

The recent live stock quarantine regulations are working a great hardship on some of our people. In some cases no cattle can be moved from one pasture to another, and no chance is given to get them to market. If these regulations are enforced to the letter the very industry for which they were made to protect must perish by the operation. Unless some measure of relief is inaugurated very soon by the live stock commission many cattlemen will be forced out of the business as a fearful loss.—Sterling City News-Record.

FINDS MONEY IN JERSEYS.

S. M. Elliott, who owns a nice farm just beyond Sulphur creek, on the Burnett road, and knows how to make it produce the best results, makes a report of the Jersey butter sold by his wife for the year 1908, says the Lampasas Leader. The lady had regular customers and received 25 cents per pound for all she sold the year round, and when the figures were footed it showed a total sold of \$199.75, lacking only one pound at the price of being \$200, or an average of about \$4 per week. Mr. Elliott is properly proud of his wife's success with the Jersey cows.

CATTLE SALES.

W. T. O. Holman of Sonora sold his entire herd of stock cattle, about 525 head, to Dudley Yaws of Cutton county at \$13 per head. J. A. Cope Commission Company made the trade.

Martia & Ward of Sonora sold to Baker and Sandherr of Kimble county 400 head of stock cattle for W. C. Strackbein of Sutton county at \$13.25 per head.

J. A. Cope Commission Company sold for J. J. Ford his residence on Crockett avenue to Mrs. S. C. Potter for \$1,400. They also sold for G. E. Wilcox the Swearingen building on Main street to A. C. Fambrough for \$2,000.—Devil's River News.

With the Breeders

BY A STOCKMAN-JOURNAL MAN.

The following interviews were obtained at the meeting of the Texas Swine Breeders' association held at Sherman last week. The meeting was largely attended and was very enthusiastic.

He Raises Berkshires

J. N. Lainhart is the secretary of the Swine Breeders' association and a good one at that. He handles his end of the business with care and at the same time with dispatch to the satisfaction of every one. He is good to the newspaper men who come within the periphery of his notice and willingly renders them any attention that is possible.

"My home is near Bonham, Fannin county," said Mr. Lainhart, "and I give great attention to the breeding and disposing of good Berkshire swine. While other strains of hogs are no doubt good and serve the purposes of their respective owners, the Berkshire fills my ideal of an all-round hog for all purposes. It is not necessary to enter into details as to my reasons for so believing, but when a man can sell all the three months' pigs that he can raise at \$15 per head without solicitation it should convince any man that others besides myself have confidence in the breed. What do I feed on? Well, several kinds of stuff. Shorts, corn, Bermuda grass and fruits when in season. I buy some of my feed when it is getting short, but it pays even then to raise hogs, if you can sell them as I do to my neighbors and others who want good breeding stuff. Yes, I think that this has been one of the most successful meetings that our association has ever held, not alone in point of attendance, but also from the general interest that has been displayed by those in attendance.

"When the weather changed to sleet and snow no one of the officials expected to have much of an attendance, for when such weather hits the farmer unless he has plenty of good help he cannot endanger his chances of protecting his stock by leaving home for a day. That is the reason that several of our enthusiastic members have not come to this meeting, but there are a good many new ones from several parts of the state who have never been to a meeting before this, and this shows that the business of hog raising is growing.

"The subjects that have been handled by the various members have been most interesting and have evidenced a knowledge of the subjects that indicates thorough study and familiarity bred by experience and constant contact with swine breeding. The question of the outbreak of cholera at the last Dallas fair has been considered with fairness and the discussions here that have sprung from that unfortunate affair have all been taken in a friendly spirit and no harm done. Besides this, much has been learned that may prove of service in the future in cases of this sort and preparations made that will prevent such troubles at fairs in the future. The resolution passed asking Dallas to clean up and give better barns is just and right and will no doubt receive from the fair officials prompt and cheerful compliance. Altogether I think that much good has been accomplished, as is always the case when any trouble has been thoroughly thrashed out and a cleaner atmosphere produced."

At Fort Worth last week twelve head of steers averaging 1,325 pounds brought \$5.50. They were meal fed and were shipped by G. G. Odom of Ruessels county.

SOUTHWEST MUST GRADE UP**HERDS**

(Continued from page 1.)

west is largely a breeding country and that the Northern buyers will always come down here and buy the yearlings and 2-year-olds.

Fatten Their Own Stuff.

The Northern stock grower is in a fair way to raising, fattening and marketing his own stuff. What will be the result when the Northern buyer confines his operations to home products? The Southwest, with its enormous advantages for raising cattle and sheep, is in a position to raise stock that will go direct to the great Chicago market. There is not the slightest doubt but the Southwest can and will raise good stuff. With the grading up of the herds and flocks comes a new era for any country. Texas used to be overrun with Longhorns. At the last international live stock exhibition at Chicago Texas had on exhibition some of the finest cattle brought into the yards. There is no doubt but what alfalfa and sugar beets will revolutionize the live stock industry of the Southwest. One class of sheep means one class of buyers. One class of cattle means one class of buyers. New Mexico is beginning to realize that to merely raise is not going to bring the owner full value for time and money expended. In the old days of cheap range and little expense the scrubs were all right, but it is different today. The feeder buyer demands stuff that will give him the greatest return for his money. Good feed to a large extent is wasted on a scrub animal of any kind. Whether New Mexico goes in for maturing cattle and sheep for the Chicago market or whether it remains a breeding section makes no difference in the importance of grading up the herds and flocks. The Chicago market has made money for countless Southwestern stockmen and still offers the great variety of buyers the most expert handling of the stuff and the fairest treatment to the shipper, and the market is making every effort to work in harmony with the man who desires to grade up his herd or flock. Every year, the first ten days in December, the Chicago market gives the great international live stock exposition. This year the exposition was visited by nearly a half million people. The show is purely educational, given entirely for the benefit of the American stock grower, and has accomplished a great work among the stock men of those States where conditions are changing from the old range days to the reign of the settler and the agriculturist.

FREE TO FARMERS

By special arrangement Ratekin's big 1909 seed catalogue, with a sample of "Diamond Joe's Big White" seed corn that made 153 bushels per acre, will be mailed free to every reader of this paper who is interested in the crops they grow. This big book tells how to make the farm and garden pay. It's worth dollars to all who plant or sow. Write for it and mention this paper. The address is Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa.

NELSON-DRAUGHON BUSINESS

Fort Worth and San Antonio, Texas, guarantees to teach you bookkeeping and banking in from eight to ten weeks, and shorthand in as short a time as any other first-class college. Positions secured, or money refunded. Notes accepted for tuition. For catalogue address J. W. Draughon, president, Sixth and Main streets, Fort

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