

# The Stockman-Journal

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NO. 37.

## Display of Feeders Feature of Denver Show

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 26.—Display of 10,000 feeders and a spirited sale of this class of cattle were features of the Western National Live Stock Show, which closed here last week. The estimated attendance at the show was 180,000. The directors of the exhibition have voted to change the name to National Live Stock Show, by which it will hereafter be known.

John Huston of Canyon City was the only Texas prize-winner, taking fourth on his 2-year-old bull, Sally's Dale, in the Hereford class; first in the Hereford junior bull calf class with Level's Prince; second with Canyon Dale in the senior Hereford bull calf class, and third with Yearling Dale in the junior bull class. Mr. Huston also took second prize on the best four Herefords, get of one bull.

Another feature of the Denver exhibition was the large number of entries from other portions of the United States besides the West. Ohio was a heavy contributor and there were even entries from Canada.

The number of entries at the show was 1,317, and their value \$1,480,000. There were 1,510 prizes, valued at \$27,000.

### Aberdeen Angus Champion.

The champion steer of the show was an Aberdeen Angus, raised by H. W. Moore of Brush, Colo., which ran on the range as a calf and was fattened in Moore's yards. This steer brought 20 cents a pound, establishing a new price record for such breeds.

Aside from the sale of Moore's championship Aberdeen Angus steer to the Thompson Grocery company, the Colorado Packing company bought the grand champion carload of steers from H. W. Williams of Diller, Neb., for 9 cents a pound, or about 3 cents above the usual price. The Western Packing company bought the champion forage-fed steer, Tom, from E. M. Ammons for 7 cents.

### Bargain Obtained in Ammons Steer.

The Western Packing company got a bargain. The auctioneer did not know that Tom was forage fed, but supposed it was among the corn-feds and was not a champion, so knocked it down for 7 cents. After the sale it was too late for complaint. But Ammons, being president of the show association, would not have complained. The steer is a 2-year-old, which weighs 1,520 pounds. It was fed on beets and small grain. It will be slaughtered by the packing company and held for a test as to its meat qualities.

One of the strong contentions of western cowmen is that forage-fed cattle are more than equal to corn-fed.

### Shorthorns From Ohio.

Carpenter & Ross of Mansfield, Ohio, showed fine shorthorns. They expressed themselves as much pleased with their reception.

Among the shorthorns was a bull owned by Samuel Ball of McCook, Neb., which attracted much attention. It was Wild Eyes Prince. As a 2-year-old it weighed 2,250 pounds, and as a 3-year-old 2,700 pounds. It is a 5-year-old now, and goes to 2,800

## John Hutson Wins Prizes

pounds. This bull has been in pasture all winter. The drouth made poor grass in Nebraska, so that it hasn't had as good a chance as otherwise to take on flesh. Ball says it would have topped 3,000 pounds had there been good grass.

### Sale of Feeders.

All record prices for feeders were smashed into smithereens at the live stock show Thursday, when one load sold for \$6.85 per 100 pounds.

The \$6.85 load was owned by Ballantine & Beggs and was sold to Caspar Beekman of Atlantic, Iowa. The cattle came off the range and were fed through the recent storms in the home lot on alfalfa and then shipped to the stock show. The load that captured the prizes for car lots and

the cattle are considered the finest feeders ever in the Denver yards.

Beekman also bought for \$6.35 from Ballantine & Beggs the first prize yearling Hereford feeders, reserved for championship feeders. These yearlings also came off the range and were fed on alfalfa for the show.

"I would have paid \$8 if necessary for the first and \$7 for the second," remarked Beekman to a friend.

Beekman will ship the two carloads to his feed lots at Atlantic, Iowa, and feed them there and put them in condition for the shows next year. Both loads will be shown at the International in Chicago, the Royal in Kansas City and the Western in Denver. Beekman is considered one of the shrewdest cattle buyers in the coun-

## Sterling County Has Kick Too

Editor of The Stockman-Journal.

In your paper of the 13th we read with much interest the article "Here's a Man Who Has a Kick." In which Mr. Matt W. Moseley was kicking about the quarantine regulations at Midland, which would not let him ship direct to Belford county, Tennessee, thus cutting off the natural outlet for these cattle and for no purpose.

We must say this gentleman has no kick at all, as he should come to Sterling county, where every pasture is full of ticks and the people have sent delegations and petitions to the State quarantine board in which they ask to be placed below the line so they can ship their fat cattle without dipping to quarantine pens for immediate slaughter, as all people do

below the line. As it is, we have to dip and clean our cattle in order to ship them to market below the line.

Why is Sterling county kept above the line? For one reason only. If it went below the line the public would find out that tick eradication was a failure in this county, and this would cut off that \$75,000 appropriation the quarantine board is asking for to do eradication work with.

We believe in a quarantine line, but want it somewhere near where clean and ticky pastures join, and not have it so far north that it has whole counties full of ticks below it, causing the people in such counties to lose from \$2 to \$ per head on all cattle shipped because they must be dipped. Very respectfully,

W. R. MEUBRE & SON.

## New Mexico's Sanitary Board

LAS VEGAS, N.M., Jan. 26.—The following is taken from the first biennial message of Governor George Curry of New Mexico to the Thirty-eighth New Mexico legislature, now in joint session at Santa Fe.

"The cattle and sheep sanitary boards are of great value and importance to the stock raisers of the territory, who represent our leading industry, and I invite your special attention to their reports. The accounts of the sheep sanitary board show a balance on hand of \$3,449.80. The drought during the past year has caused some loss to the sheep growers, and a depreciation in prices, but conditions are improving. An effort is being made to induce congress to reduce the tariff on wool, and in view of the fact that this is one of the most important industries in the territory, I recommend that this assembly petition congress not to change this tariff, for by doing so they will injure the interests of this territory. The accounts of the cattle sanitary board show a balance on hand of \$5,488. The revenue for the mainte-

nance of these boards is raised by a direct levy on the sheep and cattle interests of the Territory, and I trust that the recommendations of these boards will receive your careful attention."

Referring to services rendered the stockmen by the territorial mounted police, Governor Curry says:

"During the past two years the mounted police have made 298 arrests, have recovered 1,795 head of stock for 105 different owners, and have recovered a large amount of valuable farming property and returned it to owners. However, this is not the most important work done by the police force. Their presence on certain occasions in various parts of the Territory has prevented serious trouble and perhaps even loss of life. Only recently the captain of the force was ordered into eastern New Mexico where he successfully averted trouble between the new settlers and the cattlemen."

Paul Willoughby, who has been feeding cattle here for thirty days, this

try, and the fact that he paid such prices for feeders is of great value to western cattlemen. It puts the stamp of approval on western feeders that will be recognized all over the United States.

Ballantine & Beggs also carried off the honors with a load of their Hereford feeders sold to S. T. Fordyce for \$5.55. Another carload of their feeders was sold to J. C. Cobb for \$5.90; a carload of heifer feeders was sold to William Gregory for \$5.15.

William Reynolds sold a carload of Hereford feeders for \$5.55.

Ballantine & Beggs disposed of another carload of Hereford feeders to J. C. Cobb for \$5.90. Gregory bought from the same people another carload of Herefords for \$5.15.

Ballantine & Beggs had the first prize yearling feeders reserved for championship feeders that Caspar Beekman bought for \$6.35.

J. Queensbury sold a carload of shorthorn feeders to Bernard Baer for \$5.75.

These sample sales of feeders gives an idea to the cowmen just what a great sale of feeders it was at the yards. Cowmen from all parts of the United States were interested spectators at the auction and declared that the prices brought demonstrated that the claim of the western man was made good; that the western feeders are the greatest cattle in the world and that the West was the meat producing section of the world.

Beekman, who paid the top prices, was a heavy buyer all down the line, and so were big cattle feeders from Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois, while a half dozen Colorado feeders bought heavily.

The cattle bought will be fattened for beef and from \$2 to \$3 per 100 pounds will be netted to the buyers, according to the cattlemen.

week sold two hundred steers to Wal Taylor of Coleman, the price paid being \$40 around. The steers have been on feed for thirty days and were in good shape. Mr. Taylor and others have also shipped down a bunch of 500 steers, which have been placed on feed at the oil mill pens. In all they have about 1,000 head of feeders.

Mr. Willoughby has 100 head of cows on feed at the mill here, and will finish them for market during the next forty or sixty days. The price he received for the steers is considered very good, but he thinks they were well worth it.—Brownwood Bulletin.

### Threat to Poison Cattle.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Jan. 26.—It is learned here from Clayton, this territory, that Chris Otto, one of the wealthiest stock owners in Union county, has received a threatening letter which is causing his friends some uneasiness. The letter, it is said, threatened that unless he left the sum of \$3,000 in cash under a fence near one of his ranches within a given number of days, all of his cattle would be poisoned and other serious things done to him. The letter was post-marked from a Union county post-office and an investigation is being made.

# Dairy Feeding Methods in California

"Alfalfa is replacing oat hay as the basis of dairy feeding around San Francisco bay, where there is a choice of commercial feeds. The acreage of oats and barley remains about the same and in a dry year like this, there is only a two-thirds crop, while alfalfa growing increases to meet all demands.

"All hay is prime this season, heavy winter rains of 1907 giving a fine stand and an absence of spring rainfall allowing the short stalks to head out and be harvested without loss or damage. From March to November 15th there has not been rain enough to keep the early pastures growing or to start the usual winter feed. Alfalfa under irrigation has amply carried dairy stock through the season and forced itself into regular use.

## Alfalfa Hay.

"Alfalfa is three-fourths water in its growing state and there must be an abundant supply for its roots and drainage to carry away the surplus. Irrigation is best a week or two before cutting to push the young shoots and so that they will be shaded from the intense heat of the alfalfa districts. This high percentage of water and forced growth gives the plant a delicate framework and the hay is easily assimilated in feeding. Its quickly-dried leaves and stems are ready to absorb water again and if the rain catches our early cuttings it's all off with quality, dissolved and leached out.

"Two years ago in May, California alfalfa and oat hay districts suffered a heavy loss and blackened cocks of alfalfa were left in the field. This risk of loss in the future should be met by the use of silos to conserve the first crop, and at the same time destroy the mixture of barley-grass, great brome, Bermuda and alkali-grass cut with it by the mower. These silos will enable dairymen to carry 50 per cent more stock, by the use of corn, sorghum and pease in the fall to fill them.

"Alfalfa has is quoted at \$11 to \$15 a ton at San Francisco, but on the nearby dairies it cost from \$15 to \$18 and in the field and stacks of the San Joaquin valley it brings \$11 to \$12. Wheat and oat hays range from \$18 to \$22, quantity and locality considered and all kinds of feedstuff in proportion. In mill feeds jobbing prices are as follows: Bran \$31, middlings, \$35, shorts \$33.50, rolled barley \$31, rolled oats \$34.50, mixed feed \$32; meals—oil cake \$39, cocoanut \$26.50, corn \$38, alfalfa meal \$23, all a dollar less per ton in car-load lots.

## Alfalfa Meal.

"It is now common to find alfalfa meal a part of the ration in milk dairies around the bay. It is usually fed dry and sometimes as a slop, an unnecessary practice, for debatable reasons. If it is not advisable to wet up bran before feeding it, it is absurd to make a paste of alfalfa meal. The theory that saliva and the gastric juices should not be diluted with water in the feed applies with special force to alfalfa in any form. Its plant structure is so fine from its rapid growth that fluids dissolve it easily and water alone takes 40 to 50 per cent in solution.

"Between San Francisco and Sacramento, near Dixon in sight of the Southern Pacific overland line, is the newest and most up-to-date dairy

barn in the State. Including two 100-ton concrete silos, the cost of this is \$6,000, the silos amounting to \$900 and over. Electric power from the Bay Counties Power Company, with a station on the headwaters of the American river in the Sierras, follows the railroad and this is connected with the dairy farm. A motor and an Ohio silage cutter grinds alfalfa hay from the field and blows the meal into the large store room. In July this alfalfa was rated at \$7 a ton in the vicinity, cocked in the field. And this barn full of \$100 alfalfa meal, after cutting, is a rather good investment. At the other end the silos have been filled with the last crops of alfalfa and between this meal and silage there is room for 120 cows, in stanchions, upon a solid concrete floor with the usual gutters and feeding arrangements.

"A model alfalfa farm of 80 acres, checked, ditched and thoroughly drained, surrounds the barn, near which is a sheltered corral. From this corral under the cow barn and model hog house a drain runs to a cistern into which every ounce of droppings is washed by flushing the cement floors after each milking. A bucket of water spilled at any point will gravitate to the drain. At intervals, while irrigating, this cistern is emptied into the main distributing ditch by a pump and motor, the accumulated richness in solution covering the eighty acres of alfalfa. This enterprising young dairyman proposes to supply certified milk to San Francisco, seventy miles distant. From a well 100 feet deep an 8-inch rotary pump, operated by a motor running almost continuously without attention during the irrigating periods, supplies an abundance of water at an expense of about \$3 an acre annually for power.

"Near this is a 20-acre dairy with year with silage and meal, encouraged thirteen of alfalfa, that may be credited with the first concrete silo for alfalfa in the State. Its success last the larger enterprise here described. The owner of this described his con-

crete silo in Hoard's Dairyman nearly a year since.

"In other localities the meal is largely used. On a dairy at San Lorenzo, with 125 Holstein and Short-horn grades, it is the main hay feed, supplemented now by pumpkins, fresh brewers grain and later a 300-ton corn silo will follow pasture. Beets and about twenty acres of alfalfa, with corn and pumpkins grown on the place keep up the milk flow to an even supply for a jobbing milk trade. Incidentally it may be stated that the 3.5 per cent will be increased to 4 by adding a string of Jerseys. Mr. H. W. Meek, the owner, has learned that cross breeding is not desirable and that for the demands of his business straight Holstein and Jerseys are proper. As to alfalfa grown on the place, it is entirely used by mowing and fed as a soiling crop, stock only turned on to clean up the waste.

## Beet Pulp.

"A few miles beyond is the Alvarado sugar works, where the first beet sugar in the United States was produced. For a dozen years a large dairy has adjoined the factory and for twenty-five years Mr. A. Wegmann has fed beet pulp, first to beef stock successfully and, as a member of Poorman & Wegmann, to dairy cows, chiefly, for several years, with eminent success. Where Italian ray-grass now volunteers, alfalfa will be tried without irrigation, an alfalfa boom having started along the San Francisco bay shore in Alameda county.

"Through many years' experience the following practical ration has been adopted: A scoopful of old pulp, 35 lbs. twice daily; Italian ray-grass hay, 3 lbs.; chop mill feed, 2 lbs.; bran, 1 lb., all divided in two feedings. Between feeds the mixed herd runs on 700 acres of bottom feed. Ray-grass (or rye-grass) must be cut in the dough stage for hay. Later it is not palatable. It is not injured by rain in curing, its structure being more waterproof than alfalfa and more difficult to assimilate

by the animal.

"Molasses from the factory waste has been fully tried with pulp. It is fattening and proper for beef stock, also fed at the factory, but not suitable as dairy food.

"There is an eager demand for any surplus pulp and while the sugar making run is on, it is delivered into cars and wagons from the carriers at 50c a ton. Outside of a short season, ending this year the middle of November, it is not feasible to sell or deliver and the main supply is required at the dairy.

"The pulp is held in a heavily-planked flaring receptacle on the ground, 100 by 500 feet approximately, with drainage for leakage during the year. It becomes a solid mass of palatable food, slightly acid and well liked by all stock. As it is fed it contains about 70 per cent of water and supplies the animal needs for drink and is an ideal succulent food-stuff.

## Alfalfa Pasture and Hay.

"Go down one side of the San Joaquin valley to Tulare lake and up the other to where it meets the Sacramento and you will find an exclusive alfalfa diet for all stock. The horses stand up to the hard work under this system, beef is prime in appearance and dairy stock looks fine. Consistent with alfalfa elements of nutrition, surplus flesh loads down the frame of these animals. It is easily and profitably grown with abundant irrigation on highly productive land. Sorghum, Egyptian and Indian corn, pumpkins, beets, stock melons and forests of weeds and wild pasture covers the country, but easy dairying customs rely on alfalfa, nine times in ten. Keen working farmers and farm laborers succeed, sometimes by renting alfalfa and getting cows on the creamery check payment basis, sometimes with money or credit. Alfalfa and the cows buy the land and then more than half of these farmers go into raisers and finally buy autos. It is a most wonderful country outside of alkali regions, where a man may be ruined in hasty investment. This description about covers the style of dairying though there is an occasional exception, one of which is so exceptional that it will be here illustrated.

"Mr. Geo. A. Smith, who reached Los Angeles a dozen years ago with \$1.40 in his pocket, has recently invested \$100,000 on the eastern shore of Tulare lake. He has made it through fine management of creamery interests up and down the southern coast, selling to good advantage and picking up the best Jerseys finally to develop this recent enterprise. With selected animals he has followed the fairs this year, winning all prizes, but his serious occupation is to establish the model dairy of California.

"On 480 acres of level land there are 420 in alfalfa irrigated from artesian wells 3,200 feet deep, each costing \$7,000 or more to bore and case. These will require around \$25,000 complete but a constant supply of water always running is the result."

A man out in California claims to have planted some corn this year, which had been buried about 2,000 years in the mountains. He says these kernels were put in an urn and deposited in the mountains by the Aztecs. Well, maybe!

## The Passing of the Cowboy

Under the caption, "Photographing the Cowboy as He Disappears," the World's Work for January publishes a story by Harry Peyton Steger concerning a wonderful line of photographs made by Edwin E. Smith, a Bonham, Texas, young man who has worked many years as a cowboy and is now an art student in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. His collection of photographs, representing eight years of work and patience, numbers more than 2,000. It seems that Mr. Smith appreciated the fact that the ranches and the cowboys were rapidly passing away, and if the life was to be accurately preserved in art, it was time some one should go to work at it. Therefore he began making photographs of the subjects.

"I knew that the life wouldn't wait," he is quoted as saying, "and that the technique would, so I put off Boston as long as I could."

He didn't go to the ranches to take pictures. He was already at work upon them, experienced in the duties of a cowboy, before he conceived the idea of using a camera.

Mr. Steger, in emphasizing the importance of Mr. Smith's work, says:

"Ten years from today there will not be in the United States many cattle ranches of more than 10,000 acres. The cowboy will have become a historic figure. Today in Texas, New Mexico, Wyoming and all the other 'cattle States,' the tendency is toward the small farm, owned and managed by individual farmers on a small, intensive plan. With the spread of irrigation, of advanced knowledge in the agricultural aspects of cattle raising, and with the improvements of grade in the animals themselves, two acres of farm can be made to do the work of ten or fifteen acres of range. Today there are in Texas only six or seven ranches of 1,000,000 acres or more. Ten years ago there were at least thirty."

Accompanying Mr. Steger's article, a number of Mr. Smith's photographs are reproduced, and it is pointed out how these real pictures of real ranch life differ from some of the creations of artists. "The real cowboy is essentially a worker as he is seen in Mr. Smith's pictures," says Mr. Steger.

Mr. Smith has been called upon by several of the big actors who are producing western plays for advice

## Cattle Industry In Mexico

Washington, Jan. 26.—Consul William W. Canada of Vera Cruz, Mexico, contributes the following excellent review of the condition in the gulf region of Mexico for cattle raising:

The breeding and fattening of cattle is a business offering large and quick returns on the capital invested, but has been almost entirely overlooked by Americans seeking investments in the State of Vera Cruz. Large investments have been made in the interior of the Republic, and with satisfactory results to the investor in every instance, yet nothing has been done here, where better conditions obtain and better results are possible than in any other part of Mexico.

In almost all parts of the interior the frequent long droughts, with shortage of pasturage, and the still greater danger of lack of water, are serious matters to be taken into account in the consideration of a cattle proposition on the central tablelands. Years may pass without loss to the cattle men in the higher altitudes, but sooner or later the drought comes, and the profits of years are liable to be wiped out in a single bad year. Diseases of different natures are of frequent occurrence in the interior, which adds to the insecurity of investments. In the State of Vera Cruz, however, droughts are unknown in any sense that implies risk to the cattle breeder, while the region is singularly exempt from diseases of cattle.

The entire coast region, extending from ocean level up into the foothills to an altitude of about 2,000 feet, offers almost ideal conditions for breeding and fattening cattle for the markets of the Republic, especially Yucatan, and also the Cuban market. On the low plains of the coast native grasses furnish abundant pasturage the year round, and lean cattle on these plains are rarely seen.

### Minimum Difficulties—Proper Land.

It is only during the months of April and May that a really dry season prevails, and unless the investor is tempted to overstock his range and cause a shortage of the native grass there will be sufficient pasture to tide over this. There is some little trouble from ticks and worms, but these pests are not more serious here than in Texas and other regions already well known as good cattle country. Native cattle men, who carry on the business on a rather small and uncertain scale, do very well, and modern methods carefully applied and methodically pursued, would overcome entirely, or almost entirely, every difficulty that might present itself in the management of the business in this State.

Carefully selected lands, which can be secured in large or small tracts, may be obtained at from \$3 to \$7, United States currency, per acre. A range, to offer the best conditions, should be so selected as to include some low plain and some hilly land, running up some hundreds of feet above sea level. On such a range the cattle man can make himself independent of drought and also secure himself against disease among his stock. He will have on the coast plains abundant native grass for running his cows and young cattle for ten months of the driest years, and in case of a severe dry season he can have in reserve made pasture, planted in Para or Guinea grass, where he may drive his herds and be sure of abundant feed for them. In case of danger from disease he may run his

cattle up out of danger and feel that his investment is safe.

### Investment and Breeding.

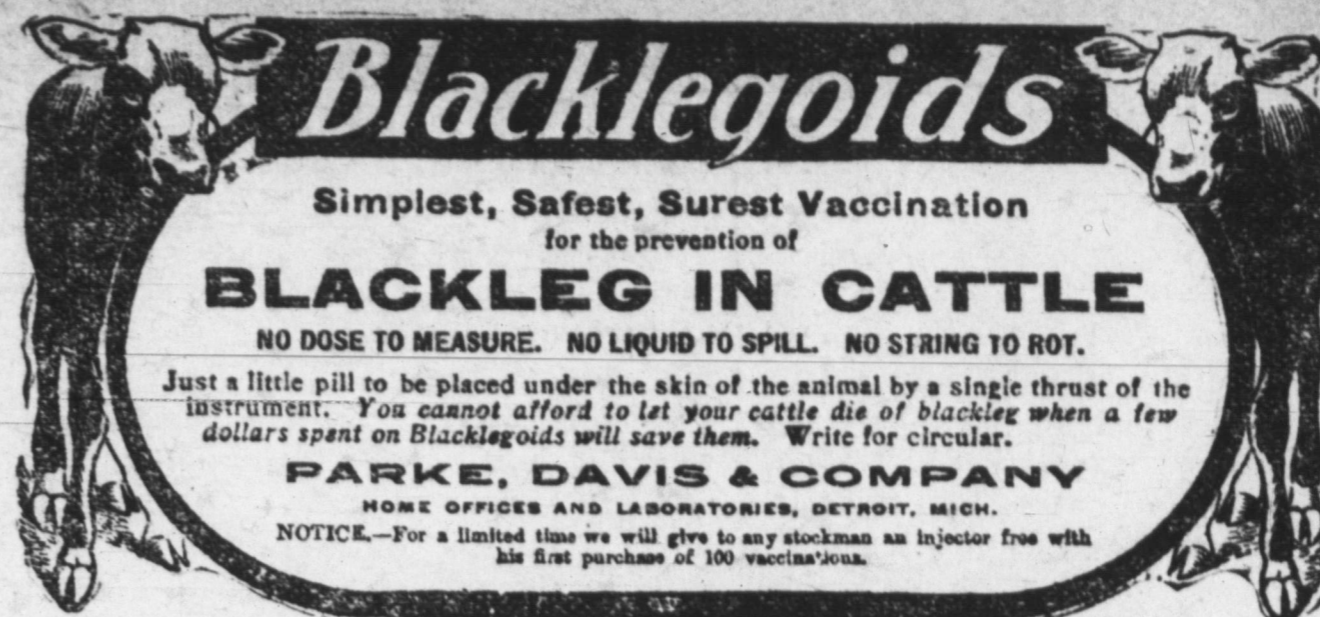
The cattle business, in order to give quick returns, requires here, as in dry regions, a heavy investment. Ten thousand acres of land would require an outlay of from \$30,000 to \$65,000, United States currency. To stock a range of this size at once will also require a large capital. The returns on such an investment, of course, would be proportionately great, and within about six months from the time of making it. The investment then would in the long run give the most satisfactory returns is that which would come from the purchase of native cows and breeding them to Devonshire bulls imported while under 1 year old. Such cattle would acclimatize readily, and but few losses would occur. Such breeding would give within three years cattle that would run not much below \$38 per head in the pasture.

One American in southern Vera Cruz has built up a very profitable business in breeding Devonshire bulls for sale to native stock men. By careful and judicious crossing he has developed a Mexican Devonshire a little smaller than the imported, but retaining all his good qualities of rapid growth and early maturity. Any breeder can, by close attention to the business, in a very few years develop on his own ranch such a breed of cattle, and make a large return on his investment. The quickest returns from cattle, however, may be secured by buying thin cattle and fattening them on the grass in the foothills of this section. By securing a large tract of land in that locality and planting Guinea and Para grasses a range can be prepared for fattening such cattle where the investment is doubled every year. These grasses grow most luxuriantly the year round without a thought of irrigation.

### Quicker Returns than Plantation.

When the pastures are ready the stock man can secure native cattle from 3 to 4 years old up in the interior, the State of Hidalgo and San Luis Potosi, at from \$7.50 to \$12.50 per head and drive them overland to his pastures. In most cases the prices will cover all cost of driving the cattle to Vera Cruz. In the luxuriant pastures of the moist lower levels the lean cattle will take on flesh very rapidly, and within ten months afterward will be worth one the range from \$25 to \$35 per head. It is readily seen that such an investment is a good one, and that the risk of the investor are very small. I am told that the matter has been tested, and with very satisfactory results.

Why Vera Cruz should have been so long overlooked by those interested in the cattle business seems very strange. It is time that the advantageous conditions for the cattle business were made known to American investors rather than that attention should be centered on rubber and other tropical farming, which, at best, are matters of long waiting for returns, especially putting money in banana plantations, where it is a question of how to get them to market. Capital combined with pluck and good judgment are bound to succeed in this new line, and the result will never be in doubt; neither will it be necessary to suffer the nerve-trying delay that must accompany so many other lines of venture in this region.



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## 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

## Hudspeth Wants Bounty Bill

Riding a broncho seventy-five miles to a railroad from his ranch in Crockett county, which consumed two days, and then 250 miles by rail, which required another day and night of travel, is the way that Senator Claude B. Hudspeth, the "cow boy senator," who is serving his fourth term in the upper house of the Texas Legislature, reached the Capital City Saturday.

Senator Hudspeth's district comprises twenty-six counties in West Texas, which, he holds, is the best part of the world and populated by the best people on earth. The senator vouches the opinion that the State of

Texas has all the laws it needs on its statute books. All his constituents want is a bill passed appropriating \$150,000 to eradicate wolves, which will admit of placing a bounty of \$5 on lobos. Such a bill Senator Hudspeth had passed during the Thirtieth Legislature, but it was vetoed by the Governor, but too late for the senator to have it passed over the veto.

Although not instructed, Senator Hudspeth will vote against submitting to the vote of the people the Statewide prohibition proposition, as his constituents went against the proposition strong in the primaries. —Austin Statesman.

### PROMINENT STOCK MAN KILLED.

#### J. D. Wood, Millionaire, Struck by Train at Salt Lake City.

J. D. Wood of Salt Lake City, millionaire mine owner and perhaps the largest sheep owner in the West, was instantly killed by a Union Pacific engine in the Oregon Short Line railroad yards at Salt Lake City. His body was discovered twenty minutes later lying between the rails.

It is not known how the accident occurred, but it is presumed Mr. Wood, who was intending to take a train for Hiochi, was taking a walk about the yards and failed to hear the approaching train.

Mr. Wood was born in Sullivan county, Missouri, August 27, 1841, and went to Montana in 1864, where he engaged in mining and prospecting. Later he secured an interest in the Omaha Smelting Works at Clayton, Idaho. At the time of his death he was president of the Wood-Hagenbarth Land and Cattle Company, owning upward of 2,500,000 acres of land in Idaho and Montana, and also owned stock

ranches in Mexico. Among his other interests are numbered valuable oil wells in California.

Mr. Wood was probably the oldest shipper to Chicago. Long before the war he trailed cattle from Missouri to Chicago. He herded them on the present site of the Stock Yards, feeding hay and driving a few head daily to Twenty-second and State streets, where the cattle market was then located.

He went to Virginia City, Mont., when Conrad Kohrs, the Mexican cattle millionaire, was running a butcher shop there.

Mr. Wood was stepfather of Frank Hagenbarth, ex-president of the National Live Stock Association, and was well known.

England consumes 4,400,000,000 eggs a year. The English hens, after reserves have been set aside for new crops of chickens, send only 2,270,000,000 eggs to market every year, and the other 2,130,000,000 come from other countries.

# Around the Fort Worth Exchange

## CATTLE SCARCE NEAR FARMERSVILLE.

S. M. Russell of Farmersville, was on the yards with a mixed load of stock consisting of cows and calves which he had picked up from the farmers around his section. "I am a dealer in stock," said Mr. Russell, "buying and trading them. My principal business, however, is in mules and horses, which are good stuff to handle, there being more profit in them than in cattle most of the time. There are not many cattle now to be had as the grass is very scarce up our way. Matters are very good at this time among the people, the crops having been better this last year than for the two last seasons. There is very little wheat planted in our section as the green bugs have pretty well disheartened the farmers who planted that grain. The last snow did not amount to much, not over three quarters of an inch falling. The ground froze about two to three inches, which will do a little good but it would have been better if it had been eight inches or so. What wheat there is planted is doing fine and a lot of farmers think that the season may be better than it has been for wheat in some time."

## FINDS MONEY IN HOGS.

Capt. Henry Jackson who lives at Boyd, in Wise county, was on the market last week looking cheerful and optimistic for his section. His farm is only a short distance from the town and as he says, his wife manages that and him too, better than he could himself. He is always ready to relate the good qualities of his section and knows it like a book. "Our country made an average crop this year," said Capt. Jackson, replying to inquiries on the subject, "principally cotton and corn. It is my opinion that too much attention is given cotton by the farmers and not enough to other things that should and can be raised at home. We have a fine soil for all kinds of truck and pasturage for hogs and most every thing that is needed in the way of food can be raised for man and beast. Every man should diversify, as it is no trouble to do. My wife who manages for us has a lot of fine well-bred chickens which make with their product a very nice nest egg towards paying home expenses. Besides we raise a few mules and colts and a lot of hogs. I buy hogs and with what I raise can always have a load or two for market here. I bought a load yesterday and sold them on this market today for six cents, making some profit and turning my money over in quick time. We had a fair last October, displaying grain, colts, hogs, etc. Had twenty entries of seed corn. Had premiums for colts, poultry, hogs, etc. There was no admission charged the merchants of our town paying all expenses. Capt. White of the Frisco said that he had never seen as good a show for its size anywhere."

## TO ENGAGE IN STOCK FARMING.

Mr. J. H. Vick, who looked for some time for a location, making the Exchange his starting point every time he went out prospecting, at last selected a point in Jack county a few miles southwest of Jacksboro in a good location for stockfarming. He purchased eight hundred acres of land for a reasonable price. Most of it is

fine pasturage with some fifty acres in cultivation. He leased as much more and has settled down to stock farming. There are a number of flowing springs of fine water and the land has enough rough land for cattle protection in winter. He has purchased nearly a hundred head of good cattle and will breed and grade up his stock. Fort Worth, of course, will be his market. He will also raise hogs, the country being a fine healthy one for stock of all kinds. He will purchase the seed corn, Texas raised, and hopes to increase the yield of corn many bushels.

## Col. Sansom Off.

Col. Marion Sansom, the well known stockman of this city, was a member of the party of stockmen and business men who went to Los Angeles on Jan. 22 to attend the meeting of the National Cattlemen's association. "I am going with the representatives of the Board of Trade," said the colonel. "It will be a long trip but a pleasant one, and the genial company that will be together will certainly be conducive toward a pleasant time. Don't know when I will be back."

## A DIVERSIFIED STOCK FARMER.

B. H. McDonald is a stock farmer who has his farm near Whitesboro, on R. F. D. No. 6. He is something of a diversifier, and gives strict attention to everything that he has in hand.

"I make my farming operations include other things besides cotton and corn," said Mr. McDonald. "A man who confines himself to one crop of

any kind for a living will come out behind and in the hands of the merchant at the end of each year. I own my place of 157 acres, and produce feed for my stock. I raise hogs and cattle and always make my own meat. I do not ship much, of course, as a man cannot get rates that would justify it unless he can fill a car. We get very good prices, however, from buyers, and possibly do as well as possible. The farmers up our way are in fair condition, and are getting more and more into the habit of using better methods in handling their crops."

## HOGS HELP DAIRY.

### Hunt County Man Finds Profit in Raising Berkshires on Slops.

A Greenville man who devotes his time to handling those things that pertain to farming is J. G. Dial, who lives out on R. F. D. No. 6 from Greenville.

"I am in the dairy business, besides having a farm," replied Mr. Dial to questions of The Stockman-Journal reporter. "I have twenty cows. I sell the morning's milk and make butter and buttermilk out of the evening's milking. The slops from the dairy go to my hogs, which are thoroughbred Berkshires. I was raised in Hunt county, where the trees grew and were cultivated by the razorback hogs standing on end and getting the land soft around the roots. This accounts for the size of the trees. There is nothing short about me except my income, and that has been on the increase ever since I learned how to adapt the gifts nature had provided us with to the development of my crops

and business.

"I plant and raise corn, cotton, all kinds of truck, sorghum, and have Bermuda grass for pasture. I shall plant with my Bermuda patch some of the Burr clover, which will give me a continuous pasture green all the year round. I shall also have alfalfa, and with all these good things I don't fear anybody or anything. I can't lose out with all these things that cost nothing but work and intelligence and puts cash into a man's pocket while he is asleep at night. The corn show was a fine one, and will do a world of good. It is silently convincing those farmers who apparently oppose 'book farming,' as they call it, but who will go home after this and when they get ready to select their seed corn they will remember and select only the very best ears they can find, shell off the butts and ends and plant the middle as seed. The good done by this show is silently doing its work, and we will see the result by the time the next show rolls around in the increased entries and interest displayed."

## Feeds Hogs and Cattle.

George Dupree, now of Mitchell county, but formerly of this city, a well known young cowman, was in the city on the market. He was looking fat as if he had been well taken care of, which must be a fact from the accounts given of his boarding house by Charley Brown, who was recently a guest of George while buying some cattle out in that section. "I have added cattle to my fancy for hogs," said Mr. Dupree, "and am now ranching out in Mitchell county, near Iatan. Have as fine grass as you can find, having been cured on the ground, and cattle are doing fine. The snow of recent date, along with the cold weather, drew the stock a little, but none to hurt, and they are all over it now. I am feeding a small bunch of stuff, say 100 head, at Colorado City, on cotton seed and milo maize. I also feed my hogs on milo maize."

## ABERNATHY BACK FROM OKLAHOMA.

Mr. W. H. Abernathy, who is connected with the business of the Live Stock Exchange, has been on a trip to Oklahoma inspecting a herd of cattle.

He returned as happy and cheerful as usual, and was greeted warmly by his friends. In fact, his first assistant in the office had just expressed an earnest wish for his return because of the large amount of business on hand, when in walked Abernathy, ready to help.

"I found things in rather a slow condition up where I was. It was misty, damp weather, and the farmers were at a standstill, it seemed, not doing much in the way of preparing for the coming season. The last year's crops were poor compared to the average for that section, and business was rather slack on that account. However, people, of course, are looking forward for a good year. It was very cold and not a cheerful time except when one could get near a good fire and stay there. Any way, I am glad to get back to little old Fort Worth."

The national forests of Japan cover an area of about 30,000,000 acres, or slightly more than one half of the total forested area. In 1901 the net income from her forests was \$570,000. Japan had a school of forestry in 1885, fifteen years previous to the establishment of such an institution in the United States.

## Value of Cotton Seed Products

EAST ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—Prof.

J. A. McLean, in charge of the department of animal husbandry of the Agricultural college, located near Starkville, Miss., was here last week with a consignment of steers and heifers, 15 steers, averaging 964 pounds, selling at \$5.65, and six heifers, weighing 1,023 pounds, at \$5.25.

"To determine the results of feeding nothing but cotton seed meal and hulls to cattle, was the nature of our experiment with this consignment of steers and heifers," said the professor. "I am decidedly well satisfied with the results obtained and it has given me conclusive evidence that cattle can be handled in that manner without the addition of other feeds. They will do well under ordinary conditions and it is a cheap method of handling them."

"These cattle were all good grade Angus and Herefords, from one to two crosses, originating from common native cows and pure-bred bulls

### Fed for Ninety Days.

"We had them on a ninety-day period. The first month they were given thirty pounds of hulls and about three pounds of meal, gradually altering this ration until the last month they were handled on about twenty-seven pounds of hulls and eight pounds of meal."

"During the first month they made an average gain of 2.6 pounds, the second month, 2.5, and the last thirty days averaged slightly over 2 pounds. Thus figuring the general average gain of close to 2 1/4 pounds a day, we obtained good results for the period fed, but I believe that on a longer period the outcome would have been

much better.

"Of course we did not allow the cattle to become badly covered with ticks, as is the case with large herds or those allowed to shift for themselves. They were ticky, however, and the reason we did not eliminate them entirely was that we wanted to handle the cattle as near as possible to conform with general conditions throughout the State."

### Improved Cattle a Necessity.

"The farmers are awakening to the fact that improved cattle are a necessity and there has been more interest taken lately than there has been for some time. Mississippi offers wonderful inducements as a cattle producing State and with energy and capital invested conditions can be greatly altered in the next few years."

"The average farmer and stock raiser has not given the attention to their stock in years gone by that they should. As a rule, they have contented themselves with allowing their cattle to inbreed, until today the average animal is a runt, dwarfy individual."

"Mississippi affords unlimited opportunities, not only as a cattle State, but along agricultural lines as well. They have good rich ground, have an abundance of cheap feeds in the way of grasses and other forage, and while it cannot be considered one of our corn-producing States, it is adaptable and can be made one of the large producing sections of the country."

"Johnson and Bermuda grass forms most of the grazing but in several sections in the northeastern sections and in the South they are making great headway in the raising of alfalfa."

# Successful Hog Raisers Tell Experiences

## Raising Vs. Buying Meat With Corn at 50 Cents.

With corn at or near 50 cents per bushel, a great many farmers regard the raising enough hogs to supply his own family as a losing business. This class of farmers have their smoke-houses in the northern hog belt. Under ordinary conditions is this a wise policy? We answer that if the number of hogs raised is limited to the number needed to supply his own family with lard, pork and bacon products, the cases are rare indeed where the farmer cannot raise his hogs cheaper on 50-cent corn than he can buy the same products over the grocer's counter. That a man will uniformly fail at any undertaking that he is not prepared to do, we take to be axiomatic. We also readily grant that feeding a corn ration alone to hogs is a losing proposition at any price.

The successful raising of hogs depends upon two things, feed and breed. Both of these requirements are within the reach of every farmer. Good, well-bred hogs that will return a maximum weight for the feed consumed, can be had at prices any farmer can afford to pay. And no farmer is so situated that he cannot supplement corn with oats, wheat or alfalfa pasture. This, with the kitchen waste, will form an ideal balanced ration. If to these requirements intelligent handling, such as regular feeding and watering, shade in summer and warm, dry shelter in winter, with such conditions a farmer can well afford to raise hogs for his own table.

J. C. WELLS,

Howe, Texas.

## HOGS AND JOHNSON GRASS.

### Collin County Breeder Says the Combination Doesn't Pay.

J. J. McLain is a very prominent young farmer and swine breeder who resides near Anna, in Collin county, Texas. The name of being a farmer of old Collin is a satisfactory introduction, for most men of that section of the State, noted for its agricultural possibilities and the character of its farmers, who have profited by these possibilities, and with energy and intelligence have made farming pay. This has been the history of the county from the days of its earliest settlement by the pioneers, and the young men who have and are following them are not behind their daddy. Mr. McLain is a fair sample of these second generation young men, and it is a pleasure to talk to and hear him discuss some problems that are of decided interest to his fellow farmers. He has decided views, and spoke some of them before the Swine Breeders' Association at Sherman on the question of hog feeding on Johnson grass. "I don't believe," said Mr. McLain,

"that it is wise to raise hogs and Johnson grass together. I have found, and this is spoken with a knowledge that others differ with me, that under no conditions are hogs fond of Johnson grass. As a paying proposition it is about as poor as can be. As to eating the roots, they eat them, but not with the zest that one would suppose they would, believing that they would be good for them. Bermuda is one of our best grasses. I had a small patch of Johnson grass during a drouth and the hogs would not look at it, although it was about the only green thing in sight. To get rid of Johnson grass I would advise to plant cotton, sell out and move somewhere else and go into the hog business where there is no grass called Johnson.

"I got the cholera among my hogs from Oklahoma. The question being asked what is good for worms in swine—young swine—I will give you a successful recipe that I used, which effected a cure: Take an ounce each of santonim and calomel and mix well. This will make two doses for seventy-five hogs. The mixture should be added to slops and fed to the pigs in the morning and the second dose twenty-four hours afterward. The pigs should be kept until the middle of the day on the second day and then turned out, and they will be all right. The santonim is made from the well-known Jerusalem oak that all boys used to have to take when the old system prevailed of doctoring boys with home-made remedies, and it was effectual."

## LIKES CHINA-DUROC CROSS.

### Oklahoma Hog Raiser Raises Hogs on Winter Burr Clover Successfully.

Texas has sent many of her sons to swell the hosts of good farmers who have made Oklahoma famous throughout the bounds of the Nation for its agricultural success, and, while feeling that she has lost a worthy son, is glad to lead them to its youngest sister State to teach it while gaining age what is right and acceptable in a good citizen. Among those who have thus expatriated themselves is Mr. W. B. Jordan, who some time ago left the fertile fields of Ellis county and took himself to the north bank of Red river, across from Henrietta, where he was near enough to keep his old State in sight, which would subdue the infinite longing that always attacks a citizen of Texas when away from home. Mr. Jordan has a farm, and is giving careful and painstaking study to the problem of how to get the most from a given number of acres by proper cultivation and work.

"I am a regular farmer," said Mr. Jordan to the Stockman-Journal, "and hope to so work that I may be ac-

used the intelligences that my maker counted among the ones who have has given me in getting the most that is possible out of the earth, our common mother and provider. I live near Hastings, Okla., on R. F. D. No. 1. While I am a hog man, I have not yet brought my herd up to a strictly pure one-strain breed. I use Poland-China and the Duroc Jersey crossed. I had some good Poland China hogs, and, coming across a fine Duroc boar, I determined to try a cross. I like them and they have produced a good animal. They color almost solid black, but with a few white and reddish spots on them.

"I do not know what the result will be, but unless there is a material change for the worse I do not know that I could do any better than to keep them. I intend, of course, to raise hogs for the Fort Worth market, so it

does not matter what they are except that they are good, marketable swine. That is all one could wish for market. I am going to manage to raise enough hogs each year so that, with two or three neighbors acting with me, we can ship by the car load and thus not have to sell to a buyer. However, I have received good money for my hogs, 5 cents at the shipping pens. I plant for feed corn, oats, peas and Bermuda grass for a pasture. I intend to plant with my Bermuda Burr clover, which being a winter growth, will make me a green pasture during the winter months when the Bermuda is dead or has little substance in it for stock. This clover will die when it seeds, some time in April or May, and then will not sprout from the seed until the first rain and cold spell in the fall. It does not grow at all in the summer time."

## Our New Mexico Letter

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Jan. 26.—F. M. Tims of Boaz, N. M., is attending the convention of the legislative assembly at Santa Fe as a representative of the farmers of a considerable portion of Chavez county, who are demanding protection from the roaming herds of Southeast New Mexico cattle growers. Mr. Tims is inclined to take a reasonable view of the situation as regards strife between the "homesteaders," who are rapidly "taking" that section of the country, and the cattlemen, whose domain it has been for a half century. He wants the legislature to consider the situation carefully as regards the rights of both parties, to take into consideration the relative importance of the two industries of cattle growing and agriculture, and, having considered them, to enact a law which will be as fair as possible to both sides. There is one thing, however, of which Mr. Tims is sure. He says that some law must be enacted to protect the crops of the homesteaders who are not able to fence, and that if this is not done the farmers will have to move out and the development of that section of the Territory will be arrested until such time as proper laws are passed. What Mr. Tims and the people he represents want is a herd law which will require every owner to look after his own herd of cattle and see that it does not damage crops. If the legislature does not pass such a law he thinks it should at least give the authority to the several counties to provide such local laws as are necessary for the protection of the farmers, and it is significant that these farmers would be satisfied with local option upon the question, for it indicates that they have the votes in their own particular sections to enact such local laws as they desire; that they already far outnumber the cattlemen in voting strength if they do not yet surpass them in wealth. It is the old-time oft-repeated struggle between the incoming army of homeseekers and the resisting ranks of the cattlemen, who cannot understand as yet the new conditions which are taking hold of the southwestern range. Eventually, if New Mexico is to develop, the open range must go, and it will go as the homeseekers absorb it and divide it into small farms. The question is squarely up to the legislature and its solution will undoubtedly have much to do with determining the immediate future development of a vast portion of the Territory.

"We do not believe," said Mr. Tims, "that we are asking anything that is unreasonable, and we only want fair consideration for our claims, a consideration which I am sure we will receive. Just now there are many homesteaders who have no money with which to build fences. If they are protected they will soon make enough money out of the land to fence. And every farmer who is worth while builds fences just as soon as he has the money. But in the meanwhile we must have protection from cattle roaming over the surrounding range, or we must accept the only alternative and move out. There has been already considerable friction between the cattle owners and the homesteaders. Cattle have been known to destroy the whole season's crops, and farmers have retaliated by killing the cattle. Mounted police were dispatched to that section of the country by Governor Curry but a few months ago, in order that their presence might avert a "cattle war." On the other hand, there are cattlemen who can see what is taken to be the inevitable passing of the range, and do all they can to avoid destruction of the crops by their herds. But the present condition cannot be continued."

A prominent cattleman, speaking to Mr. Tims the other day, told him with every indication of indignation that a "nester" had squatted right in the middle of his home pasture.

"But," asked Mr. Tims, "isn't it government land?"

He agreed that it was, and was then asked what right he had to say "my pasture."

"We fully realize," said Mr. Tims, "that the cattlemen have had unrestricted use of this vast area for many years and that the naturally do not like to give it up. But if the Territory is going to develop we must have farmers, and if the farmers are going to come here and stay here they must have protection for their crops, and especially must the poor man who cannot afford to fence while he is getting started."

Mr. Tims says that from such members of the legislature as he has talked to he believes the situation in his district, which he is told exists in other sections of the Territory, will receive fair consideration, and that is all he asks.

Stockmen Try to Hang Mexican. Special correspondence received in this city today from Raton, N. M., says it is rumored that warrants



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have been sworn out for four well known citizens of Des Moines, N. M., on the charge that as masked night riders or vigilantes they assisted a number of others in stringing a Mexican up to a telephone pole some few nights ago. The native, a man known as Tony, was suspected of being implicated in the hold-up, sandbagging and robbery of C. A. Short near Des Moines stock yards a week ago. Short, it will be recalled, was knocked senseless with a piece of railroad iron and robbed of \$200 and lay in a half-dead condition all night before he was discovered. A dozen men, it is said, took the native and ordered him to confess the names of his accomplices in the hold-up. The man, it is said, refused and was pulled by a rope half way up a telephone pole several times in the effort to make him confess. He refused, however, and it is said will prosecute a number of the "vigilantes" whom he recognized through their masks.

Short, the man assailed, was probably the most well known stockman in Des Moines.

#### Cowboy's Sentence Sustained.

The supreme court of the Territory, now in session at the capital at Santa Fe, has sustained and affirmed the sentence of Jap Clark, pronounced in the district court at Estancia, when he was on trial for the murder of a deputy sheriff at Torrance. Clark was employed as a cowboy on the Block ranch in that county at the time of the killing.

#### Cattle Derail Train.

The Santa Fe-Chicago limited No. 4, eastbound, which was derailed at Eades, eighteen miles west of Barstow, arrived here this morning en route to Chicago, eight hours late. It was learned from trainmen that the derailment was caused by the train running into a drove of cattle, many of which were killed.

Sixto Pollock, charged with cattle killing, was given a preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace Murray. He was found guilty of the charge and bound over to await the action of the grand jury, bail being fixed at \$500. The prisoner's arrest was brought about by S. R. Fisher, a stockman of Mineral Hill, who while riding over his range came upon the carcasses of several yearling calves, which, upon investigation, he found to be his stock. These cattle had been killed the previous night, during which a light snow had fallen, covering up all signs of tracks. The killing was traced to Sixto Pollock, who, it is said, later confessed his guilt and offered to pay for the slaughtered stock. His arrest followed.

#### SAN ANGELO FEEDERS TO SHIP SOON.

J. D. O'Daniel of this city, who is feeding on cotton seed hulls and meal some 1,200 head of cattle at the J. M. Cox place, south of the city, expects to start shipping cattle to the market about the first of next month. Mr. O'Daniel is unable to get all the feed he needs for his stock from the local cotton seed oil mill, so is having several cars shipped in each week from other points.

He has figured the shipment of his cattle all out. When he ships the first week he will send about four cars and keep this up every week until late in the spring. In this way he expects to be able to keep a nice bunch of cattle going to market each week. As he ships he will add to his herd with light stuff and keep fattening this up as he goes along.—San Angelo Press-News.

Chillicothe, Texas, shipped this year twenty-eight cars of big, juicy water-melons.

## San Antonio Gossip

A. I. Adams of Cedarville, Kan., senior member of the firm of Adams & Shafer, with extensive cattle interests in the Osage country, is down taking a birdseye view of the situation in South Texas. His firm is wintering several thousand steers and reports conditions very favorable; as the first bad weather of the winter did not visit Oklahoma until last week. "The cold snap came after I left there," said he, "but I have advices from there that the bad weather consisted of cold weather and heavy snows unaccompanied by wet weather, so I suppose we should be thankful. The Oklahoma stockmen have rather sanguine hopes for good prices this year, but as that is all in the future we will naturally be in a state of suspense until our fears are dispelled by the actual figures. I have not bought anything down here. Just looking around a bit."

Jonathan Hazel is up from his ranch in Duval county. "We are getting along pretty well down there," said he yesterday, "but it never gets so wet that we don't want it to rain some more." Then he resumed a story he was telling the bunch about how he won a hat from one of the Merchant boys in 1871 on a horse race up what is now Houston street in Fort Worth. There wasn't any street there then. That was a long time ago and if he hadn't refused to tell how old he was at that time it would have been very easy to figure out his age.

T. J. Moore of Encinal was here yesterday, but had a strong suspicion during the afternoon that he would go back last night. He will have four carloads of cows and calves on the Fort Worth market this morning, and he hopes the packers have made a special reservation for them. The news from there yesterday was rather discouraging.

J. M. Boren of Coffeyville, Kan., has closed a deal for the Schreiner steers, numbering about 10,000 head. The figures are not given out, but it is generally understood that when a man guesses the consideration at either \$25 or \$26 he will not miss it much over half a dollar. The cattle are for spring delivery and will be finished in Oklahoma. There wasn't a man in town yesterday who did not think that Mr. Boren got the worth of his money, and there is some cogitation around as to whether anybody is in on the deal with him. There has been rumors of late relative to several prospective purchasers for the steers, but Mr. Boren beat the bunch to them. The trade will be closed up within the next day or two.

George Miller of Marathon came in Tuesday night and will be here three or four days. His main complaint is that he is suffering from rheumatism a little. It is very natural to infer that perhaps he has been riding in the rain out in Brewster county, but he says not, because of the fact that there has been no rain in his particular neighborhood for some time, and while he would like to have anywhere from one to six inches any time, he is not counting on anything until it comes. This is the usual dry season out there.

Dudley Bennett is just back from a trip to Eagle Pass, where he received five loads of steers from Atkins & Terrell, the last of about thirteen loads recently bought from that firm. Mr. Bennett's forgetting apparatus was in splendid working order, for he knit his brow for a long time and then declared he had for-

gotten how much they cost him. He stated, however, that he came very near making a big deal with Gus Black, the well stockman of Spofford, while he was on the way out West a few days ago. Mr. Black, it seems, went out from San Antonio the same day he did, and Mr. Bennett, knowing the excellent quality of the cattle handled by Mr. Black, put in all the time expatiating on how pleased he would be to carve up several hundred of his best steers in Houston, and the presumption is that he offered him a good round price for them, but the diameter of the circle was not quite to Mr. Black's notion. Mr. Bennett had the whole thing figured out so that both he and Mr. Black would feel very much satisfied over the deal, which he thought he had all but made. It appears further along in the evidence, however, that as Mr. Black swung off the train at Paloma he informed Mr. Bennett that he had already sold his steers for more money than they would bring in the Houston market. The one consolation Sir Dudley has is that he had rehearsed his piece memorized for use on the owners of specially good cattle. He added further that while the country out West was a little dry, that the cattle were looking well.

William Anson, the well known breeder of Christoval, Tom Green county, is in the city for a day or two on his way home from a two or three weeks' visit in Coahuila, Mexico. Mr. Anson has charge of the horse department of the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show, held in Fort Worth every spring, and will take occasion while he is here to stir up local interest in that department. "The show will be held in March," said he, "at the same date on which the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas will be in session, and the management of the show have laid plans to make it the most comprehensive in all departments of anything attempted before. It is only natural that, with the ever-increasing interest on the part of the breeders in reaching the ideal, the task of making each event more attractive should become comparatively

easier. The horse and mule industry is attracting more interest in Texas than the average citizen would suspect, and on behalf of the management of the exposition I hope every South Texas man who goes to Fort Worth in March will spend a half day at least in the horse and mule department. I will be there and will likewise take great delight in seeing them through."

N. H. Corder, the cattleman and sheepman from Sanderson, is here for a day or two, having been up to Austin. He left home before the cold weather of last week, but says that he has received advices from the ranch that are fairly encouraging, but intimated that it was not his intention to express himself as entirely satisfied until he got some more rain. Mr. Corder's trip to Austin was on business and not to influence any special legislation, but when pressed, admitted that he was in favor of the wolf bounty measure, and that he was in hopes it would pass and get the governor's approval.

H. O. Perkins is back from a trip down the San Antonio & Aransas Pass, where he has been looking at some of the fat cattle that roam the country in more or less abundance, but has no reports of any noteworthy transactions in live stock recently.

W. O. Woodley is just back from Georgetown, where he has bought a string of steers to eat some Oklahoma grass next season. This is not all he expects to buy, provided they come cheap like the Williamson county bunch. The Express does not know what he paid for them for Mr. Woodley didn't state. Every day or two a man drops in who says he is going to stay a few days just for his health, but he doesn't remain over twenty-four hours until he is making a bee-line for a bunch of steers, on somebody's ranch. Verily, things are livening up some of late.—San Antonio Express.

Minnesota hens last year produced eggs which sold for the amount of \$15,975,606, and other hens, by giving up their lives, brought their owners \$11,906,000 as dressed poultry.

## TO ALL STOCKMEN:

The Fort Worth Engraving Company invites every stockman who is coming to the Fort Worth meeting in March to visit our engraving department on Houston street, over the Lyric Theater, and see how cuts of all kinds are made. If you want a small cut to illustrate your letter heads, envelopes or cards write us what you want and we shall be glad to submit samples, prices, etc. We can furnish pictures of all kinds. We shall be glad to furnish a photographer to take pictures of your exhibits and make cuts for you. Write us.

## FORT WORTH ENGRAVING CO.

Fort Worth, Texas.

## Good News for Mutton Growers

The American mutton growers have before them years of unparalleled prosperity, says George C. Reynolds in the *Drover's Journal*. Never in the history of the sheep growing industry of this country have brighter aspects embraced the mutton making enterprise of the farm than dawn upon the flock owner at the present time. Your first thought may be, What reasons have you for making such a broad assertion? My first reason is the taste of the American people has been educated to distinguish between the edibility of good, juicy mutton and the stringy, tough meats of other animals, and in every city, from sea to sea, the unanimous demand is for the sweet, juicy meat of the lamb. In other words, my first reason for making the above statement is the market for high quality of mutton is fully established and it now rests with the mutton growers to deliver the right kind of goods. This is not all. From whence has come the mutton for the past twenty years? We are ready to say from the Western range and the farmers' feed lot. The former has run its course, but the farmer who has already acquainted himself with the art of mutton making holds the key to the situation. It is from the farm, an inexhaustible resource, that the great supply of mutton of the future must come.

The question now is, How long is it going to take the American farmer to realize that he is king of the mutton making industry? A study of the sheep market the past few weeks reveals the fact that the right goods on the market that has a place for a high quality of mutton bring a return to the producer of approximately 8 cents per pound. To the farmer who grows his own feeding material, both lambs and grain, what a big money-making proposition lies at his front gate? The mutton maker of the past few years has depended largely on the Western range for his supply, but now, with this source gradually on the decline, the farmer has lurking in his horizon new opportunities of unlimited future. We do not have to study at length old country conditions to soon deduct the fact that history repeats itself, and the great army of meat consumers must sooner or later look to the smaller farmer for their supply of edibles. It is only a short time hence when every pound of mutton products shipped to market in this country will come directly from the farm.

Mutton growing is a paying adjunct to any farm, and is well adapted to almost every part of the country. Many farmers have yet to find a place for sheep on their farms, but I venture to say as soon as the profitable side of mutton making is fully known thousands of sheep will be kept where none are found today. The wool side of the flock will continue to return no little revenue in addition to the mutton crop and will also increase the profit realized from sheep husbandry. In years to come I look for sheep raising to settle down to a permanent basis and command paying prices. The constant flow of Western produce into Eastern markets the past few years has placed the mutton products of the farm on a very unsatisfactory basis. The farmer who was keeping sheep as a source of profit and revenue to defray running expenses was unable to definitely plan his farm operations, as prices in the fall, when his mutton crop was marketed, might be low, causing a great

curtailing of his annual income.

To realize the greatest profit from mutton making the producer must aim to produce the quality of goods most in demand and what the market is ready to pay the highest price for. The market at the present time wants nice, full-fleshed, well-covered, juicy, young mutton. Yearlings and other sheep are not what the market is ready to pay the highest price for. At the present time the early maturing black-face mutton-sheep more nearly meets the eye of the purchaser, and generally discriminations are made in favor of this type of sheep. The large, raw-boned sheep has no place in the mutton maker's fattening pen. Such stock cannot be brought to market maturity until past the weight most desired for choice mutton. A visit to the market of some of our larger marketing centers reveals the fact that the medium size, strong-backed, heavy-fleshed, young sheep are the kind most in demand and for which the market is ever ready to pay the highest price. Of course the older stock from the flock must be disposed of, but in attempting to produce the quality of goods that is most in demand, do not forget that the young medium-size stock is the most desirable material.

Prime mutton making and the demands of the market go hand in hand. The highest price paid is for the medium size, well finished, young sheep, just the animal that makes the greatest gain at the lowest cost of production. It is a generally conceded fact that young sheep come to maturity much quicker and make more rapid gain at a considerable less cost per pound than other sheep. No other domestic animal possesses the ability to convert farm-grown roughage and grain into meat possessing higher palatability than young sheep. As a rule under economic feeding the selling value of high quality mutton is from 40 to 50 per cent above its cost of production. The farmer who grows his own feed, indeed, has a grand opportunity of converting it into profitable mutton on not only a safe basis, but at a sure margin of profit. It is a fact that no farmer should overlook that the prospects in the mutton growing business is exceeded by no other branch of live stock raising. The farmer who grows his feed and mutton making material and manufactures the finished product of high quality of mutton cannot but receive excellent financial returns.

### Chicago Gets Wool House.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Jan. 26.—Chicago gets the wool market. A meeting will be held there this week between representatives of the Chicago Commercial association and the National Wool Growers' association. Idaho will be represented by F. W. Gooding, E. A. Vansicklen and Scott Anderson. D. E. Cosgriff and R. Delfelder will look after the interests of Wyoming, and Thomas Austin will represent Utah. F. L. Ormsby is the Oregon delegate, Montana's representative having yet to be selected.

Dissatisfaction over the manner in which the wool clip of 1908 was marketed is heard on every hand, coupled with a determination to institute reforms. The project to establish a wool warehouse and a central western market at Chicago is very popular.

Promoters of the central western market are not discouraged despite the fact that Boston dealers have very favorable conditions for such a cam-

aign the statistical position of wool being very strong.

There will be no reduction in wool or sheep rates. The railroad interest is here and its representatives state emphatically that there will be "nothing doing." They claim to be losing big money now by hauling wool and sheep. Growers, however, are insistent in their demand for a scaling of freight rates to the East.

Flockmasters are in optimistic mood but complain of increased cost of production, the expense of running sheep being double what it was ten years ago. The year 1908 was a bad one, but the cloud is now showing a silver lining.

### Gooding Gives Opinion.

In regard to the national session of the wool growers of the nation, President Fred W. Gooding says:

"This meeting was most important to the sheep and wool interests of the entire country, because of the possibility of changes in the tariff on wool and hides, proposed legislation to improve service and lower freight rates on the railroads; discussion of forest preservation and conservation of our natural resources, grazing, depredations of predatory wild animals and best methods of exterminating the pests, the great central storage and market movement inaugurated by this association; and it will be well for the sheepmen to meet at this time and let their views be known on these various questions. No wool grower should neglect this opportunity to express himself and assist in the formulation of plans for the future. The association has accomplished much good for its members and all other engaged in sheep and wool growing, but there remains much yet to be accomplished."

### Profit in Sheep Breeding.

Prosperity has returned to sheepmen after an absence of more than a year. Sheep raisers suffered more, relatively, than any other class of live stock producers from the financial disturbance of 1907, and during

the heavy movement of range sheep for nearly six months in 1908 prices were at the low level of the past five years. Recently the market has rallied and the sheepmen again are making money. Commission men at the stock yards tell of one Kansas man who fed 3,500 lambs and made \$4,000 profit, and another who started 8,500 lambs on feed has sold half of them at \$1 per head profit, and will make more than that on the others.—Kansas City Star.

### Makes Money Out of Sheep.

C. C. Kountz, a prominent citizen and pioneer stockman of the Davis Mountain section, who has run cattle on a large scale for years, but at the present time has but 1,500 head, although he has a bunch of goats and about 5,000 head of sheep, when asked to express himself as to the profits on the respective herds, replied:

"Well, we keep the cattle to play with, because of lifetime association, but we make our bread and butter from the sheep."

It has been stated time and again by careful men that many old cowmen hang to the cow business at minimum profits because of the fascination it holds for them.—El Paso Herald.

### Conditions in Sonora County.

T. D. Word, one of the pioneer stockmen of the West from Sonora, Sutton county, left for his ranch yesterday, after being in the city for several days, attending to matters in the district court. Mr. Word brought a glowing account of good ranges and fat cattle and sheep from his county.—San Angelo Press News.

### Breeders' Association Directors to Meet.

President Jackson of the Oklahoma Improved Breeders' association, has called a meeting of the directors of that body, to be held at Stillwater, on Jan. 20, at which time matters pertaining to the coming annual meeting will be discussed.

## WE OFFER

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**The Stockman-Journal**

Fort Worth, Texas.

## The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

Entered as second-class matter, January 5, 1904, at the postoffice at Fort Worth, Texas, under the act of congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Price:  
One year, in advance.....\$1.00

### 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' Associations 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.

### FAVOR WILSON.

There will be a strong effort to have Secretary Wilson continued as head of the department of agriculture, says the San Antonio Express. The Express continues:

"Texas will endeavor to beat any other section of the Southwest to it by introducing a resolution to this effect at the Los Angeles meeting of the American National Live Stock association next week. Pressure will be brought to bear on Mr. Taft asking him to dissuade the distinguished son, who prefers to attend to business instead of playing politics, from retiring, provided the rumor to this effect is well founded. He is the man who has demonstrated to the American people that the department of agriculture properly managed is indispensable to the prosperity of the people. The only means the people here have of knowing his political faith is that he is an officeholder under a Republican administration."

### OKLAHOMA TO HAVE A SHOW.

Following Fort Worth's lead, Enid, Okla., has announced a fat stock show to be held beginning March 25, or immediately after the National Feeders' and Breeders' event at Fort Worth. The Oklahoma Live Stock Inspector says:

Work has actually begun on the mammoth show and sales building, which will be 660 feet long and 10 feet wide, with stalls for 1,000 head of stock, in addition to the show ring, 5,000 seating capacity, inside track, etc. The improvements in contemplation will cost over \$100,000.

While this change of dates will cause a degree of inconvenience to some breeders, doubtless all will so adjust their affairs as to be able to attend this great show and sale anyway, and thus lend their assistance and support to a most worthy institution, and one calculated to benefit live stock and farming interests in Oklahoma immeasurably.

While the program has not been arranged in detail, it is expected that the show proper will last about three days, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and that the sale will begin the following Monday morning, continuing until all the stock is sold. The next issue of the Inspector will contain more

complete information concerning this great event, as well as drawings and description of the buildings and grounds.

Such shows should be encouraged, not only in Oklahoma, but all over the Southwest. They do not detract from the success of a big event like that at Fort Worth, but rather stimulate interest in it, and encourage breeders to make greater efforts in producing the best class of stuff possible.

### TEXAS FEVER.

On the subject of Texas fever the San Antonio Express wanders a little off the track by remarking:

The editors of the National Live Stock Reporter, published at the National Stock Yards, are hereby notified that there is no such disease as Texas fever among the cattle of the United States. The Reporter had an editorial a few days ago under the caption of "Doing Away With Losses," and set forth the work being done, both by the government and individuals, in exterminating the tick which causes "tick fever." The Reporter made the mistake of calling it "Texas fever." Texas fever is only peculiar to residents of Missouri, who hear of what a magnificent country we have down here.

No one regrets the name "Texas fever" more than The Stockman-Journal, but unfortunately it has been given to the disease caused by the cattle tick and it stands. At the time of the latest report of the bureau of animal industry "Texas fever" was referred to several times, and The Stockman-Journal took the matter up with the department, asking why the name "southern fever" would not have been better. The reply was that "Texas fever," as a name, has been incorporated into the quarantine law and that reference to the disease by that name was in accordance with its "official" title.

Here is an opportunity for some of our Texas congressmen to get busy and have the law changed so that the burden of carrying name for a disease which is common to every southern State as well as the republic of Mexico, from which it first came, shall not be borne by Texas, which does not deserve it. The Cattle Raisers' association might also, by resolution or otherwise, take up the question with congress and get the name changed. It has stood long enough. But at present to say there is no disease as "Texas fever" is technically incorrect.

### OFF FOR LOS ANGELES.

Texas' delegation to the American National Live Stock association convention in Los Angeles left last week by special train. The Texas delegation constitutes an important addition to the deliberations of the national body, which could not well get along without such men as President Pryor of the Texas association, Secretary Crowley and Attorney S. H. Cowan, who, by the way, is also attorney for the national association.

The Texas delegation will make a determined attempt to secure the 1910 convention of the association for Fort Worth, and it is to be hoped they can succeed. Fort Worth can entertain cattlemen better than they can be entertained in any other city of the United States. The national association, too, needs more co-operation from Texas, and it will be to its interest to come to this State and get better acquainted with the southwestern cattlemen.

A combination of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, the Ameri-

can National and the National Feeders' and Breeders' show in March, 1910, would make an attraction which would bring all the cowmen out of every canyon in the State.

In the meantime, don't forget the show at Fort Worth beginning March 13, and the annual convention of the Texas association which begins three days later.

### OVER THE RANGE.

The Stockman-Journal has received no reports of range losses through cold weather and snows this winter, except in some portions of Colorado, out of which considerable cattle have been shipped because there was no feed left. Montana has had severe cold, but cold alone doesn't kill cattle. Wyoming had also a severe blizzard, but there are no reports of much damage.

Texas has lost nothing so far, and cattle are in good condition. The range would be helped by more rain, and unless some comes soon spring grass will be late in the western part of the State.

What the stockmen fear most is a blizzard or a sleet storm late in February or early in March, when it might do some damage to cows. Regarding the recent cold weather a dispatch from Miles City, Mont., says:

"The present cold snap, so far as anything to the contrary has been heard, is not worrying cattle or sheep a little bit. While the weather is cold and the thermometer has not shown a temperature as high as zero since Sunday night, Jan. 3, and there is from two to four inches of snow over the range generally, these conditions are not causing distress to live stock, as the weather being so cold has stood in the way of the snow melting and then freezing and forming a crust, and it is still as light and easily nosed away from the grass by the animals as when it fell, or nearly so. At the same time, mercury has not betokened any formidable degree of frigidity, as for only a short time on Monday morning has it been as low as 30. Then again 20 below in the shade, where thermometers are usually kept, is not 20 below in the sun."

### WOOL MEN CONCENTRATING.

Concentration seems to be the order of the day among the sheep raisers of the country. At the national meeting in Pocatello, Idaho, Chicago was selected as the site for the western concentration of wool shipments, this being the first step toward getting the wool market of the United States away from New England, where it has been for many years, to the Middle West where it more properly belongs.

Texas wool producers have also fallen in line with the concentration idea, and San Angelo comes to the front with a chartered warehouse for the storage of wool. Local San Angelo woolmen are planning to organize an association and take out a charter for the following purposes:

"The construction or purchase and maintenance of wharves and public warehouses, for the storage of products and commodities; and the purchase, sale and storage of products and commodities by such public warehouse company; and the loan of money by such public warehouse company in the general conduct of its business.

"The specific intent and purpose for which this association is formed is for the purchase or storage of wool and mohair, grown and produced by sheep and goat men of western Texas; the purpose further being to enable such sheep and goat men to concentrate their wool and mohair in some central storage warehouse, lo-

cated on or near some railroad right of way, where the buyers of such products may assemble and make bids for the purchase of the same. And in order to further this plan of concentrating the wool and mohair in some central storage warehouse, it will be the further purpose of this association to purchase the product and commodity outright, or loan money to the sheep and goat men, needing such commodities, pending the sale of such wool and mohair."

The association has been in progress of formation two months, and, according to the San Angelo Standard, the new association has been pledged nearly 2,000,000 pounds of the spring clip.

### FIGHTING THE WOLVES.

In last week's issue of The Stockman Journal was some matter relating to depredations of wolves on live stock raisers, and in this issue is published a statement regarding Senator Hudspeth's wild animal bounty bill which was lost last year through the governor's veto, but which bids fair to become a law at this session of the legislature.

If there is anything for which the State can appropriate money, it is hard to see how better expenditure can be made than providing protection for its citizens and taxpayers. Wolves every year destroy thousands of dollars worth of live stock in the United States and a share of this loss occurs in Texas.

Were as many calves and sheep stolen as are killed by wolves, there would be a great hue and cry to pursue and punish the thieves, but the loss from wolves goes on unchecked. So far as the stockman is concerned, it matters little whether his stuff is stolen or killed by wolves. He loses it, and the State ought to protect him, so far as it can, against this loss.

A bounty bill will help. Only by offering a reward for the slaughter of wolves will their extermination be accomplished. It is to be hoped that Senator Hudspeth's bill will go through this time, and that the next few years will see the last of the lobos in this State.

Beginning with this issue, The Stockman-Journal prints the first of a series of papers read at the recent Swine Breeders' association meeting in Sherman. These papers will appear from time to time under the hog department of The Stockman-Journal and will be interesting and instructive to those interested in swine breeding. The Stockman-Journal believes that their value to swine raisers will be increased by printing them thus singly, instead of grouping them all in one article.

If this issue of The Stockman-Journal strikes you as a pretty good one, why not tell some of your friends interested in the live stock business about it? We need more subscribers; every paper does, and we hope to make The Stockman-Journal so interesting as to merit them. You'll be doing us a favor and your friends, too, if you tell them about it.

### Has Made Money in Sheep.

Albert Kincaid, the big sheep man from Crockett county, is in the city, shaking hands with old time friends. Mr. Kincaid went to Crockett county a few years ago, with money enough barely to buy a little flock of sheep but today he counts his sheep by the thousands and his cattle by the hundreds. It's only a sample of the unlimited opportunities West Texas affords to the young man who has the pluck, energy and stickability to stay with an undertaking. Mr. Kincaid reports things in ship-shape in old Crockett.—San Angelo Press News.



**CONTENTMENT.**

Nature's whole miracle is wrought  
Each time the south wind's breath is  
fraught

With fragrance of the violet,  
Whose bloom creation's plans abet.  
For one sweet flower doth typify  
The floral kingdom, to the eye  
That sweeps the great omnific plan  
which ages hath evolved for man.  
The flora of the world—a bower  
Composite in a single flower!—  
Upon the plain one lonesome tree  
Of all the rest—epitome!

One tiny blade of grass.  
In desert place we scarce should pass  
Unnoticed, for it reveals  
Immortal life when we go hence.  
This spear of green that pierced the  
clod

Spring from a seed beneath the sod.  
So never-ending life must be  
Attained through death by thee and  
me.

The little pleasures near at hand  
We spurn and seek for those more  
grand,  
Now gather sunshine while ye may;  
Its brightest glow comes ray by ray.

In tree and plant and soil and seed  
The lesson of our God we read—  
If now content with what thou hast,  
Thy buds of hope shall never blast,  
But flower and fruitage shall be thine;  
Immortal life in realms divine.  
Contentment—gold without alloys;  
A compress of a thousand joys!  
So let small pleasure give to thee  
A foretaste of eternity.

WARREN E. COMSTOCK.  
Kansas City, Mo.

**To Brighten Carpets.**

Into a pail of hot water throw a  
handful of washing soda. After thor-  
oughly sweeping rugs go over them  
with a cloth wrung out in this water.  
Apply this solution to rugs every  
week and you will find it is the best  
thing ever tried.

**Face Wash.**

When one is dressed and it is in-  
convenient to wash, an excellent lo-  
tion to have is 5 cents' worth of bor-  
acic alcohol. This is perfectly harm-  
less, and by rubbing the skin well  
with this, applied with a handker-  
chief, every pore will be cleansed, and  
you will look and feel as well as if  
you had used the best soap and  
water. This is almost indispensable  
when traveling.

American Chop Suey No. 1.—Cut  
into small pieces one pound of fresh  
pork from the shoulder and one pound  
of veal from the leg. Mix and fry  
slowly for half an hour, then add two  
tablespoonfuls of New Orleans molas-  
ses and a small teaspoonful of salt.  
Fry ten minutes more, then add two  
cups of onions cut into eighths, and  
two cups of celery cut into small  
piece, and fry all for twenty minutes,  
sprinkling with flour several times  
during the process. Add a little  
water, bring to a boil and serve with  
bolled rice.

American Chop Suey No. 2.—Break  
into a kettle one-half package of spa-  
ghetti, cover with salt water and boil.  
When almost tender add one-half can  
of tomatoes. Put some butter into a  
frying pan and fry three large sliced  
onions until brown. Add two pounds  
of beef run through the grinding ma-  
chine. When all are well browned add  
spaghetti and tomatoes, boil for a few  
minutes and serve hot.

Doughnuts.—One cup of thick sour  
milk, one cup of sugar, two eggs, one  
rounded teaspoonful of butter, one-  
half teaspoonful of salt, grated nutmet

to taste, flour to make a soft dough.  
Handle as little as possible and roll  
into a sheet a quarter of an inch thick.  
Cut out and fry in deep fat. Place a  
small potato in the fat to keep it  
clear.

**Cheese Cake.**—Cream well together  
a pound each of fresh butter and of  
granulated sugar, beat into it the  
yolks of six eggs, whipped light, and  
put over the fire in a perfectly clean  
pan. Stir constantly until smooth and  
thick, add a grated nutmeg and set  
aside to cool. When cold pour into  
small pans lined with rich pastry and  
bake until the crust and filling are  
brown.

**To Keep Brushes Clean.**

The best way in which to clean  
hair brushes is with spirits of am-  
monia, as its effect is immediate. No  
rubbing is required and cold water  
may be used just as successfully as  
warm. Take a tablespoonful of am-  
monia to a quart of water, dip the hair  
part of the brush without wetting the  
ivory and in a moment the grease is  
removed, then rinse in cold water,  
shake well, and dry in the air, but not  
in the sun. Soda and soap soften the  
bristles and invariably turn the ivory  
yellow.

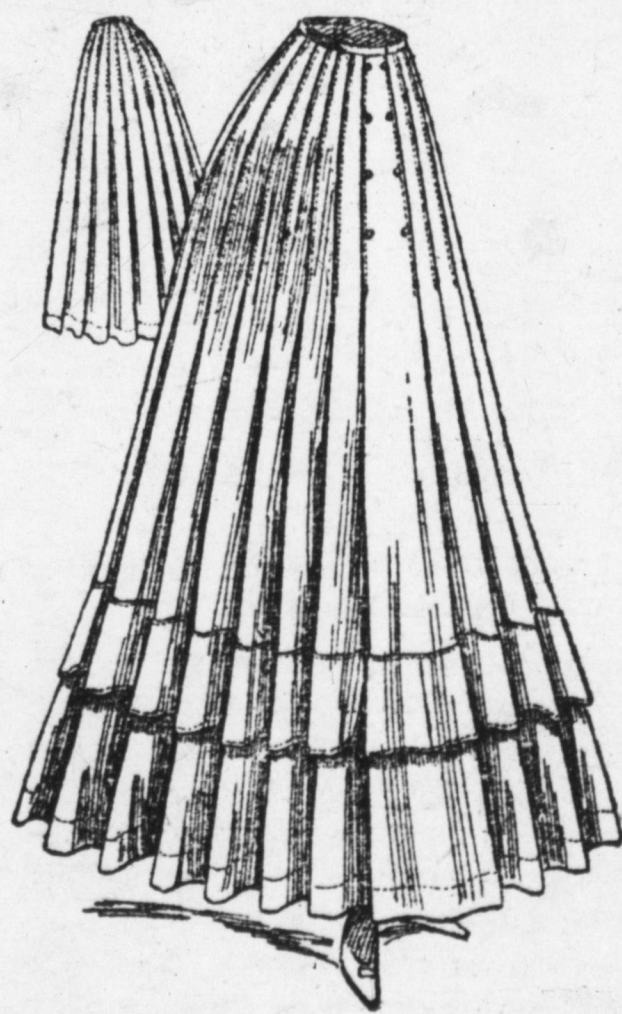
**Keep Silver Spotless.**

An easy way to keep silver bright  
is to moisten a small sponge with  
water, and after rubbing it full of  
silver powder let it dry. Then when  
washing dishes use the sponge as it is  
to rub over any silver that needs  
cleaning, having the silver damp. In  
this way silver is kept in good condi-  
tion with little work.

**To Take Out Machine Grease.**

Cold water, a little ammonia, and  
soap will take out machine grease.

**Latest Fashions**



2247  
LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT.  
Paris Pattern No. 2247

**ALL SEAMS ALLOWED.**

This plaited skirt, which is closed at  
the left side of the front is cut in ankle  
length and is one of the best models for  
the every-day or general knock about  
skirt, made in serge, flannel, Panama  
cloth, tweed or cheviot. Venetian cloth  
or broadcloth also make up well in this  
style, while the skirts of dressy costumes  
of voile, challis or cashmere are pretty  
developed in this model. The pattern is  
in 7 sizes—22 to 34 inches, waist mea-  
sure. For 26 waist the skirt requires  
10 1/4 yards of material 20 inches wide, 6 1/2  
yards 36 inches wide, 5 1/2 yards 42 inches  
wide, or 4 1/2 yards 54 inches wide; 1 1/2  
yard 20 inches wide, 1 yard 36 inches  
wide, 3/4 yard 42 inches wide, or 1/2 yard 54  
inches wide, extra, for bias band. Width  
of lower edge about 5 yards.  
Price of pattern, 10 cents.

**Hogs**

**Western Pork Packing.**

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—The Price  
Current, in its Saturday review of  
western pork packing operations and  
the provision trade, says:

There is a continued liberal mar-  
keting of hogs, but not equal to the  
large numbers a year ago. Total  
western slaughtering 750,000 hogs,  
compared with 760,000 the preceding  
week, and 650,000 two weeks ago. For  
corresponding time last year the num-  
ber was 885,000, and two years ago  
635,000. From Nov. 1 the total is  
8,030,000, against 6,495,000 a year ago  
—an increase of 1,535,000. For the  
past three weeks the decrease com-  
pared with corresponding time last  
year has been 475,000. Prices of hogs  
have strengthened, the general aver-  
age for prominent markets at the  
close being about \$6.00 per 100  
pounds, with some heavy stock as  
high as \$6.50@6.55; average a week  
ago, \$5.90; two weeks ago, \$5.80; a  
year ago, \$4.30; two years ago, \$6.65;  
three years ago, \$5.50; four years ago,  
\$4.75. Current marketings are mostly  
of fair quality, with a portion strictly  
good.

The speculative provision market  
has been fairly active the past week,  
and the tendency of prices has been  
upward. Closing quotations for the  
leading articles at Chicago were high-  
er than at the close of the preceding  
week, and the top figures were re-  
corded yesterday. The receipts of  
hogs have been but little smaller than  
in the preceding week, but they sold  
at higher prices. Foreign markets  
were firmer, with some articles high-  
er. Domestic centers were quiet, but  
the markets were generally firm. The  
export clearances of product were  
smaller than in the preceding week,  
and show a decrease as compared  
with the corresponding week last  
year.

The following shows the lowest,  
highest and closing prices of leading  
articles at Chicago for the week, for  
deliveries indicated, and also the clos-  
ing a week ago and a year ago.

	May pork.	May lard.	May sides.
Lowest	\$16.75	\$9.70	\$8.82 1/2
Highest	17.30	9.95	9.10
Closing	17.27 1/2	9.92 1/2	9.07 1/2
Week ago	16.75	9.70	8.82 1/2
Year ago	13.17 1/2	7.95	7.02 1/2

Special reports show the number of  
hogs packed since Nov. 1 at under-  
mentioned places, compared with last  
year:

	Nov. 1 to Jan. 20, 1908-09.	1907-08.
Chicago	1,930,000	1,550,000
Kansas City	1,090,000	770,000
South Omaha	465,000	370,000
St. Louis	615,000	390,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	456,000	380,000
Indianapolis	539,000	455,000
Milwaukee	224,000	135,000
Cincinnati	175,000	175,000
Louisville, Ky.	50,000	53,000
Wichita, Kan.	180,000	100,000
Above, and all others	8,030,000	6,495,000
For the week	750,000	885,000
Preceding week	760,000	980,000

**Randall Hogs Are High.**

That Randall county hogs are as  
fine as can be grown and that there  
is profit in the raising of them is  
known to every person who has kept  
track of the various sales that have  
been made. In recent times a large  
number of hogs are being raised, and  
when placed on the market almost  
invariably bring the highest price for  
the day.

Last Saturday G. C. Foster of this  
city placed on sale at the stock yards  
in Fort Worth a lot of hogs raised in

Randall county, and they topped the  
market, bringing \$6.10.

We tried to ascertain the cost of  
raising these hogs, but did not get to  
see the people who raised them, ex-  
cept that Keiser Brothers & Phillips  
of this city raised seventy-four head  
of them on their farm northwest of  
town. They were all last spring hogs  
and were raised on pasturage until  
about five weeks before they were  
sold on the market when the hogs  
were penned and fed on kaffir corn  
chops. They averaged 220 pounds  
each on the market. While these  
hogs were being fed we understand  
that these people had about 300 head  
of pigs and hogs in the same pen, and  
that to the whole number just about  
600 bushels of kaffir corn and milo  
maize were fed, making an average of  
two bushels to each animal, which is  
certainly cheap enough to suit any  
one who wants to fatten hogs. There  
was practically no other cost to the  
raising of the hogs, other than the  
time and attention necessary.—Ran-  
dall County News.

**LOOKS AFTER HIS TENANTS.**

Dr. D. M. Simmons is one of the old-  
time farmers of Grayson county, hav-  
ing settled there in the year 1869. He  
is well known all over the county for  
his good qualities and care for the ab-  
stract rights of others, his tenants in-  
cluded. He is a member of both the  
Texas Swine Breeders' Association  
and the Corn Growers, and is an active  
and earnest worker in the interests of  
agriculture in all of its aspects. He  
lives on his farm, near Sherman, on  
R. F. D. No. 6.

"I am a farmer," said Dr. Simmons  
to the Stockman-Journal. "I raise  
everything that can be raised from the  
soil of this good old county, such as  
corn, cotton, hogs, mules, horses and  
cattle, besides vegetables and fruit. I  
always help by tenants in every way  
possible to make a good living and  
make money to lay away. I provide so  
that my tenants can raise their own  
meat and thus not have to spend their  
money in town for packers' stuff. I  
also furnish each one with a cow pas-  
ture, so that he can have his cows  
and milk for his children. I furnish  
just what I have myself while farm-  
ing. They pay me rent, of course, but  
I don't want money rent, but part of  
the crop, and that is all I ever take. I  
don't believe a landlord has any right  
to take money from a hard-working  
tenant when he has lost his crop, but  
that both should lose when there is a  
failure. Any way, that is my practice,  
and I believe that it is right, and,  
whether it is or not, I am going to con-  
tinue to pursue it.

"Two of my renters, G. W. Owen and  
Algae Merrett, both young men, had  
thirty acres of corn and twenty-five  
acres of cotton. The cotton yield  
sixteen bales and the corn from forty-  
five to fifty bushels to the acre. It is  
gourd seed corn, and, as I said, makes  
a good display. Our seed association  
bought their surplus corn to add to  
our store of seed. Our supply of corn  
is planted and cultivated on the co-  
operative plan, and all get some bene-  
fit from the knowledge gained and  
work done.

"As to cholera, I never have had a  
case on my farm yet. I got it once  
North, but it did not spread."  
from some hogs shipped from the

According to the records of the in-  
ternal revenue department last month  
New York city drank fermented  
liquors enough to give each inhabitant  
nearly three quarts.

# Importance of the Sheep Industry in the United States

## CONCENTRATION OF WOOL SEEMS TO GIVE STABILITY TO PRICES.

In the annual report of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, just issued, Secretary John B. McPherson estimates the number of American sheep fit for shearing on April 1, 1908, at 40,311,548, an increase of 1,476,617 over 1907, when the total was 38,864,932. Following are the totals of the number of sheep since 1885:

1908.....	40,311,548	1898.....	37,656,960
1907.....	38,864,932	1897.....	26,818,643
1906.....	38,540,798	1896.....	38,298,783
1905.....	38,621,476	1895.....	42,294,064
1904.....	38,342,072	1894.....	45,048,017
1903.....	39,284,000	1893.....	47,273,553
1902.....	42,184,122	1902.....	44,938,365
1901.....	41,920,900	1890.....	44,336,072
1900.....	41,883,065	1885.....	50,360,243
1899.....	39,114,453		

The increase was noted particularly in New Mexico and Arizona, although small additions were made in several States, both West and East. In the first two, however, there was an increase of 400,000 and 150,000, respectively, according to the estimate of the New Mexico Board of Sheep Commissioners. The decline of prices which started in the fall of 1907, was in a great measure responsible for the increased number of sheep on the ranges. The unsettled conditions caused by the financial disturbances were distracting to all branches of the industry, and practically compelled growers to retain sheep and lambs that under more favorable marketing conditions would have been sold.

As early as September, 1907, trade was good, consumption heavy, and all indications pointed to a continuation of prosperity to both manufacturers and growers, but as the effects of the panic began to spread the running time of the mills was reduced, machinery stopped, and the consumption of wool fell off seriously. Goods sold poorly and manufacturers refused to produce surplus stock. Between the outbreak of the panic and the fall of 1907 and the opening of the domestic wool buying season in 1908 the market was stagnant, with sales made at losses to dealers. Therefore buyers were late in the field, and the few that went West were unwilling to take the new clip except at prices low enough to counterbalance the risks of holding for an improved demand from consumers. Little or no contracting on the sheep's back was heard of or done, the short staple of the new wools being an additional bar to free buying. Dealers had large stocks carried over from the previous season as the time for taking the new clip drew near, while manufacturers showed no interest in requirements for the coming goods' season.

Australia suffered materially from the panic which made itself felt in all parts of the world, and prices steadily declined soon after the opening of 1908. The lower values had their effect on the American dealers, but the wool growers, so accustomed to prosperity and high prices, refused to listen to the figures offered for their clips, and a deadlock between buyers and sellers ensued. Growers complained that dealers were offering less than justified by the value of the wool on a stored basis, it being their belief that the Eastern operators were trying to wipe out previous losses by obtaining the 1908 clip at unusually low figures. However, the decline in Australian wools was greater than

that in domestic fleeces, the former dropping from 23 per cent on fine Merinos and fine crossbreeds to 40 per cent on medium and coarse grades.

### Wool Warehouses.

The unsatisfactory prices offered for the American clip resulted in the erection of a wool storage warehouse in Omaha, the prime organizers of which were the wool growers of Utah and Wyoming. A comparatively small amount of wool was entered there, but up to the present time the movement has been more of a holding for better prices than anything else. Similar conditions prevailed in Australia, where many growers dissatisfied with prices withdrew their offerings from the auctions, selling them at higher values when the market became stronger. Coincident with the rise in Australian markets came advances in this country, and the refusal of domestic growers to accept early offers was apparently justified. Undoubtedly the Omaha warehouse helped those growers using it in finally obtaining better prices, but it is improbable that the removal of so small a portion of the clip caused the higher values that were eventually secured.

Encouraged by what was considered success, a more ambitious project was launched by prominent Western wool growers, under the auspices of the National Wool Growers' Association for the erection or leasing of a warehouse with a capacity of twenty-five to seventy-five million pounds of wool, in some centrally accessible city, where wool would be offered direct to manufacturers, or, possibly, sold after the manner of the London auctions. Whether this plan will furnish a relief for the alleged grievances of the growers remains to be seen. Although wool auctions have been attempted in this country several times before, with little success, it is the first time that sheep men have undertaken such a method of selling their wools.

Buying in the West was done very conservatively by dealers, and many growers sent their wool East on consignment. The bulk of Nevada, California and Texas wools were disposed of in this way at advances of 8 to 10 cents. Up to 18 3/4 cents was paid for the best Montana wools, as compared with 22 to 22 1/2 cents in 1907. The growers repeatedly complained at the limits offered by buyers, but conditions in the East were so depressed that the latter were unable to go beyond the letter of their instructions in regard to prices. The entire movement of the 1898 clip was slow and cautious, with growers suspicious as to buyers' motives and buyers steady in their determination to keep within their orders from home.

### The Sheep by States.

The following table shows the number of sheep available for shearing on April 1, 1908 as compared with that of 1907 and 1893, the banner year:

Twenty thousand barrels of Baldwin apples will be shipped from the country about Wilton, N. H., this year.

The largest turkey ranch in the United States, it is said, is located in North Carolina. Four thousand fat birds were shipped from the farm in one week. The owner claims that a flock of twenty-five or thirty turkeys will keep the tobacco fields free from worms which would otherwise destroy the plants.

States and Territories.	1908.	1907.	1893.
Maine.....	215,000	225,000	398,704
New Hampshire.....	70,000	70,000	135,848
Vermont.....	175,000	175,000	329,612
Massachusetts.....	35,000	30,000	53,032
Rhode Island.....	7,000	7,000	12,260
Connecticut.....	35,000	30,000	42,479
New York.....	850,000	800,000	1,492,528
New Jersey.....	45,000	40,000	61,246
Pennsylvania.....	950,000	900,000	1,637,216
Delaware.....	7,000	7,000	13,551
Maryland.....	125,000	100,000	151,506
West Virginia.....	525,000	500,000	841,434
Kentucky.....	600,000	590,000	1,237,338
Ohio.....	2,000,000	1,950,000	4,378,725
Michigan.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	2,518,544
Indiana.....	800,000	800,000	1,080,383
Illinois.....	650,000	750,000	1,187,329
Wisconsin.....	850,000	840,000	1,198,175
Minnesota.....	375,000	366,000	499,941
Iowa.....	800,000	500,000	499,941
Missouri.....	852,540	780,000	1,099,948
	1,466,548	10,690,000	19,140,842
Virginia.....	375,000	350,000	489,400
North Carolina.....	205,000	205,000	396,115
South Carolina.....	50,000	50,000	70,384
Georgia.....	225,000	250,000	432,809
Florida.....	100,000	100,000	106,495
Alabama.....	175,000	175,000	358,158
Mississippi.....	160,000	165,000	477,156
Louisiana.....	155,000	160,000	191,951
Arkansas.....	155,000	225,000	240,326
Tennessee.....	290,000	270,000	541,427
	11,950,000	1,950,000	3,281,121
Kansas.....	160,000	140,000	289,627
Nebraska.....	275,000	225,000	272,502
South Dakota.....	650,000	600,000	324,000
North Dakota.....	390,000	325,000	390,400
Montana.....	4,600,000	4,600,000	2,528,098
Wyoming.....	4,500,000	4,484,931	1,198,567
Idaho.....	2,500,000	2,500,000	764,000
Washington.....	480,000	575,000	823,825
Oregon.....	2,000,000	1,800,000	2,456,077
California.....	1,900,000	1,750,000	4,124,376
Nevada.....	750,000	750,000	555,181
Utah.....	2,100,000	2,075,000	2,117,577
Colorado.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,231,484
Arizona.....	800,000	650,000	580,879
New Mexico.....	3,000,000	2,600,000	2,730,082
Texas.....	1,300,000	1,300,000	4,334,551
Oklahoma and Indian Territory.....	80,000	60,000	
	26,895,000	25,954,931	25,122,498
Total.....	40,311,548	38,864,931	47,273,557

## GOOD PRICES FOR FEEDERS.

### Ten Loads Good Steers go to Country Late Tuesday.

Feeder buyers had an inning on last Tuesday's market at Fort Worth, several loads of choice feeder steers arriving late and feeder buyers getting a whack at some well fleshed cattle on which packers were indifferent bidders. Among the sales were: by Phil Yost, Callahan county, 22 steers of 1086 and 24 of 947 at \$4.50, and 53 of 883 at \$4.25; by Barron & Parker, Nolan county, 156 steers of 924 pounds at \$4.30.

### Gonzales to Get Creamery.

The members of the committee appointed by the board of directors of the Business Men's club some time ago, having in charge the matter of establishing a creamery in Gonzales have not been idle, although they have been doing their work quietly and effectively, says the Gonzales Inquirer. The members have met with encouraging success and it is likely that the matter will be brought to a successful issue. Several parties have volunteered to subscribe for stock in the enterprise, one party signifying a readiness to take more than one-half of the stock. The project is assum-

ing tangible shape, and before many weeks have faded away it is hoped that the committee will have scored a complete victory.

## 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.  
B. H. MARTIN, Ass't. Cashier.

# Horses

## HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

Trade in cotton and general purpose farm mules on the local market continues of good volume. Demand is much broader than at this time last year, and though receipts have been liberal, prices current at the opening of the year are being well maintained. The low level of the cotton market, however, is a depressing factor, and dealers assert that prices at which the stock is held in the country are about on a parity with those current at this market. Demand is centered chiefly on a good quality, fat class of 900 to 1,050-pound mules. Big heavy mules are not finding a broad outlet, but the few coming are moving without much delay. Thin, light mules have little sale, but this class is also in light receipt. One string of unbroken 3-year-old mules of a pretty good light cotton class sold this week around \$35. Good cotton mules are selling largely from \$135 to \$150.

The horse trade is gradually improving, though receipts and shipments continue light. Demand calls chiefly for a heavy, business class. Two registered Percheron stallions were sold during the last few days, one going to Ed Pfefferling of San Antonio and another to O. P. Jones of Odessa.

The following shipments out have been made during the last ten days:

- One car mules, George Seabourn, of Dublin, Texas.
- One car mules, Campbell, Reid & Western Sales Stable, to National Stock Yards, Ill.
- One car mules, Walker & Arnett, of Jackson, Miss.
- One car horses and mules, Weems & Lane, to Comanche, Texas.
- One car horses and mules, Longfarms, to Ennis, Texas.
- One car horses and mules, Schwartz Brothers, to El Campo, Texas.
- One car mules, San Antonio Horse and Mule company, to San Antonio.
- One car horses and mules, James Tellyer, to Rosenberg, Texas.
- One car mules, Jones Brothers & Co., to Greenville, Texas.
- One car mules, T. M. Booth, to Texarkana, Texas.
- One car mules, George Croughen, of Wharton, Texas.
- One car horses and mules, Frank Dwensby, to Bartlett, Texas.
- One car mules, Benton & Dye, to Claude, Texas.
- One car horses and mules, Shelton & Nicholson, to Temple, Texas.
- One car mules, Moreland & Slim, of Terrell, Texas.
- One car mules, W. T. Cock, to Marshall, Texas.
- One car mules, C. B. Team Mule company, to Meridian, Texas.
- One car mules, Blanks & Corder, to Lockhart, Texas.
- One car mules, D. I. Porter, Bay City, Texas.
- One car mules, Frank Betts & Son, to Houston, Texas.
- One car mules, T. B. Patterson, to Hillsboro, Texas.

### St. Louis Horse Market.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—The outside demand for horses and mules on this market Saturday proved a little better than usual for so late in the week. There was a call for farm stock to go to Illinois and several southern buyers were here for supplies, these coming from Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana. Local dealers had more horses on hand than a week ago, and for this reason buyers found plenty of stock available

to meet all their requirements. Indications are for another good run of horses at this week's auctions.

Horse quotations:  
 Heavy drafts, good to choice ..... \$165@200  
 Heavy drafts, common to good ..... 125@160  
 Eastern chunks ..... 100@155  
 Southern horses, good to extra ..... 100@150  
 Southern horses, fair to good ..... 65@ 90  
 Southern horses, common... 40@ 50  
 Drivers, choice ..... 150@200  
 Plugs ..... 15@ 25

### Glanders in Grayson County.

The reappearance of glanders among stock in Grayson county section is causing some alarm and County Judge Hassell has given out the following warning:

"Lately many complaints have been made to the county judge with reference to known cases and suspicious cases of glanders. It has been necessary within the last month to kill six head of horses in this county, and the complaints extend over quite a large territory. While the law makes it the duty of the county judge to see that animals infected with this disease are killed, it is no more his duty than that of any other citizen to see that persons responsible for the scattering of the disease are prosecuted. Under the law it is a misdemeanor punishable by a heavy fine for a per-

son having reason to believe an animal is infected with this disease to fail to immediately isolate it and guard against its infecting other animals; it is a misdemeanor punishable by a heavy fine and a jail sentence for a person knowing or having reason to believe an animal has glanders to trade the same; and it is a misdemeanor punishable by a heavy fine for any person having such an animal to even ride, drive, lead or herd the same upon or across any public road in this county. If it comes to my knowledge that any person in this county has offended in any of the manners above indicated it is my purpose to see that he is prosecuted to the full extent of the law, and I earnestly hope that every good citizen, especially every owner of horses and mules, will make it equally his purpose to see that men who are careless in the trading and handling of suspicious animals are prosecuted therefor."

### The Mule Market.

The mule trade again proved slow. About 750 head were offered out of first hands at the commission barn this morning. Fresh receipts there were light, only a couple loads or so getting in. However, holdovers brought the sale supply up to a much larger figure than is usual for so late in the week. Comparatively few mules had been sold out of first hands prior to noon. Unless conditions

change materially there is no prospect for a first-class clearance of mules this week. There are too many half-fat and inferior small mules on the market. At dealers' barns fair inquiry was noted, mainly for sugar mules, cotton animals and miners.

### Mule quotations:

	Common to medium.	Medium to good.
14 hands .....	\$ 60@ 75	\$ 80@110
14½ hands .....	80@110	110@125
15 hands .....	90@130	135@155
15½ hands .....	115@145	145@175
16 hands .....	130@150	160@225

### COSTA RICA WANTS CATTLE.

Washington, Jan. 26.—By a Costa Rican decree the importation of cattle is made free from January 1 next, when the payment of premiums on cows and calves will also be discontinued.

Until January 1, 1912, however, the government will pay the sea and land freight on fine breeds of cattle imported from the United States or Europe.

### 300 Yearlings Bought.

Bob Hewit bought this week from W. P. Walling 130 yearling steers, from Ira Byrd 60 yearling steers, from W. D. Chapman 60 yearling steers, from Marvin Stephens 100 yearling steers. The price was around \$12.—Robert Lee Observer.



# WHAT JOY THEY BRING TO EVERY HOME

as with joyous hearts and smiling faces they romp and play—when in health—and how conducive to health the games in which they indulge, the outdoor life they enjoy, the cleanly, regular habits they should be taught to form and the wholesome diet of which they should partake. How tenderly their health should be preserved, not by constant medication, but by careful avoidance of every medicine of an injurious or objectionable nature, and if at any time a remedial agent is required, to assist nature, only those of known excellence should be used; remedies which are pure and wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, like the pleasant laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna has come into general favor in many millions of well informed families, whose estimate of its quality and excellence is based upon personal knowledge and use.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna has also met with the approval of physicians generally, because they know it is wholesome, simple and gentle in its action. We inform all reputable physicians as to the medicinal principles of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, obtained by an original method, from certain plants known to them to act most beneficially, and presented in an agreeable syrup in which the wholesome Californian blue figs are used to promote the pleasant taste; therefore it is not a secret remedy, and hence we are free to refer to all well informed physicians, who do not approve of patent medicines and never favor indiscriminate self-medication.

Please to remember and teach your children also that the genuine Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna always has the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package and that it is for sale in bottles of one size only. If any dealer offers any other than the regular Fifty cent size, or having printed thereon the name of any other company, do not accept it. If you fail to get the genuine you will not get its beneficial effects. Every family should always have a bottle on hand, as it is equally beneficial for the parents and the children, whenever a laxative remedy is required.

## 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.

### CONDITIONS IN YOUNG COUNTY FAIR.

Henry Stringer was in from his ranch, near Drummond, in Young county, with some good stuff for the market. Mr. Stringer is a constant visitor to this market, and knows how to enjoy himself while in the cow center.

"Matters with us are pretty fair," said Mr. Stringer, "and cattle in fair condition and standing the winter well. Our grass is good—better than for a number of years—having cured on the ground during the cold weather in the early winter, before frosts could hurt it much. We are not as dry as they are south of us, but rain would help some, if not too much. A good snow would be best. We had none this last spell to speak of, but any little helps, of course. I am a cattle raiser and have been always".

Mrs. George Stahl of Bucyrus, Ohio, has a hen that takes the prize for large eggs. On one day she laid an egg which measured 8 1-2x6 1-2 inches, and to show this was her natural size for eggs, on the next day she laid one which measured 8x6 3-4. A good sized egg story.

It is predicted that the Iowa corn crop this year will reach 350,000,000 bushels.

## Tutt's Pills

will save the dyspeptic from many days of misery, and enable him to eat whatever he wishes. They prevent

### SICK HEADACHE,

cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give keen appetite,

### DEVELOP FLESH

and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar coated.

Take No Substitute.

## Range News

T. J. Stuart of Sonora sold 137 head of Durham stock cattle to John Schaeg of Brady at \$16 per head.

W. T. O. Holman of Sonora sold 300 steers, coming 3s and up, to Sam Butler of San Angelo at an average of \$30. One hundred of these steers will be put on feed for a finish, and the others go to the Territory.

Sam Butler of San Angelo reported this week that Charles Broom of the "City of Angels" bought from S. E. Couch of Crockett county 400 steers, coming 3s and up, at \$25, and 200 cows at \$15.

Roy Hudspeth, the handsome young ranchman of Cuton county, says if we have a good spring he will feel like getting married. Roy has a string of, from coming 1s to 5s, for sale in parts or parcels to suit buyers. He "feels it in his bones" that the prices for cattle will be better, and would like to hold his stuff till just before the sign was in the feet. Roy was here this week.—Devil's River News.

F. B. Sherbino of Roswell, N. M., has bought 400 fine bucks from A. G. Anderson and has started to Roswell with them.

Will Rooney sold a bunch of hogs to J. H. Crawford this week. They weighed 9,000 pounds and terms are private.

Willis Wallace is the new Federal Inspector for this county and has already arrived. He formerly ranged in this county and will be remembered by the old timers.

Stanley Wilson, J. H. Crawford and James Rooney started nine carloads of alfalfa fed cattle to Kansas City today. They are in prime condition and the shippers will doubtless realize nicely on this stuff.

Tom Sanderson was in from the ranch Monday. He has just bought a thoroughbred Percheron stallion from George Richardson of San Angelo at a cost of \$400. Mr. Sanderson has a bunch of Hamiltonian mares and proposes to raise some fine horse flesh. He also has three fine jacks and will devote considerable time to the raising of good mules. Mr. Sanderson reports grass good and stock of all sorts in good shape down his way.

A. G. Anderson's wolf proof fence is now completed and Mr. Anderson will shortly turn loose 14,000 head of sheep in the enclosure. He is at present getting rid of the wolves with poison and by trapping. The land enclosed embraces 124 sections and will be divided into four different pastures. This is quite a large undertaking and Mr. Anderson's experiment will be watched with much interest by sheepmen all over the country.—Fort Stockton Pioneer.

### Crockett County.

Bob Metcalf sold to J. R. Murray last week one sorrel horse at p. t.

Beecher Montgomery bought from J. R. Brooks last week a span of gray horses at \$130.—Ozona Kicker.

### Val Verde County.

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

Martin & Wardlow of Sonora sold to Baker & 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 \$1,000. They also sold for G. E. Wilcox the Swearingen building on Main street to A. C. Fambrough for \$2,000.—Devil's River News.

### Clay McGonagill Hurt.

Clay McGonagill, the world famous roper and rider, met with a very serious accident last Saturday while riding the range near Knowles, in this county, some seventy miles northeast. While heading a bunch of wild horses, Clay's horse turned a double somersault, from stepping in a hole, breaking Clay's thigh in two places. Dr. Calloway of Midland was phoned and came out in his auto, but found the injury so severe that he carried Clay to Midland before endeavoring to reduce the fracture.—Carlsbad Current.

### COL. GARDNER AFTER BUGGY.

Visits Quincy, Ill., in Search of a Suitable Vehicle for Ranch.

Col. D. B. Gardner of Fort Worth, Texas, has been in the city for a few days, and is stopping at the Newcomb, while he goes over plans and specifications for some buggies, carriages and other vehicles he is having made by the Hynes Buggy company of this city, says the Quincy (Ill.) Herald. He wants a special vehicle to use in going about his ranch, which he describes as a modest little place of 210,000 acres, lying in the heart of the Texas Panhandle country.

It is a well stocked ranch, and has thousands of blooded cattle ranging the land, the colonel having long ago relegated the long horns to the rear. He has been in the Panhandle since the Lone Star State was organized, and his ranch was many times overrun by the Indians and cattle rustlers in the old days. While here he called on Col. George Dashwood, whom he knew well, the latter having conducted a drug store in Fort Worth in days of old.

Col. Gardner is a typical southerner, one of the old school, and to meet him is a pleasure. He is a conversationalist of a rare type, and his soft southern accent, his general appearance, and his liquid language make him a raconteur the like of whom is seldom met in these degenerate days. He leaves tonight for his home at Fort Worth.

### New Counties Proposed.

The Enterprise is informed that a delegation from Leakey is attending the session of the legislature looking to the establishment of a new county by cutting off the west end of Bandera county from the foothills of the Sabinal canyon on the west side, and the southwest corner of Kerr county and the eastern portion of Edwards. The plan, as we understand it, is to have Leakey as the county seat. The second new county plan comes from Sabinal, and thereabout, and proposes to take the west end of Medina county, and east end of Uvalde county, and the southwest portion of Bandera, including the heart of the Sabinal canyon.

The Enterprise can see no good reason whatever for the latter proposition. The good people of Sabinal are in Uvalde, a well developed county, and have a railroad direct to the county seat, and we fail to see why three counties should be weakened just to give Sabinal a county seat, and

we doubt very much if Sabinal would not be damaged by becoming a county seat.

As to the Leakey movement, we would dislike very much to give up the people of the west end of the county, but there is no denying the fact that they need and must ultimately have a new county. So as far as the Enterprise is concerned, if they are able to get the consent of the other counties concerned and will come no further than the foothills of the Sabinal canyon, we shall offer no protest.—Bandera Enterprise.

### 600 DSHEEP WELL SOLD.

Mixed Lambs, Yearlings and Wethers at \$6.50.—Wooled Ewes Make \$5.

### Good Profit in sheep.

C. Donnell, who farms and raises and fattens shepp in that rapidly-developing agricultural section around Alpine, in Taylor county, was on last Tuesday's market with a two-deck shipment of fed wool lambs of his own raising that averaged seventy-eight pounds, and sold at \$6.50, as high a figure as any lambs have reached here this season. The shipment also included thirty-seven woolled ewes of eighty-six pounds average that brought \$5.

This stock was fed for a period of ten weeks on Kaffir corn, fed in the bundles, that the necessary roughness might be obtained with the grain. Meal and hulls were added to the finishing ration. Mr. Donnell states that it is his belief that Kaffir corn is the equal of Indian corn as a sheep feed, and says that its abundance and comparative cheapness in his section makes it much the more desirable feed there for all classes of live stock. He states that sheep raising is not a popular industry in Taylor county for some reason unknown to him, and he knows of no part of the country where the breeding and feeding of the fleecy tribe can be carried on more successfully. He has on his small, but well regulated, farm about 450 breeding ewes, and supplies the Abilene market with a considerable share of its mutton supplies. Mr. Donnell says that Taylor county land is now too high to make cattle pay as a ranching proposition, as most of the land there is now bringing \$20 to \$40 an acre, with some of the improved, well-located farms commanding around \$50 an acre. The character of the soil, climatic conditions and the absence of boll weevils and worms make it a particularly good country for cotton production, in which line Taylor county is fast taking rank as among the best in the State.

### Top of the Season.

J. W. Russell, a Scurry county sheep feeder, also had some high-class stock of his own feeding on Tuesday's late market that sold at the best price of the season. The shipment included ninety-three head of mixed lambs, yearlings and wethers averaging eighty-two pounds, that brought \$650, and a buck at \$4. Eight head of cull sheep of different ownership were sent in with the load and brought \$4.

C. B. Wardlow of Sonora has sold 500 Angora goats to J. W. Pincham at \$2.75.



## 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. (Suc. to Collins & Morrison) 1212 Farnam St., Box E, Omaha, Neb.





NATIONAL FEEDERS' AND BREEDERS' PREMIUMS.

(Continued from page 15.)

Section 8—Cows or heifers, 2 years old and under 3; \$40, \$30, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10, \$10.

Section 9—Senior yearling heifers, dropped between Sept. 1, 1906, and Jan. 1, 1907; \$40, \$30, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10, \$10, \$10.

Section 10—Junior yearling heifers, dropped between Jan. 1 and Sept. 1, 1907; \$40, \$30, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10, \$10, \$10.

Section 11—Senior heifer calf, dropped between Sept. 1, 1907, and Jan. 1, 1908; \$40, \$30, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10, \$10, \$10, \$10.

Section 12—Junior heifer calf, dropped since Jan. 1, 1908; \$40, \$30, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10, \$10, \$10, \$10.

Competition limited to first prize winners in above sections for sections 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Section 13—Senior sweepstakes bull, 2 years old and over, \$40.

Section 14—Junior sweepstakes bull, under 2 years old, \$40.

Section 15—Senior sweepstakes cow, 2 years old and over, \$40.

Section 16—Senior sweepstakes cow, under 2 years old, \$40.

Competition in sections 17 and 18 limited to champions in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Section 17—Grand champion bull, \$50.

Section 18—Grand champion cow, \$50.

Section 19—Aged herd, consisting of 1 bull 2 years old and over, 1 cow 3 years old and over, 1 heifer 2 years old and under 3, 1 heifer 1 year old and under 2 and 1 heifer under 1 year old; \$60, \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$20.

Section 20—Young herd, consisting of 1 bull under 2 years old, 2 heifers 1 year old and under 2, 2 heifers under 1 year; all except bull must be bred and raised by exhibitor; \$60, \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10.

Sec. 21—Calf herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 heifers, all under 1 year old; all the animals composing this herd must be bred and raised by exhibitor. \$60, \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10.

Sec. 22—Best two animals, either sex, produce of one cow. \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10.

Sec. 23—Best four animals, either sex, get of one bull. \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' association will contribute \$2,000 of the above premiums, one-half of which only may be competed for by cattle from above quarantine.

**Steers.**  
(Registered Shorthorns.)  
**Pure Bred Shorthorns.**  
Section 1—Steer, spayed or martin heifer, 2 years old and under 3. \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10.  
Sec. 2—Steer, spayed or martin heifer, 1 year old and under. \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10.

Sec. 3—Steer, spayed or martin heifer, under 1 year old. \$45, \$35, \$25, \$15, \$10.

Sec. 4—Champion steer, spayed or martin heifer. Competition limited to first prize winners in above sections. \$70.

**Class No. 16.**  
(Registered Herefords.)  
Section 1—Bull, 3 years old and over. \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15.  
Sec. 2—Bull, 2 years old and under 3. \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15.  
Sec. 3—Senior yearling bull, dropped between Jan. 1, 1907, and Sept. 1, 1907. \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15.  
Sec. 4—Junior yearling bull, dropped between Jan. 1, 1907, and Sept. 1, 1907. \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10.  
Sec. 5—Senior bull calf, dropped between Sept. 1, 1907, and Jan. 1, 1908. \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10.  
Sec. 6—Junior bull calf, dropped since Jan. 1, 1908. \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10.  
Sec. 7—Cow, 3 years old and over. \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15.  
Sec. 8—Cow, 2 years old and under 3. \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15.  
Sec. 9—Senior yearling heifer, dropped between Sept. 1, 1906, and Jan. 1, 1907. \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15.  
Sec. 10—Junior yearling heifer, dropped between Jan. 1, 1907, and Sept. 1, 1907. \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10.  
Sec. 11—Senior heifer calf, dropped between Sept. 1, 1907, and Jan. 1, 1908. \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10.  
Sec. 12—Junior heifer calf, dropped since Jan. 1, 1908. \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10.  
Sec. 13—Senior sweepstakes bull. Competition limited to first prize winners in the aged and 2-year-old classes. \$50.  
Sec. 14—Junior sweepstakes bull. Competition limited to first prize winners in the yearling and bull calf classes. \$50.  
Sec. 15—Grand champion bull. \$60.  
Sec. 16—Senior sweepstakes cow. Competition limited to first prize winners in the aged and 2-year-old cow classes. \$50.  
Sec. 17—Junior sweepstakes cow. Competition limited to first prize winners in the yearling and calf cow classes. \$50.  
Sec. 18—Grand champion cow. \$60.  
Sec. 19—Aged herd, composed of bull 2 years old or over; cow, 3 years old or over; heifer, 2 years old and under 3; one heifer, 1 year old and under 2, and one one heifer under 1 year old. \$65, \$55, \$45, \$35, \$25, \$15.

**Class No. 17.**  
**Registered Red Polled.**  
1st. 2nd.  
Section 1—Best bull 3 years old and over. \$20 \$10  
Section 2—Best bull 2 years old and under 3. \$20 \$10  
Section 3—Best bull 1 year old and under 2. \$20 \$10

and under 2. \$20 \$10

Section 4—Best bull calf under 1 year old. \$20 \$10

Section 5—Best cow 3 years old and over. \$20 \$10

Section 6—Best cow 2 years old and under 3. \$20 \$10

Section 7—Best heifer calf under 1 year. \$20 \$10

Section 8—Best heifer calf under 1 year. \$20 \$10

Section 9—Young herd, consisting of bull 2 years old and over, cow 2 years old and under 3, heifer 1 year old and under 2, heifer calf under 1 year. \$15 \$10

Section 11—Best four, get of one bull. \$15 \$10

Section 12—Best two, produce of one cow. \$15 \$10

Section 12—Best two, produce of one cow. \$15 \$10

Section 13—Champion bull. \$30

Section 14—Champion cow. \$30

One half of the above money is paid by the Red Polled Cattle club of America. Unless the red polled cattle exhibited are shown in good condition the judges are instructed to withhold any or all premiums offered by the Red Polled Cattle club of America.

**Class No. 13.**  
**Registered Aberdeen Angus.**  
1st. 2nd. 3rd.  
Section 1—Best bull 3 years old and over. \$15 \$10 \$5  
Section 2—Best bull, 2 years old and under 3. \$15 \$10 \$5  
Section 3—Best bull, 1 year old and under 2. \$15 \$10 \$5  
Section 4—Best bull calf, under 1 year old. \$15 \$10 \$5  
Section 5—Best cow, 2 years old and over. \$15 \$10 \$5  
Section 6—Best cow, 2 years old and under 3. \$15 \$10 \$5  
Section 7—Best heifer, year old and under 2. \$15 \$10 \$5  
Section 8—Best heifer under 1 year old. \$15 \$10 \$5  
Section 9—Aged herd—Bull 2 years old and over; cow 3 years old and over; heifer 2 years old and under 3; heifer 1 year old and under 2; heifer calf. \$30 \$20  
Section 10—Young herd—Bull under 2 years old; two yearling heifers, two heifer calves; all but bull to be bred by exhibitor. \$30 \$20  
Section 11—Calf herd—Best bull and four heifers, all under 1 year old, and all must be bred and raised by exhibitor. \$30 \$20  
Section 12—Best four, get of one bull. \$30 \$20  
Section 13—Best two, produce of one cow. \$30 \$20  
Section 14—Senior champion bull. \$15  
Section 15—Junior champion bull. \$25  
Section 16—Grand champion bull. \$25

Section 17—Grand champion bull. \$25

Section 17—Senior champion cow. \$15

Section 18—Junior champion cow. \$15

Section 19—Grand champion cow. \$25

The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' association will pay one-half of the above money.

All animals in the following classes to be shown to halter unless otherwise specified, and must be registered in the books recognized by the United States treasury department for their respective breeds, which are as follows:

American register of Belgian Draft horses—J. D. Conner, Jr., secretary, Wabash, Ind.

American Clydesdale stud book—R. B. Ogilvie, secretary, Union Stock yards, Chicago.

French Coach stud book—Duncan E. Willett, secretary, 2112 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

French Coast horse register—Charles C. Glenn, secretary, 1319 Wesley avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

German Hanoverian and Oldenburg Coach horse stud book—J. Crouch, secretary, Lafayette, Ind.

Oldenburg Coach horse register—C. E. Stubbs, secretary, Fairfield, Iowa.

Percheron stud book of America—George W. Stubblefield, secretary, Union Stock yards, Chicago.

Percheron register—Charles C. Glenn, secretary, 1319 Wesley avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

The American Breeders and Importers' Percheron register—John A. Forney, secretary, Plainfield, Ohio.

American Shire horse stud book—Charles Burgess, Sr., secretary, Weldon, Ill.

American Suffolk horse stud book—Alex Galbraith, secretary, Janesville, Wis.

American Hackney stud book—A. H. Godfrey, secretary, P. O. box 111, Addison Square, New York.

American stud book—James E. Wheeler, secretary, 571 Fifth avenue, New York.

American trotting register, William H. Knight, secretary, 355 Dearborn street, Chicago.

American organ register—H. T. Cutts, secretary, Middlebury, Vt.

American saddle horse register—B. Nall, secretary, Louisville, Ky.

**Class No. 19—Percherons.**  
Section 1—Stallion, 4 years old and over, \$25, \$10.  
Section 2—Stallion, under 4 years old, \$25, \$10.  
Section 3—Mare, over 4 years old, \$20, \$10.  
Section 4—Mare, under 4 years old, \$20, \$10.

(Continued Next Week.)

# Your Neighbors Can Tell You

No doubt, if you yourself don't know, of many marvelous cures of Stomach, Liver, Blood and Skin affections that have been made by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for it has a most successful record of over 40 years.

**These CURES embrace also many bad cases of Weak Lungs, lingering Coughs, Bronchial, Throat and Lung affections, some of which, no doubt, would have run into Consumption, had they been neglected or badly treated. We don't mean to say that the "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure Consumption when fully seated, but it will strengthen weak lungs, improve digestion, and make pure, rich, red blood thereby overcoming and casting out disease-producing bacteria and giving robust, vigorous health.**

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Behind Dr. Pierce's Medicines stands the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, thoroughly equipped and with a Staff of Skilled Specialists to treat the more difficult cases of Chronic diseases whether requiring Medical or Surgical skill for their cure. Send for free INVALIDS' GUIDE BOOK.



## If You Don't Know

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are little in size but great in gentle acting sanitary results; cure constipation. ASK YOUR NEIGHBORS

# Week Market Review

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

	Cat.	Clvs.	Hogs.	Shp.
Last week.	19,600	3,900	24,425	1,192
Prec. week.	16,773	2,423	21,082	1,868
Year ago.	10,700	4,257	11,409	1,820

Horses and mules—Last year, 511; preceding year, 543; year ago, 261.

### General.

Very liberal supplies of cattle and hogs were received here last week, supplies of both classes making the largest total for any January week in the history of this market. Supplies of calves, as officially counted, have been only fair, but a great many calves and yearlings have arrived in mixed loads and counted in as cattle. A fair supply of sheep was yarded, though receipts fell short of the preceding week and a year ago. General market conditions were unfavorable to the selling side in the cattle trade, practically all classes showing a sharp decline from the high time of last week. Hogs made a strong advance Monday and Tuesday, but on Thursday closed at an uneven decline from Tuesday's high point where a top of \$6.30, the highest since Oct. 9, was recorded. Sheep and lambs of good killing quality sold on a strong, active market, with some of the best prices of the season recorded.

### Beef Steers.

Beef steers were in pretty good supply, though forming but a fair quota of the liberal total cattle receipts. Arrivals included some choice heavy beefs, both corn and meal-fed cattle, but the bulk of the supply consisted of a fair to pretty good class of medium weight meal cattle. A number of loads of southern grassers came in on Monday, but since that date few grass steers of desirable killing quality have been yarded. The market opened the week on about a steady basis, but declined on Tuesday and Wednesday. Sales on Thursday were steady with the decline, but the Friday market was strong to higher and about 15c to 25c lower than the high time last week. The market, however, shows hardly so much loss from last week's extreme close, which was weak to a little lower than the high time. Northern markets are also closing lower on the week's trading, liberal Wednesday supplies, particularly at Chicago, causing the break, so that local prices are still considered in line with Missouri river markets. Sales of

### JOY WORK

#### And the Other Kind.

Did you ever stand on a prominent corner at an early morning hour and watch the throngs of people on their way to work? Noting the number who were forcing themselves along because it meant their daily bread, and the others cheerfully and eagerly pursuing their way because of love of their work.

It is a fact that one's food has much to do with it. As an example:

If an engine has poor oil, or a boiler is fired with poor coal, a bad result is certain, isn't it?

Treating your stomach right is the keystone that sustains the arch of health's temple and you will find "Grape-Nuts" as a daily food is the most nourishing and beneficial you can use.

We have thousands of testimonials, real, genuine little heart throbs, from people who simply tried Grape-Nuts out of curiosity—as a last resort—with the result that prompted the testimonial.

If you have never tried Grape-Nuts it's worth while to give it a fair, impartial trial. Remember there are millions eating Grape-Nuts every day—they know, and we know if you will use Grape-Nuts every morning your work is more likely to be joy-work, because you can keep well, and with the brain well nourished work is a joy. Read the "Road to Wellville" in every package—"There's a reason."

the week include on Monday two loads of heavy, well finished meal and hull cattle from Montague county at \$5.40 to \$5.65, averaging 1,343 to 1,391 pounds. No other meal-fed cattle approaching this weight of a good finish have been received, and very few have been good enough to bring \$5, though this price was reached on Thursday for, one load from Taylor county, averaging 1,204 and of high quality, but lacking finish. Some good 1,050 to 1,150-pound meal-fed cattle sold at \$4.50 to \$4.85 that showed a quarter decline from a week ago, and the fair to good 950 to 1,025-pound fed steers selling around \$4.15 to \$4.40, nearly as much loss at low time. One load of prime 1,400-pound corn-fed steers reached \$6.35, but most of the good to choice heavy corn cattle sold at \$5.60 to \$6.25, and some fair to good corn and kaffir corn steers of light weight sold from \$4.25 to \$4.75. Nothing very good in the grasser line has been received, a pretty good class of 975 to 1,070-pound southerners selling from \$4.40 to \$4.60, with two loads Friday reaching \$4.80, and a medium class of 850 to 950-pound grass steers from \$4 to \$4.25, while a string of light coasters and common light southern steers sold down around \$3.25 to \$3.65 for slaughter.

### Stockers and Feeders.

Feeder cattle were in light supply last week, although a number of loads of short-fed cattle of good breeding went to this outlet on the late market Tuesday, when killers were very weak competitors. One string of six loads of very good fleshy 924-pound Nolan county steers sold at \$4.30, and some 1,015-pound Callahan county steers went to the country at a cost of \$4.50, but were a class that packers would have readily absorbed last week around \$4.65 to \$4.70. A desirable class of light feeders sold around \$4 to \$4.25. Light stockers have been in good receipt, running largely to yearlings. Sorted long yearlings and two mixed sold up to \$3.50 to \$3.65, but the fair to good kind sold largely from \$3 to \$3.40. Prices show little change from a week ago, excepting on the fleshier heavy calves and yearling stock, which is sharply lower than the high market had on this class the preceding week, when killers were snapping up everything at all fit for slaughter.

### Butcher Stock.

Cow stuff sold on a generally dull and unevenly lower market last week, prices on Monday being better than the low spots last Saturday, but weak to lower than Friday of last week, and the Tuesday and Wednesday sessions showing sharp downward breaks, the trade being about as mean and low late Tuesday as any other time, although Wednesday's market was unevenly lower than Tuesday's opening. On Thursday the trade showed a little better tone and has been strong to higher on some classes than the previous Saturday, the low day of last week.

Fat heavy fed bulls had no general decline, though the last few days have seen lower spots. Medium butcher bulls and stock and feeding classes close fully 10c to 20c under a week ago. The good to choice fed bulls sold largely from \$3.25 to \$3.60, with a few odd head at \$3.75. The best stocker bulls are selling around \$3, with the fair to good kind, largely from \$2.35 to \$2.75, and common stockers and bolongnas from \$1.75 to \$2.25.

### Calves.

The calf market opened the week 25c to 50c lower than last week's closing, steadied on the two succeeding days, but was again lower on Thurs-

day and has since declined more. The loss from last week's closing ranges from 75c to \$1.25 on most all classes, good light veals and the half-fat heavy and yearling stuff which was selling so crazy high last week suffering more than the best fat heavy calves. The best light vealers are quotable around \$5.25 to \$5.60, a fair to pretty good class of lights selling from \$4.50 to \$5, and the best fat heavy calves of around 300 pounds from \$4 to \$4.25. Fat heifer yearlings selling out of sight last week, are closing about 25c to 40c lower with the bulk of the good ones around \$3.35 to \$3.65.

### Hogs.

Light receipts of hogs on Monday and Tuesday at northern packing centers and a strong demand brought about highly satisfactory trade conditions, prices having advanced by the close Tuesday to a point fully 20c higher on all corn-fed classes than Saturday. Since Tuesday receipts North have been comparatively liberal and with continued large local receipts, prices for two days showed declines, light and light mixed suffering most. Friday and again Saturday selling of all decent corn hogs was on a higher level, and Saturday's sales of good hogs averaged up well with Tuesday, the high day of the week, or from 15c to 20c higher than the preceding Saturday. Light hogs of fair to good quality, from 160 pounds down, are selling about the same as a week ago, but razor-back and all oily looking light mixed are closing from 2c to 50c lower, while pigs show a 15c to 25c decline.

### Sheep.

The sheep market has been featured by the sale of fed lambs and fed fixed wethers, lambs and yearlings of a very good fat class, up to \$6.50. These prices equal the best of the season and are strong with the preceding week. More than half the sheep receipts were direct to a local packer from Colorado.

### Prices for the Week.

Steers—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$5.65	\$4.15@4.75
Tuesday	6.35	4.25@5.60
Wednesday	4.80	4.00@4.75
Thursday	5.00	4.25@4.85
Friday	6.25	4.30@4.80



## 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.

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**DR. A. A. BROWER** Opposite Delaware Hotel, Fourth and Main Streets. Take Elevator at Fourth Street Entrance

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.

**CATARREAL 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.

Saturday	4.15	@	....
Cows and Heifers—			
Monday	4.00	2.65@	3.40
Tuesday	3.75	2.50@	3.25
Wednesday	3.75	2.30@	3.15
Thursday	3.80	2.25@	3.25
Friday	3.50	2.25@	3.25
Saturday	3.90	2.40@	3.15
Calves—			
Monday	6.25	4.25@	5.75
Tuesday	6.25	3.25@	5.00
Wednesday	6.25	3.25@	5.50
Thursday	6.00	3.25@	5.10
Friday	5.35	3.25@	4.85
Saturday	4.75	@	....
Hogs—			
		Top.	Bulk.
Monday	6.12½	3.75	@6.00
Tuesday	6.30	5.80	@6.20
Wednesday	6.25	5.60	@6.10
Thursday	6.20	5.50	@6.05
Friday	6.25	5.65	@6.05
Saturday	6.27½	5.70	@6.15

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cat.	Clvs.	Hgs.	Shp.	H.M.
Monday	3,640	1,343	4,863	...	195
Tuesday	1,154	361	4,381	401	17
Wednesday	4,648	1,129	5,268	...	62
Thursday	2,917	486	4,415	734	126
Friday	2,922	471	3,149	57	82
Saturday	550	100	2,350	...	29

### TO RAISE HOGS IN PANHANDLE.

C. T. Herring of Amarillo, who owns a big ranch in the southwestern part of Castro county, was in Hereford recently and bought for his ranch, four miles of hog-proof wire with which he intends to inclose a square mile of land for a hog pasture. A part of the section will be sown in alfalfa, kale and other forage for hogs. Hereford Brand.

If nobody confessed his sins we would never know how wicked this world really is.

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