

# THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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## TOPICS IN BRIEF

### IOWA CORN DAMP.

It is too early yet for the Northern feeder to make his plans, more especially since the corn outlook is filled with uncertainty. Oklahoma and Kansas are both claiming prospects for a bumper crop, but the outlook in Iowa is very gloomy indeed on account of too much rain. Illinois is having more than its share of moisture.

### SECRETARY WILSON RUMOR RENEWED.

The time-worn rumor about Secretary Wilson's retirement from the department of agriculture has made its reappearance and with no more foundation than it usually has. This time the rumor says Secretary Wilson will leave the cabinet in December and that Congressman Charles E. Scott of Kansas will succeed him.

### EXPECT BIG SHEEP SHIPMENT.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway company is contemplating a heavy shipment of sheep from New Mexico this season. In the last few days 300 double-deck cars have been sent from Kansas to shipping points in this territory under hurry orders. Usually the sheep cars are loaded at the company's coal mines in southeastern Kansas with coal and allowed to work their way west, but this season they are being "red-balled" through as the demand for them is great. All sheep will be shipped via the Belen cut-off.

### FORT WORTH STILL GAINING.

Up to Saturday, June 19, St. Louis had received 358,000 cattle, including calves, for the year. This was a falling off of over 16,000 compared with the same period of 1908.

In the same time Fort Worth receipts of cattle and calves were 472,435, showing a gain of 42,944 over the same period in 1908.

Fort Worth now leads St. Louis 114,000 in receipts of cattle for the year.

St. Louis has increased its hog receipts 25,000 for the year, and Fort Worth's increase is 163,000.

### 250,000 POUNDS OF WOOL SOLD.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—One of the principal individual wool sales of the present season was closed last week at Albuquerque when the Ilfeld Wool company sold to a Philadelphia wool house their holdings of 1,100 bags, aggregating some 250,000 pounds. The price is not made public, but is un-

## Independents Win Suit

KANSAS CITY, June 28.—A jury in the circuit court here Saturday returned a verdict of \$19,000 in favor of the Co-Operative Live Stock Commission company, which is backed by several live stock raisers in the West and Southwest, against thirteen members of the Traders' Live Stock exchange. The suit was brought under the anti-trust act naming a penalty for organizing pools or combinations. The law, says the trial judge, must triple the jury's verdict of judgment against the defendants. For that reason the judgment is for \$57,000. It is the first case in this country under the law.

The quarrel out of which grew the suit began three years ago with the

National Live Stock Growers' association when that association claimed the growers were paying too large commissions for the handling of live stock coming to market. The exchanges on all the markets, including Kansas City, Chicago and Omaha, refused to reduce the middleman prices. Then the Co-Operative Live Stock Commission company was started in opposition. The old Live Stock exchange and the Traders' Live Stock exchange refused to deal with the independent company. The suit charged that the dealers were in a pool and was brought in the circuit court in January, 1908. The suit was for \$32,000 damages, or, when tripled according to the anti-trust law, \$96,000.

derstood to have been as close to the top price paid in New Mexico this season, which means above 21 cents.

This is one of the few large lots remaining in the territory. There are one or two large lots on this side of the mountains and the Roswell district has three quarters of a million pounds still in storage, but it is not probable there will be another single sale of this magnitude during the remainder of the season.

### DEATH CAMAS IN COLORADO.

According to a news item from Colorado, the death camas has been killing a few cattle on the Western slope this spring since the copious rains have brought it out so luxuriantly. The growth is now about a foot to fourteen inches high. The root is a bulb like a young onion and looks like a leek. The tops look a little like the onion tops, excepting that they are not hollow, but when cut in cross section presents the appearance of the letter V, something like the Yucca plant. The blossom is small, seedy and yellowish, something like the blossom on the onion, only not so broadened and going up to a point. The plants shoot up five or six blades, with the central stem bearing the one blossom. The root of the plant is very deadly and kills both man and beast, one bulb containing enough poison to kill five or six men. The top is not so poisonous, but it is strong enough so that a few nips will kill an animal.

### WHERE IS CROWLEY?

It is nearly three weeks since Secretary H. E. Crowley of the Cattle Raisers' association sailed away in his fifty-horse power automobile for a tour of Southwest Texas and to date association headquarters have not re-

ceived a word of his whereabouts. Various rumors are current, one that he has found a fishing hole where bass are so plentiful that he has decided to stay and fish it out if it takes all summer. Another rumor has it he is conducting a series of private experiments to learn what made the heel-fly fly.

Assistant Secretary Berkley Spiller has a hunch that Secretary Crowley is circumnavigating somewhere between Sonora and Old Mexico, but it is merely a hunch.

Southwest Texas stockmen who have seen anything of a Dig red auto with a horn that makes a noise like a congressman talking in favor of free hides are respectfully urged to write.

### CALOHAN GOES TO KANSAS CITY

Lod Calohan, the erudite and Chesterfieldan inspector for the Cattle Raisers' association has gone to Missouri, forsaking the fertile plains of the Midland country, where the milano bird whistles its plaintive note in the evening breeze, for the bluffs and valleys of Kansas City.

Inspector Calohan succeeds Charles Hamilton, who has been inspector at Kansas City for the past sixteen years, and it is understood that between times at the yards he will continue his literary efforts in the form of a book to be called "A Correct Guide to Cow Country Etiquette, or Brief Rules for Popular Pink Teas."

### RAIN IN THE PANHANDLE.

That part of the Panhandle around Amarillo is beginning to wonder just why it should be blessed with so much rain since alfalfa is getting too rank to cut out and stock tanks have long since grown tired of running over.

Thus far in June Amarillo has received four and one-half inches of rain, breaking the record for thirty-three years. Some of the cowmen who send their stuff up to Potter county for pasture are wearing broad-brimmed smiles these days.

### SILVER CITY SHIPMENTS.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—Practically all of the spring cattle shipments have been finished from Silver City and adjacent points, making a total of 15,437 head shipped out since the first of May. This is a thousand more than were shipped during the spring season of last year and is a pretty heavy total. The last shipments were made a few days ago when the Crowfoot Cattle company, J. M. Harper and others shipped 1,323 head to Wyoming points, and on the following day P. M. Shelley shipped 500 head.

### MORE BEEF IN EAST TEXAS.

F. B. McKay, general freight and passenger agent of the Texas Midland railroad, is authority for the statement that sections of East Texas are rapidly becoming shipping points for beef cattle.

"The growing of this industry means much to Texas," said Mr. McKay. "In the past the general opinion has been that to finish the best beef cattle it was necessary to take them to Northern points. Stock raisers are finding that the finishing process can be done just as satisfactorily in Texas, and sections of East Texas especially.

"There plenty of grass abounds, cotton seed products are available and the farmers are learning the value of corn and other grain crops.

"Lately the Texas Midland has handled 100 cars of beef cattle out of Kaufman."

### KANSAS CATTLE SELL WELL.

Mail advices from Winfield, Kansas, dated June 20, say that August Henderson has returned from Chicago, having shipped seventy-five head of fine cattle that averaged 1,660 pounds in Chicago, averaging \$119.19 per head. This bunch of cattle was the best of all there, except a few others. There were 19,000 head on the market that day Henderson arrived with his bunch, the other few bringing 5 cents more per hundred.

### HOGS PASS \$8.

Hogs sold last week at \$8.05 in Chicago and \$7.75 in Fort Worth, which is a reminder that the packers have had a jolt which they have tried to guard against all year. Armour took the \$8.00 dose with wonderful complacency, but Swift had to go a nickel better because he needed them bad. Hogs are scarce.



# New Heel-Fly Theory

The Stockman-Journal supposed it had exhausted the leading points at issue in the discussion of the heel-fly and its habits in the many interesting articles it has printed since President James Callan of the Cattle Raisers' Association started the argument by remarking in one of his letters that heel-flies were rather troublesome in the Menardville country.

But the most novel theory on the heel-fly and its habits which The Stockman-Journal has yet encountered, comes from W. Harpold of Italy, Texas, an old reader who has been watching the discussion all these weeks and now comes forward with his letter:

Editor Stockman-Journal:

I am much interested in your heel-fly discussion, but think the warble theory is wrong. The warble is found wherever the horse-fly is found and on all stock bothered by horse flies, such as horses, cattle, dogs, cats, rats and rabbits.

Now, if the warble does not produce heel-flies, how and where does the fly reproduce itself.

I have been observing the heel-fly in Texas for fifty years. It resembles the gad fly, but does not bend its tail under its belly like the gad-fly. On

the contrary, it curls its tail over its back like a stinging scorpion.

It approaches the cow or ox by walking on the ground, and when near enough to its victim it suddenly strikes a terrific blow and deposits an egg in the tender skin between the toes or in the edge of the hair above the heel. The sting must be very painful, for the poor animal is sure to lick the place stung or to run away, or perhaps cry out with pain.

The animal is sure to seek water, not like Dives to cool his parched tongue, but to cool his burning heel.

Now, I think that the little grub is forced from the cow's heel by the contracting and cooling effect of the mud and water, and that the grub grows and develops in the water just like the larvae of the mosquito develops.

If you see fit to give space in your valuable journal for this article. I do not hold myself ready to prove my theory, for it is only a theory after all; yet, to my mind, it is a more plausible one than to suppose that the grub travels from the heel to the back.

In cats, dogs, rats and rabbits the warble never reaches the back, but stops in the flank or throat or elsewhere.

Respectfully,  
W. HARPOLD.

Plano, Texas.

## HORSES

### GRADING UP HORSES.

The admirable efforts of Wisconsin to improve the quality of horses in that state are worthy the attention of Texas, which is badly in need of some such law as the state stallion law which has just been amended by the Wisconsin legislature making it much more stringent and providing for the separation of mongrel or scrub stallions, from the grades with which they were formerly classed. The enforcement of the law is also provided for by fine and imprisonment. The department of horse breeding of the college of agriculture, University of Wisconsin, which has charge of the licensing of the stallions, is now preparing to issue new certificates as provided in the amendments.

The amendments provide that no stallion owner shall use or offer for sale any stallion before he has obtained a license for it and has had it recorded with the register of deeds of the county in which the horse is to be used.

A new license certificate has been provided for stallions that have neither sire nor dam of pure breeding. Such horses will not hereafter be licensed as "grades" but will be given certificates as "mongrel" or "scrub" stallions and the certificate will state that the stallion license is of "mongrel breeding" and is therefore not eligible to registration in any stud book recognized by the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The attorney general of Wisconsin has rendered an official opinion to Dr. A. S. Alexander, in charge of the department of horse breeding, to the effect that a stallion owner cannot make legal claim for fees for the service of a stallion which has failed to take out a license as required by law, and, further, that the department will be justified in refusing to give a "grade" license certificate to the owner of a

stallion neither of whose parents is pure bred.

Violation of any provision of the act is made a misdemeanor for which fines and a jail term are provided, and it is made the duty of the district attorney of the county in which the violation takes place to prosecute the suit. This amended stallion law places Wisconsin horse breeding on a higher plane and is in advance of any act heretofore taken up in any of the states.

### MORE HORSES THAN EXPECTED.

After getting ready for light receipts the Chicago horse market last week received over 1,200 head, with consequent quiet prices. The market is reported about 10 per cent below April quotations for all classes and Eastern demand is slack. Some of the horses that have been going to market are very thin as a result of the dry weather and short pasturage. Chicago quotations:

	Poor to good.	Choice to extra.
Drafters	\$125@185	\$200@300
Expressors	120@175	190@250
Loggers and feeders	60@175	180@250
Drivers	100@170	180@300
Actors and coachers	110@180	190@325
Carriage pairs	225@380	400@650
Saddlers	125@175	200@500
Western (branded)	20@70	75@125
Mules	75@150	100@225

### GROUND WIRE FENCES.

As a protection against stock being killed or injured by lightning when in pastures, ground the wire fences. The ground wiring of fences is an easy matter, and its value in affording protection against lightning can be seen at a glance by every intelligent farmer.

Stock that are likely to be driven by a storm into fence corners or close to wire fences are in danger of being struck by lightning. Ground wires will protect them from this danger.

Keep the pastures free from loose sticks and wire. Especially where horses run. It only takes a second to knock a hundred dollars out of a horse. When you hear the farmer say "just my luck" when a loss is sustained with live stock, nine times out of ten

if he spoke the facts in the case he would say, "just my inattention." The best profit in a colt is made by keeping it right on growing to full maturity. Any setback will tell in dollars and cents. By nature the horse is not an animal of bad habits. Bad habits come through improper handling. As the colt is treated, so will the horse be. Don't forget this. Visit the stables just before retiring at night. Often the life of an animal is saved by following this method.

### PORK GROWING IN CANADA.

The production of pork in Manitoba and Saskatchewan is increasing rapidly year by year. As farmers turn from exclusive wheat growing, live stock is needed to dispose of the crop raised. Pig-raising and dairying go hand in hand, and in districts where the coarse cereals, oats and barley, are raised, where meat is not a success, the pig is regarded as the most economical machine for turning such cereals into ready money. At the present time pig products are high, pigs can be raised very cheaply, and under modern methods two crops of pigs can be marketed yearly. Pigs are the only animals on which the farmer can turn over his money twice a year, says a writer in a Canadian paper. Even if the profits were small, the double turnover would in nearly every instance amount to more than a single profit on any other class of stock.

### CROCKETT COUNTY WOOL SALES.

OZONA, Texas—Robert Massie, president of the Wool Growers' Central Storage company, passed through town this morning on his way to his lower ranch. He has just returned from San Angelo where he has been attending to the sale of the wool stored with the Wool Growers' Central Storage company. They sold every bit of the Crockett county wool stored with them except two clips—that of John Young and Couch & Cochran—and they sold it for good prices, too, the best in fact that have been received by the sheepmen for their fleecy staple in many years, and the success of this sale has not only demonstrated the feasibility of the central storage plan, but it has forcibly impressed upon the wool producers of this country the fact that they have been sleeping on their rights for years; that they can market their own products to much better advantage than the wool commission men have ever been able to do for them, and those interested are tickled to death at the success of the sale. The following is a list of the Crockett county sheepmen whose wool was sold and the prices obtained therefor:

George Harrell	21 5/8
P. T. Robinson	20 1/4
A. B. Dyer	21 3/8
W. L. Miller	22
Dudley & Ingham	21 3/8
Dudley & Ingham, 12 mos.	22
Jones Miller	21 5/8
Rob and Roy Miller	20 1/2
T. A. Kincaid, 12 mos.	23
T. A. Kincaid	21 5/8
S. E. Couch	20
W. I. Grinnell	20
Tom Brown	17 1/2
Lee Henderson, 12 mos.	22
Clayton & Childress, 12 mos.	22
Kinney & Williams, 12 mos.	22 1/2
N. C. Rogers, 12 mos.	20
Mrs. Perner, 12 mos.	20 1/2
R. A. Williamson, 12 mos.	25 3/8
B. F. Wheelis, 12 mos.	23
Massie & Puckett, 12 mos.	25 and 22

J. R. Brooks, 12 mos. 20 1/2  
W. L. Boerner, 12 mos. 22 1/4  
W. A. Nix, 12 mos. 22 3/4  
Only one clip below 20 cents—pretty good, eh?

Besides selling all the Crockett county wool they sold nearly all of the Pecos county wool at an average of about 21 5/8 cents. 1/4

Quite a number of sales ran above 25 cents, but the highest price received by the company was 27 cents for 18,000 pounds from Schleicher county—and it wasn't a premium clip either.—Ozona Kicker.

### DAKOTA RANGE GOOD.

Frank M. Stewart, secretary-treasurer of the Western South Dakota Stock Growers' association, blew in from Buffalo Gap yesterday and spent a few hours at the yards looking over the situation at this point, says the Omaha Journal-Stockman. "In my long residence in Western South Dakota I never saw the range better at this time of the year than it is right now," said Mr. Stewart.

"While the weather was not unusually severe the past winter, it held on longer than I can remember of having seen it, and as a consequence the cattle on the open range were rather poor in the spring. March, April and most of May were also cold and wet, but we had no bad storms and no material losses. With the advent of warm weather the grass has come along very fast, as the ground is full of moisture and prospects are for the usual crop of good beeves this fall.

"Shipping will be two or three weeks later than usual, as the cattle got a late start, but my observation has been that good grass always means good beef. The season's output will be quite a little short of last year, as many of the big outfits are out of the business and the smaller men have not yet struck their full stride."

## Question Column

### Millet Hay.

T. M. Denton.—I am thinking of growing some millet this season, but am told that it is injurious to horses. What are the facts about this?

Answer—The North Dakota station made a thorough investigation of this and found that millet hay when used entirely as a coarse feed:

1. Produced an increased action of the kidneys.
2. Caused lameness and swelling of the joints.
3. Produced an infusion of blood into the joints.
4. Destroyed the texture of the bone, rendering it softer and less tenacious.

From the above it would seem that the feeding of millet hay to horses should be avoided.

A. B. Waxahachie—I have been urged by some of my neighbors to try a car of alfalfa and molasses feed. I understand that the molasses comes from the sugar beet factories of the West and is mixed with alfalfa at various mixing points on the way to the feeders in the East. Would like your advice on this feed.

Answer—Alfalfa mixed with from 25 to 30 per cent molasses makes an excellent feed. The alfalfa meal alone, although an excellent feed, is inclined to be too dusty, especially for horses. Molasses removes this objection and is in itself a very valuable feed, as sugar is very easily digested, while starch must be converted into sugar in the process of digestion. There is an abundant supply of both alfalfa and molasses, as the culture of sugar beets and alfalfa are the two leading industries in the irrigated sections of the West.



# Weekly Market Review

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

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Shp. H&M
Last week	13,515	5,950	9,300	3,725 238
Preceding week	9,890	7,813	11,006	6,301 108
Year ago	14,806	7,133	15,289	1,728 305

### The General Market.

The cattle market last week improved greatly in form over the week previous, beef and butcher cattle closing at a strong advance over the preceding week's closing and frequent sales of medium to low grade steers and good butcher cow stuff being as much as 50 cents higher than the 12th. The hog market declined and was much broader than recently and moderately light runs here and elsewhere gave the selling side an opportunity to regain a large share of the sharp decline recorded during the week ending June 12. The hog market declined rather sharply, closing Thursday about 25 cents lower than the preceding Saturday, the latter week's sharp bulge in prices having brought out materially enlarged supplies at Northern markets. Of this loss 10 to 15 cents was regained on lessened receipts the last two days of the week. The sheep market continues on the down grade, mutton grades closing nearly 50 cents lower for the week and fully \$1.00 to \$1.25 under the high time a few weeks ago. Good fat lambs held up comparatively well.

### Beef Steers

Trade in beef cattle showed a decided improvement over the preceding week and a still greater one over the week ending June 12. Local receipts were somewhat in excess of the preceding week, but demand was much broader and with light runs at other markets prices advanced sharply, although irregularly. The best fat cattle show hardly as much gain as the me-

dium and low grade sorts, but steers selling above \$5 are generally quoted 15 to 25 cents higher, and closing sales of most everything under that figure were 25 to 35 cents higher, with spots in the market showing as much as a 40-cent advance. The receipts for the week included few really top quality. No corn fed cattle have been offered for several weeks, though a choice load of heavy caked steers sold Friday at \$6. Quite a few good medium to strong weight heaves were received but they lacked strict finish. Plain quality 1,344-pound Hood county caked steers sold on Tuesday at \$5.25, but only a few loads averaged up to 1,200, and a desirable class of 1,100 to 1,175-pound steers sold around \$5.00 to \$5.20. The bulk of the fair to pretty good 950 to 1,075-pound steers sold Friday from \$4.25 to \$4.85 and were such as were selling around \$3.75 to \$4.40 two weeks ago, while a common to decent class of 875 to 950-pound steers at \$3.75 to \$4.15 were such as were hard to sell at \$3.35 to \$3.65 two weeks ago.

### Stockers and Feeders.

Stock cattle values ruled stronger to higher last week than the preceding week, a better demand, light receipts, and strong competition from killers for such as were fit for slaughter being factors in the trade. One load of good fleshy 866-pound feeders sold Thursday at \$4. The bulk of the fair to pretty good 700 to 850 pound stockers is selling around \$3.35 to \$3.65.

### Butcher Stock.

A good active trade on butcher cows and heifers was had all week, the market gaining in strength each day and the good fat sorts being eagerly sought on Friday at prices around 35 cents higher than the preceding week. Some medium killers sold with as much strength, though such kinds have not made as much advance, as a rule, as the good fat cows selling from \$3.50 up. Canners and stock cows also sold to a right good demand and at strong to higher figures. Bulls sold throughout the week in practically the same notch as at the close of the previous week, closing a little stronger.

### Calves.

The calf market advanced about 25 cents during the first two days of the week and the opening trade Wednesday showed the advance to be maintained. Wednesday's market closed slow to lower, but the market since has been very irregular and a strong outside demand alone prevented a sharp decline. As it is the close shows the week's early advance lost, and local packers have secured some vealers during the last two days of the week at lower figures than the preceding week. Tops are quotable around \$5.25, though an outside top of \$5.50 was made on Friday.

### Hogs.

The previous week's sharp bulge in hog values was followed, as expected, by an enlarged aggregate marketing at the chief packing centers and the market declined almost as rapidly as it advanced the preceding week. Wednesday's trade and the early Thursday market was on a basis averaging about 30 cents lower than the close of the preceding market. Late Thursday the market strengthened, closing stronger to higher than the day previous and a 10 to 15 cent advance since leaves the market mostly

## Don't Forget the First Annual COTTON CARNIVAL

Galveston, Texas, First Week of August, 1909

Delightful amusements, instructive addresses by experts from the Agricultural Department at Washington and by others on subjects pertaining to cotton; exhibits of cotton, cotton products, implements, machinery, devices and inventions; a close study of the port and city of Galveston, its great harbor, its banks, its public institutions, its docks, its shipping, its sea wall, its grade raising, its coast defenses and its splendid commercial and industrial advantages. Exhibitions of sampling, weighing, classing, re-picking and actual preparations of cotton for market. A popular Exposition of the Technical features of handling cotton, of marketing, of manufacture and consumption.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

## MALCOLM GRAHAM

Chairman Executive Committee, First Annual Cotton Carnival.

# HIGHLANDS of ONTARIO

CANADA

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A new hotel in the heart of the North woods, Norway Point, Lake of Bays. Unsurpassed fishing, covering sailing, etc. Greatly reduced rates until September 30, 1909. Liberal stop-over. For information and booklet: address



W. S. Cookson,  
A. G. P. A.  
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Chicago, Ill.



### What Do They Cure?

The above question is often asked concerning Dr. Pierce's two leading medicines, "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription."

The answer is that "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most potent alterative or blood-purifier, and tonic or invigorator and acts especially favorably in a curative way upon all the mucous lining surfaces, as of the nasal passages, throat, bronchial tubes, stomach, bowels and bladder, curing a large per cent. of catarrhal cases whether the disease affects the nasal passages, the throat, larynx, bronchia, stomach (as catarrhal dyspepsia), bowels (as mucous dysentery), bladder, uterus or other pelvic organs. Even in the chronic or ulcerative stages of these affections it is often successful in affecting cures.

The "Favorite Prescription" is advised for the cure of one class of diseases—those peculiar weaknesses, derangements and irregularities incident to women only. It is a powerful yet gently acting invigorating tonic and nervine. For weak worn-out over-worked women—no matter what has caused the break-down, "Favorite Prescription" will be found most effective in building up the strength, regulating the womanly functions, subduing pain and bringing about a healthy, vigorous condition of the whole system.

A book of particulars wraps each bottle giving the formulae of both medicines and quoting what scores of eminent medical authors, whose works are consulted by physicians of all the schools of practice as guides in prescribing, say of each ingredient entering into these medicines.

The words of praise bestowed on the several ingredients entering into Doctor Pierce's medicines by such writers should have more weight than any amount of non-professional testimonials, because such men are writing for the guidance of their medical brethren and know whereof they speak.

Both medicines are non-alcoholic, non-secret, and contain no harmful habit-forming drugs, being composed of glyceric extracts of the roots of native, American medicinal forest plants. They are both sold by dealers in medicine. You can't afford to accept as a substitute for one of these medicines of known composition, any secret nostrum.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels.

10 cents under Saturday of the preceding week.

### Sheep.

Live mutton sales were on the decline again last week, and the close was dull and around 25 cents lower than the preceding week, a loss that puts the sheep market fully 75 cents to \$1 under the recent high time. Lambs have shown less loss, though selling about 50 cents lower than three or four weeks ago.

### Prices for the Week

	Top.	Bulk.
<b>Steers—</b>		
Monday	\$5.10	\$3.60@4.60
Tuesday	5.25	3.75@4.80
Wednesday	5.10	4.65@5.00
Thursday	4.90	4.25@4.65
Friday	6.00	3.85@4.75
Saturday	5.25	4.10@4.95
<b>Cows and Heifers—</b>		
Monday	3.40	2.55@3.00
Tuesday	3.50	2.45@3.35
Wednesday	3.50	2.50@3.30
Thursday	3.75	2.75@3.50
Friday	3.90	2.80@3.50
Saturday	3.50	3.50@5.10
<b>Calves—</b>		
Monday	5.50	3.50@4.85
Tuesday	5.50	3.55@5.40
Wednesday	5.50	3.65@5.25
Thursday	5.85	3.50@5.30
Friday	5.50	3.50@5.10
<b>Hogs—</b>		
Monday	7.65	7.45 @7.60
Tuesday	7.60	7.35 @7.45
Wednesday	7.52½	7.15 @7.40
Thursday	7.55	7.10 @7.40
Friday	7.60	7.20 @7.42½
Saturday	7.50	7.42½ @7.50

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Shp. H&M
Monday	2,563	1,204	2,061	945 46
Tuesday	2,985	1,063	1,143	430 ..
Wednesday	1,925	1,110	3,061	680 26
Thursday	2,126	1,155	1,300	1,301 1
Friday	3,732	1,292	930	356 77
Saturday	500	100	710	1 108

### HOW MANY HOGS TO THE ACRE?

As to the amount of pasturage on the number of hogs alfalfa will carry per acre without injury to the crop, the estimates given by farmers vary considerably, depending on the kind of soil, the fertility of the land, and the size of the hogs pastured. The following, however, is a safe estimate as given by conservative men who have had much experience.

River valley and creek bottom land well set in alfalfa will carry from fifteen to twenty head per acre of fifty to 125-pound hogs. Upland of fair average fertility will support from eight to ten head of the same kind of hogs. There are fields that have supported twenty-five head per acre through the season for a number of years and are still in good condition, and there are other fields that will not furnish pasture for more than five head per acre; but these are extremes. When a field is only used for pasture it is better to divide it into several lots and move the hogs from one to the other as the occasion requires.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

**DROPSY** cured: quick relief; removes all swelling in eight to twenty days; thirty to sixty days effects permanent cure. Total treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box M, Atlanta, Ga.



# Slow Feeding Best Says a Nebraska Professor

Slow feeding on a medium ration seems better than short feeding on a heavy ration according to experiments recently conducted by Professor H. R. Smith of the University of Nebraska. The Stockman-Journal would like to hear from some of its readers on their experiences in this line.

Professor Smith took a test lot of steers down to Omaha recently and the Journal-Stockman of that city telling about it says:

The steers were divided into four groups of six, and since January of this year each group has been fed a different ration of corn meal and alfalfa to secure data on what is the best type of a steer to fatten and the most profitable method of feeding. They were practically all plain Western hay feds of mixed breeds, purchased on this market at \$4.50 last year. Until the fore part of January they were fed roughage and a graduated corn ration and reared to a uniform condition before being grouped and put on their separate experimental rations. During the feeding experiments group No. 1 received a limit of twelve pounds of corn meal and fifteen pounds of alfalfa. Group No. 2 was at no time allowed more than sixteen pounds of corn and a smaller quantity of alfalfa. Group No. 3 was limited to twenty pounds of corn and group No. 4 to twenty-four pounds. The grain and alfalfa for each bunch of steers were weighed daily and no animal was given more than its allotted share. Tying each steer in a separate stall made this possible.

### Medium Ration Best.

Data giving the results of these experiments for the past five months would indicate that the medium ration of corn and alfalfa is the most profitable method of feeding. The corn that was fed cost 60 cents a bushel, and the alfalfa hay used was bought at \$7 per ton.

To determine what type of a steer puts on fat the most quickly, each individual animal was subjected to a

system of measurements at the time of its purchase, almost as exhaustive as the Bertillon system used on criminals. Their separate weights were also taken before watering on four successive days in order to arrive at a correct average.

The following is what Professor Smith deduces from his experiments:

### Long Feeding Best.

That it makes no particular difference what breed of cattle a feeder fattens as long as he pays attention to the essential features of feeding stock and feeds them systematically. A long fed steer on a medium ration finishes off better than a comparatively short fed steer on a heavy ration, and in most cases pays out better on the market. The average daily gain of an animal is between two and three pounds, only the best types of steers putting on a daily gain of three pounds or more. Incidentally, Professor Smith said that until last winter he had never been able to get such large gains. He attributed the increased daily average gain to dry, clean stalls with plenty of bedding. One of his observations in cattle feeding experiments is that a steer will invariably lie down in the stall after it has eaten its feed if the stall is kept in a sanitary condition. Turned out in the feed lot the animal roams about at will, but very seldom lies down. While this is only a side issue in cattle feeding, he said that it deserves especial emphasis. The 1,000 and 1,200-pound steer carries considerable weight while it is standing and, of course, energy saved means additional beef. Every cattle feeder should encourage his animals to lie down as much as possible by providing clean sheds. While all of the experimental steers were tied in their stalls, this policy is not to be recommended to the feeder. It was only resorted to by Professor Smith and his assistants to obtain reliable statistics regarding the actual amount of feed consumed and to compare results with the different types.

### Relation of Girth to Gains.

As a rule, the low-built, blocky steers, with wide, straight backs, short necks, deep chests and broad heads are more responsive to feed than any other type. Long-neck, leggy steers are slow finishers and poor sellers. The girth of a steer, as well, is almost a sure indication of his ability to put on flesh in a given length of time. The experiment station uses three girth measurements in compiling its data, the heart, middle and rear girths. It practically every late experiment the heaviest gainers are the steers with the largest middle girths. The heart and rear girths are not infallible barometers, but a steer with a well developed body may be safely classed as a heavy gainer. In group No. 1 the middle girths of the three best gainers average seven inches larger than those of the three poorer ones. In group 2, the difference averaged only three inches. The best individual gainer in the first group averaged 3 1-4 pounds per day, while the poorest put on an average daily gain of 2 1/2 pounds.

A heavy gainer, however, is not always the best seller, and vice versa; the highest seller may be the lowest gainer. In order to strike a happy medium the feeder must compromise between the two to get best results. In putting on gain, of course, the thin steer has the advantage over the

heavy one. It is evident, then, that in buying feeders, it is just as important to select steers that will fatten quickly as to select those that will make good killers in time.

While the experimental steers exhibited were fed only on alfalfa and corn, Professor Smith said that even larger gains could be made with corn on the stalk and alfalfa. A good plan is to put cattle on stalk corn as early as possible, feed them one or two times a day, give them alfalfa at night and take more time in finishing them than is customary. Experiments on groups Nos. 3 and 4 show that heavy feeding does not pay out as well as a moderate ration. The animal will only assimilate a certain amount, and the balance is wasted.

### Two Policies Open.

Two courses are left open to the beef producer if he expects to make a success of cattle feeding under present conditions. He must either use less corn and more alfalfa in finishing his stock or make a study of the individual animal. If he chooses common, raw-boned material to fatten, the former policy is undoubtedly the better one. If his feeders are low-built, blocky, and possess quality, they can be subjected to the "hot house" process up to a certain point. After that time corn that they consume is money wasted.

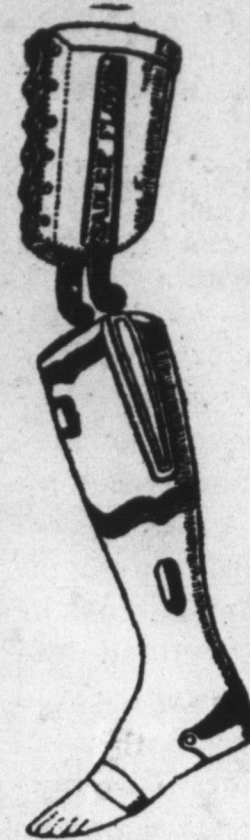
After deducting all expenses, original cost, etc., from the experimental steers that were sold yesterday, it was found that each steer showed a net profit of from \$2.00 to \$9.00. One animal showed a net loss of almost \$2.00. No allowance was made for labor expended in fattening them. The average cost per hundred pounds' gain on the light ration steers was \$7.00, and the cost of gain per hundredweight on group No. 2 was \$7.74. The average cost on the third group, which was limited to twenty pounds of corn for each steer daily was \$8.57. Group No. 4 was not exhibited, for the reason that the results obtained from feeding this bunch were not materially different from those of group No. 3. As was noted before, group No. 4 steers were limited to twenty-four pounds of corn per steer, but the actual amount consumed was about the same as was consumed by No. 3 steers. A bulletin will shortly be issued by the agricultural station giving more complete data regarding the results of feeding these four groups of cattle.

### THINKS CATTLE WILL BE LATE.

H. Kapps of Jacksboro, while in Kansas City recently, told the Drivers' Telegram that all Texas cattle will be late this spring owing to the recent dry spell:

"In that part where I live," said Mr. Kapps, "we had it very dry all spring. We suffered no cattle losses simply for the reason that we fed our cattle cotton seed meal. We had plenty of drinking water, but no grass. A few weeks ago it commenced to rain, and since then we have had rains right along, and the country is in good condition now. Corn is backward, but the stand is very good, and the corn is clean. There is still plenty of time left in which to make a good corn crop, and I would not be surprised to see it make up for lost time, and come out much better than we have predicted. Cotton looks exceptionally well. Cotton was planted later than

## The Sadler - Floyd

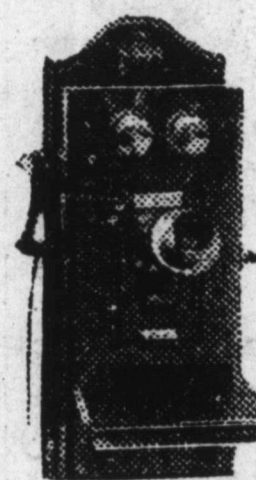


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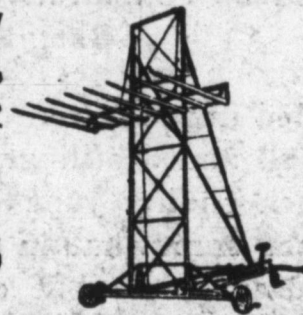
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the corn, and then it is a dry weather plant, which was a great advantage this spring. Now we look for a bumper crop. So far as the cattle on pasture in Oklahoma are concerned they are fattening fast. I never saw better grass in that part where I am handling my steers, near Rush Springs. If I had shipped my Texas steers up there early I would have saved money on the cotton seed meal that I bought for them at home, and the steers would be in much better condition now besides. But no one can see into the future on cattle matters, any more than in anything else. We are having the most favorable crop weather now in Texas and there is plenty of grass, as well as moisture for crops."

### BARLEY AND OATS FATAL.

The mixture of barley with oats shipped from the West to New York is blamed by veterinarians for the large number of valuable work horses which have died recently in that city.

Following the death of many horses in the stables of express and transfer companies and department stores, an investigation was made and it is said that intestinal trouble which caused the large majority of deaths was due to the presence of barley in the oats. The stable superintendent says that Western shippers adulterate the oats with barley because it is cheaper and heavier, but that the mixture means death to horses.

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# San Angelo Wool Auction a Success

**W**OOL concentration at a central warehouse and auction sale methods for disposing of the clip seem to have been unusually successful at San Angelo this year. The sale of over 1,000,000 pounds last week under the auspices of the Wool Growers' Central Storage company was the first of its kind ever held in Texas. The association of wool growers is only a few months old and the members have reason to congratulate their efficient officers on the success of the plan.

In reporting the sale the San Angelo Standard says:

Last Tuesday, June 15, was the day set by the officers of the Wool Growers' Central Storage company as the time when this organization would offer for sale 1,000,000 pounds or more of wool stored by the patrons and stockholders of this company. The buyers were here ready to make their inspection and bids, and from Tuesday morning until Saturday evening the work of inspection and bidding continued until the last lot was sampled.

All of the clips of this company had been carefully arranged in tiers on either side of its two large warehouses, marked and tagged in such a manner as to be readily inspected and listed. The wool had been cared for and arranged in order by Bob Carter, the veteran warehouse wool man who looks after the interests of the storage company in this respect, and the buyers found no trouble in arriving at an estimate on each individual clip, as the merits of the case entitled, but owing to the large amount of wool in storage, in excess of a million pounds, it naturally consumed much time before the sales and inspection were completed, and when at last the task was over the records disclosed the fact that more than a million pounds of the fleecy staple had been offered, and that the proceeds of the sale aggregated about \$225,000. Robert Massie, president of the Wool Growers' Central Storage company, and one of the largest sheep raisers in West Texas, and who is also a pioneer in the business, gives out the following statement:

"The price of the clips varied, owing to the condition of the staple, its class and quality, but from the information in the hands of the selling committee of the Central Storage company they are justified in making the statement that they received the highest average price paid for any wool in San Angelo this season.

"No effort was made by the company to prepare any premium clips upon which a fancy price could be obtained, and no rebates were made to the buyers, the entire average,

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## 1,000,000 Pounds Sold

however, was most satisfactory to all of the sheepmen offering wool for sale, and the high prices which have been established for wool in San Angelo this season, being higher than has been paid in thirty years, and the changed conditions of the manner and method of selling will greatly increase the volume in this market in future seasons.

### The Original Purpose of the Company.

"The Wool Growers' Central Storage company was organized in San Angelo less than five months ago and duly incorporated under the laws of the state of Texas with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000. The stockholders of this organization are practical sheep and goat men living on the ranches in Western Texas, and at the time of the organization of the company it had four primary objects in view, namely:

#### 1—A Higher Price for Our Wool.

"The first object was to procure for the sheepmen of Western Texas a higher price for the wool produced by them. It has been a painful fact known and felt by all sheepmen of the Concho country that San Angelo has for years been the lowest and most unsatisfactory wool market in all Western Texas. The wool market at Kerrville, which is as large or larger than San Angelo, and has long been controlled by Captain Charles Schreiner, has always paid from 3 to 8 cents per pound more for wool received there than in San Angelo. This difference in price was not because of the fact that Kerrville gets a better class or grade of wool by any means, for I have known of clips from the same flock to be divided and one-half sent to San Angelo and the other half sent to Kerrville, and the price on this identical wool would vary from 3 to 6 cents per pound.

"Last year when wool was selling in San Angelo at an average of 12½ cents per pound it was selling at Kerrville at from 16½ to 18 cents and a more forcible illustration is given in the fact that Talpa, our nearest neighbor, last year sold its wool topping at 18½ cents per pound, when the very best price paid in San Angelo was but 14½ cents for the choice. What is the result this year? Talpa's wool sold, topping at 27½ cents per pound, while San Angelo's wool topped 27 cents per pound. Certainly this is conclusive proof that the markets of San Angelo and Talpa have been more nearly equalized and the credit for this equalization is justly due to the efforts of the Wool Growers' Central Storage company.

#### 2—A Lower Rate of Interest to the Borrower.

"Another point which the Central Storage company sought to establish for the sheepmen of Western Texas was a lower and more equitable rate of interest than has hitherto been charged. While many of the cattlemen have been able to secure 8 per cent money for their use the rates to the sheepmen have been steadily maintained at 10 per cent, and in some instances even more than this. The Central Storage company established a uniform rate of 8 per cent for its

customers to their great advantage, and I feel quite satisfied that ere long we will be able to give them a better rate than even 8 per cent. This, of course, will encourage the sheepmen in renewed efforts to produce a wool crop, because it reduces the interest expense just 20 per cent from the former charge.

#### 3—Buyer and Seller Are Brought Together for the First Time.

"In the organization of the Central Storage company another object was sought, that of bringing the buyer and seller—the factory man from Boston and the sheepman from the ranch, in direct contact with each other. Never before in the history of the wool market of San Angelo, to my knowledge, had the wool producer had the privilege of offering his own clip to the buyer, nor did he even know the terms on which his wool was sold. After our wool was stored in the warehouse we had no further voice in the handling and sale of the same; nor did the account sales received by us, in many instances, show the price for which the same was sold. The only record we had of the sale being a check for the net amount without comment. Of course, there were exceptions to this method, but these exceptions were rare, few and far between. This year that has all been changed and the sheepman from the ranch was permitted for the first time through the efforts of the Central Storage company, to offer his own wool to the buyer and accept or reject the offer he is made for it.

#### 4—A More Speedy Return From the Sale.

"Again, for a number of years dissatisfaction has been evidenced by the manner in which sales were made. Frequently as the wool was sold it would be shipped out and the sheepmen would be required to wait for net returns. This delay sometimes extended not only for a period of thirty to sixty days, but I know of numerous instances in which the time has run on from three to six months and even longer before we would receive returns from the sale of the wool which was sold. In the meantime we would be paying interest on our money just the same. This year this also has been changed and I am advised that the cash will be paid for the wool as soon as it is delivered at the depot and a bill of lading issued therefor, and that instead of waiting for from thirty to sixty days, and frequently six months and a year, for our money the sheepmen will receive a prompt return. These are some of the advantages which have been accomplished in favor of the sheepmen by the Wool Growers' Central Storage company, and it is not yet six months old. I see great things in store for the sheep and goat men through the efforts of this organization and we confidently expect before the next sixty days roll by to double the number of our stockholders and thus aid and assist in building up a wool market in the city of San Angelo which will be second to none in the state of Texas.

"Owing to the rapid growth in the

volume of business in the Wool Growers' Central Storage company, it will become necessary, and plans are now in preparation for the erection and construction of a large mammoth warehouse to be built of stone on the lots owned by the company adjoining the Santa Fe right-of-way. This warehouse will be built strictly in accordance with the rules and instructions of the insurance underwriters, with a complete sprinkling system, fire appliances and all other modern warehouse improvements and will be one of the finest and largest wool warehouses in the state of Texas, suited to hold 3,000,000 pounds of wool. The expenses of the same had not yet been fully determined, but will cost about \$20,000. As soon as plans are completed by the architect bids will be advertised for and the work begun in order that the warehouse may be ready for occupancy in time for the fall clip."

How individual members of the association regarded the sale is expressed in an interview with C. M. Rawls in the San Angelo Press-News. Mr. Rawls is an old-time wool man and has marketed many clips in San Angelo, but he says that this is the first time in his experience that he has ever sold his own wool direct to the buyer. This year he offered a 20,000-pound eight months' clip and received the top of the market for this clip, namely 22 cents per pound. He says that it makes a sheepman feel just a little bit peculiar to stand up and face a wool buyer and offer his wool for sale, and it being his first experience, the sensation was rather a novel one. With the price he received namely, 22 cents per pound for an eight months' clip, was the best price that he has ever received in his life for a clip of that kind, and the results of the sale are most satisfactory to him.

Upon being asked to what, if anything, he attributed this high price for his wool, Mr. Rawls remarked that it was due to the efforts of the Wool Growers' Central Storage company, that in his opinion had this organization never come into existence the sheepmen of the country would have been selling in the same old way and at the same old price. As it is, the sheepmen are encouraged, and a renewed effort will be made to produce more wool and better wool. Continued Mr. Rawls: "I sold my clip from the same sheep last year, and which was in far better condition than the clip I sold this year, and received therefor the sum of 12 cents per pound, and I know of numerous other sheepmen who had equally good wool and received no better prices. The sheepmen of this country should feel grateful to the Wool Growers' Central Storage company for the effort which has been put forth in their behalf, and even though they were not patrons of the organization, the prices which has been received by all for their wool must certainly be satisfactory."

Some ad in this issue may offer an article that you particularly need. Answer the ad, it will cost nothing to make inquiry, and mention The Stockman-Journal.



## Cotton Seed As Feed for Cattle

Recently the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' association offered prizes to the school children of Texas, amounting to \$225, for the best essays on cotton seed and its uses. The following was written by Clarke Rider, a pupil of the Mineral Wells schools, and was the winner of the second prize:

BY CLARKE RIDER.

The Cumberland plateau, a broad highland embracing Tennessee and parts of the adjoining states, affords excellent grazing for cattle; but Texas is the typical cattle raising region of the South. Western Texas and Oklahoma are primarily grazing regions, owing to the dry climate. As one passes through Texas he finds himself at Houston, in the center of a great cotton producing region. Between Houston and San Antonio the cotton becomes less important and a little west of San Antonio the arid country begins. In this country are found only those plants which require a scanty supply of moisture. Because of its arid condition it is devoted almost wholly to stock raising. Grazing of splendid quality is afforded by the nutritious grasses that abound and cattle raising has long been a great and growing industry. Consequently the area inclosed in pastures has increased until it now covers 106,210,041 acres. This exceeds by 15,000 acres the combined areas of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and all New England. Since Texas was made a state she has easily ranked first in the number of cattle raised.

A few years ago cattle were raised wild and tended by cowboys, but the land has increased in value until it is now too valuable for that purpose. It is being fenced off in large, individual pastures. These pastures afford an abundance of grass for raising the cattle; but grass will not produce the required amount of flesh and fat. What are beef cattle raised for? Certainly they are raised for food; and we all know that the nice fat, juicy meat is far superior to the dry, stringy kind. Therefore, in order to make these extra gains, the cattle must be fed some kind of commercial feed that will produce fat. The cattlemen, the dairymen and the farmers are considering very closely the kind of feed to purchase. They want the best for the least money; not the largest bulk for the money invested.

Now let us follow very attentively the experiments with cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls and see how they answer for this purpose.

First, let us analyze the feed and see just what constituents we want it to contain to bring these particular results. Fat is made of three things—carbon, hydrogen and oxygen—whether it is vegetable fats or animal fats. Protein can build fat because it contains carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. W. C. Welborn, vice director and agriculturist of the Texas experiment station, says that an animal of a given size needs a certain amount of digestible protein, carbo-hydrates and fats to accomplish a particular result. He also says that 100 pounds of cottonseed meal contains 37.2 per cent of digestible protein, 16.9 per cent of digestible carbo-hydrates, and 12.2 per cent of digestible fats. A ton of cottonseed meal contains 840 pounds of protein. At \$26 per ton for

the feed, the protein in this would cost 3 cents per pound; at \$28 per ton, 3.3 cents; at \$30 per ton, 3.6 cents. While the starch, sugar and fiber produced on the farm have a very necessary part in the ration, it is protein that is needed to supplement the home grown foods, hence the cost per pound of the protein in a given feeding stuff is of more importance than the ton price. A ton of cottonseed meal costs more than a ton of oat feed, but the protein in the former costs less than 4 cents a pound and ten or more in the other.

Protein, then, is the most necessary ingredient to purchase. It is the most important nutrient in commercial feeds and is the most expensive. These facts explain why the percentage of feeding stuffs should be guaranteed. Out of fifty American feeding materials cottonseed meal ranks first. It is the most concentrated and richest food known, has about six times the nutritive value of corn, and more than four times that of wheat bran, while the cost is less than one and a half times that of either; and for cattle it will reduce your feed bill and give better results. But in feeding with cottonseed meal remember that it is a highly concentrated food and must be fed with other bulkier foods.

### Hulls Worth More Than Hay.

Cottonseed hulls have more nutritive value than common hay, which costs 50 per cent more. They are convenient to handle, are perfectly free from dust or foreign matter and are healthful and appetizing. Cottonseed hulls and meal are not only the very best, but the cheapest feed on the market for cattle of all kinds. The mixed feed forms a balanced ration, giving better results in increased milk and butter production in cows, and in flesh, fat and general condition in all animals than any other feed in the world.

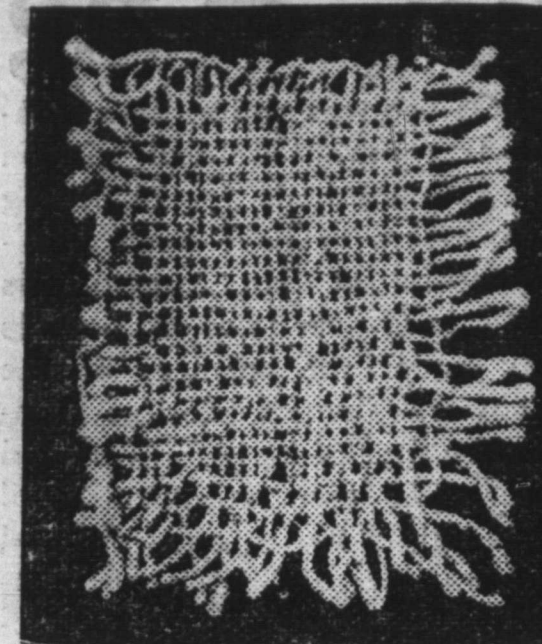
John C. Burns of the Texas department of animal industry, in bulletin No. 110, "Steer Feeding Experiments," gives the following results of a ninety-day test with cottonseed meal and cottonseed as supplements to a kaffir corn ration. The test was made with lots two to five, having in each lot six steers. Lot No. 2 was fed kaffir corn, cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls; lot No. 5 was fed cottonseed, cottonseed meal, cottonseed hulls and kaffir corn. The experiment shows that the 1,584 pounds of cottonseed meal, together with the ration of kaffir corn and cottonseed hulls, produced 257 pounds more gain than 2,160 pounds of cottonseed and 528 pounds of cottonseed meal with the same amount of kaffir corn and hulls. The daily gain of lot 5 was less and the cost of gain more. The experiment also shows that the feeding value of 2,160 pounds of cottonseed was much less than 1,056 pounds of the meal. Though the gains had been equal for both lots, with seed at \$18 per ton, and meal at \$26 per ton, there would have been a difference of \$5.72 in favor of the meal. The results of this experiment reported in the bulletin show that even with cottonseed at \$12 per ton instead of \$18 per ton, it would have been more profitable to feed the meal at \$26. The fact that Germany, Denmark and the United Kingdom import over \$12,000,000 worth of United States cottonseed cake is evidence enough as to its

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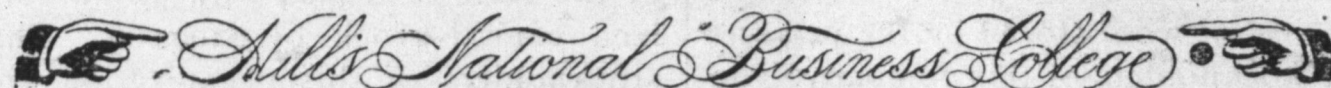
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Colonel Walter E. Kohr, President.

worth, because they are the expert cattle feeders of the world.

Cottonseed meal is the finest of all Of the fifty American feeds, Then the hulls thirty-seventh will fall And still leave the meal in the lead.

For the cattle they are the best for fattening, And the production of butter and milk, When fed you can hear no more bones rattling, And your cattle will be as shining as silk.

So farmers and dairymen and cattlemen great, When hunger and sickness you feel, Just think of that nice juicy steak You will have, if you made it with cottonseed meal.

### AMERICA GETS MEAT CONTRACT.

American beef again has won against the world. By cable from the London war office the British government ordered from Armour & Co., 1,000,000 pounds of canned corned beef destined for the haversacks of his majesty's troops.

This order is the second to be received since the memorable eruption of four years ago when Upton Sinclair touched a match to public opinion and the resultant explosion was heard the world around. It follows a secret inspection of the Chicago plants by experts of the British government.

These men—many of them army officers, surgeons and chemists—literally sneaked into the meat canning factories. They obtained employment as common workers and labored many months in the most unpleasant sections of the plants, just like other men of the yards. Early this year they reported back to their government and in February came the answer in the form of an order for 3,000,000 pounds of beef. That it received the approval of Mr. Tommy Atkins is evidenced by the cablegram of yesterday.

"I regard it as the final seal of recommendation," said General Man-

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ager Arthur Meeker. For the past four years American meat has been an object of suspicion. Why, so strong was the feeling against goods from the United States that in the British colonies the most libelous circulars and posters were printed. The trade here fell off about 50 per cent.

"Then late last year a special investigation was made by the British authorities. Their report was so favorable that we obtained a big order from England in February. That was the test.

"We not only had to bid against foreign countries, but against the near British colonies themselves. The order amounts to only about \$120,000 in cash, but it is of incalculable value in making the reinstatement of American goods on a solid basis."

Delivery will be made in October, and it is estimated the Fort Worth plant will supply a large share of the order, shipping through Galveston.

**NORTH**  
TELEPHONES specially adapted to farm lines. Sold direct from factory. Book of instructions how to organize farmers and build line free. Write for Bulletin No. 361. The North Electric Co., Cleveland, O. Kansas City, Mo. Dallas, Tex.



## Nebraska Stockmen Prosperous

A REPORT from Alliance, Neb., to the Omaha Journal-Stockman says that the meeting of the Nebraska Stock Growers' association there last week was highly successful. Visitors to the convention say grass between Omaha and Alliance is unusually good.

The most important report that was presented at the convention was that of Chief Inspector C. L. Talbot of South Omaha. The report was a summary of the number of stray cattle taken up at South Omaha from Wyoming, South Dakota and Nebraska from April of last year till March 31 of this year and illustrates better than anything else the amount of good that is being accomplished by the Nebraska Stock Growers' association.

### Caught 1,300 Strays.

During the past year 181,272 head of Nebraska cattle have been inspected at South Omaha, of which 1,304 head were strays. The total valuation amounted to \$47,564.77. The total number of strays identified from all three states during the same length of time was 15,001 head, valued at \$583,664.29. Chicago's grand total for the past year is 15,206 head, and while it only exceeds South Omaha's count by an odd 200 head, the valuation is over \$100,000 greater. Chief Inspector Talbot estimates that almost \$2,000,000 have been paid out through his office to owners of unidentified cattle since he has been in South Omaha. This amount, of course, is only about one-fourth of the grand total, the larger percentage being paid direct by commission firms.

T. B. McPherson of Omaha delivered the opening address. He chose for his subject "The Signs of the Times," as applied to the stockmen and the continually changing conditions in the stock world. In a few well chosen words he pointed out the necessity of a closer co-operation of the stock grower with the commission man in order to obtain ideal results.

The altogether too popular belief that commission interests are an organization apart from cattle raising interests also received some attention. The true relation of the commission man to the producer, he pointed out, is nothing more or less than that of agent and principal. Each one is indispensable to the other, the market man exerting his best effort for the furtherance of the beef growing interests. The fact that the present stock growers' association boasts of only an odd 400 members was deplored and the possibilities of a larger and more compact organization elaborated upon.

Incidentally, legislation of a dilly-dally nature received a severe rebuke from Mr. McPherson. Several proposed laws were cited as an indication that the American populace is fast becoming "legislative mad."

Mayor Dahlman of Omaha followed in a reminiscent strain and was accorded a veritable ovation by his former friends and neighbors.

Dr. A. F. Peters of the Nebraska experiment station concluded the series of addresses with an exhaustive illustrated lecture bearing upon the diseases of live stock and the progress that has been made in effecting cures. Tuberculosis in cattle, he averred, will eventually become a rarity. A serum for abnormal growths on live stock has been discovered that will cause

the veterinarian's knife to become rusty from disuse. Mange, as well, is under perfect control and the popular belief that an abundance of sulphur will rid an animal of ticks and lice was disproved by a series of pictures taken of experimental steers.

Lump jaw germs, highly magnified and photographed, sections of an animal affected with tuberculosis, the loco weed and its victim, cattle suffering with swamp fever, and steers in the different stages of the foot and mouth disease were shown upon the canvas. Pictures of the same steers were also shown after a few weeks' treatment at the exuerimental station and the progress made was indeed phenomenal.

That the outer appearance of an animal is no indication that it is or is not suffering from tuberculosis was shown by a couple of photographs, one of a sleek, fat steer that was condemned by the inspector, and another of a bony, poor run-down milch cow. On post mortem examination the latter was found to be in the best of health, with not the least trace of tuberculosis bacilli. Graduated doses of strychnine, the doctor said, was the surest and most permanent cure for the locoed animal.

Dr. Peters' address received the best of attention from beginning to end and contained a mine of valuable information for the stock grower.

At the conclusion of the Lincoln veterinarian's talk, the adjourned business of the association was taken up and officers elected for the ensuing year. Most of the business was of a routine nature. Practically all of last year's officers were re-elected. All of the executive staff of fifteen, save three, were re-elected. R. M. Hampton of Alliance will again occupy the president's chair, Al Metzgar of Rolf was chosen vice president and Secretary E. M. Searle, Jr., was retained by a large vote as the official chronicler.

In a little speech of acknowledgment the genial secretary outlined the campaign for the coming year in three terse remarks: "We are going to make this year a bigger and better one than ever; there should be no occasion for sore spots or friction of any kind, and everyone should work together for their mutual benefit."

When asked whether the general sentiment among stockmen was becoming more favorable to the association, President Hampton replied that the membership was growing slowly but surely and that he believed the larger percentage of stockmen will eventually enroll in the association. Only a continued publicity campaign, backed up by tangible results, is necessary to convince the average stockman that it is up to him to get in the band wagon and contribute his little portion of the noise. The hide tariff question will also tend to cause stockmen to open their eyes and seek safety in numbers and co-operation. About twenty-five new members were enrolled. A resolution protesting against the passage of the hide tariff bill was read and passed unanimously. Copies of the resolution were ordered sent to representatives at Washington and other copies sent to the different papers for publication.

### PEANUTS FOR CATTLE.

The value of peanuts as a food for steers is likely to strike the average stockman as somewhat new, but according to J. W. Tarter of Cleburne,

## MONEY LOANED

ON REAL ESTATE

LONG TIME,

EASY PAYMENTS

RELIABLE REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

## The Jackson Loan & Trust Co.

Fort Worth, Texas.

Jackson, Mississippi.

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WEAK, NERVOUS OR DISEASED, Don't Give Up Before Consulting Me.



Remember, I accept your case on my unparalleled proposition. NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL I CONVINCED YOU THAT MY TREATMENT CURES.

I treat and cure Chronic and Special Diseases of Men and Women, Blood and Skin Diseases, Blood Poison, Eczema, Piles, Nervous Debility and Urinary Diseases, Knotted Veins, Kidney, Bladder, Stomach and Liver Diseases.

Ladies, do not be operated on until you consult Dr. Brower. Many cured without an operation.

Free Consultation, Examination and Advice. Free Examination. Either in Person or by Letter. \$10 X-Ray Examination.

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**Dr. A. A. BROWER,**

Fourth and Main Streets. Take Elevator or Stairs at Fourth Street Entrance. Office Hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. Opposite Delaware Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

### HEREFORDS

**HEREFORD HOME HERD** of Herefords. Established 1862. Channing, Hartley county, Texas. My herd consists of 500 head of the best strain, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. Bulls by carloads a specialty. William Powell, proprietor.

**DURHAM PARK SHORTHORNS**, headed by Imp. Marquis 266454, whose calves won Junior Championship calf herd and four get of sire, San Antonio and Dallas Fairs, this year. **DAVID HARRELL, LIBERTY HILL, TEXAS.**

as quoted in the Kansas City Drovers' Telegram, it seems to be a proposition worth investigating. Mr. Tarter marketed four cars of steers, in Kansas City last week and while there encountered a reporter for the Telegram with the following result:

"All this talk about alfalfa and other forage feeds amounts to little alongside of peanuts, the rich kind, such as we raise where I live," said Mr. Tarter. "Peanuts are good feed for man and beast. Experiments are being made on a plan by which the oil will be extracted from them, and that will have a commercial value, no doubt. Peanuts are planted as a rule by hand in rows. Then they are plowed about the same as corn. August is the month when most of them are marketed. There are several ways of harvesting them. Some cut the vines off and use them for forage feed. Others dig them vine and all and bale them and feed them to stock. There is no stock but what will eat them and grow fat on them. Hogs will leave any other feed to eat them. Cattle will fatten on them, and will eat vines and all."

"The beauty about peanuts is that they will grow on land that will raise nothing else, and make a very good yield. Not only that, but they will

**B. C. PHOME, JR.** Saginaw, Texas. Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Herd headed by the Beau Brummel bull, Beau Bonnie, Reg. No. 184638. Choice bulls for sale.

### Buy the Hereford Stock

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

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

build up worn-out land and make it rich again. I know of no other feed that will fatten up a string of thin hogs as well as peanuts. They are harmless, healthful feed.

"Three tons to the acre is a very good crop. Half that amount on poor land is good. They sell from \$15 to \$25 a ton. Then no other crop raised requires less trouble. They are easy handled all the way through, from the time they are planted until they are harvested. I have in on my farm this year about sixty acres. They are raised extensively, and are the most profitable crop that we can raise. I would prefer peanuts to corn any time as a hog feed."

## WATERLOO Gasoline Engines ARE THE BEST

Because they have less parts to get out of order. They are the strongest—Develop full rated horse power. Are guaranteed for five years. Anybody can operate them. Cost you 25 per cent less than inferior engines. Sold on Thirty Days Free Trial. All gasoline engines run sometimes. The Waterloo runs all the time.

Write us for free catalog and special prices. **PARLIN & GRENORFF IMPLEMENT CO.** Agents Wanted Dallas, Texas



## The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Founded 1881.

A. W. GRANT, Publisher.

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

Published every Wednesday at Eighth and Throckmerton Sts., Fort Worth.

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### HIDE TARIFF STAYS.

The senate has decided that the tariff on hides of 15 per cent ad valorem is a good thing and the vote shows such a majority it is unlikely any action of the house can modify the decision. The fight will not be dropped, though, and the successful campaign directed against the upper house by stockmen and farmers will now be turned on the congressmen.

The victory in the senate is a signal example of what intelligent, organized effort will do and to the Cattle Raiser's association of Texas and the American National Live Stock association belongs credit for the real work.

These two big associations, through their headquarters, and through their Washington office, have been unremitting in their efforts. In addition to the thorough and illuminating work of Sam H. Cowan of Fort Worth in addressing the ways and means committee of congress and educating that body to a true understanding of the loss which free hides would cause the live stock producers of America, much good work has been done through the live stock exchanges.

Here was where the associations got in their best work. The leading exchanges of the country, with the exception of St. Louis, sent out letters to their customers urging the latter to write their senators and urge that the duty on hides stay. As a result Washington was bombarded with letters from live stock producers and the effect of the bombardment was shown in the vote.

Much credit for work in this direction is due to Colonel I. T. Pryor, former president of the Texas association, who has been tireless in his efforts with the exchanges, and who, through his wide experience and influence, has been able to accomplish much. The executive committee of the Texas association at its last meeting passed a vote thanking Colonel Pryor for his work and a letter to that effect has been sent him by Secretary Crowley.

It should not be overlooked in passing that the benefits of the hide tariff, amounting to probably \$1 on every steer produced in the United States, accrues not only to members of the Cattle Raisers' association, but to every live stock producer as well. The association bore the brunt and the expense of the fight, the live stock producers in and outside the ranks share the victory just as they did in the reduced terminal charge fight and in the lower freight rate from Southwestern points to St. Louis and Chicago.

A sense of self-respect, it would seem, if no other motive, would

prompt many still without the association's ranks to come in and, in the future, share the burden of its battles for the live stock interests of the country. If the hide tariff stays it ought to be worth not less than \$500,000 a year to the live stock producers shipping to Fort Worth alone. Out of such a saving every cattleman who ships to Fort Worth could afford to pay dues to the Texas association and have money in the bank besides.

### INDEPENDENTS WIN SUIT.

In another column is a report of the victory won by the Co-Operative Live Stock Commission company at Kansas City over the Traders' Live Stock exchange; in other words the independents against the regular exchange. The independents went into the field to sell their own stuff, stock in the independent concern being held by producing live stock men. They have had somewhat rough sledding, but their victory in the present suit ought to compensate them somewhat.

Off-hand The Stockman-Journal has no conclusion to offer as to the practicability of live stock producers trying to market their own stuff without the medium of commission men belonging to a regular live stock exchange. The proposition seems to resolve itself into whether the independents can afford the expense of just as good salesmen as the exchange members can hire, and fighting the question out on its merits.

Selling live stock is quite as much a science as producing it. The average commission house to which a shipper consigns his stuff saves him many times its fee in the price it gets because the commission man's business is to know the market and make the most out of it. Unless the independents can afford to pay for just as good salesmen as exchange members can, and can also go to the same expense to get market information, they are tackling a pretty stiff problem.

With due respect to the attorney general's office of Texas, The Stockman-Journal believes the live stock exchange is an essential medium of legitimate trade and its profits are honorably earned. There may be abuses at some markets, but abuses can be corrected, and in the long run the benefits far exceed the abuses.

But merely because a commission company is "independent" is no guarantee it can always land the top prices and that, as a rule, is what the average producer is looking for.

Uncle Sam will perhaps be found later sitting heavily on the neck or necks of some alleged manufacturers of nostrums for the detection, prevention, treatment and cure of diseases of domestic animals. There is a clause in the agricultural bill which authorizes Secretary Wilson to purchase in the open market samples of tuberculin, serums and antitoxins of foreign and domestic manufacture and test them to see whether or not the people are still being humbugged, a sensation which Mr. Barnum in his day said they prized very highly. He has not so far delved into the mysterious composition of all these remedies, but has just made public the result of a test of "serum" treatment for a disease of cows. He is perfectly satisfied with the test, but not the serum. In fact he says it is not a serum, contains no serum and that 98 per cent of it is water. A Wisconsin concern has been raking in a good many of the farmers' dollars on the

scheme, but unless it can convince him that the additional 2 per cent of carbolic acid and oil of cloves adds more efficacy to the healing properties of the water than would have resulted by leading the animal down to the spring where the water is as free as air, it may be compelled to call in its drummers' samples and sell something else "equally as good." The moral to this is that you can always find some one ready to take your money on some pretext or other if you don't keep your hand on your pocketbook until you have posted yourself on the merits of the nostrum.

It looks as though the melancholy days for the cattle raiser are about upon them for a time. The markets have been out of joint for over two weeks, but still it is too early to advise the shipper of his ultimate end. Very few heavy cattle are going to market now and it is strange but true that they seem to be about the only kind for which the packing interests long. Some short-fed stuff and considerable trash from the range is coming in. Oklahoma will have some good grass steers about the middle of July and shippers will fare better if they can hold everything off until the wintered stuff is out of the way. Fort Worth has had no grass steers of good flesh for several weeks, and the best sale of grassers in a fortnight was made in St. Louis last week at \$4.80. These steers were from Uvalde and about wound up the shipments for the season until perhaps October. Fort Worth will likely have some grass cattle from the Panhandle section in thirty days, but they will be in competition with the Oklahomans and shippers will do well not to indulge in any extravagant hopes for the packers say the demand for meat is very slack.

The increased receipts of cattle in Fort Worth this year does not mean that there will be a surplus of killing cattle in the country. The outlook now is for a shortage in good beef and a somewhat glutted market of the undesirable kinds. The high price of corn cause an early clearing of the feed lots in the North and practically the entire feeding of cattle in the South has been marketed. Well finished grass steers from Oklahoma and the Northwestern ranges should bring prices remunerative to the shipper after about thirty days. Cows of inferior finish will be marketed from the country east of the Missouri for about a month yet, but the general opinion is that a demand for well finished grass cattle will spring up about the first of August. This pointer is given for what it is worth to students of the situation.

Texas cattlemen are traveling across country and over stiles built at wire fences which obviates the necessity of getting out to open pasture gates, but Nebraska is beating them to it in getting rid of the coyotes on the range. Two hundred men in automobiles made a coyote drive near Harvard a few days ago and rounded up eight coyotes and 200 Jack rabbits. This does not suggest that Nebraska is overrun with wolves, as has been claimed, but it is possible that a few thousand coyotes took to the tall timber. Experience with the varmint in Texas proves that you can do most anything with him except round him up or kill him.

The executive committee of the St.

Louis Live Stock exchange got very busy when it found that Texas was expecting the exchange as an organization to come out flat-footed and say that it was in favor of a retention of the duty on hides, but it never did explain why a meeting of the exchange was not called. The resolutions by the executive committee were appropriate and covered the ground fully, but an anxious constituency is waiting to hear whether the exchange wanted to break into or keep out of politics by its complacent attitude on the proposition.

There has been some rain within the last week in the Panhandle, with a good precipitation along the line of the Orient road now completed to Sweetwater, during the past week. Some scattered showers in South Texas and some rain sufficient to put out some stock water in Brewster and Presidio counties, but from the stockman's standpoint every ranch in the state would appreciate more moisture. There will be light shipments of grass cattle to market for the next few months, or rather there should be, because Oklahoma will offer some strong competition and an additional reason for curtailing is that the cattle will not be fat.

There is much cause for congratulation that the highest price ever paid on the Fort Worth market for hogs was secured by a Texas farmer in Hale county, and W. A. Watson, the man who got that price, may be able for a good many years to point with pride to his demonstration that Texas soil and Texas feed crops can make better hogs than even Oklahoma. Oklahoma, be it understood, is quite a hog producer herself, but she has never raised any that would sell for \$7.75 per hundred by the carload, as was demonstrated on this market last Friday.

There does not seem to be any disposition of the cattlemen to "argify" the question of tick eradication in the columns of The Stockman-Journal. Perhaps they are doing some deep thinking about this time. The death-like silence which envelopes them shows that they haven't as well developed ideas along this line as they had on "Who Ever Saw a Heel Fly?"

Fort Worth had received, up to the close of the market Saturday, something over 470,000 cattle this year, as compared with 425,000 a year ago. The prophets who made the forecast two or three years ago that there would not be enough cattle left in five years to supply a Fourth of July barbecue in a country village have gone into seclusion.

Ralph Harris, secretary and chairman of the Texas live stock sanitary commission, has issued a quarantine order that no cattle, horses, mules or sheep be driven or transported into Texas from Louisiana until further ordered. An epidemic of charbon in Southwestern Louisiana is the cause of the order. Charbon or anthrax is a malignant disease fatal to man as well as domestic animals. Once contracted there is no cure, but a vaccine has been discovered which is effective in preventing the disease.

A dispatch from El Paso says that the drouth continues in North Central Mexico and many cattle are dying from thirst. No rain has fallen in twelve months.



# HOME CIRCLE



CONDUCTED BY AUNT RACHEL

## Peach Marmalade.

Peel, stone and weigh the peaches; allow three-fourths of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit; put peaches on side of the range in a kettle and bring slowly to a boil. In the juice that comes from them when the fruit has boiled three-quarters of an hour, add the sugar; boil for five minutes, skimming often; add a piece of lemon and cook for ten minutes more, and put up in jars.

## Peach Jelly.

Peel, stone and slice peaches and put them with a handful of peach kernels, chopped fine, into a stone jar; set this in an outer vessel of hot water and bring to a boil, stirring frequently. When the fruit is thoroughly heated strain and measure the juice; add to every pint of juice one lemon and allow to each pint of the liquid a pound of sugar. Return the juice to the fire and put the sugar in pans in the open oven to heat; boil the juice for twenty minutes; add the heated sugar, and as soon as this is dissolved pour into glasses.

## FOR BUSY MOTHERS.

Dear Aunt Rachel:

One of my pet economies is the making of my baby's shoes until they begin walking. I make moccasins of broadcloth, velvet or chamois skin for cold weather, and for summer such cute little slippers of heavy white linen embroidered in pink or blue, with ribbon bows and ties. I will send the pattern of either to anyone sending a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Do not feed your babies "just anything," especially in warm weather. Oatmeal gruel well cooked, with a little salt, fresh butter, milk with a little cream mixed in it, or gruel made with barley flour is nourishing. Chicken soup is good also. Bread is hard for a baby to digest.

A 5-cent box of colored pencils and some old magazines and catalogues will furnish amusement for the children on rainy days. Blunt-pointed scissors for cutting out pictures and lead pencils and wrapping paper for drawing material will keep the little folks busy for hours. Let them make scrap books, too, if they want to, and teach the children to "clean up the litter."

Do not put too many tucks and ruffles on your girls' dresses. They look just as sweet and pretty in simple, well fitting little frocks as in an elaborate costume of embroidery, tucks and lace and the plain dresses give you more time for making your own dresses. Farmers' wives have so little time for personal appearance they might neglect their clothes and spend all their time for sewing on "daughter's things." We should try to look as attractive as possible. Our husbands will appreciate it, even if they do not tell us so.

If you want to cook dried fruit or anything that requires long, slow cooking, and have no room on top of the stove, it will cook nicely inside the oven. When I cook rice for breakfast I let it boil on the stove until I get ready to make bread. I then place it in the oven and it requires no stirring until thoroughly done. I like this way of cooking cereals better than a double boiler.

Beat the yolk of an egg and mix

in a bowl of soft luke-warm water; wash your hair in this; rinse in two clear waters; dry in the sun and your hair will be nice and soft. This is fine also for children's hair.

"A Mother of Three."

MRE. JOHN DARWALL.

Celina, Texas, route 2.

## PRACTICAL AND HELPFUL.

Dear Aunt Rachel:

I enclose some "hints" which I have found helpful to me. Hoping I may be a prize winner.

One day when I was doing an extra amount of baking all of my tins were in use. I was making a small loaf of chocolate cake. I found an empty pasteboard box that crackers had come in, lined with paraffine paper; I cut off the top, fitted the waxed paper lining in neatly, then put my batter in and baked it. As the cake requires a cool oven, the box did not burn and the waxed paper kept the loaf from sticking. Since then I keep all of my empty cracker boxes of that kind and use them for baking small loaf cakes.

When I am mixing flour for thickening, I add a pinch of salt to the flour before mixing with water, and it mixes much more smoothly, without lumps.

An orange, an apple or a lemon put in a jar with newly made sweet cakes, tea cakes or cookies, or in the cake box, will give a delicious flavor. Dried lemons or orange peel will do the same.

By some mischance, too much bluing got into my rinsing water one washing day, and I tried killing the superfluous blue by means of a little household ammonia. It was very effective, and since then has been used when such an accident occurred.

I had always been troubled by the stiffness of my chamois leather after washing it until I learned to wring it directly out of the soapy water without rinsing. When it dries it is soft and serviceable.

A busy woman I know folds her towels and dish towels after they are dry and passes them through the clothes wringer, which leaves them sufficiently smooth for common use and saves the labor of ironing.

F. N. G.

Bellevue, Texas.

## HERE'S A CHANCE FOR A YOUNG MAN.

The Stockman-Journal has been advised by one of its readers of an exceptional opportunity for some industrious young man who wants to go into the live stock business but has no capital. The owner of 3,500 acres in one of the best counties of Central West Texas wants to cut the tract up into farms and go into the hog, dairy and cattle business on an improved scale. He is willing to furnish a responsible party with land, stock, team, implements, buildings, etc., if they are willing to do the work necessary and divide one half the produce when it is sold. This is an excellent chance for some one and particulars may be had by addressing the editor of The Stockman-Journal.



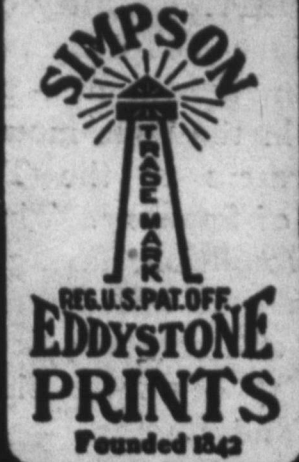
## Quality Calicoes

Our grandmothers believed in high quality—and they got it. They bought Simpson-Eddystone Solid Black cotton dress-goods: Standard '65 years ago—standard today. Intense fast color, and of great durability.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints. If he hasn't them write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Don't accept substitutes and imitations.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia  
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

Three generations of Simpsons have made



## Texas Crop Reports

### PALO PINTO COUNTY.

GORDON—Acreage of cotton considerably later than last year; wheat and oats a total failure; corn will not make the per cent of a crop; a great amount of sorghum, June corn and maize will now be planted since the recent rains.

### TAYLOR COUNTY.

GUION—Condition of crops sorry; oats and wheat a failure; feed stuffs, such as kaffir corn and milo maize, four weeks late; some looks well; about half of it sorry stand; cotton about four weeks late; about half stand on average. General prospects of crops sorry. Rain has fallen in this county in the last few days, local showers in the southern part of the county only.

### MITCHELL COUNTY.

COLORADO—Had no rain, save a few light showers. There is little hope for a cotton crop here. Much cotton has already died; corn is nearly dead and will die if it don't rain soon; maize and kaffir corn the same way. Conditions are the worst I have ever seen in the past ten years.

### HOWARD COUNTY.

BIG SPRINGS—Cotton is looking pretty good, but planted late; maize and kaffir corn large enough to plow with fair to good stands; broom corn fine; most of us did not have rain until June 14, which throws things back. Conditions favorable at present. Have had several good rains recently. June corn up and good prospects. Some few acres of melons blooming. Some sections in the county have had enough rain to keep cotton growing, while within six miles northwest of Big Springs crops are fine. Conditions around Moore and Center Point settlements are good at present. Other parts of the county are still dry and crops consequently in bad shape.

### ARCHER COUNTY.

WICHITA FALLS, R. F. D.—Corn and feed stuffs look good; wheat and oat crop very light; cotton acreage reduced, but if it don't quit raining every day the grass and weeds will take the cotton crop.

### HALL COUNTY.

ESTELLINE—Conditions of crops exceedingly sorry, especially cotton, which was almost entirely whipped out by hail and rain and it has rained six days out of the last seven, something like ten inches of water having fallen. Lots of cotton will have to be replanted and people can't get into the fields for a few days yet and it is late. Corn and kaffir corn will pull through if nothing more happens.

### STEPHENS COUNTY.

BRECKENRIDGE—No wheat and oats; very little corn and very late; plenty of maize and kaffir, but it is late; cotton two months late, very litchopped; people still planting on account of hail. I have lived here for thirty-two years and never saw as

poor a prospect with the exception of the 1886-87 drouth.

### HALE COUNTY.

PLAINVIEW—Crops late; wheat about have the average. Farming prospects in fine shape. Farmers nearly done planting, have fine stands of kafir, maize, corn, millet, etc. Prospect good for abundant crops.

### FOARD COUNTY.

CROWELL—Wheat and oats made a half crop. Corn is good for this time of year. Cotton is late. We have had good rains during the last ten days. Maize, kaffir corn, cane and millet are good.

### NOLAN COUNTY.

SWEETWATER—Conditions be low normal; cotton just ready to choj small grain a failure; large acreage planted to feed crops; cotton, decreased acreage.

### PACKING IN THE SOUTH.

The tendency shown throughout the South to patronize Southern packery and to prefer Southern beef has stimulated the industry in the Southwest says the St. Joseph Stock Yards Journal. The South shows a preference for Texas beef as against the higher grade and higher cost "native" stuff, and Texas packers find they cannot supply the demand. Ground has already been broken for another enlargement of the Armour plant at Fort Worth which it is said will be doubled in capacity. Similar extensions are planned for the Swift plant, and it is said that the S. & S. company has its eye on a Fort Worth location. At other Texas and Oklahoma points there is great activity in the packing field, existent and prospective. Everywhere throughout the South indications of enterprise in beef and pork packing are evident, particularly in regions where diversified farming is being advocated and small plants to consume local production are being proposed and planned.

### CROCKETT COUNTY NOTES.

Brown & Shannon had on the St. Louis market Wednesday sixteen steers that weighed 1,000 pounds and brought \$5.15.

William Schneemann is moving his sheep from the Mills ranch to his own ranch, and a part of them to the Oj ranch.

J. M. Shannon had on last Wednesday's St. Louis market twenty-two steers that averaged 1,107 pounds and sold for \$5.25 per hundred.—Ozona Kicker.

### COULDN'T DO WITHOUT IT.

Editor Stockman-Journal:

I like your paper fine; could not do without it. Yours truly,

J. H. CARPENTER.



## Northwest Sheep Conditions

SPOKANE—Fifty thousand sheep have just been driven from the southeastern Washington to summer pastures in the Blue mountains, near the headwaters of the Tukanon river, south of Spokane. The animals are in good condition, having wintered better than a year ago. The wool clip was heavy and sold at prices ranging from 14 to 17 cents for shipment to New York and Boston.

R. A. Jackson, who owns 10,000 sheep of the flock, sold 88,500 pounds at the last named figures, which was also received by Frank Jackson for 38,000 pounds. B. L. Dickenson sold him clip of two years of 84,000 pounds for 15 cents. Herders report that pasturage in the Wenaha reservation, where large flocks of Washington and Oregon sheep are summering, is better than for several seasons, and a good year is looked for by the owners. Sheep raising is one of the prominent sources of revenue in the live stock industry of the inland empire, and, while there is no longer a free range, the government has placed the fee per head on such a basis that it does not work a hardship on the flockmasters. It is estimated that from 900,000 to 1,000,000 sheep are grazing in eastern Washington and Oregon, north and central Idaho and western Montana this summer.

Leasing their holdings in eastern Washington and Oregon to the sheepmen has been found profitable by the large timber companies. The system was adopted only a few years ago, but at the present time it is being pursued extensively. The Weyerhaeusers, who own the major portion of all the timber lands in Lake and Klamath counties, Oregon, designate a time in the spring when their representatives will meet sheepmen for the purpose of drawing up leases, states an exchange. It is their policy to lease the lands to sheepmen having holdings nearby. In this they follow the same course as does the government in leasing the forest reserves. They recently completed leasing most of their lands for the coming year. David Edler, called the sheep king of southern Oregon, secured more than 50,000 acres in Lake county, and it is understood that he has practically leased a similar acreage in Klamath county. It is estimated that during the coming season Mr. Edler will own about one-third of the sheep that will graze on the range in two counties.

Sheep growers in Washington and Oregon expect to make Echo, Ore., the wool center of the Pacific Northwest. The scouring mill there is running day and night. Wool is coming in from all directions and also is going out. Ten cars have just been received from Hooper, Starbuck and Canyon. This wool was purchased by S. F. Frankinstine for Hecht, Leibinann & Co., Boston. Some of the wool will be scoured and a portion shipped in the grease, after being graded and baled. More than 240,000 pounds of wool for Rhode Island manufacturers have just been graded and baled. The mills also have completed scouring 300,000 pounds for a Boston firm. It is being shipped as rapidly as possible.

Frank Stearns, living in Garfield county, Wash., has demonstrated that there is big money in raising sheep for mutton. He has sold a number of

fat sheep to markets at Pullman, Wash., and Spokane for \$10 or more a head. One of these sheep sold to a local market weighed 111 pounds and sold for 11 cents a pound dressed, or \$12.21. He sold five head to another market, and these average from 95 to 100 pounds each. The sheep had been fed on alfalfa hay and were in prime condition, being heavily covered with fat. With wool selling for from 16 to 24 cents a pound and mutton for 11 cents, the owners are reaping a rich harvest.

Chauncey Wallace, state land selector of Idaho, has gone to the upper Salmon river county to lease land to cattlemen. He will meet big range herd owners at Pollock, thirty miles east of Whitebird in the Salmon river valley. Mr. Wallace has signed leases this year for 40,000 acres, the price varying from 7½ to 15 cents an acre. Montana cattlemen are desirous of leasing state land and inquiries are pouring in from various directions.

R. G. Lyle, an Eastern Washington farmer, reports a remarkable birth record this season. He has 120 head of sheep, of which 115 are ewes and these have 150 lambs, making an increase of 130 per cent, a record seldom equaled. Mr. Lyle says sheep pay better than any other kind of stock. They live largely on what would be wasted in the spring, summer and fall and in the winter he feeds them alfalfa hay. Sheep have paid well during the five years he has been engaged in the industry.

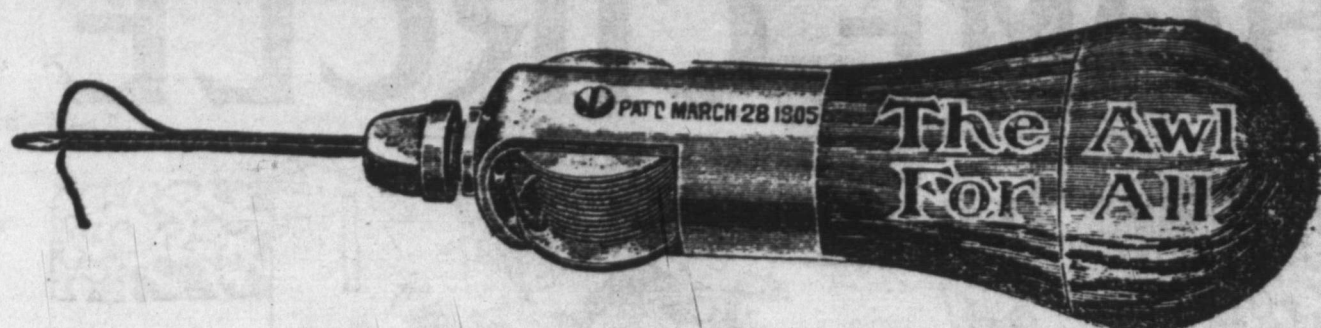
Peter McGregor, senior member of the McGregor Land and Live Stock company of Hooper, Wash., reports selling \$40,000 worth of wool and sheep from 11,000 head. The company has 4,000 head of sheep left. Wethers brought \$4.25 a head and wool 17 cents a pound.

**WOOL SALES AT SAN ANGELO.**  
George Richardson and Charles W. Hobbs sold their holdings of wool at San Angelo June 17, amounting to 1,325,000 pounds, to Jeremiah Williams & Co., Goodhue, Stedlar & Emery, Willett & Co. and Farsworth, Thayer and Stephenson of Boston. Prices paid for the twelve months' clip were 19 to 26½ cents and for eight months 18 to 21 cents.

**WYOMING WOOL SALES.**  
**CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 30.**—Probably the highest price paid for Wyoming wool this year, quality and weight considered, was received by J. A. Delfelder, president of the state association. He disposed of almost 500,000 pounds and at a figure said to be better than 25 and 26 cents for fine wools, and no fine wools have yet brought 26 cents in this state. The highest price paid for fine wool was received by Tom Kinney of Rock Springs and Frank Mau of Cokeville, who obtained 24 cents and better. Many clips brought 23 cents and better, while not a few brought 24 cents.

Sufficient wool has been gathered in Wyoming to justify the statement that the clip in the aggregate is the largest and the prices the best in the history of the business in this state. The clips will average close to eight pounds per fleece, and some of it has sold as high as 25 cents per pound. Last year's clip of 37,250,000 pounds will be exceeded and in all probability Wyoming will this year produce approximately 40,000,000 pounds of wool, for

## Stockman's Lock Stitch Sewing Awl



This sewing awl is designed particularly for farmers' use, but will be found a time saver and money saver in every household. It is not a novelty, but a practical hand machine for repairing Shoes, Harness, Belts, Carpets, Rugs, Tents, Awnings, Sails, Canvas of all kinds, Gloves, Mittens, Saddles. You can tie comforts or sew up wire cuts on horses or cattle. The Awl is grooved to contain the thread or waxed end, and the diamond-shaped point will go through the toughest leather, green or dry. The Awl can be used with either straight or curved needle, both of which come with the outfit, and veterinarians will find it indispensable for sewing up wounds. (Cut shows half size.)

It is a necessity for the people. Can be carried in the pocket or tool chest. Nothing to lose—always ready to mend a rip or tear. Better than rivets because it is portable. Can be carried in mower or harvester tool box, thrashing kit, or anywhere. If you save one trip to town for mending you are money ahead. Every farmer needs one; every man who teams needs one. It is the most practical awl and sewing machine for actual use ever devised. Awl is sent complete with book of instructions. Straight and curved needle, one small wrench and screw driver combined.

This Outfit Sells at \$1.

### Read This Great Combination Offer

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN JOURNAL makes this offer for new subscribers and renewals. The subscription price of THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL is \$1 per year. The price of the Farmers' Lock Stitch Awl is \$1. By a fortunate arrangement, we are for a limited time enabled to offer you both The Stockman-Journal for one year and the premium awl, all for \$1.35. Send us your order at once. It is a rare offer and you will not regret accepting.

**The Texas Stockman - Journal** is the oldest live stock publication in the Southwest and will keep you informed on current prices for range stuff and is the only paper in Texas that keeps track of land, cattle, sheep and wool deals of the Southwest; is alive and awake. You will like it better and better the more you see of it. It will be made more and more interesting, more and more attractive, and more and more valuable with each issue. Price \$1 per annum.

**Don't Delay** Send your order at once. For \$1.35 you can get both THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL for one year, and the premium Farmers' Lock Stitch Awl—no agent's commission allowed on this offer. Send your subscription direct to us. If wanted by registered mail, add 8 cents to pay registration fee.

TO THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL:

Herewith is \$1.35. Please send your paper, one year, and the Sewing Awl, free, to me. I am an (OLD) subscriber to your paper.

Name.....  
Address.....R. F. D.....

which the growers will receive about \$8,000,000 gross, or nearly \$2,000,000 more than was received for the 1908 clip, and about \$250,000 more than was received for the 1907 clip. The year 1907 was the banner year for Wyoming's sheep and wool industry, the prices for both wool and mutton being the highest ever received, but should present prices for lambs and mutton sheep hold up the present year promises to be a record breaker, the excess tonnage of wool produced this year over other years offsetting the low prices obtained for many clips earlier in the season, when contracting was done at prices ranging from 15 to 18 cents.

### WOOL SALES AT ROSWELL.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., June 28.—The Buckeye Sheep company at Roswell has sold its clip of 50,000 pounds of wool at 22½ cents. Pedro Etcheberry has disposed of his clip of 35,000 pounds at the same figure. Charles De Bremond sold his clip of 35,000 pounds for 22 3-4 cents and Beckett & White released their clip of 30,000 pounds for 20 cents.

### 50,000-POUND WOOL CLIP.

J. J. Salazar & Son of Cuba, N. M., have sold their spring wool clip of 50,000 pounds at an average of 20 cents a pound. The clip has been taken to Albuquerque in wagons, twenty-seven being used to transport it.

### ARIZONA WOOL GROWERS TO MEET.

The annual meeting of the Arizona Wool Growers' association for the election of officers and an executive committee, and for such other business as may come before it, will be held in Flagstaff, an Wednesday, July 7.

### PANHANDLE AS A FEEDING GROUND.

F. M. Hill of Amarillo, Texas, who marketed three carloads of short-fed yearling steers and heifers at a good price at Kansas City the other day, thinks that part of the Panhandle country is gradually going to develop into a feeding territory. Mr. Hill can remember the time when all that great sweep of plains was covered by long-horned range cattle, and when no attempt whatever was made at farming.

He is a native Texan, but moved to that part of the state about twenty years ago. He now owns a farm of 1,820 acres. He farms almost 500 acres, raising small grain and corn, also kaffir corn. "It was on ground kaffir corn that these cattle were fed," he said. "So far as I can see, I do not believe there is a great deal of difference between its fattening qualities and those of the regular corn. Kaffir corn is good for feed for every kind of stock on the whole farm. In that country it is a sure crop. In looking that country over now, and recalling what it was when I went there, it seems very strange. I could have bought all the land I wanted for a few dollars an acre, but now that same land sells at \$25 and \$35 an acre. When I located in Potter county, Amarillo contained a few little shacks, and now it is a city of 12,000 inhabitants. Other towns have sprung up. Just now we are getting a better class of land owners. Several years ago a good deal of the land was sold to non-residents who held it for speculation, but now they are beginning to let loose of it. The shifting and transient class that came and went, are about all gone, and we are getting the practical farmers."—Drovers' Telegram.



# Here it is

## A Gasoline Engine Which Attaches to and Forms Part of Any Standard Pump

Beats a windmill to a frazzle and **costs less**. Needs no towers—no cement foundation—no anchor posts—no special platform—no fixings of any kind.

Just set it up alongside any pump anywhere, bolt it in place, and it's ready for work. It takes only a few minutes. Then you are *sure of water when you want it* and in *any amount you need* for practically a lifetime.

This little wonder-worker is a pigmy in size, but a Giant in strength. Pumps water from a well of *any ordinary depth* 31 strokes a minute. We can't begin to more than *hint*, in an ad like this, about how much time and money it will save you—but the catalog will tell. The coupon will bring it.

### BE SURE TO READ THIS

The Farm Pump Engine requires no *special foundation*. Any good well platform is sufficient. A few minutes after you unload it from your wagon, it's in place and at work.

You need *no pump jack*, no belts, no arms, no shafts—simply tighten four common nuts and you have a *perfect pumping outfit*. It runs quietly and practically *without vibration*.

You *needn't have a tank* unless you want it. The Farm Pump Engine always *starts at once* and will fill the stock trough in a few minutes. By connecting on a piece of common pipe for extra air chamber or "head," you can throw water over any ordinary building direct from the pump. This gives *protection against fire*. It is geared so that the crank will lift 1,000 pounds—*half a ton*—31 strokes a minute. This is sufficient to work in any ordinary well. *Length of stroke is adjustable*.

It has run all day in midsummer with the thermometer 90° in the shade. And it has pumped all night in zero weather.

We have buried it in snow and it melts its way out. It runs steady and without undue heating, with the thermometer 90° in the shade. It's as persistent as a bull pup and *won't let go* until you shut it off or the fuel runs out.

We can't begin to tell you here of all the uses of the Farm Pump Engine aside from pumping. The catalog goes into that—tells how it's used for *irrigation*, so you can have *rain every night* if you need it—tells how it's arranged with pulley to run separator, the churn or other implements—how it *does the washing* and wringing out the clothes, and in dozens of ways helps the farmer and the *Farmer's Wife*. Be sure to use the coupon today and learn *all* about this sturdy "little giant."

**Be Free from Worry about Blizzards, High Winds or Calms.**

## Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine

This is the only practical and reliable Farm Pump Engine. It took us years to perfect it. Then we tested it thoroughly on our farms to know that it was *right*. Now we can supply your urgent need and give you an engine that will be a money-saver, a satisfaction and convenience for you as *long as you live*.

Don't compare this sturdy engine with any of the cheap, untried contraptions which may be offered you and which are *built to sell*. Remember, it's made by the Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., of Madison, Wis., who for years have been manufacturing Farm Machinery and Gasoline Engines of the highest quality.

You will do yourself an injustice if you consider buying *any kind of an engine* for pumping, or *any kind of a windmill*—or even repair the one which has blown down—before you get our *price*. You can afford to replace a *good windmill* with the Farm Pump Engine if only to *save your back* on the hot summer days. It's then that your stock needs the most water, and the wind sometimes doesn't blow for weeks.

And—remember this—the Farm Pump Engine *can't blow down*. Reports show that the windmill loss during the February blizzards *alone* total up *hundreds of thousands of dollars*. If Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engines had been used, the farmers of the northwest would now be *just this much money in pocket*, for there would have been no loss whatever.

Windmills are dangerous, too. *If you have had to climb to the top of a tower to fix something and nearly had an arm sheared off—or got your clothing caught and just escaped being thrown to the ground—you will know what we mean. You would be surprised to know how frequent such accidents are.*

There are dozens of other things we would like to tell you about this wonderful engine and the varied uses to which it can be put by those who have other uses than pumping. They are so important and so vitally interesting that we urge you most earnestly to write for the book and learn them all. Do it today, before you forget. The coupon below is for your convenience.

### HOW WE SELL

The Farm Pump Engine is sold through dealers *only*. It has been so recently put on the market, however, that many dealers are not yet supplied. If not yet in stock with your dealer, write us today sure for catalog and *price*.

**FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO., 226 Rockwell St MADISON, WIS.**

For 30 Years the Leaders in Standard Farm Machinery  
Manufacturers of a full line of Open Jacket Engines for Farm Use. Also Standard Farm Machinery, Plows, Corn Planters, Cultivators, Tobacco Transplanters, etc.

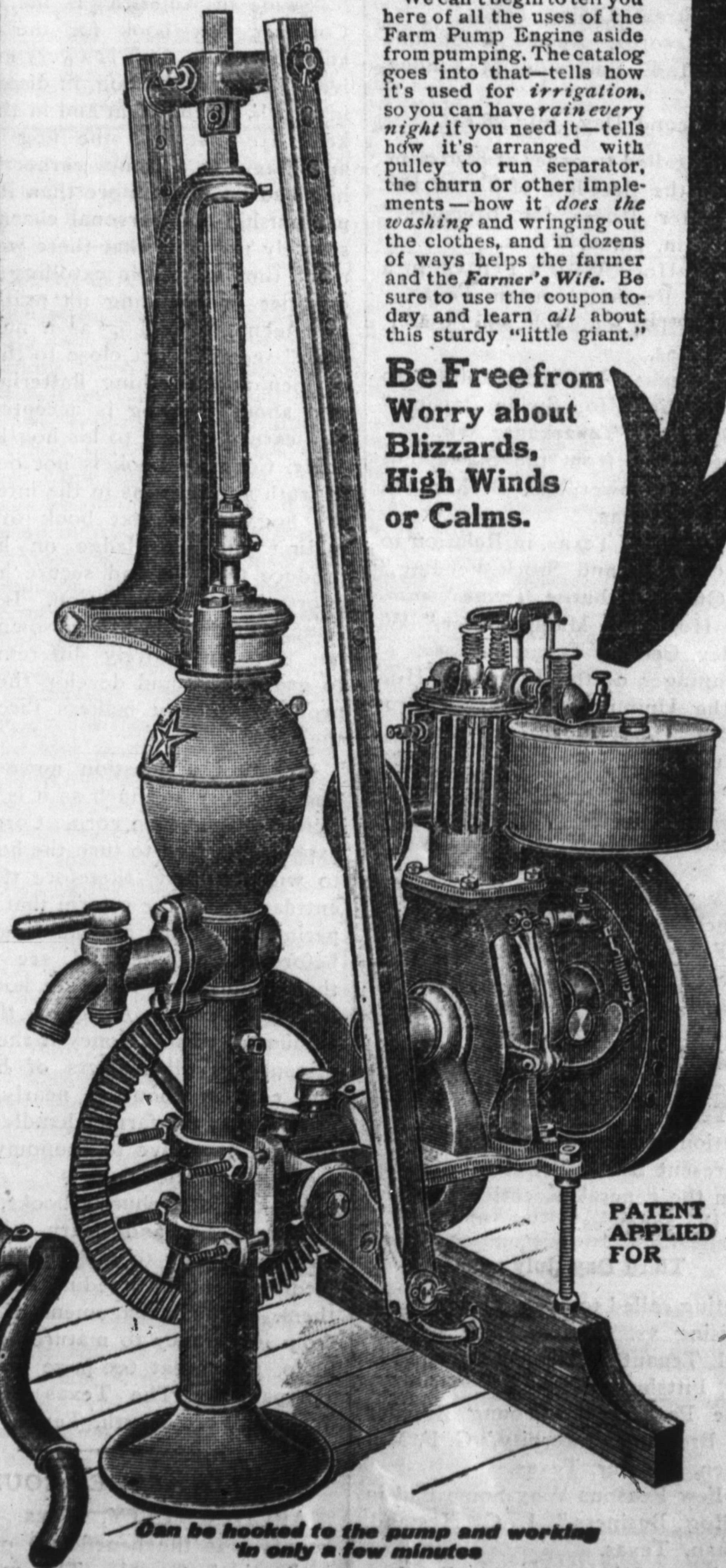
Mail this Coupon to Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co.

Please send catalog telling all about the Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine, and if factory is clogged with orders tell me how soon you could ship \_\_\_\_\_ of these engines.  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Town \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_ R. F. D. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
My Dealer's Name is \_\_\_\_\_  
of \_\_\_\_\_ NC

### To Dealers

If you have not arranged to carry the Farm Pump Engine, you should act *quickly*. We shall appoint *only one dealer* in a town, and all things being equal it will be "*first come, first served*." We have only just started to advertise, yet these long-wanted engines are *already selling like wildfire*.

**Write Today**



PATENT APPLIED FOR

Can be hooked to the pump and working in only a few minutes



## Swine Breeders to Meet

Following is the program of the Texas State Swine Breeders' association, which will meet at College Station July 27 to 30, during the sessions of the Farmers' congress:

### First Day, July 27.

Meeting called to order at 2 p. m.

Address of Welcome—Professor John C. Burns, College Station.

Response—M. M. Offutt, Cleburne, Texas.

"Best and Cheapest Feed or Combination of Feeds for Fattening Hogs," W. M. Kerr, McKinney, Texas.

"Importance of Culling Close When Selling for Breeding Purposes," W. E. Davis, Sherman, Texas.

"The Appreciation of a Balanced Ration by the Average Breeder of Swine," Professor C. M. Evans, College Station.

"Best Ration for a Gilt That She May Attain Good Size and Not Impair Her Usefulness as a Breeder," Fred Hamilton, Cleburne, Texas.

"Best Way to Feed a Boar That He May Attain Good Size, Holding Smoothness and Developing but Little Shield," George P. Lillard, Seguin, Texas.

"The Coming Hog," Dr. Flowers, 232 Main street, Dallas, Texas.

"Our Records, Needs, Uses and Abuses," H. E. Singleton, McKinney, Texas.

### Second Day, July 28.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 a. m.

"Should the Breeders of Texas Demand Better Prices for Breeders?" J. J. McCain, Anna, Texas.

"Raising Hogs With a Pen vs. in a Pen," Tom Frazier, Morgan, Texas.

"Texas a Hog State," D. W. Bowser, Dallas, Texas.

"East Texas, Its Adaptability to and Possibilities for Swine Raising," D. F. Singleton, Texarkana, Ark.

"West Texas, from the Standpoint of a Swine Grower," C. B. Metcalf, San Angelo, Texas.

"The Plains of Texas, in Relation to Swine Growing and Stock Feeding," M. M. Offutt, Cleburne, Texas.

"The Hog as a Manufacturer," W. E. Braley, Celeste, Texas.

"Advantages of the Improved Hog Over the Unimproved Scrub," Professor W. C. Welborn, College Station, Texas.

"The Farmer's Profit With the Small, Medium and Large Type Hogs Respectively," M. Hart, Grand View, Texas.

"How a Breeder Should Treat His Customer," John W. Stewart, Jr., Sherman, Texas.

"Necessity of Skill and Economy in Feeding," Professor Gates Thomas, College Station, Texas.

"Common Sense as Applied to Hog Production," W. W. Witcher, Bonham, Texas.

Election of executive committeemen to represent Swine Breeders' association on the general executive committee of the congress.

### Third Day, July 29.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 a. m.

"Raising vs. Buying Meat by the Frugal Tenant Farmer," George T. Smith, Pittsburg, Texas.

"The Part of the Young Breeder in the Breeding Fraternity," G. F. McCracken, Decatur, Texas.

"A Few Reasons Why Some Fail in the Hog Business," J. C. Hestand, Sherman, Texas.

"Thirty Minutes on Random

Thought," L. C. Estes, Groesbeck, Texas.

"How Pigs Should be Fed from Birth to the Pork Barrel," F. J. R. Davenport, Nash, Texas.

"What the Raising of Five Million Hogs Per Annum Would Mean to the Farmers of Texas," D. R. Murray, Fort Worth, Texas.

"Facilities of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas for the Training of Young Men in the Management of Hog Farms," Professor John C. Burns, College Station, Texas.

"The Market Hog on 75-cent Corn," Ed Edmonson, Clinton, Okla.

"Points in Successful Hog Raising," C. C. Scott, Waco, Texas.

"The Hog and the Dairy," J. A. Bobbitt, Hillsboro, Texas.

"The Best and Most Economical Reeds Produced in West Texas for Swine," A. B. Cosmer, Chillicothe, Texas.

### Fourth Day, July 30.

Unfinished business.

Question box opened.

General discussion.

Gathering up the fragments.

Adjournment.

### COBURN'S BOOK ON SWINE.

"Swine in America" is the title of Coburn's new book for the farmer and stockman. This is a very exhaustive treatise on the hog, in disease and in health, on the farm and in the market. He discusses the hog for its advantages as a money earner. If the hog had no merit more than its companionship and personal charms it is scarcely probable that there would be much time wasted in extolling its fine qualities or sounding its praises before men. "The hog as a mortgage lifter" seems to get close to the souls of men and anything flattering now said about the hog is accepted as a well-earned tribute to his hogship.

Mr. Coburn's book is not only one of truth and fairness in the interest of the hog, but a text book of information and knowledge on how to produce the hog and secure his best efforts in pork production. It is one thing to fancy hogs and own them, but it is an entirely different thing to grow them and develop them into profitable money makers throughout the land.

It is not a question nowadays of hog and corn so much as it is a question of hog and no corn. Corn is too expensive a feed to turn the hog loose to without limit; therefore the present day effort, the reform that our experiment stations are laboring to put before the people and are racking their brains over is to see how much hog they can produce on the least amount of corn. Money is the unit of measure in all matters of business, and corn is about as nearly money as anything the farmer handles, therefore the incentive to economy in the feeding operations.

Get one of Coburn's books, "Swine in America," and learn all about swine and how to make a fortune in feeding them, in breeding and rearing them, in the management of the pig from its infancy to mature age. Price \$2.50, this great 600-page book, sent postpaid by The Texas Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

### RAIN IN ARCHER COUNTY.

ARCHER CITY, Texas.—Archer county was the beneficiary of a five-inch rain last week. This makes the



## A WONDERFUL BOOK

# SWINE IN AMERICA

A Text-Book for the Breeder, Feeder and Student

By F. D. COBURN

Secretary Kansas Department of Agriculture

Are you a swine man? Do you know Coburn? Coburn of Kansas?

Swine is a great crop in America, and Coburn is a great man, a great author and a great hog authority.

Coburn has written a book, a big book of over 600 pages treating of swine from every standpoint.

This book will interest you; it will help you, and it will pay for itself in a little while if you raise hogs.

If you do not raise hogs now, you will after glancing through this book; and you will get so much good, so much help, and so much enthusiasm that you will be certain to make money out of hogs.

This volume is handsomely printed on fine paper, from large, clear type and is profusely illustrated, containing a large number of magnificent half-tone illustrations and drawings, printed on a special plate paper. Another unique feature is the frontispiece, this being an anatomical and physiological model of the hog. This model consists of a series of superposed plates, colored to nature, on heavy, serviceable paper, showing all the skeleton, muscles, internal organs, etc., in their relative positions. This model is accompanied by an elaborate explanatory key showing just how to use it.

The work contains 650 pages (6x9 inches), bound in fine silk cloth, gold side and back stamping, making one of the handsomest and most attractive agricultural books now before the public.

Price, net, \$2.50

The Texas Stockman-Journal  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

## THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

If you are not already a depositor of this bank, allow us to suggest that you become one. We believe you will shortly appreciate the wisdom of this advice.

ONE DOLLAR will start an account.

## THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

"THE BANK OF STEADY SERVICE."

third rain of the week. While this county has had a number of hard showers this past winter and spring these are the first big rains we have had. Stock water was getting very low and the grass was beginning to burn considerably. Several of our largest cattlemen were preparing to ship their stock to Oklahoma for grass and water.

J. B. Wilson shipped twelve cars of big steers last Sunday to the Chicago market, and will ship thirteen cars today to Kansas City from his ranch in this county.

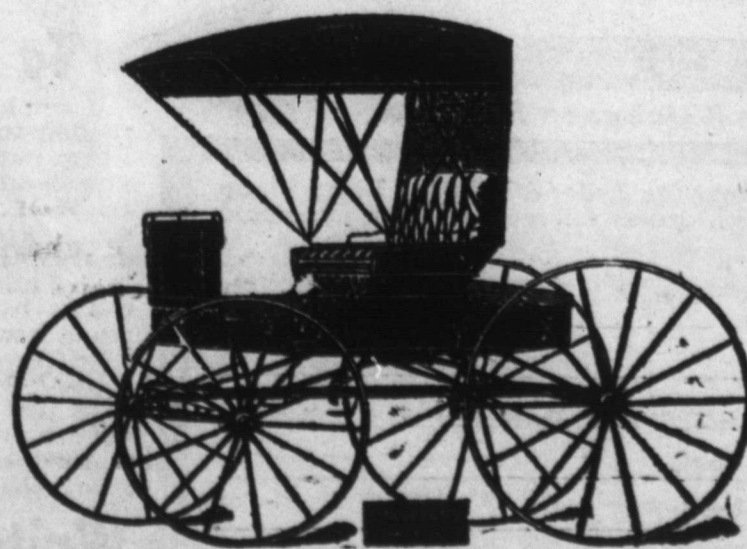
S. Wilson of this place shipped two

cars of steers to the Kansas City market.

### CATTLE INSPECTOR'S CASE CONTINUED.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., June 28.—The case of Lon Gatlin, an inspector for the territorial cattle sanitary board, charged with shooting a hole through a lady's picture hat in a hotel dining room at Socorro, has been continued until the next term of the district court at Socorro.

Write us a letter telling live stock conditions in your section. The columns are open.



## Hynes Buggy Company

Quincy, Ill.

Builders of the genuine line of Stockmen's Buggies, and other styles. Send for catalogue and prices.



## SAN ANTONIO PICKINGS

W. B. Kerr has gone to his farm in Gonzales county to stay a week or two. His last shipment of steers was on the St. Louis market yesterday, but he had not heard from them when the Express interviewed him. There were only two loads of them and he did not make any further reference to them other than that he hoped the packers would not cripple themselves financially in order to secure them. He promised to send them back all they paid over 6 cents per pound, which was very kind of him, of course.

C. B. Lucas and wife of Berclair were guests at the Menger yesterday. Mr. Lucas was feeling about as well as a cattleman could who had received plenty of rain on his ranch. "I see there is a disposition to buy cattle somewhat cheaper in the markets," said he yesterday, "and this is an indication that now is a good time for the Texas man who is not compelled to shop to give the grass men of Oklahoma a chance to make a few dollars by keeping his cattle at home. I look for a good fall market irrespective of what the price is this summer, and the Oklahoma shippers have my very best wishes for a reasonably prosperous year."

The weather man in Mexico is collecting heavy tolls for rain these days. He watered a flock of 1,500 sheep for General Luis Terrazas on his Chihuahua ranch the other day, but the hail accompanying the rain killed 1,498 head of the sheep. Those stockmen up in the Fort Worth territory who are shy on moisture should remember that they could be in much worse fix than they are.

George R. Barse, Sr., is quite ill in Kansas City as the result of a stroke of paralysis with which he has been afflicted for some three or four weeks. The latest advices received several days ago stated that while there was some hope of him being able to get out again the signs were not as encouraging as his friends would have them.

T. J. Buckley has verified the sale of his ranch near Encinal, as reported from Kyle, but says the number of acres included in his recent sales is something over 13,000 acres, instead of the smaller number mentioned in the Express. The price is not given out. Mr. Buckley is satisfied with it and the general opinion is that he received a figure which no longer justified him in holding it as a cattle ranch.

Jonathan Hazel returned from his ranch down in Duval, and said he had lots of rain and grass down there. He has recently placed on his ranch a string of good steers, or a good string of steers, or perhaps both, which he bought down in Louisiana several weeks ago, and he says a man can tell they are imported stock, as they look so much finer than anything else in that country. He says this in the full knowledge that some mighty good cattle are bred down there.

Judge O. H. Nelson of Amarillo has made a rough compilation of figures and gives it as his opinion that the Texas calf crop this year will be the smallest in twenty-five years. He does not attribute this to the drouth, but this no doubt contributed some to the mortality after they were born. He

says he disintegration of pastures and reductions in the size of the herds are the main factors. The Express has suggested on several previous occasions that steer men are apt to have a difficult time in securing young steers next year and they may be compelled to take more yearlings than they are figuring now, for the yearling crop was bought up very closely this year.

H. Woods Robinson, the commission man of Chicago, who spent the winter, writes Miss May Hutchins of this city, who is also a Chicagoan, that it is still freezing up there every few nights and that an overcoat is comfortable most every day. Mr. Robinson should come back to San Antonio and stay until winter is over in the big cattle market. He can get a guaranty simply by coming down and paying a board bill for a while that he will not encounter any of the Chicago weather in these parts.

J. G. Childress of Temple was here on his way home from a trip to the ranch in La Salle county. He has just put 300 to 400 head of steers there, purchased up in the Kerrville country, and says that while the season has been very favorable down that way of late he would not have the weather bureau get the impression that he didn't care for any more rain. He don't want this new lot of steers to get dissatisfied with their new surroundings, not to speak of the big string of notes on the ranch.

Joseph F. Green of the Taft ranch in San Patricio county, when he first came to Texas, ran as he does now with the cow bunch, but when the farmer up North began to scramble around for some good agricultural land, he planted a few seed just to show them that no land in the United States was more productive and when the increased population in Texas demanded a greater supply of food stuff he turned his attention to developing a fat hog along the lines prescribed by packers, and as a result a load of Texas coast hogs topped the market in Fort Worth Monday at \$7.65 per hundred, being a carload averaging 247 pounds consigned by him. Farmers in South Texas are urged to flood Mr. Green with requests for details of how he performed the feat. His advice will do much, and if acted upon will bear out the contention all along that South Texas can raise as good hogs and finish them out as quickly as can be done anywhere.

William T. Way and Frank Rheas spent the day Monday at New Braunfels, and report that Landa & Storey shipped a train of cattle to St. Louis. All they have left in the pens now is a small remnant that will be sent out soon, and feed lot operations closed for the season.

The national convention of live stock commission men will be held in Denver July 8, 9 and 10. This association is probably the successor of the National Live Stock exchange, though the Express has received no advice of the change of name. Since the Fort Worth Live Stock exchange had to close up its office as a result of a conference with the attorney general's office there is no law so far as known to prevent the commission men from the other markets holding their convention next year in Texas. The salesmen from Fort Worth who

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

### REAL ESTATE

75,000 ACRES, Old Mexico, \$75,000; also cattle at value about \$25,000; ranch on railroad; fenced, watered, good buildings, 1,000 acres farmed.

10,000 acres, West Texas, near railroad; all smooth farming land; retail value over \$20; price \$10 an acre.

4,000 acres, Central Texas; on railroad; timbered, sandy land, agricultural, lignite coal in paying quantities; \$7.50 an acre.

S. M. SMITH,

Seibold Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—320 acres of first-class black land, three-quarters of a mile of Saginaw; will make a very low price and any kind of terms; no trade. Frank D. Jones, 903 1/2 Main st. Phone 3781.

OWNERS of proved-up Texas school lands; also low priced private lands; send for listing blank; I have many buyers. W. B. Knight, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Improved ranch, 2,200 acres, Central Texas; \$5.50 per acre. Address Charles Rogan, Austin, Texas.

WE CAN sell your property. Send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

### INSTRUMENTS

UNEDA Phonograph in your home to entertain your family and friends. Write us for latest catalogue, etc. Cummings, Shepherd & Co., 706 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CAPTAIN N. D. LAWLER, Lone Oak, Texas—Breeder of Red Polled cattle of all ages, both sexes. Herd bull to sell or exchange for new blood. Make your wants known. \*3-2-p

go to Denver should get right to work on an elegantly phrased invitation.—San Antonio Express.

### PECOS SLOPE DAY.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—The Pecos slope is dry as a bone, or was on June 17, according to correspondence received here from Carlsbad. The last rain of any consequence fell about August 1 last year. During the fall there were a few light sprinkles. The winter was absolutely dry and so far there are no indications of rain worth noting. Stock went into winter in good condition and with plenty of grass. Everything wintered well, but the ground is still bare and losses have been heavy for some time.

The flockmasters that remained on the range during lambing saved very lambs and lost many ewes. If they break even in number by the time that rains come and the grass starts out they are fortunate. Of course the flockmasters that were wise and went to the irrigated districts during lambing time have saved a very fine crop of lambs. The cattlemen got busy months ago and have shipped out everything that they possibly could to Kansas, Oklahoma and South Dakota pastures. West Texas stockmen have shipped a great deal of stuff out because their pastures were unable to support the stock that they had. About everything in the way of steers from ones and up were sold and shipped out.

### SHEEP COMPANY INCORPORATION RATES.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—The Osborne-Davis Sheep company has filed incorporation papers in the office of Territorial Secretary Nathan Jaffa. The capitalization is \$100,000. The headquarters are at Roswell, Chaves county.

Stockman-Journal advertisers are reliable and when you answer one of their advertisements you can depend on square treatment.

### LIVE STOCK

#### HORSES.

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

FOR SALE—Six hundred range horses and mares, 1 to 7 years old; all in one straight brand; free from disease and loco; special prices on carload lots. Address F. C. Herbert, Farwell, Parker county, Texas.

#### CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Cheap, registered Shorthorn bulls; all ages; all red colors; my own raising. F. L. Moffett, Chillicothe, Hardeman county, Texas.

RED POLLED CATTLE—Berzshire hogs and Angora goats. Breeder. W. B. Clifton, Waco, Texas.

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

#### HOGS.

FOR SALE—The thoroughbred Poland China boar, "Texas," No. 146525. Sire, the \$8,000 boar Corrector II, No. 87000. Dam, Runaway Girl, No. 191518. Also the Poland China sow, Sallie, and six pigs, No. 346884; sire, Compromise, No. 88203; dam, Chief's Girl, No. 349858. Sire of the six pigs, Decatur, No. 118833. No finer blood in the hog line. A bargain to the right party. Address Bay View Farm, P. O. Box 489, Corpus Christi, Texas.

J. E. MCGUIRE, Pledger, Texas, can still supply you with the famous strictly pure ribbon cane syrup put up especially for summer use; practically new syrup; the best made, containing all the natural sugar of the cane and costs less than the chemical mixtures generally used; shipped C. O. D. Gallon cans, \$2.84 per case of six cans; half gallon cans, \$3.25 per case of twelve cans.

J. H. FULLILOVE, JR., Shreveport, La.—Pure-bred Berkshire hogs; herd boar, Artful Duke's Premier 112819, sired by the famous Lord Premier 2d 02708; dam Premier Artful's Bell 102050. A full line of young boars, gilts and pigs always on hand. Box 157, Cumb. phone 1241.

#### SHEEP.

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

### MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Parties to learn to grade, classify, average, buy and sell cotton; thirty days' course completes you; high salaries; positions secured our graduates; course given by expert cotton men. Write or call on your nearest school, Dixie Cotton Colleges, Times-Herald building, Waco, Texas, or address D. L. McKenzie, president, General Offices, Charleston, N. C.

BUST THE EGG TRUST—Start an egg business yourself. Buy eggs when cheap; sell them when dear; big money can be made; our preserving process keeps eggs strictly fresh; particulars for 2-cent stamp. Write now. Egg-Preservo Co., Medford, Oregon.

#### POEM WANTED.

A reader of The Stockman-Journal asks for a copy of the poem, "Passing of The Range." Will some reader mail a copy to The Stockman Journal at Fort Worth, Texas.

DR. LINK, Specialist in chronic diseases of men and women; Electro and Light Therapy; Massage, etc., in connection with medical treatment; a lady attendant to care for ladies. Dr. Link, Fourth and Main, opposite Delaware hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

PICTURES of 42 beautiful girls, a picture of 397 babies and 12 Flower Language post cards all for 10 cents. Central News Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

A BEAUTIFUL ALBUM, size 6x8 inches, 8 pages, containing 75 interesting and instructive views from all over the world, by mail 15 cents. Central News Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MARRIED LADIES—Send for our free catalogue of toilet specialties and reliable rubber goods. Economy Supply Co., 40 Penn. ave., Newark, N. J.

TEXAS PANK AND CULVERT CO., manufacturers of galvanized corrugated steel tanks and cisterns, culverts, storm houses, etc. Fort Worth PIPE, PIPE, PIPE—100,000 feet wrought iron pipe, all sizes, second hand, at reduced prices. Texas Supply Co., Beaumont, Texas.

FORTY choice comic post cards, 10 cents. American View Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

20 ENVELOPES—Your address printed thereon, 10 cents. G. W. Gean, Halls, Tenn.

### LUMBER.

LUMBER for sale to the consumer, \$50 to \$80 car saved; No. 1 house patterns, \$14; No. 2 \$12. Winnesboro Lumber Co., Winnesboro, Texas.

LUMBER, shingles, sash, doors, mill work to consumers; attractive prices. Consumers' Lumber Co., Houston, Texas.

### JEWELRY

J. E. MITCHELL CO.—Diamonds, watches, clocks, statuary—jewelry of all kinds; repair work; mail orders promptly filled. Fort Worth, Texas.

### VEHICLES

GENUINE RANCH and other style buggies and carriages. Send for catalogue and prices. HYNEB BUGGY CO., Quincy, Ill.



# POULTRY



Spade up the poultry run. It will turn up many worms and the rain will wash down into soil much filth.

For chicken pox or any sore head, an ointment can be made of two parts lard and one of kerosene.

For scaly legs, which are the work of a minute parasite, an application of sulphur and lard once a week is good. Scrub legs first.

To increase the egg yield, to cut down expenses and to accelerate the growth do not require new breeds, but more practical breeders.

For soft-shelled eggs give hens more exercise. Cut out corn and give vegetables in abundance. An injection of oil into vent may relieve local inflammation.

White clover is rich in protein and lime, good for both chicks and hens. When grass is kept short by a lawn mower it is much more tender and better liked.

Let the hens out occasionally when they can be watched for a scamper after grasshoppers and grass. They will not hurt anything after the first crop is cut.

Texas, the state that leads in cattle, cotton and many other things, raises more turkeys than any other state. And all other kinds of poultry are increasing very fast in that state.

Egg dealers at Harper, Kan., are receiving over 36,000 dozen eggs a week, which is more than a year ago. And they are paying a little better than 3 cents a dozen more than was paid in May last year.

At Lockwood, Mo., the egg crop is about the same as a year ago, and at present the receipts there amount to over 15,000 dozen a week. But prices are higher than a year ago, and farmers are not selling any of their hens.

Sand cannot take the place of grit for your fowls. What they need is something sharp. The round surface of a grain of sand is not going to do much toward cutting the hard outside husk of a kernel of corn, wheat or other grains.

In all the large cities of the East the number of eggs in storage is short of last year. At Boston the falling off over a year ago is 45,000 cases. This is due to the fact that egg prices have been very high all spring, and from present indications they will remain high.

It is reported that farmers around Lamonte, Mo., are paying much more attention this year to hatching chickens than usual. It is believed that 40 per cent more eggs are being hatched there this season than last. The high prices of both eggs and chickens have turned their attention to the poultry business.

In all the large cities of the East there has been a falling off in egg receipts this spring, and as a result very

little storing has been done. This condition is attributed to the fact that more eggs have been consumed in the egg producing territory out through the West. High priced meats cause a larger home consumption of eggs.

In the Maine experiment station careful breeding through a series of years has produced a family that will lay 200 eggs a year. The record hen of the lot laid 251 eggs in twelve months. The average hen lays about eighty eggs per annum, so the new kind produce double the quantity, with no greater cost.

The New York Egg Reporter says: From every section comes the report that farmers are hatching chickens with more vigor than is the custom. Both eggs and poultry have been high; poultry prices here during the past week being record breakers, and eggs are certainly higher than they ever were at this season. These two conditions have served as a strong inducement toward increasing the supply of poultry.

A flock of geese is interesting on any farm. They will take care of themselves in the summer time, and need but little attention in winter. They add variety to the other flocks of fowls on the farm, and when properly looked after are profitable. Geese are the healthiest of all fowls, and freer from disease than chickens or turkeys.

The large bakeries in the cities must have a certain number of eggs the year around. Bakeries are convenient customers for culls and dirty eggs, also the cracked eggs. In this way the big city dealers are better enabled to work off all kinds of eggs than the dealer in the small town where the strictly fresh article is demanded by all customers.

The Montgomery, Mo., Standard gives an interesting record in reference to the hatching of eggs by the incubator process in that neighborhood, as follows: "Mrs. J. H. Hudson, near Wellsville, has recently had ninety-seven chickens to hatch out of 115 eggs from an incubator which she has used successfully for about nine years. Mrs. Hudson evidently knows how to manage her incubator, as well as how to raise the chickens. Since November 17 last she has sold \$56.82 worth of eggs from 102 hens, besides using eggs for her own table. She now has 121 eggs in her incubator to hatch in about three weeks.

Interested in hogs? Note the ad for the "Book of Swine" in this issue. The book is well worth the price.

## Making Father Work.

Some time ago an eastern cartoonist depicted a bunch of distillery fed steers as intoxicated and running amuck in the feed lot. The feature of the cartoon, of course, was evolved from an imaginative brain and contained nothing of truth. The following item, however, is positive in its assertion and therefore ought to be given credence. It is taken from the

Dallas News and demonstrates that a well regulated "jag" may have its virtues, even toward providing meat for the table:

"Out east of town is a turkey gobbler 'sitting' contentedly on a big bunch of eggs with good prospects. The owner of the eggs was unable to get a turkey hen to do the mothering, so he secured the gobbler. To make the gobbler content the owner is serving him with a ration of whisky-soaked corn, keeping the gobbler so jagged that he is unable to walk off and leave the 'sitting.'"

## DAIRY

According to official records, there are at present in Kansas sixty-three creameries and two milk condensing plants. The dairy products of the state amount to a little over \$10,000,000 annually. And farm dairying has hardly begun in that great state.

Experiments have recently been made in milking cows three times a day instead of twice, and with better results. It has been found that the milk is richer where the extra milking was made.

It is impossible to restore the flow of milk after it has been allowed to run down from a lack of feed. Regular feeding and good care pay well in handling milch cows.

Fred M. Warner, filling his third term as governor of Michigan, is a noted dairy farmer, and an authority on dairying generally. He is also interested in cheese making, and it is said has interests in a dozen of those big plants in that state. In 1889, when but 22 years old, Governor Warner started a cheese factory at Farmington, Mich.

The Brookside dairy farm is located forty miles north of New York city on the Hudson river. The farm was established about six years ago, and it is said to be the nearest to perfection in dairying that has been attained any place. Milk from this farm sells in New York city at 20 cents a quart, while ordinary milk retails all over the city at 8 cents a quart. And cream from this farm brings 72 cents a quart, against 40 cents a quart for the kind generally sold. About 100 cows are kept, and the barns and milking rooms are models of neatness. Grade Jerseys and Guernseys are the breeds. Adjoining the cow barn is what may be called the straining room, constructed entirely of cement. The milk is strained immediately and delivered by trolley system to the cooling and sterilizing rooms. A bottling plant is the next place where the product is conveyed, after which it is placed in a refrigerating room. Bath rooms for the employes is another feature of the great plant.

In Iowa, one of the leading dairy states, cow culture clubs are being formed. "Each club," says an exchange, "will employ one man to spend his entire time among the members of the club, teaching them the best methods of securing the largest amount of butter fat in the most economical way. He will usually spend one day on each farm each month. While there he will weigh and test the milk from each man's herd and record same. Each member of the club will keep an individual record of his cows

and the owner of the cows giving the largest amount of butter fat during the year will come in for his share pro rata of the Marsh fund."

According to W. F. Knowlton of Del Norte, Colo., cow peas are next to alfalfa as a milk producing ration for milch cows. Mr. Knowlton sows the peas with oats, making them about half and half.

In the May exhibit of butter at the Wisconsin agricultural college, several scores of 96 per cent were made. These scoring contests have stimulated a technical interest in farm dairying which is very helpful, as the tests show up the defects and help to locate reasons for failures to make high scores.

Recently three Holstein dairy cows belonging to the Wisconsin dairy college were bought by a Japanese dairyman of Tokio, and were shipped to that place. Several shipments have been made from this country to Japan within the past year. The dairy industry has never amounted to much in that country, but recently it has launched out, and now they are shipping dairy cattle across the Pacific from many parts of the United States.

At the Virginia experiment station, tests have been made on several breed of dairy cows. The bulletin issued by the station, in commenting on the results, has this to say: "In profits on milk the Holsteins led with \$4.92 per individual per month; the grades were second with \$4.27. The most profitable cow was Buckeye De Kol, who milked twenty-one months, gave 12,948.4 pounds of milk and 524.24 pounds of butter. The profit on the milk was \$201.05 and on the butter \$41.51."

There were good butter makers in the olden times when the milk was placed in pans or earthen vessels in water, and churned in an old dash churn. Of course that was a slow and laborious way to handle milk and cream and produce the butter, but still many a farmer's wife made butter in those days that was pure and sweet. In speaking of the old-fashioned way of making butter, no reflection is involved on the modern and labor-saving methods of making butter, but it simply shows that good butter has existed for many years, and long before we heard of these late style machines. Of course no one would care to go back to the old ways of doing things, as they were slow, and the old ways required a great deal more labor.

Farm dairying does not necessarily mean that all the cows on the farm are strictly of the dairy type and that no beef cattle shall be raised or handled. But the average farmer in this country of cheap forage feed and other opportunities, can successfully keep a dairy herd, and make it pay out well. "We would not convert every farm into an exclusive dairy," remarks the Farm Record, "even if we could. Let the dairy be one of the leading industries of the farm. Give it the time necessary to make it such. Then go on raising pigs, chickens, calves, wheat and corn and all kinds of feed crops, just as you would if you didn't have a milch cow on the place. The beauty of the dairy business is that it does not hinder."

## CEMENT DIPPING VATS.

WELLSTON, Okla. — Wellston township has a cement dipping vat, and it is the only one of its kind in the county. It is now planned to establish a vat in every township in the county, but just when they will be completed is not known.



# THREE WEEKS' VACATION Trip to Seattle Exposition

WITH ALL EXPENSES PAID TO BE GIVEN BY  
**The Co-Operator and Texas Farm Journal**

In a great voting contest to the three most popular ladies throughout the great South--  
Make a nomination today--It costs nothing to make a nomination--Read conditions of  
the contest below--The contest is now on and ends Aug. 28.

## HOW TO VOTE

The following schedule of votes will be counted for paid subscriptions received by The National Co-Operator during this contest:

For every subscription payment of .....	Until June 29 will count .....	June 27 to July 10, inclusive, will count .....	July 11 to July 24, inclusive, will count .....	July 25 to July 31, inclusive, will count .....	August 1 to August 7, inclusive, will count .....	August 8 to August 14, inclusive, will count .....	August 15 to August 21, inclusive, will count .....	August 21 to August 28, inclusive, will count .....
\$10.00 .....	10,000	9,900	9,800	9,700	9,600	9,500	9,400	9,300
9.00 .....	9,000	8,900	8,800	8,700	8,600	8,500	8,400	8,300
8.00 .....	8,000	7,900	7,800	7,700	7,600	7,500	7,400	7,300
7.00 .....	7,000	6,900	6,800	6,700	6,600	6,500	6,400	6,300
6.00 .....	6,000	5,900	5,800	5,700	5,600	5,500	5,400	5,300
5.00 .....	5,000	4,900	4,800	4,700	4,600	4,500	4,400	4,300
4.00 .....	4,000	3,900	3,800	3,700	3,600	3,500	3,400	3,300
3.00 .....	3,000	2,900	2,800	2,700	2,600	2,500	2,400	2,300
2.00 .....	2,000	1,900	1,800	1,700	1,600	1,500	1,400	1,300
1.00 .....	1,000	900	800	750	700	650	600	550

## PREMIUM VOTES

For each new subscription to The National Co-Operator 200 votes in addition to the above schedule will be allowed until further notice.

## How the Three Trips WILL BE AWARDED

AFTER THE NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES ARE MADE THE CONTEST TERRITORY WILL BE DIVIDED INTO THREE DISTRICTS, A, B AND C, AND THE CANDIDATE IN EACH DISTRICT WHO SECURES MORE VOTES BY THE END OF THE CONTEST THAN ANY OTHER CANDIDATE IN HER DISTRICT, WILL BE AWARDED A TRIP TO SEATTLE, WITH ALL EXPENSES PAID.

Subscription Rates \$1.00 Per Year

The Co-Operator's great California Trip Contest is over and the young women who won the coveted free vacation trips are back home again full of praises for The Co-Operator's splendid arrangements. This contest was so successful that we offer another Western tour, but even a better one than the California trip.

This time we offer free trips to the coming great Alaska-Yukon exposition at Seattle.

From the standpoint of the lover of the beautiful, no world's fair in history will compare with the Alaska-Yukon exposition, to be held in Seattle, Wash., from June 1 until October 16, 1909. The wonderful natural advantages that the surrounding country presents and an appreciation of them by the landscape architects who design the grounds combined to produce this result.

Here is an opportunity of a life time to visit the great Northwest, and to view a great world's fair, and the best part of it all, to have your expenses paid by us.

The names of those who have been nominated together with the number of votes each has received will be published at an early date. Send in your nomination on the nominating blank below haste for votes and lead in your district when the first published list is printed. The early beginners always stand the best chances of winning.

The trip will be made first class in every respect, the expenses, which this paper will pay, provide railroad fare to, and from the winner's home town to Seattle, Pullman fare, meals on dining car en route, hotel expenses while in Seattle, side trips to places of interest, admissions into the exposition grounds, an ocean voyage and many other entertainments which will be enjoyable.

The party will be entertained at a first-class hotel, while in Seattle, and nothing will be left undone and no expense spared to show all a good time.

Any lady living in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana or Arkansas is eligible as a candidate to compete in this contest. The candidates must be in good standing in their localities and also conform to the rules and regulations governing this contest.

Read over that section of this advertisement relative to the district you are in, how the trips are to be awarded, conditions of the contest and how to vote. If there is anything about the contest you do not understand, write The Contest Editor and the desired information will be promptly given.

After you have determined the district you are in make a nomination on the blank for that purpose, which may be clipped from this page.

The party will be accompanied by chaperons,

and the young lady winners in this contest may rest assured that they will be in good hands during the trip, and no parents need have any hesitancy to their daughters entering this contest, for they will be as well taken care of on the trip as if their parents were to accompany them. The trip will be made a few days after the contest ends, August 28.

This is a contest open to any lady living in the South.

Votes will be given to candidates for payments upon subscriptions and these votes will decide who will win the prizes.

Those who desire to vote may do so as often as they please, by subscribing for this paper or making a payment upon their present subscription.

## CONDITIONS OF CONTEST.

1. Read these conditions carefully and regularly, as this paper will make same of greater advantage to candidates and their friends whenever possible to do so, as new ones will be added as necessity may require.
2. Two or more payments on the same or separate subscriptions cannot make the same of greater advantage to count more votes in accordance with the voting schedule.
3. In case of a tie vote between two or more candidates satisfactory arrangements to all parties will be made.
4. Any lady residing in the South is eligible as a candidate in this contest when duly nominated, except as hereinafter provided.
5. No employe of this paper or member of his or her family will be permitted to participate in this contest as a candidate.
6. The interpretation of all rules and conditions governing the contest—final decisions on questions or controversies that may arise and the acceptance of all candidates will be passed upon by the management of the paper.
7. We will not be responsible for typographical errors in contest announcements.
8. Subscribers when commencing new or renewing, are invited to vote by paying a subscription with the voting schedule.
9. Votes once cast for a candidate cannot be changed to the credit of another candidate.
10. Candidates and their friends must secure votes inside their district. Subscriptions secured in one district must be voted for a candidate in that district.
11. No votes will be cast for any candidate unless the name of the candidate accompanies the cash. Votes may be cast only at time subscription is paid.

## Nomination Blank.

Cut out this blank and send it at once to The National Co-Operator and Texas Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Texas, with your name and address of your favorite. A subscription with it is not necessary, but a good start means much.

Date.....

To The National Co-Operator:

Gentlemen—I hereby nominate

M.....

(Full name of candidate.)

Whose address is P. O.....

County.....State.....

My name is.....

My occupation is.....

Address .....

The names and addresses of people making nominations will not be divulged if so requested. Only a limited number of nominations will be accepted.

It is understood that for each candidate nominated only one nomination coupon will be accepted, which entitles the candidate so nominated to 1,000 votes.

SEE STANDINGS ELSEWHERE.

Send in your nomination today. A delay endangers your opportunity.



## Duty on Hides to Stay

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The live stock producers have at last won a signal victory over the shoe and leather manufacturers. Late Tuesday the senate reached the voting stage on the hide schedule, and after tabling several amendments the amendment of the finance committee fixing a duty of 15 per cent was agreed to by a vote of 46 to 30.

Thus was the present rate of duty retained for the new tariff bill, but under the rulings of the treasury department is applicable only to hides weighing more than twenty-five pounds. The Payne bill in the house placed all hides on the free list, but the senate committee restored the Dingley policy, and now the senate has sustained its committee.

It is a great victory for the cattle growers and the live stock associations of the country, which have fought shoulder to shoulder in an effort to defeat the plans of the shoe and leather manufacturers to get hides on the free list and retain a tax on manufactured goods. The plan was to beat the hide producer from both ends of the table, but the senate has come to the rescue of the cattle raisers and the hide duty remains.

Senator McLaurin undertook to have the provision amended so as to make the duty applicable on hides weighing less than twenty-five pounds, but failed, his amendment being voted down, 31 to 48.

### McCumber Pleads for Farmers.

"No more striking illustration of in-

gratitude could be imagined than that which has been shown by the manufacturers of leather and leather goods who seek to deprive the stockman and farmer of the little remnant of protection left him on hides," said Senator McCumber of North Dakota in defending the proposed duty on hides. "The fact," said he, "that the United States does not produce all the hides it uses was an argument in favor of protecting the hide industry to promote its development up to the stage when it will be able to supply the home demand.

His speech was a plea for the farmer as against the manufacturer. "The gross injustice of this demand for free hides becomes more startling," he declared, "when we remember that our protective system has built up these leather manufacturing industries until it has enabled them not only to dominate the whole American market, but also to enter into every other market of the world.

"Having secured these advantages and defrauded the American farmer of a duty on calf hides, they have had their appetites whetted to further advantages, and with a lobby, amazing in its power and influence, they seek to destroy the last vestige of protection."

Mr. McCumber wanted a tariff of 25 per cent on hides.

### Beveridge for Free Hides.

Senator Heyburn also favored a duty on hides. He called attention to the fact that the first tariff bill passed

by the first congress had placed a duty of 5 per cent upon the article, and he commended the precedent as worthy of imitation.

Senator Beveridge plied question after question to the Idaho senator, with the intention of showing that John Sherman and President McKinley had been favorable to free hides, but Mr. Heyburn in reply merely placed emphasis upon the declaration of Republican party platforms. Senator Warren, however, undertook to reply and he retorted that McKinley could have put free hides in the Dingley law if he had cared to do so.

Mr. Beveridge contended that it was as reasonable to make hides free as to make horn and hoofs free.

Declaring that he had voted with Mr. Kinley for free hides in 1890, Senator Burton said that the subject had been very carefully considered on that occasion. The "beef trust," he said, probably tans 60 to 70 per cent of the hides and the whole tanning industry was threatened by the operations of these packers.

"I think," said Mr. Burton, "it requires a great deal of ingenuity to show that the farmer is benefited by this duty on hides."

By an aye and no vote an amendment by Mr. Cummins fixing the duty on hides at 10 per cent ad valorem was rejected. The finance committee's amendment re-enacting the Dingley rate of 15 per cent ad valorem was then adopted, 46 to 30.

The Democrats voting with the majority were: Bailey, Culberson, Fletcher, Foster, Hughes, McEnery, Newlands, Smith of Maryland, Stone and

Taliaferro.

The Republicans who voted against the amendment were: Briggs, Burnham, Burrows, Burton, Clapp, Crane, Cullom, Dupont, Frye, Johnston, La Follette, Lodge, Nelson, Page, Root and Smith of Michigan.

### WOLVES AND BEARS BOTHERSOME.

Posey R. Page, who has just returned to Santa Rosa, N. M., from his Yeso cattle ranch reports cattle in good shape in that vicinity, notwithstanding the dry weather. He says the wolves are unusually active. Veal is their choice of meats and many calves are falling victims to their rapacious appetites.

The stockmen in Routt county, Colo., say that they are losing at least \$1,000 a week by allowing the bears to live off their colts and calves, which are so small at this time of the year that bears easily pull them down. A general round-up of bears in the county is on and quite a number have already been slain by the farmers and stockmen in that vicinity.

### GOOD DEMAND FOR RANGE HORSES.

At the Anspach range horse sale in Omaha last week a strong demand was evident from the start and buyers were present from all over the United States. Sixteen cars were offered and the prices paid were not materially different from those paid last season. The best load, a car of 3 and 4-year-old Dakota mares and geldings, averaged \$80.50, and the cheapest lot, a bunch of Nevada yearlings, sold at \$18.



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