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# LAST ROUND-UP OF WILD HORSES

Two Hundred Men Employed to Gather in the Steeds That Have Long Roamed the Plains in the State of Washington.

WILSON CREEK, Wash., June 6 .- | Eight hundred horses, comprising the first trainload from the last big roundup of Eastern Washington, have just gone East to range on Dakota buffalo grass for a few months, when they will be broken and taken to points in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Canada for sale. This train load was purchased by William McCarthy, of Dickinson, N. D., and he has some 1,200 more contracted for, which will be shipped during June and July. Other buyers are In the country, and Seattle will get a share of the horses, as well as Southern Washington points, while many will be taken by ranchers in the Eastern part of the state.

For years Eastern Washington has been the home of the range horse, but the march of civilization has swallowed up the range, and wire fenced wheat fields and cosy homes now occupy the larger part of the vast territory a few years ago considered a sage brush

#### Round-Up on a Grand Scale

During the last winter the demand for horses boosted prices until the owners, realizing that only one or two years more wolld find them without pasture for their bands, decided to make a clean up as nearly as possible in the Eastern Washington range. Al Soper, a man who has practically spent his life in the saddle in this part of the state, and one of the largest individual owners, conceived the plan of joining the horsemen together in one grand ride. He proposed to put 150 or 200 riders on the range and roundup everything possible. He succeeded in this attempt, and the roundup began with fully 200 men and 400 or 500 saddle horses.

The handling of this large body of buckayros was a task that had never been undertaken in Washington before. The buckayro is used to a wild, free life, and to handle so many of them would require generalship that could only be found in men who were acquainted with the country, the nature of the horses and the easiest way to accomplish the results aimed at. The time has been when horse

owners in Washington could not obtain more than \$2.50 to \$10 per head for range horses, but now the best of them are selling at from \$100 to \$130 halter broke. Many a man who considered himself penniless now finds he the possessor of a snug bunch of money if he cares to dispose of his holdings of horses, and the rapidity with which the range is being fenced compels him to sell or move to other pastures. And ranges are getting scarce in the United States. The one to which McCarthy is taking his horses is perhaps the largest and best calculated to fatten and build up stock of any country now left open to stockmen.

#### A Buckayro Dance At a convention of the horsemen,

Thomas Burgen, an old rider, and one of the principal owners, was selected as foreman and given entire charge over men and the work. In order to start the buckayros off for the big ride in good spirits it was concluded to have a few days of sport and pastime before beginning work. A buckayro dance was given in the opera house at Wilson Creek, which was attended by riders from all parts of the West. The supper was unique, being served on tin plates and coffee in tin cups, with cream served direct from the original can. On Sunday the crowds of vaqueros and curiosity seekers began to arrive at Ephrata, the point from which the roundup was to start. A fat ox had been roasted in the open air, the hotels were crowded to overflowing, and many slept upon the ground with nothing but saddle blankets and the canopy of heaven for a cover. Monday was a gala day. Never had the town seen the crowds surging about the streets as they did that day. Purses were given for the best bronco buster, foot racer .jumper, etc., and excitement ran high. The most interest was shown when Jot Heron undertook to ride an "outlaw" upon the street. The horse was roped and saddled, and Heron lost no time in getting into the stirrups. Once seated, the fun began, for it was the best exhibit of bucking that was seen on the whole ride. Heron stuck to the saddle until the horse, unmanageable as to direction, broke through the crowd and ran under a clothesline which stripped him from the horse as though he were a feather. The fall did not injure him, however, and when the horse was recaptured by a half dozen riders, he was taken into a corral, and there tamed with quirt and spur till he was willing to allow the rider to pet him or use the quirt savagely without endeavoring to buck.

## Off For the Range

By evening the laggards had all got In and word was passed by the foreman to be ready for the ride at 6 'clock In the morning. Two large cook wagons and outfits arrived, each drawn by a four-horse team, and several smaller outfits were seen scattered over the rairie, near the village.

By daylight the big camp and the town was astir. Breakfast, consisting of baking-powder biscuits, potatoes, bacon, butter and eggs and strong coffee, was served by each man getting a tin plate, tin cup, knife, fork and spoor from the cook wagon and helping himself from the capacious camp kettles.

number were quickly lassoed to equip the riders for the day. The camp equipment was rapidly packed into the wagons, blankets tied and stored in the bed wagons, and soon the party was off on the last big roundup of Eastern Washington. Some horses will be left on the range this year, but the bulk of them will be gathered, and never againt in this state will so large a number of horsemen congregate to ride the range. The saddle herds were started first divided into a half dozen or more riders to the band. Then came the camp outfits and lastly the riders who were not

on duty for the day. Striking off toward the south the cavalcade rode leisurely along through the open sagebrush country to the west side of Moses lake, a large sheet of water some eighteen miles in length On the bank of the lake was an Indian camp, which contirbuted several riders and another camp outfit, though vastly different from those of the white men These Indians are from the Nespelim country, and their ancestors once claimed the range now being ridden as their own. Their camp seemed a conglomeration of primitive methods and modern equipment.

#### A Night Under the Open Sky

Handmade saddles were numerous, and tepees were apparently the same one used to see in school book pictures. Bright tinware was strewn about the ground, and the dress of the squaws was a combination of readymade wrappers and the inseparable bright colored blankets. Some of the Indians speak fairly good English ,and nearly all the buckayros are able to converse with them in "chinook." The first camp was made on a horn

of the lake, about twenty-five miles from the starting point. For supper there were biscuits, potatoes, ham, canned fruit and tea or coffee. No tents were used and each man spread his blankets on the ground and slept under the open sky. Quite a number of sightseers and newspaper men were with the outfit and these fellows were stiff and sore from the day in the saddle, and by dark they were ready to roll in, while numerous campfires showed knots of lively buckayros telling stories and speculating as to the outcome of the

great ride. The next day's march was still to the south, and after an hour's ride the cavalcade was competely enveloped in he hills at the south end of Moses lake. These hills are crescent shape, formed of drifting sand, into which the horse sinks hock deep at every step. These huge drifts are continually changing their location with the shifting winds, and in places 200 or 300 feet high with deep ravines between. Occasionally can be seen a bunch of withered grass or the skeleton of dead sagebrush, but sand lizzards and horned toads appear to be the only sign of life, except the sandflies, which bite worse than mosquitoes.

Leaving the sand hills a few miles of sagebrush prairie brought the long line of riders down into the canyon of Lower Crab creek, which is a beautiful narrow flat valley, occupied by alfalfa fields and stretches of willows and salt

## "Jollied" the Newspaper Men

Across the stream, following close under high cliffs of dark basalt and up over the eastern spur of the Frenchman hills, then down a long slope again into Crab Creek canyon, the cavalvade wound its way and at 4 o'clock unsaddled for camp at a beautiful mesa rising some fifty feet straight up out of the level of the canyon. A short shower of rain just before sundown gave an inviting appearance to the country, and the scent of the buckwood and sage mingled in a pleasant perfume.

Here the newspaper correspondents were joined by the Seattle delegation, which increased their number to eight. They were all riding horses and by this time were beginning to feel the effects of two days in the saddle. Many were the jests of the vaqueros at their expense, but they were all good natured, jolly fellows and entered into the sport with as much interest as the buckayros themselves. No kindness that could be shown them was omitted, and whenever a rider could do a "war correspondent," as the newspaper men were called, a good turn he was sure to do

By sunrise the next morning breakfast had been eaten and orders were given for the larger part of the riders to prepare for work. Towering up to the south lay Saddle mountains. range of hills rises from 600 to 1,500 feet above the level of the canyon precipitous on the north side and sloping to the south-toward the Columbia with many a deep coulee bounded with basalt walls cutting the surface. About seventy-five riders were detailed to scour the mountain from opposite the camp westward toward the mouth of Crab Creek in an endeavor to drive the wild horses before them. This meant some forty miles of rough mountain riding for them.

## The Roar of the Hoofs

The main body of the expedition, augmented here by the addition of another big camp outfit drawn by six horses, and several white men and Indians, pushed letsurely down the canyon. For the most part the trail was a good one, but several times the camp wagons were stalled when fording the stream, and saddle horses were

tied about the wheels and a court of turns taken about the horns of the saddles, and the way the saddle horses squirmed and tugged showed that they had had practice in the work and enjoyed it much more than their riders. The last five miles of the day's march was through washed sand along the creek bottom interspersed with short stretches of crumbled basaltic rock, and it was not until sundown that the Columbia was reached. Here are large corrals, and the result of the ride on the mountain was eagerly awaited by the camp. Twenty men on fresh horses were sent into the mountains

to assist the riders, and about 8:30 the roar of hoofs and the neighing of the mares and colts heralded the approach of the wold band. Sweeping down from the mountain through a narrow ravine, out of the clouds it seemed in the dim light, came the wild herd, followed by the riders, down to the water. The horses were all thirsty and tired, and after a drink it was a short task to drive them into the corrals. Many of the riders 'horses had given out with the hard work. Some of the boys came in on foot, and others camped on the mountain for the night, without food or shelter for themselves, while their horses recuperated on the

#### More Merciful to Shoot Them.

bunch grass. '

Some two or three had gone to the "Figure 2" ranch on the south side of the mountains, when their horses gave out, and came on in the morning. About 400 horses had been driven in and fully 1,000 had been started, but in the afternoon, when the riders and horses were tired, it was difficult to hold them when once they got under way in their efforts to escape. This promiscuous gathering resulted in many orphan colts being brought in with the band, and in the afternoon, on the mountain, fully fifty of them were shot by the riders. While it may seem cruel, this practice is certainly more merciful than to leave the little fellows to slowly die of starvation on the range, while their mothers are miles away in the accustomed haunts searching for them. Several orphans were brought into camp, and nearby settlers came and took them to their ranches to feed them on cows' milk till they are able to forage for themselves.

The partial failure of the ride of the Saddle mountain necessitated a consultation of the horsemen, and it was decided to rest the horses and try once more. Accordingly the next day's work was on the south side of Frenchman hill, lying to the north of Crab Creek and a gently rolling country. The drive only extended about fifteen miles and about 60 horses were turned into the corrals at night. The feeding of the

Mexico presents so many and varied

vegetable and plant products that are

so entirely beyond what the average

American is accustomed to seeing that

when any of these strange growths are

explained to him and he is asked to be-

lieve he shakes his head and refuses

because it is not within the parview

of what he has heard and seen in his

life. He is similar to the old lady

whose son went to sea and became a

midshipman. After the voyage he re-

turned on a visit to his mother and

had crossed his line of life. Among

other things he told her that he had

or flown aboard the vessel. His moth-

er said she did not believe it, because

seen fish with wings that had blown

elated the wonders of the sea as they

THE

large, was a serious problem, and the fact that sheep had been through the country near the camp necessitated the driving of them and the saddle horses several miles from camp to graze. The wild horses were only herded in the daylight, while the sadas well as for the day.

# **FOUR PACKERS** FOUND GUILTY

Packers Charged With Accepting Concessions

#### FOUR FIRMS TRIED

Defendants Contended United States Court Lacked Jurisdiction in Matter

KANSAS CITY, June 12 .- Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Cudahy & Co. and Nelson Morris Packing Company were found guilty in the United States district court here today of accepting concessions from the Chicago, Burl-ington & Quincy railroad on export shipments on packing house products. The case was given to the jury at 10:40. The verdict was returned at 11:40. Judge Smith McPherson of Red Oak, Iowa, presiding judge, stated that the sentence would not be assessed until the case against the Burlington railway, which is charged with granting concessions to the packers, is concluded. The Burlington's trial will begin this afternoon. The law in the present case provides for a fine only, and not a jail sentence.

KANSAS CITY, June 12 .- The cases of the four meat packing companies charged with accepting rebates has been given to the pury in the United States district court and the verdict is expected today. The cases are those of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Cudahy & Co., and Nelson Morris Packing company. They are charged in the indictments returned here last December with accepting from the Burlington railway concessions on shipments from the Kansas City plants to New York for export. The cases are consolidated for trial

MEXICAN COTTON

charging Cudahy & Co. with accepting a rate of 23 cents a hundred pounds on shipments of lard to New York for export to Germany when the legal tar, iff then on file with the interstate commerce commission was 35 cents. Cases of Importance

The trial began last week and after lengthy arguments was continued until this morning with Judge McPherson of Iowa, presiding. The judge in-structed the jury. The present cases bear an unusual importance in the list of rebate trials to come up in this court for it is the first time any concern has been brought to trial before a jury on a charge affecting export rates as applied to the interstate commerce act. The counsel for the de-fendants contended that the court lacked jurisdiction which was overruled by Judge McPherson and that when they signed a contract covering the 23 cent rate it was legal and that the Burlington later revised its tariff to 35 cents

Judge McPherson's instructions to the jury covered the points fully.

## DISEASED ANIMAL IS SLAUGHTERED

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 13 .--Joe Rulinke, a butcher, pleaded guilty the corporation court Tuesday on a charge of slaughtering a diseased animal and was fined \$10. The animal was a cow in an advanced stage of pregnacy and Judge Buckley imposed

the minimum fine. In consequence of the rigorous measures adopted by the board of health toward bringing about sanitary condi-tions at the slaughter pens of the butchers of San Antonio, improvement is noted in the situation. While the time has been too short to permit of improvement to any appreciable extent, it is noticeable that preparations

#### PROBE PACKING HOUSES

CHICAGO, June 12.-President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois yesterday accepted a position on the expert commission which is to aid the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, and probably the Chicago Commercial Association in the investigation of the Chicago ouses in the light of the Neill and Reynolds' report.

He is the first man to be secured. Secretary Glenn said last night the manufacturers' association hoped to be able to announce today the makeup of its composition, though some difficulty was experienced in getting

## purposes. The specific cases consider-PRODUCERS ARE ed are practically identical with that HIT VERY HARD

Frank Hagenbaith, Former President of the National Live Stock Association, Protests Against the Agitation Prevailing AH Over the Country.

RENO, Nev., June 15.—The Presi-ent has seen fit to ignore urgent re- after nightfall, but some people seen dent has seen fit to ignore urgent requests from official representatives of the live stock industry requesting him to withhold any radical message or reports to congress bearing on abuses of the packing industry, for the reason that such a message, if heralded over the world in such a manner, would work an irreparable loss both at nome and abroad to the producers of live stock

It must be presumed that the Prestdent of these United States is too big and broad a man to feel chagrin be-cause of the fact that Commissioner Garfield's report exonerated the packers from certain imputed delinquencies, and it cannot be thought that harbors revenge because Judge Humphrey's decision was in a measure a defeat for the government, and Attorney General Moody; nor can it pe presumed that because he failed on these two former occasions that the President, anxious to make a record, or win out in some way against the has chosen the method of doing so, regardless of methods and consequences.

#### Slightly Sarcastic

All. of the premises mentioned are of course unthinkable and untenable. Further, it would be treason to utter the thought that this continued pursuit of the packers seems to take on the proportions of persecution rather than prosecution, especially as to the method and manner thereof.

The live stock industries, when they requested the President temporarily at least to withhold a radical message or report on the subject of methods of slaughtering in Chicago and eige-where, they had two things in mind: First, that all existing abuses could be remedied by resources already at hand n the departments of agriculture and justice and, second, that so heralding broadcast over the world would cure nothing, but would do a serious damthe industries effected, beside nflicting losses on innocent parties.

## Cannot See the "Square Deal"

Live stock men are not apologists for the packers, but are pleading their Though believing in square deal and conservative correction of abuses they cannot see either in the course that has thus been adopted against their protest. asked for bread and have been given a stone. Does the President believe that because certain packers have committed certain abuses that the corrective is a body blow at the entire live stock industrut. Does he betree condemns the entire crop?

Working for Foreign Trade Last August the National Live Stock sociation was instrumental gathering of a conference at Chicago wherein the representatives of the export interests of the country. the object of devising ways and means of increasing our foreign trade reciprocity treaties, a maximum and minimum tariff, or otherwise. Since that time a strong national organization has been perfected, which has worked hard to open up markets for our surplus meats in Germany, France and other nations. Germany, population of nearly consumes less than 1,000,000 worth per year of beef and beef products, and France, with 40,000,000 people, bought less than \$500,000 worth of beef and beef products from us last year, or

## Ruined by Rash Action

These two nations, approximating 100,000,000 in population, should buy from us annually at the rate of at least 50 cents per capita or \$50,000, 000, instead of \$1,500,000. Cattle are low because we have a surplus for which we have no market, and it is to this great foreign market we look for an outlet at the present time. til recently prospects for success hav been flattering, so much so that the day prior to the issuance of the President's message and accompanying reports to congress the Associated Press sent out a dispatch to the effect that that German Association of Agriculturists had petitioned the German government to be on its guard against an American invasion of German meat markets.

In order to fortify their petition they quoted from "The Jungle," written by that paragon of veracity, Upton Sinclair. To men who have been thus striving for enlarged markets, the President's action will prove an unnnerving snock. No amount of work can promote the interests of or open the markets for live stock products in the face of such a reverse admivertising from so high a source

## Numerous Muck Rakers

The Neill-Reynolds report concerns principally particular occurrences, and not general conditions. That there are abuses no one will deny and that they should be corrected is granted. There are likewise abuses in all lines of business which should be corrected. Talking of muck rake, it would seem that Nell and Reynolds have joined the throng and are worthy competitors of Upton Sinclair and Charles E. Rus-All of these gentlemen have no doubt made correct statements as to certain isolated instances of evil dong which came under their observaon but this does not prove that the genera! and usual conditions are so

had as the particular case in question Live Stock Interest Struck Down Slaughtering at the best is an unbusiness, and one can see and much in such places which shocks the senses. In fact, a packing use affords a particularly inviting field for a man with a muck rake, both literally and figuratively. How-eyer in civilized communities the us-

to prefer the daylight. The live stock industry has been suffering the past two or three years from the beef trust agitation. It has resulted in curtailed consumption of beef products, and has entailed severe financial losses to the growers and finishers of live stock products. When peace seemed assured and a clear sky ahead, storms break worse than ever, To sum up the entire subject in a few words, the President, over the heads of the packers, has hit a hard blow at

the live stock industry.
F. J. HAGENBARTH.

## CATTLEMEN TAKE IN NEW MEMBERS

Sixty Additions Made to Texas Live Stock Association

At the regular quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, held at the general offices in Fort Worth, Monday, sixty new members were added to the association, who rendered 26,000 head of cattle.

After routine work was disposed of a special committee was appointed and drafted the resolutions following, which were adopted:

#### Resolutions Passed

"Inview of all that has been sail and all that has occurred recently af fecting the cattle raisers of Texas and the membership of this association, the executive committee of the association convening in quarterly session at Fort Worth this, the 11th day of June, 1906, m it fit and tion to emphasize one of its settled

"Resolved, therefore, That it is the undeviating policy of this association now and for the future, to combat by such methods as may seem wise, all excessive and unjust charges, practices or monopolies which any combination of commission men, railroads, packers or others may see fit to establish or put in force, which will injuriously affect the members of this association and the cattle raisers and producers generally.

"In this connection the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas stands firmly with the resolution passed by the associa-tion at Dallas against the arbitrary raising of commission charges by the different live stock exchanges, and this committee as a whole shares the responsibility for that resolution along

'Resolved, That this committee, regardless of the methods of others, will. use its own judgment as to the time and method of attack against injustice, but it must be understood that this committee will always be found on the side of the cattle raiser and producer in connection with all efforts to overtax his products or injuriously af-

## New Members Received

The following is a list of the

members received vesterday: J. Walley, Muskogee, I. T.; J. F. Andrews, Midland, Texas: Baker & Simmons, Lindsey, I. T.; Birdwell & Tankersley, Graham, Texas: John Bloom, Hope, N. M.; Eva Briggs, Ozona, Texas; Brooks, Ozona, Texas; W. A. Coggin, Colorado, Texas; Cordell & Frizzell, Golthwaite, Texas; Jack Cowden, Midland, Texas; John H. Cox, Homing, Okla.; J. W. Crawford, Fairfax, Okle. J. E. Crumpton, Mullin, Neb.; M. O. Danks, Nye, Okla.; J. T. Evans Sr., Cherokee, Texas; J. P. Evans, Chero-kee, Texas; M. P. Evans, Lometa, I. Doc Everett, Ozona, Texas; O. Z. Finley, Roswell, N. M.; Furnish Bros. & Co., Spofford, Texas; O. F. Golson, Llano, Texas; H. B. Griffin, Marfa, Texas; Alex Hamilton, Cuero, Texas; J. T. Harmon, Rudd, Texas; R. J. Hassard, Fort Worth, Texas; J. M. Hessard, Springs, I. T.; Hobbs & McCormack, Spofford, Texas; T. S. Hutton, Kansas City, Mo.; B. B. Kible, wright, Texas: Jack Kirkpatrick, Sheffield, Texas; Laney Bros., Ozona, Texas; J. H. Latham, Dublin, Texas; W. H. Lloyd, Houston, Texas; Clayton Mc-Crea, Zulu, Texas; Francis Mahon, Victoria, Texas; E. D. Miller, Millerview, Texas; Alexander Mitchell, Free, Texas; W. H. Montgomery, Comanche Texas; W. W. Moser, Sheffield, Texas, M. M. Moss, Fairfax, Okla.; Pfluger, Eden, Texas: Charles Reynolds, Alfred, Texas; R. N. & E. W. Reagan, Langston, N. M.; Richardson Bros., San Angelo, Texas: Rollins Bros. & Bihl, Grandfalls, Texas; John D. Shen, Sherwood, Texas; C. E. Shultz, Fairfax, Okla.; J. P. Stone, Portales, N. M.; C. A. Stowers, San Antonio, Texasffi O. E. Swanson, Fairfax, Okla; J. B. Taylor, Clairmont, Texas; D. Taylor, Brady, Texas; J. S. Trimble, Hope, N. M.; W. B. Webb, Pawnee Whitaker & Gage, Hope, N. J. H. Yates, Bessie, exasfi I. G. Yates, San Angelo, Texas; A. U. Young, Higgins, Texas; Henry Fross, Lockwood

Among those present attending the meeting of the executive committee today were the following: President I. Pryor, chairman, San Richard Walsh, vice president, Palo Duro; John T. Lytle, secretary J. H. P. Davis, Richmond; John N. Simpson, Dallas; Murdo MacKenzie, Trinidad, Col.; M. B. Pulliam, San Angelo; C. B. Lucas, Berclair; Oliver Loving, Jacksboro, and J. H. Parramore, Abilene Worth; D. B. Gardner, Fort Worth

## if properly prepared for market.

it was not in the bible. After relating many other things that the old lady doubted he told her that they anchored in the Red sea and that when the anchor was raised a wheel of Pharaoh's chariot was hanging upon one of its flukes. The old lady said she believed that, for the bible plainly said that the king of Egypt had, been drowned in his chargot in the Red sea Exchange over the assertion that co ton grew into trees thirty feet high in Mexico and lived to at least thirty years. No one present would believe such a thing, but the representative of The Telgram, and he asserted he had seen such a tree in Mexico. He was laughed to scorn and challenged produce the evidence to prove it. The following description of the cotton tree of the Mexican republic is taken from the report of United States Consul General Parsons, who resides in City of Mexico. This report embodies the sub reports of J. J. Fitzgerald and Santiago Carter, American citizens,

#### uct of the cotton tree, as compared with the cotton produced in the southern states.

and of Don Hilario Cuevas, a well-

known authority on such subjects in

world at large. Only such parts of the

reports are embodied here as well prove

the existence of a cotton tree, its size

and other peculiarities of the plant and

the report of the United States depart-

samples sent of the staple of the prod-

ment of agriculture on the value

Mexico, and received as such by

Letter of J. J. Fitzgerell I desire to call your attention and the attention of the government and people of the United States to the cotton tree, which grows wild and cultivated in almost every state in Mexico. I feef confident that investigation will show the cotton tree to be immune from the boll weevil, its staple to be the equal in every respect to the staple produced by the cotton plant of the southern states, and its culture to be

a commercial success.

There are several varieties of tree cotton, producing different lengths and grade of staple, as well as different shades, from pure white to a maroon, One variety, growing on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, under proper tropical climatic conditions, produces the staple continuously. Other varieties, under certain conditions of climate, produce one and two crops annually. the highlands of the northern states of Mexico the tree withstands the frosts and cold weather successfully, putting forth leaves in the spring time producing an annual crop of cotton. The seed and staple of the cotton tree are similar to those of the common plant. The tree grows from fifteen to twenty feet high and its trunk from six to twelve inches in diameter, and it may be described as a gigantic cot-It is hardy, withstands drouths and floods and grows successfully on rocky, barren soil in valleys and on the hills and mountain as well as in the rich valleys and table ds of vagetable humus of the tropics

To obviate the difficulty of gathering cotton from large trees the tree is kept trimmed back, like the coffee tree, so the product can be gathered by pickers standing on the ground. Tests have been made in tropical Mexico in plantway. After the first year the shade

destroyed the undergrowth, while the tree itself grew to a height of from ten to twelve feet and was very prolific of cotton. A sample of the staple, marked No. 1, of the inclosed sample, was sent to the secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange for examination and was by him referred to the chairman of the arbitration committee, who re-

"This appears to be extra staple cotwhich runs from 1 5-16 to 11/2 inches in length of fiber. It seems to be a good, strong staple cotton, is superior to the average of ordinary growth in the United States and should oring from 1 to 2 cents per pound more

I inclose you a translation of the report on the cultivation of the cotton tree made by Mr. Cuevas. This gentleman is a public-spirited citizen, who has distributed numbers of the cotton seeds throughout the republic, with a view of the general introduction of the

## Letter of Santiago Carter

The cotton tree grows more or less over the entire slopes of the Mexican tablelands, on both Gulf and Pacific sides, from 3,000 feet above the sea level down to the coasts, south of an east and west line running north of the state Jalisco, except where the soil too poor or the rainfall scarce, The best specimens I know are growing at the ranches of the Lacandon Indians on the Lacanja river, an affluent of the Lacantum, which flows Umacinto in the Chilton district, state of Ciapas, at an elevation of some 2,000 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, on a deep forest loam over clay subsoil, ridged by limestone rocks. The next best are on the tablelands of Jalisco at about the same elevation.

The tree is perennial, attaining height of thirty feet. The leaf, form of growth, blossom, boll and cotton exactly like those of the cotton plant of our southern states. The only apparent difference is in size and length of life. The plant is quite hardy. have seen specimens that the Indians said were thirty years old. It makes a very durable cloth and many Indians in the distant parts of Mexico pin and weave their clothing from it. It takes simple dyes well and resists rot. does best in a temperate climate; the Tabasco damp heat dwarfs it, apparitly, but it bears there. It is not affected at all by boll weevil nor does it appear to have any insect enemies at here. I believe that this tree planted fifteen fet apart would produce a bale are two colors-one white and the

other slightly yellow. I know of four other kinds of socalled cotton trees-the well-known ceiba bombax, the pochote, a short brown staple; the agara, a very short glistening silky staple, and one other, a shrub, but none resemble the cotton tree referred to at all.

## Report of Don Hilario Cuevas

The cotton tree of Mexico can be profitably cultivated on the same class of lands that produce the Maguey de Tequila, and can be grown with equal success on plains, dales, hills and mountain sides. I have just seen the cotton tree growing very finely on the Rancho la Confradia, near the town of Tuzcueca, state of Jalisco. The ground consists entirely of rocks and covered with vegetable oil only a few inches in depth. The cotton tree occupies about the same space as the maguey plant and can be planted be-

is no greater than the exse of planting corn. The cotton tree is able to stand drouths eight months of the year. is not attacked by the boll weevil, the

great enemy of the ordinary cotton plant, which causes so much damage among the plantations of the northern portion of the republic. It is planted once in twenty-five or thir years. A short time ago a tree was cut down because it was in the way that had been planted at the time of Maximilian, was attacked by any insect nor had it suffered any other accident. seed is planted at the beginning of the

rainy season: at four months it is about four feet high and begins to blossom, and at the age of two years it is about ten feet high and the har-During the rigors of the dry season its foliage is always deep green, even

where it is grown in very dry lands. If the lands were irrigated and care taken the crop obtained would be considerably increased. Completely abandoned, without cultivation or irrigation and without any care, I know trees that produce annually one-half aroba (one aroba equals twenty-five bounds), not taking into account what s carried away by birds and by the wind, If planted in fertile soil, proper distance apart, at the end of third year, and sometimes before, the tree covers the ground with shade preventing it from becoming dry and parched and keeping down weeds that would otherwise spring up, thus saving great expense. The cultivation is very simple and economical, practically only expense during the life of the tree being the harvesting of the crop, an expense that may be figured at about cent per pound, owing to the cheap

abor employed in the country. There are four varieties of the cotton tree grown here. One variety yields two crops per annum, the first of which begins to mature in October and harvested in December, while the other blossoms in the spring and ripens in May or June.

To the haciendas of the tablelands

and the hill lands of Mexico the culti-

vation of the cotton tree is a very tempting proposition. Two or threeyear-old trees grow to a height of about ten feet and have a diameter of about eight inches at the ground. The The tree makes a fine shade for the coffee tree, one coffee tree being planted between every four cotton The cotton trees are usually planted about nine feet apart, in rows each way; in very fertile lands about twelve feet apart. The seed should be planted deeper than ordinary cotton seed, but in a similar manner, The land can be plowed up as ordinary cotton, but usually the rows are "listed" with one ordinary crop furrow. If the young trees are planted at the ning of the rainy season and cultivated in the ordinary manner by October they will be three to four feet high, and at the end of the third year they will form a forest that will completely

shade the ground. The report of the department of agriculture on the samples of cotton se by Consul General Parsons was as folows, Nos. 1 and 2 being alone given, as these will be sufficient for present use in this article,

Sample No. 1-Staple 11/4 inches in length, somewhat variable, but sufflciently uniform for the loss in manufacture not to be very great. A fairly good, fine staple, which seems to possess good spinning qualities. Would probably command from 1 to 3 cents pound more than American cotton.

Sample No. 2-Staple 1 to 11/4 inches in length; strong, rather sliky, good spinning qualities, though too variable in length, as well as scanty of seed. Would probably sell for about 1 cent per pound more than ordinary cotton. Terse Tales of the Movements of Cattlemen All Over the Great Range Country of the Entire Southwest

Are Cattle Deteriorating?

According to the statement of a well known cattle buyer here a few days ago the quality of the cattle coming to market now is not of as high a standard as it was a few years ago. There is a noticeable strain of range blood in most of the cattle coming to especially those coming from Western Iowa and Nebraska," says the buyer, "and it is plainly apparent to packers that the cattle are no: yielding beef that compares favorably with past standards. Many cattle feeders have an idea that a steer is a steer, and if the put corn under his hide and make him fat that it is ail one and the same thing on the block, but this is a mistake. Breeding is the foundation of a good beef animal and condition a secondary proposition. few years ago, when a severe drought prevailed in Nebraska and about all of the cattle had to be market, farmers went to the West to replenish the stock and never since have they had as good material to market as before the dry spell. As a matter of fact the dange is supplying the great bulk of the feeding standpoint as those which the farmer raised formerly and knew that they came from good stock. Of course, I realize that the breeders are doing all they can to improve quality of the cattle in the country by the infusion of better blood, but seems to me that farmers should take more kindly to the purebred stock and try and get back what they have lost during the past decade."-Livestock

#### In South Texas

A. J. Bower of Houston, Texas, came in this morning with a string of quarantine cattle after a long run from the Gulf of Mexico district. Mr. Bower stated that corn is now in the roasting ear and cotton is in full bloom. "Down in that country," said Mr. Bower, "we have a new market for our cattle. Cattle buyers from Cuba have been invading that territory, and have taken out thousands of steers and a good many cows during the past six months. One buyer bought 10,000 head. Out of this purchase 1,000 were cows, and the balance were two, thre and four year old steers. The prices ranged from \$13 to \$21 per head for the steers. These purchases have relieved the cattlemen of a great many steers, and in a way helped them out as it gave them good prices right at me without moving them. The Cuban buyers are still there, and they are taking cattle over right along."-Drovers' Telegram,

Hunting Their Business

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 11.-It is estimated that the business done by the packing houses located here will suffer to the extent of \$10,000,000 as a result of the agitation in connection with the President's crusade against canned meats. Representatives of the various plants seen yesterday agreed with the estimate in the telegraphic dispatches of yesterday that the business of the whole country shows a loss of at least \$150,000,000.

Charles W. Armour said: "All the agitation is going to do is an immense amount of damage and in quarters where it to overcome. It will be a long time before the prejudice against American meats in England is allayed and it will be still longer on the continent. The packing industries of the country have enough obstacles to contend with without increasing the number unjustly or mischievously. Everybody knows now hard it is to control the meat trade in Germany and France. world is allied commercially against the United States. It is only by dint of sheer superiority of products, better methods and American strenuosity that Americans hold their own and conquering the markets of the world. It is not form any commer-

cial hospitality. "I do not think the estimate of \$150,000,000 loss to the packing industries in the whole country is exaggerated. That is only a shrinkage of about 10 per cent on the total volume of business done, which I think is easily a billion and a half dollars in all branches of the trade. We have complains from England that the canned meat trade is decreasing."

Fall in Cow Values

The cow market has been on the toboggan slide for the past two or three weeks and from all appearances the slide was greased. This is the season of the year when prices for cows and heifers usually decline, because the demand for them is not so strong on the one hand, and the quality of the offerings less attractive on the other. Lots of grassy stuff is coming to market now and that the volume of it will increase as the summer advances is certain. It is also certain that not much demand will exist as long as the packing house agitation is kept up, for the brunt of the newspaper attack is against the poorer grades of meats, and especially that which is canned. Packers admit that they are going to be conservative in their purchases of this class of stock. which is virtually a notice on the country that the demand will not be strong. Values are now fully 50 cents lower than two weeks ago and the tendency is still downward, and there is not much prospect that the market get any better soon.-Chicago Live Stock World.

Arizona Range Cattle Captain J. B. Mossman, the well

known cattleman and ex-captain of the Arizona rangers, arrived in Douglas this morning from El Paso. He is en route to Hereford, to receive and ship a large number of cattle which have been gathered from the ranges of W. C. Greene, both in Arizona and The exact number of cattle to be shipped at this time could not be stated, but eighty cars have been ordered sent to Hereford in which to

make the shipment. This will make about three train loads. These cattle will be shipped to the Mossman and Greene pastures in South Dakota. After they have been fattened they will go thence to the Chicago market, which is only thirty-six hours from

the pastures. "I do not consider the cattle indus to be in good condition anywhere this time," said Captain Mossman this morning. "The ranges are ex-Arizona, but the price of cattle is far from satisfactory."—Bisbee Review.

Horse Breeding Ranch

J. A. Potts and his son, John W Potts, closed a deal Thursday with Jos F. Green & Company of Encinal for 5,100 acres of land in Webb county, about six miles from Encinal, for a cash consideration of \$4.50 per acre The property is that secured a few years ago by the firm for their regis tered herd of Shorthorn cattle. What Jos. F. Green accepted the superin tendency of the Coleman Fulton ture Company and established the headquarters at Gregory the herd was moved down there. The Messis, Potts will embark in the horse breeding business on an extensive scale. Colonel I. A. Potts came to San Antonio from Mexico, Mo.-San Antonio Express.

#### New Mexico Steers

Lee Bivins of Amarillo, Texas, has bought 2,000 steers from D. F. White of Roswell, N. M., for \$50,000 cash. The steers are three and four year olds and will be pastured in the Panhandle.

Roughage with Corn

Realizing that in view of present prices for both corn and beef the character of the roughage fed in connection steers is a factor of greater importance than has heretofore been realized by feeders, the Nebraska station has for some time past been conducting a series of experiments to determine the relative value for this purpos of the more common roughage feeds available for use in that region. The experiments were made with both yearlings and two-year-old steers. In the latter case fifty range two-year-old steers, mostly grade Shorthorns, known in the stock yards as "hay feds," were ed in five separate and uniform lots of ten each. The rations compared were (1) shelled corn and prairie hay; (2) shelled corn 90 per cent, oil meal 10 per cent and prairies hay; (3) shelled corn and alfalfa hay; (4) shelled corn, alfalfa hap and corn stover, and (5) shelled corn 90 per cent, oil meal 10 per cent and sorghum hay. The experiment extended from Jan. 21 to July 8, 1905, there being a perliminary period of twenty-four days in which the animals were gradually accustomed to the experimental rations. The animals had access to shelter at will. The only respect in which these experiments with two-year-old animals differed from carier experiments with yearlings was the use of alfalfa hay as a source of protein in the place of oil meal for the

steers fed corn stover. The resuls show that alfalfa hay was decidedly superior to prairie hay in beef It is therefore of great importance to extend as rapidly as possible the area of land devoted to the production of alfalfa, supplanting the less valuable and lower yielding tive hay. The superiority of the alfalfa over prairie hay was specially marked when the grain ration consisted of corn alone. "It also proved to be a cheaper source of protein than oil meal The returns on the cattle fed alfalfa hay, where the alfalfa figured at \$11.14 per ton, would have been as great as the returns of prairie hay at \$6.00 per ton with corn as the grain ration at 39 cents per bushel. In comparison with the prairie hay at \$6 when oil meal worth \$28 per ton was a part of the grain ration, the alfalfa returned a value of \$8.25 per ton."

If for any reason native prairie hav the most available roughage for feedng purposes it should not be fed with corn alone but with corn supplement ed with a small quantity of some highly nitrogenous feed, such as oil meal which is rich in protein, to give a more

Breakfast in a Cow Camp

Up at six in the morning we found much doing in the camp. wagon attracted us at once, for the endgate or tail-board, let down from the back, propped by a stake in the ground, formed a table around-which stood several cowboys dsposing of quantities of ham and eggs. Around the fire stood pots and pans and from which others of the crew filled tin cups and plates. On, how good was the smell of ham upon the keen morning air! Well, if this was the chuck-wagon, we were indeed glad to meet it. But these eal cowboys didn't look so much like Remington pictures as we expected: there was one in overalls, dark flannel shirt, vest, small felt hat-named Boston, so the cattle owner's wife said, but not realizing Boston's possibilities, we turned from him to Pete. There was the big hat, mackinaw, sheepskin "chaps," clinking spurs, heavy quirtall the attributes of the picture cowboy. A yell from the men interrupted our contemplation: "Jack's horse is bucking!" And, sure enough, it was. Jack ,a well-built Indian, sat his "pinto" with perfect calm, it bucking all over the place, while his sombrero, his countenance and the heavy braids over his shoulders remained equally unmoved. His general get up was more like Boston's than that of Pete, and he was one of the best all-around cattlemen on the reservation our host said-a little lesson that signified "Fine chaps do not necessarily mean fine cow-

Other men were saddling the ponies that the cattle owner was roping down by the river. This process, in addition to Jack's riding, was as good as a wild

BLACKLEGOIDS

ESTABLISHED 1877.

The A. P. Norman Live Stock Co

STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns. A. P. NORMAN, Sec'y and Tress. W. T. PEARSON, Salesman. C. P. NORMAN.

THE SIMPLEST, SAFEST, SUREST AND QUICKEST

WAY TO VACCINATE CATTLE AGAINST BLACKLEG.

vest show, which the grand stand on the bank was thoroughly app However, when Cook looked pan of eggs to say: "Any girls want breakfast, it's re went to it" on a run. Having kept our eyes on those who had breakfasted fore us, we found plates and cups provender in cow-camp method were soon eating a breakfast shock to the sensibilities of those who cann compass more than an orange, a muff and a cup of coffee.-Florence S. Du Bois in Recreation for June. Bill Nye as a Dairyman

Every once in a while there is a good

laugh to be got out of reading Bill Nye's experiences as a dairyman. If you have not read it lately do so now. "When I was young and used to roam

over the country gathering watermelons by the light of the moon I used to think I could milk anybody's cow; but don't think so now. I do not milk the cow unless the sign is right, and it nasn't been right for a good many years. The last cow I tried to milk was a common cow, born in obscuritykind of self-made cow. I remember her brow was low, but she wore her tail high, and she was naughty—oh, so haughty. I made a commonplace re mark to her, one that is used in the very best society—one that need give no offense. I said, 'So'—and she 'soed.' Then I told her to 'hist' and she 'histed.' But I thought she overdid it. Just then I heard something crash through the window of the barn and fall with thud-sickening thud-on the inside. "The neighbors came to see what had eaused the noise. They found I had lone it in getting through the window, asked the neighbors if the barn was ill standing. They said it was. Then asked them if the cow was injured much. They said she seemed quite robust. Then I requested them to go in and calm the cow a little and see if they could get my plug hat off her horns. I am buying all my milk now from a milkman. I select a genuine milkman who will not kick, and I feel as though I can trust him. Then if he can trust me it's all right."

Thousand Dollar Hog
A Linn Creek special to the St. Louis
Globe-Democrat says: Dr. E. C. Traw of this place has made an agreement ith A. J. Watson, president of the First National bank, to sell the latter a Poland-China hog at \$1 per pound provided it weighs 1.000 pounds by Nov. 1. Otherwise the nog is to be presented to Mr. Watson, The hog weighs 680 pounds and has gained 86 pounds in thirty days. Anent this item Swift and Company

of St. Louis received the following letter from Dr. Traw of Linn Creek: "Gentlemen: Two weeks ago I proposed to sell to A. J. Watson, a dealer in general merchandise, a registered kshire stag. He is 3 years, 3 months old. I remarked to Mr. Watson I could not take the price he offered but would rather feed the nog till fall and that the nog would weigh 1,000 pounds. Mr. Watson said he wou il give me \$1 per pound for the hog if it weighed one thousand pooleds and that I should give him the hog if it weighed less than that nany pounds.

"We drew up a written contract to hat effect. I am to feed the hog till the first of November, 1906. His is more than 6 feet long, 3 feet, 1 inch high, earty and weighs 625 pounds."

W. B. Kerr of San Antonio, Texas is one of the cowmen who is not wor-rying any about hard times or cattle conditions. He is located in the great range country of the southwest part of the state where grass is plentiful and where land prices are making land He was interes tract of 42,000 acres of land down there, pirchased a little over a year ago at \$2.50 an acre, which he has just disposed of at \$3.50 an ace. "And the other fellows have since sold it at an advance of the same size," said Mr. "But that part of Texas is fast developing into a farming country, and there is no reason why it should not become a populous and prosperous farming territory. When land as cheap as that can produce two crops a year, there is no reason in the world why it should not attract farmers. Plenty of rain, good grass and good crops of every kind can be found all over that country."-Drovers' Telegram.

The Kansas Movement John B. Bawer, state live stock saniary commissioner of Kansas, has received reports which show that more Texas and Oklahoma cattle have come into the state during April and May this year than came in during the same months a year ago. While all of the reports of the movement have not been eceived, Mr. Baker has prepared statement showing that 100,000 cattle came over the south line of the state this year to be pastured. There were fewer Oklahoma cattle this year than a year ago, but it is believed that the deficiency will be made up when the supplemental reports are received.

In Southwest Texas "There is plenty of good grass all over southwestern Texas," said M. F. Dodge of Live Oak county, that state who was on the quarantine yards with cattle today. "In spots it was a little dry early in the spring, and cattle were thin, but during the past few months we have had rains more regularly and the cattle have had good feed all over the range country. The grass has been a little soft, however, and the cattle are not as fat as they were at this time a year ago. Last spring the grass came earlier, and gave the tle a start, but the abundance of feed now will soon tell on the cattle. A good many steers have been moved and from now on there will be steady run to market."-Drovers

Cows and Calves J. M. Chittim is vacating his Santa Rosa ranch, in Hidalgo, as his lease expires this year. He has just sold to Smith & Corkill of Hebbronville the cows and calves on his ranch, numbering about 3,500 head, and is ship ping the steers, which constitute a train load, to his Eagle Pass ranch The price paid by Smith & Corkill is not given out, but Mr. Chittim says both parties to the deal think they have made a good trade. The cattle will be delivered at Hebbronville, and one herd of about 1,800 head are now on the trial for that point .- San Antonio Express.

R. A. Williamson of Ozona, Texas, one of the substantial ranchmen of Crockett county, brings from that country a good report of the general conditions of the live stock interests. Mr. Williamson owns a ranch of about seventeen thousand acres on which he runs some very good cattle. "Cattle and sheep are evenly divided down in that country," said Mr. Williamson yesterday. "The sheepmen are wearing broad smiles, as they have been getting high prices during the last two years for everything they had to sell, and the prices are still Yearling ewes are now worth \$4 right out on the pastures, and when it is considered that a fleece from a sheep down there is worth \$1.65 a year that is a very high price. In this country we clip twice each year. We have had fine rains right along, and the grass is good. The lamb crop was a good one, and the sheep are doing well."-Drovers' Telegram.

Principle of Restitution
Two cattlemen went to hear Abe

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To introduce, we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of

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our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Men-

THE CUTTER LABORATORY BERKELEY, CAL.

tion this paper. Address

Mulkey's sermon on restitution at Seymour, Texas. Next day one of them, who had stolen a maverick from the herd of his neighbor, started to drive four mavericks over to his neighbor's ranch to pay him back. On the way he met said neighbor's herdsman driving eight mavericks to his ranch.-Burnett's Budget.

Assures the Consumer In defense of the general sanitary conditions at the Chicago stock yards and as an invitation for an int. tion of these conditions by a commis sion in which the general public may have full confidence, the board of di rectors of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange prepared for submission to congress and to the public the following

"To the Meat Consumers of the World: In view of the false and sensational reports which have been for some time past and are now being pubished all over the world regarding the five stock industry, and the conduct of the business of food production by the packers and others engaged therein at the Union stock yards of Chicago, and in view of the fact that charges of wrongful and even criminal practices are freely made against packers, commission men and other persons conected with the live stock and meat traffic of the country, the Chicago Live Stock Exchange feels called upon to protest against the continued pubfication of such false charges and asks the public everywhere to suspend judgment in this regard until a full, free and impartial investigation shall , have been made by those having full power and authority.

The exchange affirms its belief in the integrity of the packers and their subordinates and is able to state from its personal knowledge that charges of insanitary conditions at the packing plants are absolutely false, and, in view of the knowledge and falsity of some of the charges which are made and published, holds that the sensational statements published should be discredited, and the public asked to withhold its judgment until a full investigation can be made, if deemed necessary by congress.

"When there is a public clamor that distorts facts to such an extent that packing house products are discredited entirely, and no reliance placed on the honesty of the packers and others using our live stock, we express the eonviction that such a position is unwarranted and is open to the severest cen-

"The people engaged in the packing industry and the allied branch of that trade demand a full, wide open and impartial congressional investigation before sentence shall be passed on the guilt of the accused parties. We submit that legislation predicated on the report of a large and unbiased congressional committee would more nearly deal out even-handed justice to all incerned than a hastily prepared based on the report of two men. Millions of people have witnessed the sanitary conditions of our slaughtering and packing houses, and these people know that the allegations urged in the present agitations are ntrue.

"The Chicago Live Stock Exchange desires to reiterate that it has always stood for, maintained and been largely instrumental in promoting a thorough and systematic practical inspection of all meat products by the municipal, state and federal authorities for protection of producers as well as the consumers, and it has from time to time created improvements in the system and is heartily in favor of any betterment and in the most exceller.

practical service now being considered. "It desires no concealment connected with the treatment of this subject, and the magnitude of the live stock busi. ness and the vast injury brought on the producers by depreciation in values by this agitation would seem to entitle a suspension of the entire question pending a speedy congressional investigation. In our opinion the haste that has been exhibited in securing speedy legislation suggests a necessity in the case which does not exist. Re-

"WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, JR.,

## STOCK FARMING

"I want to talk some relative to stock farming and grass that will be just the thing to aid the farmer in his efforts to meet the developments in the cattle and agriculture that is in process at this time in the state," said F. Sansom of Johnson county to The Telegram.

"I have been in Texas all my life

and have seen all kinds of changes in cattle and in farming. I have noticed one thing that is peculiar, and that is the inclination of our people to go away from home to get something when they have probably a petter, right at their feet, so to speak. To make a success of stock farming, two things are very essential, one plenty of feed, especially green stuff, and a good breed of stock, whether cattle, hogs, sheep, orses, or anything in the animal line. It has always been the habit of our people to go away from the state to get their breeds of animals, and probably heretofore this was a necessity, but now there is no call to do so, for we have just as good animals in Texas for breeding purposes as we can find in any part of the United States, and acclimated at that. Then why go outside after them? Encourage those men with your patronage who have made the business a study here in our midst and can sell you just as good

Alfalfa Not Only Grass "Alfalfa is all right, and when it can be made to live it cannot be beat, but it will not grow on all lands or in all places. Do not give up on account of this. You have right with you all the time as good a grass as any, and that is the Bermuda. I know it and have tried it and it will make you a pasture winter and summer if you will just give it some of the attention that you pay to things that are not worth near as much. Every one of us down south knows that Bermuda will carry more stock to the acre than any other grass and not feazed, but not many know that it

TOU BALE FROM THE WINDOWN OFF FRESH
ER. GLEAMER, BETTER CURED MAY, SCATTER
TO MAY IN HARDIMS, RAXING OF STACKING.
TO MAY IN HARDIMS PARKING OF STACKING.
TO ME CAN'T MARVEST WITH DOWN TO MAY
FOR CAN'T HARVEST WITH ONE-MALE
FOR AND UNE-MALE TIME REQUIRED IN ORGUE BALER WORK. YOU BALE DIRECT FROM
WITHOUTH, STACK OF IN BARE AS
OLISINED. CATALOG
REY PRESS CO.

will make as fine a winter pasture, not probably carrying as many head through the winter as in summer, but will make a fine hay on the ground and with green stalk at the bottom. If any one who wishes to have a good pasture for his stock on the farm in the winter, just let him take his stock off the Bermuda patch a month or two before the first killing frost, and thus give it a chance to cover the ground some six inches or more. When the cold comes and you think that it has destroyed the grass because it looks so brown and dead, just go to it and pull up a bunch and you will be a surprised man when you find that the grass down near the roots is perfecty green and nutritious. It is the best and strongest hay feed you can find and will keep your stock all winter with a smaller amount of feed than anything else. It will grow anywhere on any sort of ground, rough or smooth, rich or poor, and is easily set out. There is no danger of its spreading on your cultivated land provided you keep it divided from it by a tract of unplowed land, for it will not grow from the seed in this climate. With this grass and the usual feed products of the farm in this country and a good breed of stock, stock farming will be a great success and will make a man comfortably off in this world's goods. Try it. You will find that you can buy and keep 100 head of cattle on 150 acres of Bermuda regu-larly, whereas on ordinary grass on the same land you would do well to keep more than 40 head part of the

#### URGES DIVERSIFICATION

Johnson County Man Believes in Many Crops "I live in the sandy land of Cle-burne," said J. H. Mims, "and am a stock farmer right up to the hilt. I have 800 acres in cultivation and 4.000 in grass. Now, before I say any more about crops, etc., I want to remark that in Texas a man does not know his business unless he makes his living and all of it out of his farm. I mean he should raise corn, sorghum, peas, beans, carrots, beats, cabbage, potatoes, both kinds and other vegetables in sufficient quantities to supply all demands on the farm. Make it a rule, as I do, to make meat used on the farm for the year, with lard, etc., and my bread and everything else possible, and only buy a little sugar and coffee and such like. You can't go wrong if you do this, and your independence will beat the famous declaration made on the 4th of July, for you will be independent of all men except the tax collector.

"After you have done this then throw as much energy into raising cotton for the other fellow to fix the price on as you think you can stand up under, for it will not hurt you, and I am of the opinion that when you have found out that you have not got so much use for cotton as you used to have when you used it to buy your bread and everything else with, that you won't want to work so hard getting it.

"I have been giving my attention in the past to the breeding of hogs, but Pretty good, wern't they? The best hog man, however, in our county is W. I am going into cattle more now. have hogs yet, but I am not giving all my attention to them, but am diversifying in livestock as it were. I have the very best strain of registered Poland China hogs. I sold two, not long ago, to a neighbor that were fourteen months old and weighed dressed each 487 pounds. They were registered stuff, M. Offitt. He knows all about them and will tell it to you with pleasure. "We all raise some mules and horses.

I have on feed 800 head of cattle-that is, grassing them. There are not many stock cattle in ou no ailments among any cattle that I know of. Of course the calf crop is almost an unknown quantity. If want a man to tell you all about fine trotting stock, write to B. B. Sellers, ho is an authority.

"No, I do not raise Bermuda grass, have plenty of native without it. There are no sheep of any consequence in our country, only one man that I know of, and that is C. C. Connellers, who has a few."

LIKES BERMUDA GRASS

S. H. McMurry, a resident of Tarrant county, and who lives at the old time of Johnson Station, came in over the dirt road with ten hogs in his wagon. "I am entitled to be considered one of the old settlers of Fort Worth," said he, "for my father came to Tar-rant county in 1859 and the first place he located was on a little farm on the Trinity near the city known as the Boon place, I can't place it just now. He rented this farm and went to farming. There was but few houses then, only a dozen or so round where the fort and the present court house now stands. I live now at Johnosn Station, but until I moved there had always made Fort Worth my place of residence. I am a stock farmer now, but was for years a cow puncher and all that. When I began to get old I settled down and now raise crops and stock. I have all the vegetables my family can eat and the rest I feed to my stock and never think of bringing any to town to sell, not even watermelons. I consider that fed to stock they will be much more profitable than to be hauled to town and peddled out. and that the wear and tear on the wagon and the worry of the mules by flies is not worth the time and trouble raise enough fruit and berries to supply my family and that is all in that line. I have a bunch of cattle and have for sale each year some time eight or ten head and then again not more than five, but they are good and always sell well. With my cotton, and hogs I make money and live well and that is all a man can expect in this "Bermuda grass is the thing that all

farmers ought to plant for the sake of their stock for it is a hummer when it comes to supporting stock. One of my neighbors has a patch of from five to six acres of Bermuda and he keeps besides his work mules some twentyfive or thirty head of cattle on it all the time and they seem to have plenty. I have intended to prant me a plat, but as my land in cultivation slants back west, and to a creek, I have been afraid to plant it near the barns for fear that it would wash down with rains and get a hold in the cultivated land. I have a tract of land, however, at the back end of the field, a small pasture, which I shall plant to Ber-muda, and also all along the banks of creek and hollows. It is a fine holder and will prevent washing and save land. Johnson Station was the old settlement in our part of the country and was well known to the old seton the advent of the Texas & Pacific railroad, the people moved to Arlington, two and one-half miles north and established the present town of Arlington.

"Stock farming will be the great cattle producing element in Texas in the future, and it will not be so very long off, either. With the capabilities of the state for raising all kinds of feed and grasses there is nothing to hinder the movement except the natural conservatism of the farmer and his dislike for change of any sort. This is natured, for he has had many ups and downs in the last forty years and losses of various kinds has been his portion, but being intelligent as a class, he will meet the situation and succeed. Alfalfa is wonderful stuff, and where it will grow and do well cannot be beaten as a stock feed, but a h

it will only grow in certain soils and has to have plenty of moisture to make it as great a success as it should be. In the last Weekly Telegram, or it might have been the Stockman-Journal I read an article from the Oklahoma experiment station on Bermuda grass, and I wish to remark that it is on the right track for sure. In my opinion there is no grass in the South that will do as much for the stock farmer as this grass that he has right at his door. It is necessary for success on a stock farm, because of the limited extent of its capacity, to have a grass that will give the most grazing to a larger number of animals than any other, and at the same time that will occupy the minimum space on the farm, and grow well wherever it is planted. The only grass that I have any experience with that will do this is the Bermuda. Everyone will admit that as a summer range it is unsurpassed, but few know that if it is allowed to grow for a month or two before hard frost it will make fine winter pasture that will keep cattle, hogs, horses, mules, sheep and any other kind of stock that one may wish. During its rank growth cattle will leave it for other stuff, but for horses and mules it is the thing all summer, and in winter it makes the best pasture for all animals. I am glad to see that The Telegram is moving in the interest of stock frming, and am certain that it will do a world of good.

D. S. SANSOM. Alvarado, Tex.

## POULTRY

Cackles From the Hennouse Half starved fowls can never be

paying institution—naturally a bird that produces as nourishing a thing as an egg a day should have plenty of good food. A crop of lice can be easily raised by most anybody—it is not a hard job to raise a brood of chicks, but they must not be raised in the same

To pour boiling water over corn meal for feeding poultry is a good way to prepare it for the chicks-it practically cooks it.

coop to succeed with either.

Do not try to raise turkeys in the general poultry yard. Little turkeys being of a tender nature, they are quite easily injured by other fowls. Again, if the young turkeys get too much highly concentrated food it impairs their digestion and brings on liver trouble and often other diseases. The farmer who does not provide supplies of lime will have trouble with his flock. Eggs have thin shells and there will be many soft shells, which tempt poultry to eat them. This is caused by the lack of lime.

farmer forgets, for with him poultry raising is but a side issue any way, but the professional chicken raiser never forgets so important an element in the barn yard as lime. Poultry raising should be treated as a business to make it a success. It should not be considered a pastime As good business sense is required with poultry as any crop on the farm -an acre of well kept poultry will give as good results, if not better,

than any other crop grown on fer-tile lands of the west. Secure good books written by practical men. We could name quite a list: "Money in Broilers," price 50c; "Little Chicks," price 50c; "Profitable Poultry Farming," 25c; "Living From Poultry," 25c. Follow their directions and practice will make your perfect.

Turkey Gobbles

Captain H. S. Tom of Floresville was up Monday on business and went back Wilson county is still ail right and diversification is proving the open sesame to contentment and wealth. "Turkey raising," said he, "bids fair to be among the leading industries in Wilson county soon. Boil weevil, as you know, is particularly active in sandy land districts and Nay lor Williams, a farmer near Floresville, perhaps has reason to be glad of it. Last year he raised about \$500 worth of turkeys and has embarked on a more extensive scale in the business this year. He has about 900 young turkeys now and says he expects to market 1,000 this fall and winter, and with the start he has it does not appear that he will have any trouble in doing it. He is, with the assistance of his children, doing all the work himself. He looks gathering the eggs and setting them and his children herd them after they are hatched. He has simplified the work of keeping them together by putting a bell on the mother hen and the young ones are thus enabled to keep up with her, even through the tall grass. Mr. Williams made more off his turkey crop last year than he did off his cotton, and his cotton crop this year will be a sort of a side line to his turkey crop, no matter whether the boll weevils come or not. thousand turkeys ought to net him \$1,-500 anyway. They will be worth ten cents a pound, and a fifteen-pound is a very ordinary sized bird. He will have enough of them to drive to market, and the San Antonio dealers should keep in touch with him." -San Antonio Express.

One Preferred Breed

The question is often asked by the amateur: "What breed of poultry shall select?" or is it essential for me to keep two or three varieties as long as I am going into the poultry rais Too often the mistake is made in trying to keep three or four varieties of poultry when one breed would be better and that one could be given more suitable care and attention. One variety well kept and bred better each succeeding year will be more satisfactory and more remunerative to the small breeder in the long run.

I think, too, a mistake is often made when the amateur thinks he must bring some new and unheard of variety into the community in order to have suc-

I would select just one variety and that would be the one that best suited my fancy. Some one says, "Everybody keeps the Plymouth Rocks," and yet how few flocks are up to the standard? The farmer should improve his by culling out inferior fowls antil his reputation is established as having the thorough bred stock only. There are many kinds of poultry that will pay, and the kind that suits my fancy is the White Leghorn variety. They have many winning qual-ities. They are handsome with their white plumage and graceful carriage, they are very intelligent and active, and are known to be great layers of large white eggs. They will do exceed-ingly well on the farm. Being naturally of a roaming disposition, the farm is an admirable place for them. they will also prosper in confinement and become very tame and gentle.

A small flock will keep a family supplied with eggs the year round, and the stale eggs of the market be given

the go-by. A little care is all that is needed. against the White Leghorn that the hens are not good mothers in rearing a breed of chicks, but this is a mis-

TAFT'S DENTAL ROOMS New Location, 1024 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo. Opposite Emery, Bird, Thayer's.

We are specialists on the extraction of teeth. We use Vitalized Air; it does not affect the heart; absolutely safe for weak and nervous people, and recommended by physicians. One or any number extracted at one time without one bit of pain. If you are coming to the city come in and see Consultation free. Moderate es. Beware of the cheap, grafting dentists. They use worthless ma-terials. We do particular work for thoughtful people who want nice, modern dentistry.

1024 WALNUT.

take; they take good care of their chicks. The chicks mature early and are especially suitable for early which bring profitable prices. I advise keeping the White Leghorn for pleasure, for eggs and for profit.-L.

High Grade Eggs

The demand for high grade eggs is steadily increasing year after year, and although receipts have shown slight gains there has never been a sufficient supply of high grade fancy eggs in winter to appreciably lower

No other branch of the poultry ness offers such opportunities making fair and certain profits in return for honest, sensible effort. There are many men in the east who started small and have in the course of a few years built up egg farms that are now paying them comfortable incomes. There are very few farms that are not suitable for the development of an egg-producing business, and the matter of location is of less importance than the disposition to persevere in the undertaking and hustle and hustle for business on the part of the man at the head. With the transportation facilities which now makes the city markets accessible to the country towns and villages ,there are very few places where eggs cannot be profitably produced and shipped to the large markets, even when at considerable

distances from the producer.
Eggs can be more easily packed and shipped than almost any farm product. To secure a good trade the chief requisites are to establish a reputation for producing first quality eggs that are strictly fresh and to be able to deliver the goods. The man who only makes occasional shipments and then of indifferent quality or poorly graded will never make a

success in the egg business. If the producer will take pains to establish a reputation for quality and maintain it with high grade goods, he can rest assured of the fact that the consumer will tend to create a de-

mand for them. poultryman who is slovenly about his work, slovenly about his houses and everything connected with the chicken business, will never get the cream of the business, but will have to be satisfied with a "skim milk" proposition, and while the other fellow is getting fat on the cream our slovenly fellow is getting thinner every day both in pocketbook and am-The business train does not stop at "Something for Nothing" sta-tion, nor even is it a "flag" station, but is an express bound for Hutle ville .- N. A. King, in "American Foultry and Advocate."

# READY TO AIR **MEAT SCANDAL**

Congressman Fulkerson Asks Conditions Be Made Public

## FACTS DEMANDED

Wants to Know to What Extent Government Inspection Can Be Depended Upon

WASHINGTON, June 9 .- Representative Fulkerson of Missouri introduced a resolution today calling on the President and the secretary of agriculture to immediately make public the information secured from the "great army of meat inspectors employed by the government, or from any other source that tend to credit or discredit the products of any plant where meat products are prepared.'

The resolution also calls upon the secretary of agriculture to immediately give the public his opinion of the sani tary condition of the plants and the healthfulness of the products coming from the various plants.

Questions Inspection

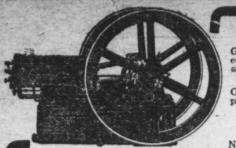
LONDON, June 9. — John Burns, president of the local government board, requested the foreign office to communicate with the state depart ment at Washington and ascertain to what extent reliance can be placed on the system of meat inspection undertaken by the bureau of animal indus-Mr. Burns announced that he try. took this action through a reply to a question put to him in the house of commons today by William Fields, nationalist member of St. Patrick's di-vision of Dublin, and president of the Irish Cattle Traders' and Stock Owners' Association. Mr. Burns said that he has ascer-

tained that a quantity of boneless beef and pork is imported into this country from America and converted into sausage, which is sold as English prod-He admitted that there were ucts. serious difficulties in the way of efficient British inspection of some of these imported foods, but said the local government board had taken action to see that the local authorities exercised their powers to a full extent.

The man who sells the best cows and the best calves out of his dairy is surey whittling with the blade of his knife toward him. He will be luckly if he does not get cut.

POULTRY DOLLARS COME EASY Our large 52 to 112 page magazine, beautifully illustrated, best printed and will put you in comfortable circumto add dollars to your income by keeping a few hens on a town lot, or make a success on a large scale. Covers everything. Contains information that edited poultry journal, makes it easy stances if followed. Poultry Success one year 50c. Large book ills't'd, free to annual subs. 3 months trial 10c. Poultry Success Co., Springfield, O.

No dose to measure. No liquid to spill. No string to rot. Inst a little pill to be placed under the skin by a single thrust of the instrument. An Injector Free with a Purchase of 100 Vaccinations. For Sale by Ali Druggists. Literature Free-Write for it. PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY.



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St. Louis, Mo. or Chicago, III. Please send me Illustrated Catalogue No. EH 735 Gasoline Engines.

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# ECHOES OF THE RANGE

Weekly Compilation of Interesting Ranch and Stock News from All of the Great Range Country of Texas

In Taylor County

Abilene Reporter. The breakup of the big pastures sur rounding Abilene has begun, and if it continues we will soon add some thousands of people to the producing pouplation of the immediate vicinity of

For the past ten years The Reporter has urged this upon our big land holders-not that we wanted to dictate to these gentlemen their business policy, but because we have seen that the land was needed by families who want to make homes and who would put practically idle lands to work earning a sustenance for thousands of people. Mr. C W Merchant said to the editor on Wednesday:

"You have been fussing at me and other pasture owners for many years to put our lands on sale to small farmers, and I am having 3,500 acres of my pasture adjoining Abilene surveyed into 50-acre tracts to sell to such as want them, in tracts of that size and upwards, and I hope you will now be happy."

Sure. We are that very thing, and in a year we hope to see over 100 new homes opened up on that tract, and as many happy ,prosperous families permanently settled within two to four miles of the city. Mr. Merchant is a

benefactor to the town.

He has several hundred acres more to cut up, later, perhaps as soon as this tract is disposed of.

Bynum & Muir will have charge of the sale of these tracts, and will soon have something to say to our readers. There are thousands of acres more in big tracts near the city that we hope will be put upon the market, in same way, by the time Mr. Merchant's tract is sold, and it is a big thing for our

town. Many farmers of other districts will sell land come here and buy small farms to profit by our advantages

In Lubbock County V Lubbock Avalanch.

Lubbock county was the recipient of a most glorious rainfall, last Friday and Saturday, which soaked Mother Earth to a good depth, putting fresh vigor into everything. Though the plains have not suffered a day for rains this year, the precipitation was adly received and the prospects imper crops of all kinds are brighter than ever before. The Plains, which Lubback is proudly a part, will soon become the storehouse for the

state and the Eden of the west. Our popular ranchman, H. B. Beed, has recently purchased fixe head of registered horses from W. L. Handfield of Oakland, Cal. These are exceptionally fine animals and their names are as follows: Fairmarina sorrel, 6 years old, sold for \$2,500; Algura, bay, 6 years old; Cessue, gray, 6 years old: Bresier, brown, 6 years old, sold for \$2,000; Lady Allie, sorrel, 2 years old. The above animals are registered. We congratulate our friend Reed on the purchase of the above animals and predict that in a few years he will have some of the best stock of horses in Texas.

#### In Mitchell County Colorado News.

E. B. Gamel of Colorado sold the Graham ranch of sixteen sections, situated in the southeast portion of Terry to Ramsey Cox and Holt of Waco, the price being \$25,600

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN We will permit anyone to drive cattle to Bovina for shipment included within the following lines: Beginning at Texico and running south along the state line between New Mexico and Texas to the southwest corner of Yoakum county; thence east along the south lines of Yoakum and Terry counties to the southeast corner of Terry county; thence north along the east lines of Terry, Hockley and Lamb counties, to the northeast corner of the Ellwood pasture; thence east to the southeast corner of the North Ranch of George M. Slaughter and along the east and north lines of said ranch to the east fence of the Lake pasture of the W. E. Halsell thence north and west along the old original lines of the Capito Syndicate ranch to the Pecos Valley

It is mutually agreed that carties driving cattle to Bovina shall have only a reasonable length of time to drive through pastures of the undersigned and two days for shipping at Bovina.

For any further time required two per day per head shall charged. (Signed.)

W. E. HALSELL PHELPS WHITE C. K. WARREN GEO. M. SLAUGHTER. JOHN W. JAMES W. D. JOHNSON, W. L. ELLWOOD.

#### **ROCK ISLAND SLEEPING** CAR LINE TO CHICAGO

The Rock Island operates the only ROCK ISLAND SLEEPING CAR through sleeping car line from Texas to Chicago. Car leaves Dallas at 7 p. m., Fort Worth at 9 p. m., daily, via

Another favorite train leaves Dallas at 7 a. m. and Fort Worth at 8:35 m., with through sleeper to Kansas City, connecting thence with through

car to Chicago. Both of the above trains carry new style chair cars and high-back coaches. Very low tourist rates are in effect via the Rock Island to every notable tourist resort in the country, including St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul, Denver, Colorado Springs, etc. Full details will be given on application to Phil A. Auer, general passenger and ticket agent, Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railway, Fort Worth,

cash bonus. This is one of the best watered belts of West Texas, Mr. Gamel also bought 160 acres of land from B. E. Vaughn for \$8 per acre. He also bought 160 acres near Lone Wolf mountain from E. H. Allen for

\$2,000 cash L. E. Lasseter and E. B. Gamel bought of R. H. Looney 320 acres of S. F. Miller land near Cuthbert.

#### In Val Verde County

Del Rio Herald. According to reports for hundreds of miles around, splendid rains have fallen during the last week or ten days. West Texas was never in a better condition than at the present date.

J. R. Hamilton is in the city from his kanch and other places. He shipped to the Kansas City markets last week six car loads of fat muttons, which averaged around ninety pounds, and sold for \$5.58, the highest price paid in that market this year for grass

#### In Childress County

Childress Index. Lee McGrady has returned to town from his ranch in Motley county. He reports everything over there in fine shape. He says the calf crop this year

will be extra large.

Ike Humphries of South Dakota who shipped the Masterson steers from Childress last week, said that he considered these steers the best he had ever shipped out of the state. This statement, taken with the fact that Mr. Humphries has been buying steers in Texas for many years, shipping out thousands of them each year, speaks volumes for the Masterson cattle. Mr. Masterson has been grading up his cattle for several years, this spring buying 100 registered Hereford bulls for ranch, and as the years go by his herd will gain in quality until it will be at the very top of Texas cattle.

#### In Kent County

Clairemont Enterprise. Scoggin & Brown, big ranchmen in our county, started up the trail to Clarendon last Saturday with about

four thousand steers. John A. Wisherd, member of the firm of Bilby & Wisherd, came in on the hack last Saturday. He will remain about a month, looking after the firm's cattle interests here.

#### In Crockett County

Ozona Enterprise. M. Seitz dipped his muttons last Thursday and Friday and delivered them in San Angelo this week, passing through town last Sunday.
Claude Hudspeth sold 1,000 muttons

to Isaac Hart at \$3.50 per head, to be delivered at once. O. K. Seitz, who recently sold all his sheep holdings in this and Val Verde counties, has recently bought of J. W.

Ralston of E/ vards county 4,555 head of stock shows for which he paid \$3 per head. Crockett ce by is in the lead on sheep shipments, the Baggett Brothers and Schneeman sheep being the first to

go out from San Angelo to the large markets. The wool clip of the M. Seitz flocks amounted to 144 sacks and was all transported to San Angelo.

## In Schleicher County

Eldorado Paper. Silliman, Campbell & Evans report the following sales since our last re-

For parties in the Middle Valley neighborhood, about 250 yearlings to Flowers & Johnson, at \$12, with a 10 per cent cut back, to be delivered in

For Humlong & Adams, 125 head stock cattle, calves not counted, at \$12.50, 10 per cent cut back, and cut backs at \$11, to J. H. Rector, whose ranch is eighteen miles north of Eldorado, to be delivered June 7.

I. L. Lenox shipped 101 head of cat-tle to Rolla, Mo., Monday of last

Twenty-five cars of cattle were shipped by Nelson Morris to Herman, Neb., Wednesday.

A. I. Boyd and wife are in from "White Elephant" ranch week. He says the range is in good shape and there has been plenty of rain

W. P. Love came in from his ranch last Wednesday afternoon. He recently sold 100 steers to Nelson Morris and 100 cows and calves to J. B. Z. T. Brown came in this week from

his old ranch, which he sold some time

ago. He went out to deliver his cattle. He says the range is in better condition than he ever saw it before. Last Friday, June 8, while Ed Tyson Jr., the younger son of Ed M. Tyson, an old-time ranchman of this place, but now of Abilene, was riding a fractious horse out on the "Triangle T" ranch, forty miles north of Monument, he suddenly was thrown against a gate post, resulting in his death.

He had been riding around the yard

for some time, when he lost control of the animal, which started through a gate, when he was thrown against the When picked up it was found that he was unconscious and he remained in that state until his der A doctor from Portales was at summoned, but nothing could be done for the poor boy. He was then carried Worth, where he died hospital Wednesday, June 13. His body was shipped to Midland, his old home, and was laid to rest beside his departed mother, who died some three

#### In Deaf Smith County Hereford Brand

Few people fully realize the rapid rate at which Panhandle lands are advancing in value. Twenty days ago the Brand editor sat in a real estate office and heard a deal closed by which J. B. Philling of this city became the owner of O. M. Daniel's improved section a few miles east of town, consideration being \$7,000. This week Mr. Philips disposed of the section to Dr. Perry and E. E. Webb of Oak rove, Mo., for \$8,000 making a net profit of \$1,000. And yet this same section is easily worth \$20 per acre and will sell for it by Jan. 1, 1907. The crop that is bringing the largest

dividend to the property owner of this portion of the Panhandle today is the much-talked-of alfalfa.

Clarence Wheeler, who now has sixty-five acres in this valuable forage crop on his ranch a few miles east of town, is now engaged in marketing the first cutting from thirty acres which has already been spoken for at \$12.50 per ton. Owing to there not being more than a half stand on the ground. Mr. Wheeler only harvested about a half ton per-acre this time, but he says he will get three more cutting, which wil lnet as much as the first. In other words, with only a half stand Mr. Wheeler will sell about \$25 worth of alfalfa per acre this season, which is by no means a bad proposition for \$10

#### In Sterling County

Sterling News-Record.

Dave Taylor and Will Dean, two young men late of McCulloch county, led Sheriff Wood a lively chase last

George Donaldson, who lives near Garden City, had missed his Sunday coat and vest from the ranch house. and Henry Blackburn, who lives on S. H. Blackburn's ranch, had also missed a hat and a pair of valuable spurs from the ranch house, and having a suspicion that Dave and Will had gotten them, he telephoned Sheriff Wood to look out for them.

On Tuesday the gents came to town and Mr. Wood requested an interview with them, to which they consented, but made some excuse and rode off toward the river, where they were followed by the sheriff, who saw them emerging from under the bluff. When they had come out a little ways from where they were first seen, Mr. Wood searched them, but finding nothing of the missing articles, they were permited to go their way. Not being sat-isfied, Mr. Wood and J. T. Davis went to where they saw Will and Dave were first seen under the river bluff and the first thing that met their gaze was a vest floating on the water. Looking around they found a coat with a hat wrapped up in it. Mr. Wood mounted a horse and gave chase, but the gentlemen suspecting things were not in their favor, were making tracks toward San Angelo, and coming to the Sher-wood lane, they turned down it and entered the gate which leads into W. T. Latham's pasture. All this time the sheriff was pressing them hard. Entering the Latham pasture, they turned down the river, through water gaps and over fences into Mrs. Mann's pasture, where they lost themselves to their pursuer in the thick brush of the bottom. Going to Mrs. Mann's, Mr. Wood summoned Walter Mann and Dock Reed, who immediately took the trail and "jumped" the fugitives out of the brush at the culvert in Doak Here a race was pulled off in which no one threw off, and for more than a mile it was nip and tuck as to who would win, but Willie and Dave, having about three hundred yards the start, won out and made their escape in the brush, and they have not been seen since.

Going back to where the coat, hat and vest were found, Mr. Wood and party found a pair of spurs hid in a drift, and a knife nearby, which was recognized as belonging to Charley Dunn. Henry Blackburn was in Thursday and identified the hat and spurs, which were taken from the ranch last Saturday while he was ab-

#### In Tom Green County San Angelo Standard.

Noelke & Carruthers shipped nineteen cars of sneep and George Richardson four cars Monday to Kansas City and St. Joseph markets.

Evans & Sillman of Eldorado shipped two cars of calves to Fort Worth. Felix Mann & Son sold to Broome & Farr Saturday 1,400 head of 1s and 2s for \$12.50 and \$16. The steers are to be delivered to the ranch near Water

Valley at once. Joe Montague of the 09 ranch in Irion and Crockett counties, has let the contract for a nice \$2,000 residence on the When completed Mr. Montague expects to dwell therein.

Noelke & Carruthers shipped twentyone cars of sheep to Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., Thursday. On Friday they shipped nine cars. Sunday sixeen other cars will go out by the same

Robert Bailey of Eldorado is to have lot of fine cattle in San Angelo Sunday evening to ship. Among the bunch will be his famous pair of white twin Hereford yearling steers. The twins are as fine a pair as has ever been sen and have not only attracted attention in th Concho country, but at other points. It will be worth anyone's time o go to the stock yards and see the

The 1,000,000 pound wool clip of Kerrwas sold at Kerrville on last Wednesday to commission firms in Boston. Both the six-months and the twelve-months clips were sold at the same time. The prices paid for the wool has not so far been made public George W. Roope of Willette & Co. bought the six months clip and C. Palmer & Co. the twelve months wool.

## THEY LAUGHED

At the Arguments on the Packages

The husband of an Ohio woman brought home some packages of Grape-Nuts one evening and there was much discussion, but let her tell the

"Two years ago I was thin and sickly and suffered so from indigestion, was very nervous, and could not sleep at night, I was not able physically or mentally to perform my duties and was constantly under the care of our physician. I had tried plain living and all the different remedies recom-

mended by friends but got no better. "One day my husband brought home two yellow boxes and said, "The grocer wants us to try this food and report how we like it, he thinks it will help I read all it said on the boxes about Grape-Nuts and I remembered how I laughed at it, for I thought t foolish to think food could help me. But the next meal we all ate some with cream. We liked and enjoyed the deliciously crisp and new flavor, so we kept on using Grape-Nuts, not because we thought it would cure me,

but because we liked it. "At that time we had no idea what the results would be, but now I am anxious to have the world know that today I am a well and strong woman physically and mentally. I gained over 30 pounds, do not suffer from any of the old ails and I know that it is to Grape-Nuts alone that I owe my restored health. They call me 'Grape-Nuts' here in the home and all of my friends have asked me the cause of it all. I have persuaded several of them to use Grape-Nuts and every one of them who has done so has been benefited and I wish it were in my power to induce everyone who is sick to give this wonderful food a trial. We still have Grape-Nuts three times a day and never tire of it." Name given by

Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Ten days on this nourishing and completely digestible food will show anyone who is run down from improper feeding a great change, sometimes worth more than a gold mine because it may mean the joy and spring of perfect health in place of the Trial proves. "There's a

Look in pkgs, for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

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LUXURIANT HAIR.

ean te absolutely removed either a vortice and technic or a vortice, and the solution that the solution of the If your hair is falling out or you have dandruff, itching or eruptive scalp, it can be speedily cured and restored to natural vigor and beauty.

At my offices, deformed noses, projecting ears, drooping eyelids, etc., are corrected by simple, painless operations.

My reputation for 30 years and the many thousands successfully treated, is a guarantee of my reliability and the thoroughness of my methods. Book and full information free.

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"Dermatologist Woodbury is by far the most promment specialist on the skin and scalp in America."
"Persons afflictes with skin blemishes of any kind.
"Specially on the face, flock to Woodbury's by the
specially on the face, flock to Woodbury's by the

The prices were satisfactory to the

wool raisers. We are reliably informed that a deal was closed today whereby George Hagelstein will get possession at once of about 14,000 acres of the well known Bird & Mertz lands in the valleys of Middle Concho river and east and west Rocky creeks, some fifteen to twenty miles west of the city. This does not include their lands classified as grazing lands, but only includes strictly agricultural lands. We learn from parties who know the "lay of the that this is without doubt one land" of the best large bodies of strictly farming land in the great Concho Valleys. It has the additional advantage of three streams of everlasting water and wells to be had with the best of water at shallow depths-a boon to the farmer. This land lies only a few miles above his other Middle Concho lands recently purchased from the Patterson and Williams estates, and we understand Mr. Hagelstein is going to cut if up at once into small tracts to suit the farmers.

Before another week has closed 680, 000 pounds of Concho Country raised wool will be speeding toward the eastern markets on a double- header train of thirty-four cars. On Friday Charles W. Hobbs, the wool commission man, sold to Jeremiah Williams & Co. Boston, through C. Palmer, their San Antonio representative, 680,000 pounds of eight months wool. The terms of the sale are private, but it is strongly hinted that the figures were from 19 to 21 cents per pound, the same as the prices paid for wool sold by George Richardson earlier in the week. Mr Hobbs has not cleaned out his warehouses by the sale of this wool, and still has on hand some 500,000 pounds of twelve months clip. He has disposed of all the eight months wool with the sale to Jeremiah Williams & Co. wool is being pressed and marked and will probably leave here for Boston on Monday or Tuesday, making a shipment of about thirty-four cars. The shipment will go on one train with two heavy mogul engines pulling it.

The cattle ranch of Claude Anson containing 42,000 acres of land, lying in Tom Green, Menard and Concho counties, has been sold to H. C. Camp-bell of Nowater, I. T. Besides the land. 3,500 head of stock cattle, the ranch fixtures, furniture, horses, improvements and everything else on the vast tract of land was included in the deal. The total amount of the sale is over \$210,000. Abbott & Garland made the deal through George L. Abbott. This large tract of land is known as one of the finest raf es in the entire Concho country. C e Anson has been part and full owner of this ranch for years, It was purchased in the first place by Anson & Verner. Verner sold his in-terest to Anson. Mr. Anson has been in active control of the ranch for nearly eighteen years. Some three or years ago he returned to England and expects to remain there. He is a memer of the English nobility. Mr. Anson has two brothers owning a very considerable amount of property in Fort Worth and in west Texas. They have been very successful in their Texas investments. Mr. Campbell, the purhaser of the ranch, is a cattleman of the Indian Territory and has often visted in west Texas. He has bought cattle for territory shipmnts for years. He expects to live on the ranch and will ake possession sometime during the The land was figured in the at \$3.50 an acre and the 3,500 head of cattle at \$14.50 around, not counting

## In Edwards County

Rock Springs Rustler. M. M. Parkerson and Tom Stanley passed through town this morning with 200 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers which Mr. Parkerson bought of Cecil Robinson and H. Streib. E. A. Hearne sold to Ira L. Wheat 78 head of choice black muley yearlings at \$1 per head. Mr. Wheat was down the first of the week receiving

A. Benton sold to T. R. Edwards

one Durham bull at \$50. On Thursday Dr. Robertson's milk cow came up with about 30 feet of rope on her and one eye about knocked out The same day Mrs. Walker's calf had its leg broken, both being in the same Certain boys in this town have

portion of town. Of course this was the work of some thoughtless boys, but such things are too shameful to be tolerated, and if this should get into the courts the guilty parties would likely be dealt with in such a manner as would be anything but pleasbeen allowed to cultivate a cruelty to animals which is shameful in the extreme and they should be corrected. Of course we suppose that most of this is done without the knowledge of the parents, but we believe it the duty of anyone seeing boys engaged in abusing stock to report the matter to the parents of the boys, and, of course, every parent in town knows what is

## In Potter County

Amarillo Herald, Amarillo and the upper plains country was visited by a heavy rain Sunday, accompanied by hail, though the latter was without much force and did very little harm.

Indications were for rain Saturday evening and there was a slight precipitation late Saturday hight, with warm cloudy weather Sunday morning. About 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon there was a regular downpour which continued nearly an hour.

The Panhandle has been well blessed with rain this spring and on the south plains and east of Amarillo it is stated that the excessive rains have proved detrimental to cotton but not enough to seriously injure the growing crop.

Red Russian wheat, spring wheat, 3 feet, Rye, 5 feet and 3 inches, Barley 31/2 feet, Oats, 2 feet 9 inches, Alfalfa, 11/2 feet. The above specimens of growing crops were shown in the Herald office last Saturday by several of our farmers who were in to attend the monthly session of the Farmers' Institute. The specimens were taken from the farm of E. C. Reynolds, four miles south of Amarillo. The writer has seen many thrifty and luxurious growths of grains and cereals, but never any finer than those here spoken of. Mr. Reynolds has already cut one ton per acre on his alfalfa land and sold the hay at \$12 per ton. Two more such crops

this year will be nothing unusual. Who says land producing \$36 worth of crop is not worth \$100 per acre?

In Kinney County

Brackett News.

Jim Clamp has bought the large steers of Max Herbst, \$25 around was paid.

Jim Clamp and Fred West bought last week 500 head of 3, 4 and 5-yearold steers of W. P. Dermody of Uvalde. They paid \$25 around. They were shipped from Cline Sunday to St. Louis.

In Crockett County

Ozona Enterprise. Claude Hudspeth sold 1,000 muttons

to Isaac Hart at \$3.50 per head, to be delivered at once. O. K. Seitz, who recently sold all his sheep holdings in this and Val Verde counties, has recently bought of J. W. Ralston of Edwards county 4,-555 head of stock sheep for which he paid \$3 per head.

In Scurry County

Snyder Coming West, John Preyear and Earl Seeds were killed last Saturday in a pitched bat-tle. A. L. Wasson, C. L. Wasson Jr. and A. L. Grant are under \$5,000 bond

W. A. Johnson returned last Thursday from Fort Worth, where he shipped some fat cattle. Mr. Johnson sold for 25 cents on the hundred weight more than any cattle on the market. The market was somewhat affected by the investigations of the packing house business in the east.

#### In Irion County Sherwood Record.

Good bulls are in demand in this country.

The demand for horses is good and will continue to get better.

The first Hereford bulls ever inroduced into Texas was in '76. Sitz & Kincaid moved 3,000 sheep through here from Crockett county last Friday on their way to San Angelo, where they were shipped to mar-

J. H. Wilson was in town fore part of the week. He ranches on Big Lake and gave out the information that conditions were never better than they

are now. You want to keep onions, radishes and tobacco away from your hogs. We have raised hogs all our life and long since found out such things were rank poison to swine. Lobo wolves are getting somewhat

numerous in this section of country again. A number of our stockmen report the loss of calves and some few have had yearlings devoured. The lobo is a serious menace to the stock interests. Will Bentley, Harris Dawson and

Walter Anderson are back from New Mexico, where they went with 1,800 head of cattle for Thorp, Ryburn & Company. The cattle were taken to near Monument. They were thirtynine days on the trip. A high authority says that the present beef trust agitation and the re-

ports concerning the condition of the packing houses is going to work a great hardship on Texas cattlemen and that ere long the cattlemen would begin to feel the result of it. Advices from all sections of the country seem to give assurance of early fat cattle. Cattle are said to be a month ahead of this time last year in condition of flesh. This would seem

#### supply in July and August. In Reeves County

to forecast the marketing of a con-siderably large portion of the beef

Pecos Times.
Charles Schilling was in town the first of the week from his ranch west of Pecos. He reports his cattle interests in good shape, taking into consideration the unusual dry season and

general range conditions. in town Monday and Tuesday. A number of conferences resulted in Mr. Casey purchasing the entire interest of Mr. Clements in their El Paso county ranch. This makes Mr. Casey the sole owner of this property, which is undoubtedly one of the finest in west

## In Bee County

Reeville Ree George Miller, an experienced cattleian, for several years past in charge of the prize herd of the Taft pasture in San Patricio county, has purchased from V. Kohler 588 acres out of the "F-9" pasture, three miles northwest of town and will engage in stock farming here. The price paid is \$12.50 per acre, some of the land being in cultivation. It is Mr. Miller's purpose to specialize on the Shorthorn breed, having had considerable experience with it on a stock farm he owns in the province of Ontario, Canada. He now on a visit to his old home in Canada and will take possession of his Texas holdings when he returns. He s regarded as a valuable addition to the citizenship of the county, and Mr. Kohler is to be congratulated on interesting him here. In fact the liberal spirit Mr. Kohler has shown in disposing of his lands at reasonable prices is highly exemplary, and one that must emulated by other property holders if Beeville is expected to make any

## **CLEAN-UP ORDER** WORRIES PACKERS

more progress.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 16 .- A new investigation of the stock yards, it was learned today, has been begun by the Chicago Medical Society and the Chi-Commercial Association. authority, which is secret, is being conducted along strictly scientific lines and some of the best-known physicians in Chicago are among the investiga-

Dr. W. A. Evans, the famous pathologist, and Dr. H. Horsog are prominent in the inquiry. Among those who have agreed to take part is Dr. A. T. Peters, head of the experiment station of the University of Nebraska The official notice served by Chief Sanitary Inspector Perry L. Hedrick on Nelson Morris & Co., "clean up," and giving the firm three days to do it, was a bombshell in the stock yards.

All Will Be Notified

All the other beef trust firms will receive similar notices within a week, it is expected. Here are Mr. Hedrick's demands: "Rats and vermin must be excluded

from the meats by floors and walls of

concrete construction.

'Special receptacles must be maintained to receive all meat which falls upon the floor. "All pieces of meat which fall upor the floor must be discarded and must not be used for any food product.

"Leaf lard must not be laid upon

the floor. "Cuspidors containing a disinfecting solution must be placed upon all floors and no employe must be permitted to expectorate upon the floor. The cuspidors must be regularly cleaned. "All employes who handle food prod-

cts must be cleanly in their per

habits and attire and must wash their hands before beginning work. "All sanitary toilet rooms must be removed and approved toilet rooms and rashing facilities for all employes must rovided with clean towels

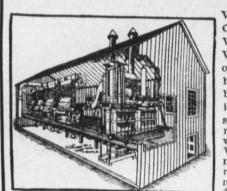


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D. Myres

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The greatest American Pianist is Edward Baxter Berry. The greatest Violinist of the South is Chas. D. Hann. The most successful Vocalist in the Southwest is Katherine Stewart. These famous musicians are at the head of departments in the Landon Conservatory and are assisted by thoroughly rained teachers of marked inborn gifts for imparting instruction, each teacher being enthusiastic in the work of teaching, and each has a strong magnetic and forceful character, being teachers "by the Grace of God," as he Germans say. This shows how Landon Conservatory has earned a National Reputation, and has attracted students from thirty-three states during is seven years of wonderful growth and remarkable success. This Conservatory has furnished four teachers for a well known Conservatory in New York twelve to the Randolph-Macon Colleges of Virginia, and four in the musical department of a college in Texas. The Presidents of colleges in the Southwest call for many times more teachers than it has graduates to supply. Landon Conservatory has a Home Life with active religious influence. CHAS. W. LANDON, Director, Author of Landon Methods. Eighth session opens September 11, 1906. LANDON CONSER-

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COL. R. BINGHAM, Supt., R. F. D. No. 4, Asheville, N. C.

## 3,000 LIVES LOST FROM BAD MEAT

Vatory, Box 873, Dallas, Texas.

So Says General Miles, Speaking of Recent Disclosures

DENVER, Col., June 9.-General Nelson A. Miles was in Colorado this week. He delivered the principal address at the commercement exercises of the state university at Boulder. In an interview General Miles said he believed the beef trust the worst of the trusts, that it regulated the price that should be paid for the cattle, and fixed

#### the price for the consumer. He said that he thought packers who sent out impure meat should be sent to the penitentiary. Death in Bad Meat

General Miles, referring to military matters, said there was no question in his mind that fully 3,000 soldiers ost their lives in the Spanish-American war because of the impure meat they were compelled to eat. This meat, he said, was put up by the same packers now in the limelight. He said he had seen man after man under him grow thin and pale and finally die because of the awful ment that was given them, furnished by the beef trust. He claims that the meat sent to American soldiers had been originally prepared for Chinese and Japanese soldiers, and that it was merely meat pulp with the essence and strength extracted. General Miles declined to comment on the Neill-

The best dairy cow is not the one that gives the biggest mess for a short time-it's the one that shows up at the end of the year with the biggest total production. That's the point to watch.

Reynolds report.

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## nished. Send for catalog. Rogan & Simmons

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# VARICOCELE

DR. C. M. COE, 915 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo

Terse Tales of the Movements of Cattlemen All Over the Great Range Country of the Entire Southwest

Are Cattle Deteriorating?

According to the statement of a well known cattle buyer here a few days ago the quality of the cattle coming to market now is not of as high a standard as it was a few years ago. There is a noticeable strain of range blood in most of the cattle coming to market, especially those coming from Western Iowa and Nebraska," says the buyer, "and it is plainly apparent to the packers that the cattle are not yielding beef that compares favorably with past standards. Many cattle feeders have an idea that a steer is a steer, and if the put corn under his hide and make him fat that it is ail one and the same thing on the block, but this is a mistake. Breeding is the foundation of a good beef animal and ondition a secondary proposition. A few years ago, when a severe drought prevailed in Nebraska and about all of the cattle had to be market, farmers went to the West to replenish the stock and never since have they had as good material to market as before the dry spell. As a matter of fact the gange is supplying the great bulk of the feeding standpoint as those which the farmer raised formerly and knew that they came from good stock. Of course, I realize that the breeders are doing all they can to improve the quality of the cattle in the country by the infusion of better blood, but it seems to me that farmers should take more kindly to the purebred stock and try and get back what they have lost during the past decade."-Livestock

#### In South Texas

A. J. Bower of Houston, Texas, came in this morning with a string of quarantine cattle after a long run from the Gulf of Mexico district. Mr. Bower stated that corn is now in the roasting ear and cotton is in full bloom. "Down in that country," said Mr. Bower, "we have a new market for our cattle. Cattle buyers from Cuba have been invading that territory, and have taken out thousands of steers and a good many cows during the past six months. One buyer bought 10,000 head. Out of this purchase 1,000 were cows, and the balance were two, three and four year old steers. The prices ranged from \$13 to \$21 per head for the steers. These purchases have relieved the cattlemen of a great many steers, and in a way helped them out as it gave them good prices right at home without moving them. Cuban buyers are still there, and they re taking cattle over right along.' Drovers' Telegram,

Hunting Their Business

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 11.-It is estimated that the business done by the packing houses located here will to the extent of \$10,000,000 as a result of the agitation in connection with the President's crusade against canned meats. Representatives of the various plants seen yesterday agreed with the estimate in the telegraphic dispatches of yesterday that the business of the whole country shows a loss of at least \$150,000,000. Charles W. Armour said:

quarters where it will be the hardest to overcome. It will be a long time before the prejudice against American meats in England is allayed and it will be still longer on the continent. The packing industries of the country have enough obstacles to contend with without increasing the number unjustly or mischievously. Everybody knows low hard it is to control the meat trade in Germany and France. The world is allied commercially against the United States. It is only by dint of sheer superiority of products, better methods and American strenuosity that Americans hold their own are conquering the markets of the world. It is not form any commer-

cial hospitality. "I do not think the estimate of \$150,000,000 loss to the packing industries in the whole country is exaggerated. That is only a shrinkage of about 10 per cent on the total volume of business done, which I think is easily a billion and a half dollars in all branches of the trade. We have complains from England that the canned meat trade is decreasing."

Fall in Cow Values The cow market has been on the toboggan slide for the past two or three weeks and from all appearances the slide was greased. This is the season of the year when prices for cows and heifers usually decline, because the demand for them is not so strong on the one hand, and the quality of the offerings less attractive on the other. Lots of grassy stuff is coming to market now and that the volume of it will increase as the summer advances is certain. It is also certain that not much demand will exist as ng as the packing house agitation is kept up, for the brunt of the newspaper attack is against the grades of meats, and especially that which is canned. Packers admit that they are going to be conservative in their purchases of this class of stock, which is virtually a notice on country that the demand will not be strong. Values are now fully 50 cents lower than two weeks ago and the tendency is still downward, and there is not much prospect that the market will get any better soon.-Chicago Live Stock World.

Arizona Range Cattle Captain J. B. Mossman, the well known cattleman and ex-captain of the Arizona rangers, arrived in Douglas this morning from El Paso. He is en route to Hereford, to receive and have been gathered from the ranges of W. C. Greene, both in Arizona and Sonora. The exact number of cattle to be shipped at this time could not be stated, but eighty cars have been ordered sent to Hereford in which to

make the shipment. This will make about three train loads. These cattle will be shipped to the Mossman and Greene pastures in South Dakota. After they have been fattened they will go thence to the Chicago market, which is only thirty-six hours from

the pastures. "I do not consider the cattle indus-try to be in good condition anywhere at this time," said Captain Mossmar this morning. "The ranges are ex-cellent in all parts of New Mexico and Arizona, but the price of cattle is far from satisfactory."—Bisbee Review.

Horse Breeding Ranch

J. A. Potts and his son, John W. Potts, closed a deal Thursday with Jos F. Green & Company of Encinal for 5,100 acres of land in Webb county, about six miles from Encinal, for a cash consideration of \$4.50 per acre. The property is that secured a few years ago by the firm for their registered herd of Shorthorn cattle. When Jos. F. Green accepted the superintendency of the Coleman Fulton Pasture Company and established the headquarters at Gregory the herd was moved down there. The Messis, Potts will embark in the horse breeding business on an extensive scale. Colon J. A. Potts came to San Antonia from Mexico, Mo.-San Antonio Express.

#### New Mexico Steers

Lee Bivins of Amarillo, Texas, has bought 2,000 steers from D. F. White of Roswell, N. M., for \$50,000 cash. The steers are three and four year olds and will be pastured in the Panhandle,

Roughage with Corn

Realizing that in view of present orices for both corn and beef the character of the roughage fed in connection with the corn in the fattening of range steers is a factor of greater importance than has heretofore been realized by cattle feeders, the Nebraska station has for some time past been conducting a series of experiments to determine the relative value for this purpose of the more common roughage feeds available for use in that region. The experiments were made with both yearlings and two-year-old steers. In the steers, mostly grade Shorthorns, known in the stock yards as "hay feds," were fed in five separate and uniform lots of ten each. The rations compared were (1) shelled corn and prairie hay; (2) shelled corn 90 per cent, oil meal 10 per cent and prairies hay; (3) shelled corn and alfalfa hay; (4) shelled corn, alfalfa hap and corn stover, and (5) shelled corn 90 per cent, oil meal 10 per cent and sorghum hay. The experiment extended from Jan. 21 to July 8, 1995, there being a perliminary period of twenty-four days in which the animals were gradually accustomed to the experimental rations. The animals had access to shelter at will. The only respect in which these experiments with two-year-old animals differed from earlier experiments with yearlings was the use of alfalfa hav as a source of protein in the place of oil meal for the

steers fed corn stover.

The resuls show that alfalfa hay was "All the agitation is going to do is an immense amount of damage and in decidedly superior to prairie hay in beef production. It is therefore of great importance to extend as rapidly as possible the area of land devoted to the production of alfalfa, supplanting the less valuable and lower yielding native hay. The superiority of the alfalfa over prairie hay was specially marked when the grain ration consisted of corn alone. "It also proved to be a cheaper source of protein than oil meal. The returns on the cattle fed alfalfa hay, where the alfalfa figured at \$11.14 per ton, would have been as great as the returns of prairie hay at \$6.00 per ton, with corn as the grain-ration at 39 cents per bushel. In comparison with the prairie hay at \$6 when oil meal worth \$28 per ton was a part of the grain ration, the alfalfa returned a value of \$8.25 per ton."

If for any reason native prairie hay s the most available roughage for feeding purposes it should not be fed with corn alone, but with corn supplemented with a small quantity of some highly nitrogenous feed, such as oil meal, which is rich in protein, to give a more evenly balanced ration.

Breakfast in a Cow Camp

Up at six in the morning we found much doing in the camp. The big wagon attracted us at once, for the endgate or tail-board, let down from the back, propped by a stake in the ground, formed a table around which stood several cowboys dsposing of quantities of ham and eggs. Around the fire stood pots and pans and from which others of the crew filled tin cups and plates. On, how good was the smell of ham upon the keen morning air! Well, if this was the chuck-wagon, we were indeed glad to meet it. But these real cowboys didn't look so much like Remington pictures as we expected there was one in overalls, dark flannel shirt, vest, small felt hat-named Boston, so the cattle owner's wife said, but not realizing Boston's possibilities, we turned from him to Pete. There was the big hat, mackinaw, sheepskin 'chaps," clinking spurs, heavy quirtall the attributes of the picture cowboy. A yell from the men interrupted our contemplation: "Jack's horse is And, sure enough, it was bucking!" Jack ,a well-built Indian, sat his "pinto" with perfect calm, it bucking all over the place, while his sombrero, his countenance and the heavy braids over his shoulders remained equally unmoved. His general get up was more like Boston's than that of Pete, and he was one of the best all-around cattlemen on the reservation our host said-a little lesson that signified "Fine chaps do not necessarily mean fine cow-

Other men were saddling the ponies that the cattle owner was roping down by the river. This process, in addition to Jack's riding, was as good as a wild

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west show, which the grand stand on the bank was thoroughly appr However, when Cook looked up from a pan of eggs to say: "Any tingirls want breakfast, it's read went to it" on a run. Having kep eyes on those who had breakfasted fore us, we found plates and cups provender in cow-camp method a were soon eating a breakfast shock to the sensibilities of those who cann compass more than an orange, a muffin and a cup of coffee.—Florence S. Du Bois in Recreation for June.

Bill Nye as a Dairyman Every once in a while there is a good laugh to be got out of reading Bill Nye's experiences as a dairyman. If you have

not read it lately do so now. "When I was young and used to roam over the country gathering watermelons by the light of the moon I used to think I could milk anybody's cow; but don't think so now. I do not milk the cow unless the sign is right, and it hasn't been right for a good many years. The last cow I tried to milk was a common cow, born in obscuritykind of self-made cow. I remember her brow was low, but she wore her tail high, and she was haughty-oh, so haughty. I made a commonplace re mark to her, one that is used in the very best society-one that need give no offense. I said, 'So'—and she 'soed.' Then I told her to 'hist' and she 'histed.' But I thought she overdid it. Just then I heard something crash through the window of the barn and fall with

a thud-sickening thud-on the inside. "The neighbors came to see what had caused the noise. They found I had done it in getting through the window. asked the neighbors if the barn was till standing. They said it was. Then asked them if the cow was injured They said she seemed quite robust. Then I requested them to go in and calm the cow a little and see if they could get my plug hat off her norns. I am buying all my milk now from a milkman. I select a genuine milkman who will not kick, and I feel as though I can trust him. Then if he can trust me it's all right.

Thousand Dollar Hog A Linn Creek special to the St. Globe-Democrat says: Dr. E. C. Traw of this place has made an agre with A. J. Watson, president of the First National bank, to sell the latter Poland-China hog at \$1 per pound vided it weighs 1.000 pounds by Nov. 1 Otherwise the nog is to be presented to Mr. Watson. The hog weighs pounds and has gained 86 pounds in thirty days.

Anent this item Swift and Company of St. Louis received the following let-ter from Dr. Traw of Linn Creek: "Gentlemen: Two weeks ago I proposed to sell to A. J. Watson, a dealer in general merchandise, a registered Berkshire stag. He is 3 years, 3 months old. I remarked to Mr. Watson I could not take the price he offered but would rather feed the nog till fall and that the nog would weigh 1,000 pounds. Mr. Watson said he wou it give me \$1 per pound for the hog if it weighed one thousand podids and that I should give him the hog if it weighed less than that

many pounds. "We drew up a written contract to that effect. I am to feed the hog till the first of November, 1906. His is more than 6 feet long, 3 feet, 1 inch high, earty and weighs 625 pounds."

W. B. Kerr of San Antonio, Texas, s one of the cowmen who is not worrying any about hard times or cattle conditions. He is located in the great range country of the southwest part of the state where grass is plentiful and where land prices are making land owners rich. He was interested in a tract of 42,000 acres of land down pirchased a little over a year there. ago at \$2.50 an acre, which he has just disposed of at \$3.50 an ace. "And the other fellows have since sold it at an advance of the same size," said Mr. Kerr. "But that part of Texas is-fast developing into a farming country, and there is no reason why it should not become a populous and prosperous farming territory. When land as cheap as that can produce two crops a year, there is no reason in the world why it should not attract farmers Plenty of rain, good grass and good crops of every kind can be found all over that country."-Drovers' Tele-

The Kansas Movement

John B. Bawer, state live stock sani-tary commissioner of Kansas, has received reports which show that more Texas and Oklahoma cattle have come into the state during April and May this year than came in during the same months a year ago. While all of the reports of the movement have not been received, Mr. Baker has prepared a statement showing that 100,000 cattle came over the south line of the state this year to be pastured. There were fewer Oklahoma cattle this year than a year ago, but it is believed that the deficiency will be made up when the supplemental reports are received.

In Southwest Texas "There is plenty of good grass all over southwestern Texas," said M. F. Dodge of Live Oak county, that state who was on the quarantine yards with cattle today. "In spots it was a little dry early in the spring, and cattle were thin, but during the past few months we have had rains more regularly and the cattle have had good feed all over the range country. The grass has been a little soft, however, and the cattle are not as fat as they were at this time a year ago. Last spring the grass came earlier, and gave the cattle a start, but the abundance of feed now will soon tell on the cattle. A good many steers have been moved, and from now on there will be quite steady run to market."-Drovers'

Telegram. Cows and Calves J. M. Chittim is vacating his Santa Rosa ranch, in Hidalgo, as his lease expires this year. He has just sold to Smith & Corkill of Hebbronville the cows and calves on his ranch, bering about 3,500 head, and is shipping the steers, which constitute a train load, to his Eagle Pass fanch The price paid by Smith & Corkill is not given out, but Mr. Chittim says both parties to the deal think they have made a good trade. will be delivered at Hebbronville, and one herd of about 1,800 head are now on the trial for that point .- San Antonio Express.

R. A. Williamson of Ozona, Texas, one of the substantial ranchmen of Crockett county, brings from that country a good report of the general ns of the live stock interests. Mr. Williamson owns a ranch of about seventeen thousand acres on which he runs some very good cattle. 'Cattle and sheep are evenly divided down in that country," said Mr. Wil-liamson yesterday. "The sheepner wearing broad smiles, as they have been getting high prices during the last two years for everything they had to sell, and the prices are still Yearling ewes are now worth \$4 right out on the pastures, and when it is considered that a fleece from sheep down there is worth \$1.65 a year, that is a very high price. In this country we clip twice each year. We have fine rains right along, and the grass is good. The lamb crop was a good one, and the sheep are doing well."-Drovers' Telegram.

Principle of Restitution
Two cattlemen went to hear

PREVENT BLACKLEG BLACKLEC VACCINE FREE

To introduce, we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS "CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"

and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

THE CUTTER LABORATORY BERKELEY, CAL.

Mulkey's sermon on restitution at Seymour, Texas, Next day one of them, who had stolen a maverick from the herd-of his neighbor, started to drive four mavericks over to his neighbor's ranch to pay him back. On the way he met said neighbor's herdsman driving eight mavericks to his ranch.-Burnett's Budget.

Assures the Consumer In defense of the general sanitary conditions at the Chicago stock yards and as an invitation for an int Stigation of these conditions by a commis sion in which the general public may have full confidence, the board of directors of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange prepared for submission to congress and to the public the following manifesto:

"To the Meat Consumers of the World: In view of the false and sensational reports which have been for some time past and are now being published all over the world regarding the live stock industry, and the conduct of the business of food production by the packers and others engaged therein at the Union stock yards of Chicago, and in view of the fact that charges of wrongful and even criminal practices are freely made against packers, com-mission men and other persons connected with the live stock and meat traffic of the country, the Chicago Live Stock Exchange feels called upon to protest against the continued publication of such false charges and asks the public everywhere to suspend judgment in this regard until a full, free and impartial investigation shall have been made by those having full power and authority.

The exchange affirms its belief in the integrity of the packers and their subordinates and is able to state from its personal knowledge that charges of insanitary conditions at the packing plants are absolutely false, and, in view of the knowledge and falsity of some of the charges which are made and published, holds that the sensational statements published should be discredited, and the public asked to withhold its judgment until a full investigation can be made, if deemed necessary by congress.

"When there is a public clamor that distorts facts to such an extent that packing house products are discredited entirely, and no reliance placed on the honesty of the packers and others using our live stock, we express the conviction that such a position is unwarranted and is open to the severest cen-

"The people engaged in the packing industry and the allied branch of that trade demand a full, wide open and impartial congressional investigation before sentence shall be passed on the guilt of the accused parties. We submit that legislation predicated on the report of a large and un lased congressional committee would more nearly deal out even-handed justice to concerned than a hastily prepared bill based on the report of two men. Millions of people have witnessed the sanitary conditions of our slaughtering and packing houses, and these people know that the allegations urged in the present agitations are ntrue.

"The Chicago Live Stock Exchange desires to reiterate that it has always stood for, maintained and been largely instrumental in promoting a thorough and systematic practical inspection of all meat products by the municipal, state and federal authorities for the protection of producers as well as the consumers, and it has from time to time created improvements in the system and is heartily in favor of any betterment and in the most excellent practical service now being considered

"It desires no concealment connected with the treatment of this subject, and the magnitude of the live stock busi. ness and the vast injury brought on the producers by depreciation in values by this agitation would seem to entitle a suspension of the entire question pending a speedy congressional investigation. In our opinion the haste that has been exhibited in securing speedy legislation suggests a necessity in the case which does not exist. Re-

"WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, JR.,

## STOCK FARMING

"I want to talk some relative to stock farming and grass that will be just the thing to aid the farmer in his efforts to meet the developments in the cattle and agriculture that is in process at this time in the state," said D. F. Sansom of Johnson county to The Telegram.

"I have been in Texas all my life and have seen all kinds of changes in cattle and in farming. I have noticed one thing that is peculiar, and that is the inclination of our people to go away from home to get something when they have probably a petter, right at their feet, so to speak. To make a success of stock farming, two things are very essential, one plenty of feed especially green stuff, and a good breed of stock, whether cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, or anything in the animal line. It has always been the habit of our people to go away from the state to get their breeds of animals, and probably heretofore this was a necessity, but now there is no call to do so, for we have just as good animals in Texas for breeding purposes as we can find in any part of the United States, and acclimated at that. Then why go out-side after them? Encourage those men with your patronage who have made the business a study here in our midst and can sell you just as good breeding stock as any man.

Alfalfa Not Only Grass "Alfalfa is all right, and when it can be made to live it cannot be beat, but will not grow on all lands or in all places. Do not give up on account of this. You have right with you all the time as good a grass as any, and that is the Bermuda. I know it and have tried it and it will make you a pasture winter and summer if you will just give it some of the attention that you pay to things that are not worth near as much. Every one of us down south knows that Bermuda will carry more stock to the acre than any other grass and not feazed, but not many know that it

DRESSR

will make as fine a winter pasture, not probably carrying as many head through the winter as in summer, but will make a fine hay on the ground and with green stalk at the bottom. If any one who wishes to have a good pasture for his stock on the farm in the winter, just let him take his stock off the Bermuda patch a month or two before the first killing frost, and thus give it a chance to cover the ground some six inches or more. When the old comes and you think that it has destroyed the grass because it looks so brown and dead, just go to it and pull up a bunch and you will be a surprised man when you find that the grass down near the roots is perfectly green and nutritious. It is the best and strongest hay feed you can find and will keep your stock all winter with a smaller amount of feed than anything else. It will grow anywhere on any sort of ground, rough or smooth, rich or poor, and is easily set out. There is no danger of its spreading on your cultivated land provided you keep it divided from it by a tract of unplowed land, for it will not grow from the seed in this climate. With this grass and the usual feed products of the farm in this country and a good breed of stock, stock farming will be a great success and will make a man comfortably off in this world's goods. Try it. You will find that you can buy and keep 100 head of cattle on 150 acres of Bermuda regularly, whereas on ordinary grass on the same land you would do well to keep more than 40 head part of the

#### URGES DIVERSIFICATION

Johnson County Man Believes in Many

Crops "I live in the sandy land of Cle-burne," said J. H. Mims, "and am a stock farmer right up to the hilt have 800 acres in cultivation and 4.000 in grass. Now, before I say any more about crops, etc., I want to remark that in Texas a man does not know his business unless he makes his living and all of it out of his farm. I mean he should raise corn, sorghum, peas, beans, carrots, beats, cabbage, potatoes, both kinds and other vegetables in sufficient quantities to supply all démands on the farm. Make it a rule, as I do, to make meat used on the farm for the year, with lard, etc., and my bread and everything else possible, and only buy a little sugar and coffee and such You can't go wrong if you do this, and your independence will beat the famous declaration made on the 4th of July, for you will be independent of all men except the tax collector.

"After you have done this then throw as much energy into raising cotton for the other fellow to fix the price on as you think you can stand up under, for it will not hurt you, and I am of the opinion that when you have found out that you have not got so much use for cotton as you used to have when you used it to buy your bread and everything else with, that you won't want to work so hard getting it.

"I have been giving my attention in the past to the breeding of hogs, but Pretty good, wern't they? The best hog man, however, in our county is W. I am going into cattle more now. I have hogs yet, but I am not giving all my attention to them, but am diversifying in livestock as it were. I have the very best strain of registered Poland China hogs. I sold two, not long ago, to a neighbor that were fourteen months old and weighed dressed each 487 pounds. They were registered stuff. M. Offitt. He knows all about them and will tell it to you with pleasure.

"We all raise some mules and horses. I have on feed 800 head of cattle—that is, grassing them. There are not many stock cattle in our section, but there no ailments among any cattle that know of. Of course the calf crop is ilmost an unknown quantity. If you want a man to tell you all about fine trotting stock, write to B. B. Sellers, who is an authority.

"No, I do not raise Bermuda grass. I have plenty of native without it. There are no sheep of any consequence our country, only one man that I know of, and that is C. C. Connellers, who has a few."

LIKES BERMUDA GRASS

S. H. McMurry, a resident of Tarrant county, and who lives at the old time location of Johnson Station, came in over the dirt road with ten hogs in his "I am entitled to be considered one of the old settlers of Fort Worth, said he, "for my father came to Tarrant county in 1859 and the first place he located was on a little farm on the Trinity near the city known as the Boon place, I can't place it just now. He rented this farm and went to farming. There was but few houses then, only a dozen or so round where the fort and the present court house now stands. I live now at Johnson Station. but until I moved there had always made Fort Worth my place of residence. I am a stock farmer now, but was for years a cow puncher and all that. When I began to get old I settled down and now raise crops and stock. I have all the vegetables my family can eat and the rest I feed to my stock and never think of bringing any to town to sell, not even water-I consider that fed to stock they will be much more profitable than to be hauled to town and peddled out. and that the wear and tear on the wagon and the worry of the mules by flies is not worth the time and trouble I raise enough fruit and berries to supply my family and that is all in that line. I have a banch of cattle and have for sale each year some time eight or ten head and then again not more than five, but they are good and always sell well. With my cotton, and hogs I make money and live well and that is all a man can expect in this "Bermuda grass is the thing that all

farmers ought to plant for the sake of their stock for it is a hummer when it comes to supporting stock. One of my neighbors has a patch of from five to six acres of Bermuda and he keeps besides his work mules some twentyfive or thirty head of cattle on it all the time and they seem to have plenty. I have intended to plant me a plat, but as my land in cultivation slants back to the west, and to a creek, I have been afraid to plant it near the barns for fear that it would wash down with rains and get a hold in the cultivated land. I have a tract of land, however, at the back end of the field, a small pasture, which I shall plant to Bermuda, and also all along the banks of the creek and hollows. It is a fine holder and will prevent wasning and save land. Johnson Station was the old settlement in our part of the country and was well known to the old settlers, but on the advent of the Texas & Pacific railroad, the people moved to Arlington, two and one-half, miles north and established the present town

"Stock farming will be the great cattle producing element in Texas in the future, and it will not be so very long off, either. With the capabilities of the state for raising all kinds of feed and grasses there is nothing to hinder the movement except the natural conservatism of the farmer and his dislike for change of any sort. This is natured, for he has had many ups and downs in the last forty years and losses of various kinds has been his portion, but being intelligent as a class, he will meet the situation and succeed. Alfalfa is wonderful stuff, and where it will grow and do well cannot be beaten as a stock feed, but | a br

it will only grow in certain soils and has to have plenty of moisture to make it as great a success as it should be. In the last Weekly Telegram, or it might have been the Stockman-Journal I read an article from the Oklahoma experiment station on Bermuda grass, and I wish to remark that it is on the right track for sure. In my opinion there is no grass in the South that will do as much for the stock farmer as this grass that he has right at his door. It is necessary for success, on a stock farm, because of the limited extent of its capacity, to have a grass that will give the most grazing to a larger number of animals than any other, and at the same time that will occupy the minimum space on the farm, and grow well wherever it is planted. The only grass that I have any experience with that will do this is the Bermuda. Everyone will admit that as a summer range it is unsurpassed, but few know that if it is allowed to grow for a month or two before hard frost it will make fine winter pasture that will keep cattle, hogs, horses, mules, sheep and any other kind of stock that one may wish. During its rank growth cattle will leave it for other stuff, but for horses and mules it is the thing all summer, and in winter it makes the best pasture for all animals. I am glad to see that The Telegram is moving in the interest of stock frming, and am certain that it will do a world of good.

D. S. SANSOM. Alvarado, Tex.

## POULTRY

Cackles From the Hennouse Half starved fowls can never be paying institution—naturally a bird that produces as nourishing a thing

as an egg a day should have plenty of good food. A crop of lice can be easily raised by most anybody-it is not a hard job to raise a brood of chicks, but they must not be raised in the same coop to succeed with either.

To pour boiling water over corn meal for feeding poultry is a good way to prepare it for the chicks-it practically cooks it.

Do not try to raise turkeys in the general poultry yard. Little turkeys being of a tender nature, they are quite easily injured by other fowls. Again, if the young turkeys get too much highly concentrated food it impairs their digestion and brings on liver trouble and often other diseases.

The farmer who does not provide supplies of lime will have trouble with his flock. Eggs have thin shells and there will be many soft shells, which tempt poultry to eat them. This is caused by the lack of lime. farmer forgets, for with him poultry raising is but a side issue any way, but the professional chicken raiser never forgets so important an element in the barn yard as lime.

Poultry raising should be treated as a business to make it a success. It should not be considered a pastime. As good business sense is required with poultry as any crop on the farm
—an acre of well kept poultry will give as good results, if not better, than any other crop grown on fertile lands of the west.

Secure good books written by practical men. We could name quite a "Money in Broilers" price list: "Little Chicks," price 50c; "Profitable Poultry Farming," 25c; "Living From Poultry," 25c. Follow their directions and practice will make your perfect.

Turkey Gobbles

Captain H. S. Tom of Floresville was up Monday on business and went back at night. Wilson county is still ail right and diversification is proving the open sesame to contentment and wealth. "Turkey raising," said he, bids fair to be among the leading industries in Wilson county soon. Bo weevil, as you know, is particularly active in sandy land districts and Naylor Williams, a farmer near Floresville, perhaps has reason to be glad Last year he raised about \$500 worth of turkeys and has embarked on a more extensive scale in the business this year. He has about 900 young turkeys now and says he expects to market 1,000 this fall and winter, and with the start he has it does not appear that he will have any trouble in doing it. He is, with the assistance of his children, doing all the work himself. He looks after gathering the eggs and setting them and his children herd them after they are hatched. He has simplified the work of keeping them together by putting a bell on the mother hen and the young ones are thus enabled to keep up with her, even through the tall grass. Mr. Williams made more off his turkey crop last year than he did off his cotton, and his cotton crop this year will be a sort of a side line to his turkey crop, no matter whether the boll weevils come or not. thousand turkeys ought to net him \$1,-500 anyway. They will be worth ten cents a pound, and a fifteen-pound turkey is a very ordinary sized bird. He will have enough of them to drive to market, and the San Antonio dealers should keep in touch with him."
—San Antonio Express. One Preferred Breed

The question is often asked by the amateur: "What breed of poultry shall I select?" or is it essential for me to keep two or three varieties as long as I am going into the poultry raising business? Too often the mistake is made in trying to keep three or four varieties of poultry when one breed would be better and that one could be given more suitable care and attention. One variety well kept and bred better each succeeding year will be more satisfactory and more re-

the long run. I think, too, a mistake is often made when the amateur thinks he must bring some new and unheard of variety into the community in order to have suc-

munerative to the small breeder in

I would select just one variety and that would be the one that best suited my fancy. Some one says. erybody keeps the Plymouth Rocks," and yet how few flocks are up to the standard? The farmer should improve his by culling out inferior fowls antil his reputation is established as having, the thorough bred stock only. There are many kinds of poultry that will pay, and the kind that suits my fancy is the White Leghorn variety. They have many winning qual-They are handsome with their white plumage and graceful carriage, they are very intelligent and active, and are known to be great layers of large white eggs. They will do exceedingly well on the farm. Being naturally of a roaming disposition, the farm is an admirable place for them. But they will also prosper in confinement

and become very tame and gentle, A small flock will keep a family supplied with eggs the year round, and the stale eggs of the market be given the go-by. A little care is all that is

The assertion is sometimes made against the White Leghorn that the hens are not good mothers in rearing a breed of chicks, but this is a mis-



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We are specialists on the extraction of teeth. We use Vitalized Air; it does not affect the heart; absolutely safe for weak and nervous people and recommended by physicians. One or any number extracted at one time without one bit of pain. If you are coming to the city come in and see Consultation free. Moderate Beware of the cheap, graft-Moderate ing dentists. They use worthless ma-We do particular work for thoughtful people who want nice, modern dentistry. 1024 WALNUT.

take; they take good care of their chicks. The chicks mature early and are especially suitable for early broilers, which bring profitable prices. I advise keeping the White Leghorn for pleasure, for eggs and for profit.-L.

High Grade Eggs

The demand for high grade eggs is steadily increasing year after year, and although receipts have shown slight gains there has never been a sufficient supply of high grade fancy eggs in winter to appreciably lower the price.

No other branch of the poultry ness offers such opportunities making fair and certain profits in return for honest, sensible effort. There are many men in the east who started small and have in the course of a few years built up egg farms that are now paying them comfortable incomes. There are very few farms that are not suitable for the development of an egg-producing business, and the matter of location is of less importance than the disposition to persevere in the undertaking and hustle and hustle for business on the part of the man at the head. With the transportation facilities which now makes the city markets accessible to the country towns and villages ,there are very few places where eggs cannot be profitably produced and shipped to the large markets, even when at considerable

distances from the producer. Eggs can be more easily packed and shipped than almost any other farm product. To secure a good trade the chief requisites are to establish a reputation for producing first quality eggs that are strictly fresh and to be able to deliver the goods. The man who only makes occasional shipments and then of indifferent quality or poorly graded will never make a success in the egg business.

If the producer will take pains to establish a reputation for quality and maintain it with high grade goods, he can rest assured of the fact that the consumer will tend to create a de-

mand for them. The poultryman who is slovenly about his work, slovenly about his houses and everything connected with the chicken business, will never get the cream of the business, but will have to be satisfied with a "skim milk" proposition, and while the other fellow is getting fat on the cream our slovenly fellow is getting thinner every day both in pocketbook and ambition. The business train does not stop at "Something for Nothing" station, nor even is it a "flag" station, but is an express bound for H ville .- N. A. King, in "American Foultry and Advocate."

# READY TO AIR **MEAT SCANDAL**

Congressman Fulkerson Asks Conditions Be Made Public

FACTS DEMANDED

Wants to Know to What Extent Government Inspection Can Be Depended Upon

WASHINGTON, June 9 .- Representative Fulkerson of Missouri introduced a resolution today calling on the President and the secretary of agriculture to immediately make public the information secured from the 'great army of meat inspectors employed by the government, or from any other source that tend to credit or discredit the products of any plant where meat

products are prepared." The resolution also calls upon the secretary of agriculture to immediately give the public his opinion of the sanitary condition of the plants and the healthfulness of the products coming from the various plants.

Questions Inspection

LONDON, June 9. — John Burns, president of the local government board, requested the foreign office to communicate with the state depart ment at Washington and ascertain to what extent reliance can be placed on the system of meat inspection undertaken by the bureau of animal indus-Mr. Burns announced that he took this action through a reply to a question put to him in the house of commons today by William Fields, nationalist member of St. Patrick's 41vision of Dublin, and president of the Irish Cattle Traders' and Stock Owners' Association.

Mr. Burns said that he has ascertained that a quantity of boneless beef and pork is imported into this country from America and converted into sausage, which is sold as English products. He admitted that there were serious difficulties in the way of efficient British inspection of some of these imported foods, but said the local government board had taken action to see that the local authorities exercised their powers to a full extent.

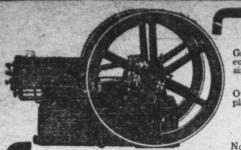
The man who sells the best cows and the best calves out of his dairy is surely whittling with the blade of his knife toward him. He will be luckly if he does not get cut.

POULTRY DOLLARS COME EASY Our large 52 to 112 page magazin beautifully illustrated, best printed and will put you in comfortable circumto add dollars to your income by keeping a few hens on a town lot, or make a success on a large scale. Covers everything. Contains information that edited poultry journal, makes it easy stances if followed. Poultry Success, one year 50c. Large book ills't'd, free to annual subs. 3 months trial 10c. Poultry Success Co., Springfield, O.

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# ECHOES OF THE RANGE

Town...... State.....

Weekly Compilation of Interesting Ranch and Stock News from All of the Great Range Country of Texas

In Taylor County

Abilene Reporter. The breakup of the big pastures sur rounding Abilene has begun, and if it continues we will soon add some thousands of people to the producing pouplation of the immediate vicinity of this city .

For the past ten years The Reporter has urged this upon our big land holders-not that we wanted to dictate to these gentlemen their business policy. but because we have seen that the land was needed by families who want to make homes and who would put practically idle lands to work earning a sustenance for thousands of people. Mr. C W Merchant said to the editor on Wednesday:

"You have been fussing at me and other pasture owners for many years to put our lands on sale to small farmers, and I am having 3,500 acres of my pasture adjoining Abilene surveyed into 50-acre tracts to sell to such as want them, in tracts of that size and upwards, and I hope you will now be

Sure. We are that very thing, and in a year we hope to see over 100 new homes opened up on that tract, and as many happy prosperous families permanently settled within two to four miles of the city. Mr. Merchant is a benefactor to the town.

He has several hundred acres more to cut up, later, perhaps as soon as this tract is disposed of.

Bynum & Muir will have charge of the sale of these tracts, and will soon have something to say to our readers. There are thousands of acres more in big tracts near the city that we hope will be put upon the market, in same way, by the time Mr. Merchant's tract is sold, and it is a big thing for our

town. Many farmers of other districts will sell land come here and buy small farms to profit by our advantages .

#### In Lubbock County

Lubbock Avalanch. Lubbock county was the recipient of a most glorious rainfall, last Friday and Saturday, which soaked Mother Earth to a good depth, putting fresh vigor into everything. Though the plains have not suffered a day for rains this year, the precipitation was adly received and the prospects of mper crops of all kinds are brighter than ever before, The Plains, of which Lubbock is proudly a part, will soon become the storehouse for the

state and the Eden of the west. Our popular ranchman, H. B. Beed, has recently purchased fixe head of registered horses from W. L. Handfield of Oakland, Cal. These are exceptionally fine animals and their names are as follows: Fairmarina sorrel, 6 years old, sold for \$2,500: Algura, bay, 6 years old; Cessue, gray, 6 years old: Bresier, brown, 6 years old, sold for \$2,000; Lady Allie, sorrel, 2 years old. The above animals are registered. We congratulate our friend Reed on the purchase of the above animals and predict that in a years he will have some of the best stock of horses in Texas.

## In Mitchell County

Colorado News. E. B. Gamel of Colorado sold the Graham ranch of sixteen sections, situated in the southeast portion of Terry county, to Ramsey Cox and Hardy Holt of Waco, the price being \$25,600

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN We will permit anyone to drive cattle to Bovina for shipment included within the following lines: Beginning at Texico and running south along the state line between New Mexico and Texas to the southwest corner of Yoakum county: thence east along the south lines of Yoakum and Terry counties to the southeast corner of Terry county; thence north along the east lines of Terry, Hockley and Lamb counties, to the northeast corner of the Ellwood pasture; thence east to the southeast corner of the North Ranch of George M. Slaughter and along the east and north lines of said ranch to the east fence of the Spring Lake pasture of the W. E. Halsell ranch; thence north and west along the old original lines of the Capitol

railway. It is mutually agreed that parties driving cattle to Bovina shall have only a reasonable length of time to drive through pastures of the undersigned and two days for shipping at

Syndicate ranch to the Pecos Valley

Bovina. For any further time required two cents per day per head shall be charged. (Signed.)

W. E. HALSELL PHELPS WHITE C. K. WARREN GEO, M. SLAUGHTER. JOHN W. JAMES SLOAN SIMPSON, W. D. JOHNSON, H. S. BOICE. W. L. ELLWOOD.

#### **ROCK ISLAND SLEEPING** CAR LINE TO CHICAGO

The Rock Island operates the only ROCK ISLAND SLEEPING CAR through sleeping car line from Texas to Chicago. Car leaves Dallas at 7 p. m., Fort Worth at 9 p. m., daily, via Kansas City.

Another favorite train leaves Dallas at 7 a. m. and Fort Worth at 8:35 a. m., with through sleeper to Kansas City, connecting thence with through car to Chicago.

Both of the above trains carry new style chair cars and high-back coaches. Very low tourist rates are in effect via the Rock Island to every notable tourist resort in the country, including St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul, Denver, Colorado Springs, etc. Full details will be given on appli-

cation to Phil A. Auer, general passenger and ticket agent, Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Rallway, Fort Worth,

cash bonus. This is one of the best watered belts of West Texas. Gamel also bought 160 acres of land E. Vaughn for \$8 per acre. He also bought 160 acres near Lone Wolf mountain from E. H. Allen for

L. E. Lasseter and E. B. Gamel bought of R. H. Looney 320 acres of S. F. Miller land near Cuthbert.

In Val Verde County

Del Rio Herald. According to reports for hundreds of miles around, splendid rains have fallen during the last week or ten days. Texas was never in a better condition than at the present date.

J. R. Hamilton is in the city from his kanch and other places. shipped to the Kansas City markets last week six car loads of fat muttons, which averaged around ninety pounds and sold for \$5.58, the highest price paid in that market this year for grass

#### In Childress County

Childress Index. Lee McGrady has returned to down from his ranch in Motley county. reports everything over there in fine shape. He says the calf crop this year will be extra large.

Ike Humphries of South Dakota, who shipped the Masterson steers from Childress last week, said that he considered these steers the best he had ever shipped out of the state. This statement, taken with the fact that Mr. Humphries has been buying steers in Texas for many years, shipping out thousands of them each year, speaks volumes for the Masterson cattle. Mr. Masterson has been grading up his cattle for several years, this spring buying 100 registered Hereford bulls for the ranch, and as the years go by his herd will gain in quality until it will be at the very top of Texas cattle.

In Kent County Clairemont Enterprise, Scoggin & Brown, big ranchmen in

our county, started up the trail to Clarendon last Saturday with about four thousand steers.

John A. Wisherd, member of the firm of Bilby & Wisherd, came in on the hack last Saturday. He will remain about a month, looking after the firm's cattle interests here.

#### In Crockett County

Ozona Enterprise. M. Seitz dipped his muttons last Thursday and Friday and delivered them in San Angelo this week, passing through town last Sunday. Claude Hudspeth sold 1,000

to Isaac Hart at \$3.50 per head, to be

delivered at once. O. K. Seitz, who recently sold all his sheep holdings in this and Val Verde counties, has recently bought of J. W. Ralston of Edwards county 4,555 head of stock sheep, for which he paid \$3 per head.

Crockett county is in the lead on sheep shipments, the Baggett Brothers and Schneeman sheep being the first to go out from San Angelo to the large markets.

The wool clip of the M. Seitz flocks amounted to 144 sacks and was all transported to San Angelo.

#### In Schleicher County Eldorado Paper.

Silliman, Campbell & Evans report the following sales since our last re-

For parties in the Middle Valley neighborhood, about 250 yearlings to Flowers & Johnson, at \$12, with a 10 per cent cut back, to be delivered in

For Humlong & Adams, 125 head stock cattle, calves not counted, at \$12.50, 10 per cent cut back, and cut backs at \$11, to J. H. Rector, whose ranch is eighteen miles north of Eldorado, to be delivered June 7.

Midland Reporter. I. L. Lenox shipped 101 head of cattle to Rolla, Mo., Monday of last Twenty-five cars of cattle were

shipped by Nelson Morris to Herman, Neb., Wednesday. A. I. Boyd and wife are in from 'White Elephant" ranch this week. He says the range is in good shape and there has been plenty of

W. P. Love came in from his ranch last Wednesday afternoon. He has recently sold 100 steers to Nelson Morris and 100 cows and calves to J. B.

Z. T. Brown came in this week from his old ranch, which he sold some time ago. He went out to deliver his cattle. He says the range is in better condition than he ever saw it before.

Last Friday, June 8, while Ed Tyson Jr., the younger son of Ed M. Tyson, an old-time ranchman of this place, but now of Abilene, was riding a fractious horse out on the "Triangle ranch, forty miles north of Monument, he suddenly was thrown against a gate post, resulting in his death.

He had been riding around the yard

for some time, when he lost control

of the animal, which started through a gate, when he was thrown against the When picked up it was found that he was unconscious and he remained in that state until his der A doctor from Portales was at once summoned, but nothing could be done for the poor boy. He was then carried Worth, where he died in a hospital Wednesday, June 13. His body was shipped to Midland, his old home, and was laid to rest beside his departed mother, who died some three

#### In Deaf Smith County Hereford Brand,

Few people fully realize the rapid rate at which Panhandle lands are advancing in value. Twenty days ago the Brand editor sat in a real estate office and heard a deal closed by which J. B. Phillips of this city became the owner of O. M. Daniel's improved section a few miles east of town, consideration being \$7,000. This week Mr. Philips disposed of the section to Dr. Perry and E. E. Webb of Oak rove, Mo., \$8,000 making a net profit of \$1,000. And yet this same section is easily worth \$20 per acre and will sell for it by Jan. 1, 1907.

The crop that is bringing the largest

dividend to the property owner of this portion of the Panhandle today is the much-talked-of alfalfa. Clarence Wheeler, who now has

sixty-five acres in this valuable forage crop on his ranch a few miles east of town, is now engaged in marketing the first cutting from thirty acres which has already been spoken for at \$12.50 per ton. Owing to there not being nore than a half stand on the ground. Mr. Wheeler only harvested about a half ton per acre this time, but he says he will get three more cutting, which wil lnet as much as the first. In other vords, with only a half stand Wheeler will sell about \$25 worth of alfalfa per acre this season, which is by no means a bad proposition for \$10 or \$15 land.

#### In Sterling County

Sterling News-Record, Dave Taylor and Will Dean, two young men late of McCulloch county, led Sheriff Wood a lively chase last

George Donaldson, who lives near Garden City, had missed his Sunday coat and vest from the ranch house, and Henry Blackburn, who lives on S. H. Blackburn's ranch, had also missed a hat and a pair of valuable spurs from the ranch house, and having a suspicion that Dave and Will had gotten them, he telephoned Sheriff Wood to look out for them.

On Tuesday the gents came to town and Mr. Wood requested an interview with them, to which they consented, but made some excuse and rode off toward the river, where they were followed by the sheriff, who saw them emerging from under the bluff. When they had come out a little ways from where they were first seen, Mr. Wood searched them, but finding nothing of the missing articles, they were permited to go their way. Not being satisfied, Mr. Wood and J. T. Davis went to where they saw Will and Dave were first seen under the river bluff and the first thing that met their gaze was a vest floating on the water. Looking around they found a coat with a hat wrapped up in it. Mr. Wood mounted horse and gave chase, but the gentlemen suspecting things were not in their favor, were making tracks toward San Angelo, and coming to the Sher-wood lane, they turned down it and ntered the gate which leads into W. T. Latham's pasture. All this time the sheriff was pressing them hard. Entering the Latham pasture, they turned down the river, through water gaps and over fences into Mrs. Mann's pasture, where they lost themselves to their pursuer in the thick brush of the bottom. Going to Mrs. Mann's, Mr. Wood summoned Walter Mann and Dock Reed, who immediately took the trail and "jumped" the fugitives out of the brush at the culvert in Doak Here a race was pulled off in which no one threw off, and for more than a mile it was nip and tuck as to who would win, but Willie and Dave,

in the brush, and they have not been seen since. Going back to where the coat, hat and vest were found, Mr. Wood and party found a pair of spurs hid in a drift, and a knife nearby, which was recognized as belonging to Charley Dunn. Henry Blackburn was in Thursday and identified the hat and spurs, which were taken from the ranch last Saturday while he was ab-

having about three hundred yards the

start, won out and made their escape

#### In Tom Green County San Angelo Standard.

Noelke & Carruthers shipped nineteen cars of sneep and George Richardson four cars Monday to Kansas City and St. Joseph markets.

Evans & Sillman of Eldorado shipped two cars of calves to Fort Worth. Felix Mann & Son sold to Broome & Farr Saturday 1,400 head of 1s and 2s for \$12.50 and \$16. The steers are to be delivered to the ranch near Water Valley at once.

Joe Montague of the 09 ranch in Irion and Crockett counties, has let the contract for a nice \$2,000 residence on the When completed Mr. Montague expects to dwell therein.

Noelke & Carruthers shipped twentyone cars of sneep to Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., Thursday. On Friday they shipped nine cars. Sunday sixteen other cars will go out by the same

Robert Bailey of Eldorado is to have a lot of fine cattle in San Angelo Sunday evening to ship. Among the bunch will be his famous pair of white twin Hereford yearling steers. The twins are as fine a pair as has ever been sen and have not only attracted attention in th Concho country, but at other points. It will be worth anyone's time to go to the stock yards and see the

The 1,000,000 pound wool clip of Kerrville was sold at Kerrville on last Wednesday to commission firms in Boston. Both the six-months and the twelve-months clips were sold at the same time. The prices paid for the wool has not so far been made public. George W. Roope of Willette & Co. bought the six months clip and C. Palmer & Co. the twelve months wool,

THEY LAUGHED At the Arguments on the Packages

The husband of an Ohio woman brought home some packages of Grape-Nuts one evening and there was much discussion, but let her tell the

'Two years ago I was thin and sickly and suffered so from indigestion, was very nervous, and could not sleep at night, I was not able physically or mentally to perform my duties and was constantly under the care of our physician. I had tried plain living

and all the different remedies recommended by friends but got no better. "One day my husband brought home two vellow boxes and said, "The grocer wants us to try this food and report how we like it, he thinks it will help I read all it said on the boxes about Grape-Nuts and I remembered how I laughed at it, for I thought it foolish to think food could help me. But the next meal we all ate some with cream. We liked and enjoyed the deliciously crisp and new flavor, so we kept on using Grape-Nuts, not because we thought it would cure me,

because we liked it. "At that time we had no idea what the results would be, but now I am anxious to have the world know that today I am a well and strong woman physically and mentally. I gained over pounds, do not suffer from any of the old ails and I know that it is to Grape-Nuts alone that I owe my restored health. They call me 'Grape-Nuts' here in the home and all of my friends have asked me the cause of it all. I have persuaded several of them to use Grape-Nuts and every one of them who has done so has been benefited and I wish it were in my power to induce everyone who is sick to give this wonderful food a trial. We still have Grape-Nuts three times a day and never tire of it." Name given by

Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Ten days on this nourishing and completely digestible food will show anyone who is run down from improper feeding a great change, sometimes worth more than a gold mine because it may mean the joy spring of perfect health in place of the old ails. Trial proves. "There's a

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JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist 26 W. 23d St., New York. 128 Tremont St., Boston. "Persons afflicted with skin blemishes of any kind, "Persons afflicted with skin blemishes of any kind, specially on the face, flock to Woodbury's by the core every day."—Chicago Tribune.

The prices were satisfactory to the wool raisers. We are reliably informed that a deal was closed today whereby George Hagelstein will get possession at once of about 14,000 acres of the well known Bird & Mertz lands in the valleys of Middle Concho river and east and west Rocky creeks, some fifteen to twenty miles west of the city. This does not include their lands classified as grazing lands, but only includes strictly agricultural lands. We learn from parties who know the "lay of the that this is without doubt of the best large bodies of strictly farming land in the great Concho Val-It has the additional advantage of three streams of everlasting water and wells to be had with the best of water at shallow depths-a boon to the farmer. This land lies only a few miles above his other Middle Concho lands recently purchased from the Pattersor and Williams estates, and we understand Mr. Hagelstein is going to cut it up at once into small tracts to suit

the farmers. Before another week has closed 680, 000 pounds of Concho Country raised wool will be speeding toward the eastern markets on a double- header train of thirty-four cars. On Friday Charles W. Hobbs, the wool commission man, sold to Jeremiah Williams & Co. of Boston, through C. Palmer, their San Antonio representative, 680,000 pounds of eight months wool. The terms of the sale are private, but it is strongly hinted that the figures were from 19 to 21 cents per pound, the same as the prices paid for wool sold by George Richardson earlier in the week. Mr. Hobbs has not cleaned out his warehouses by the sale of this wool, and still has on hand some 500,000 pounds of twelve months clip. He has disposed of all the eight months wool with the sale to Jeremiah Williams & Co. wool is being pressed and marked and will probably leave here for Boston on Monday or Tuesday, making a snipment of about thirty-four cars. shipment will go on one train with two

heavy mogul engines pulling it. The cattle ranch of Claude Anson, containing 42,000 acres of land, lying in Tom Green, Menard and Concho counties, has been sold to H. C. Campbell of Nowater, I. T. Besides the land, 3,500 head of stock cattle, the ranch fixtures, furniture, horses, improve-ments and everything else on the vast tract of land was included in the deal. The total amount of the sale is over \$210,000. Abbott & Garland made the deal through George L. Abbott. This large tract of land is known as one of the finest rai es in the entire Concho country. C e Anson has been part and full owner of this ranch for years. It was purchased in the first place by Anson & Verner. Verner sold his interest to Anson. Mr. Anson has been in active control of the ranch for nearly eighteen years. Some three or four years ago he returned to England and expects to remain there. He is a memper of the English nobility. Mr. Anson has two brothers owning a very considerable amount of property in Fort Worth and in west Texas. They have been very successful in their Texas investments. Mr. Campbell, the purhaser of the ranch, is a cattleman of the Indian Territory and has often visited in west Texas. He has bought cattle for territory shipmnts for years. He expects to live on the ranch and will take possession sometime during the The land was figured in the at \$3.50 an acre and the 3,500 head of cattle at \$14.50 around, not counting

## In Edwards County

Rock Springs Rustler. M. M. Parkerson and Tom Stanley passed through town this morning with 200 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers which Mr. Parkerson bought of

Cecil Robinson and H. Streib. E. A. Hearne sold to Ira L. Wheat 78 head of choice black muley yearlings at \$1 per head. Mr. Wheat was down the first of the week receiving

A. Benton sold to T. R. Edwards one Durham bull at \$50. On Thursday Dr. Robertson's milk cow came up with about 30 feet of rope on her and one eye about knocked out. The same day Mrs. Walker's calf had its leg broken, both being in the same portion of town. Of course this was the work of some thoughtless boys, but such things are too shameful to be tolerated, and if this should get into the courts the guilty parties would likely be dealt with in such a manner as would be anything but pleasant. Certain boys in this town have been allowed to cultivate a cruelty t animals which is shameful in the extreme and they should be corrected. Of course we suppose that most of this is done without the knowledge of the parents, but we believe it the duty of anyone seeing boys engaged in abusing stock to report the matter to the parents of the boys, and, of course, every parent in town knows what is

#### In Potter County Amarillo Herald

Amarillo and the upper plains country was visited by a heavy rain Sun-day, accompanied by hail, though the latter was without much force and did very little harm.

Indications were for rain Saturday vening and there was a slight precipitation late Saturday night, with warm cloudy weather Sunday About 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon there was a regular downpour which continued nearly an hour. The Panhandle has been well blessed

with rain this spring and on the south

plains and east of Amarillo it is stated that the excessive rains have proved detrimental to cotton but not enough to seriously injure the growing crop. Red Russian wheat, 5 feet, Durham spring wheat, 3 feet, Rye, 5 feet and 3 inches, Barley 3½ feet, Oats, 2 feet 9 inches, Alfalfa, 1½ feet. The above specimens of growing crops were shown in the Herald office last Saturday by several of our farmers who were in to attend the monthly session of the Farmers' Institute. The speciwere taken from the farm of E. C. Reynolds, four miles south of Amarillo. The writer has seen many thrifty and luxurious growths of grains and cereals, but never any finer than those here spoken of. Mr. Reynolds has already cut one ton per acre on his alfalfa land and sold the hay at \$12 per ton. Two more such crops this year will be nothing unusual. Who says land producing \$36 worth of crop is not worth \$100 per acre?

In Kinney County Brackett News.

Jim Clamp has bought the large

steers of Max Herbst, \$25 around was paid. Jim Clamp and Fred West bought last week 500 head of 3, 4 and 5-yearold steers of W. P. Dermody of Uvalde.

They paid \$25 around. They were shipped from Cline Sunday to St.

In Crockett County Ozona Enterprise.

Claude Hudspeth sold 1,000 muttons to Isaac Hart at \$3.50 per head, to be delivered at once. O. K. Seitz, who recently sold all

his sheep holdings in this and Val Verde counties, has recently bought of J. W. Ralston of Edwards county 1,-555 head of stock sheep for which he paid \$3 per head.

In Scurry County

Snyder Coming West. John Preyear and Earl Seeds were killed last Saturday in a pitched bat-tle. A. L. Wasson, C. L. Wasson Jr. and A. L. Grant are under \$5,000 bond

W. A. Johnson returned last Thursday from Fort Worth, where he shipped some fat cattle. Mr. Johnson sold for 25 cents on the hundred weight more than any cattle on the market, The market was somewhat affected by the investigations of the packing house business in the east.

In Irion County Sherwood Record.

Good bulls are in demand in this country. The demand for horses is good and vill continue to get better. The first Hereford bulls ever in-

roduced into Texas was in '76. Sitz & Kincaid moved 3,000 sheep through here from Crockett county last Friday on their way to San Angelo, where they were shipped to mar-J. H. Wilson was in town fore part

of the week. He ranches on Big Lake and gave out the information conditions were never better than they You want to keep onions, radishes and tobacco away from your hogs. We

have raised hogs all our life and long

since found out such things were rank poison to swine. Lobo wolves are getting somewhat numerous in this section of country again. A number of our stockmen report the loss of calves and some few have had yearlings devoured. The lobo is a serious menace to the stock

interests. Will Bentley, Harris Dawson and Walter Anderson are back from New Mexico, where they went with 1,800 head of cattle for Thorp, Ryburn & Company. The cattle were taken to near Monument. They were thirtynine days on the trip.

A high authority says that the present beef trust agitation and the reports concerning the condition of the packing houses is going to work a great hardship on Texas cattlemen, and that ere long the cattlemen would begin to feel the result of it.

Advices from all sections of the country seem to give assurance of early fat cattle. Cattle are said to be a month ahead of this time last year in condition of flesh. This would seem to forecast the marketing of a considerably large portion of the beef supply in July and August.

In Reeves County Pecos Times.

Charles Schilling was in town the first of the week from his ranch west of Pecos. He reports his cattle interests in good shape, taking into consideration the unusual dry season and

general range conditions. W. D. Casev and E. Clements were in town Monday and Tuesday. A number of conferences resulted in Mr casey purchasing the entire interest of Mr. Clements in their El Paso county ranch. This makes Mr. Casey the sole owner of this property, which is undoubtedly one of the finest in west

In Bee County

Beeville Bee George Miller, an experienced cattlenan, for several years past in charge of the prize herd of the Taft pasture in San Patricio county, has purchased from V. Kohler 588 acres out of the "F-9" pasture, three miles northwest town and will engage in stock farming here. The price paid is \$12.50 per acre, some of the land being in cultivation. It is Mr. Miller's purpose to specialize on the Shorthorn breed. having had considerable experience with it on a stock farm he owns in the province of Ontario, Canada. He is now on a visit to his old home in Canada and will take possession of his Texas holdings when he returns. He regarded as a valuable addition to the citizenship of the county, and Mr. Kohler is to be congratulated on interesting him here. In fact the liberal spirit Mr. Kohler has shown in disosing of his lands at reasonable prices is highly exemplary, and one that must be emulated by other property holders if Beeville is expected to make any more progress.

## **CLEAN-UP ORDER WORRIES PACKERS**

CHICAGO, Ill., June 16 .- A new investigation of the stock yards, it was learned today, has been begun by the Chicago Medical Society and the Chicago Commercial Association. The authority, which is secret, is being conducted along strictly scientific lines and some of the best-known physicians in Chicago are among the investiga-

Dr. W. A. Evans, the famous pathologist, and Dr. H. Horsog are prominent in the inquiry. Among those who have agreed to take part is Dr. A. T. Peters, head of the experiment station of the University of Nebraska. The official notice served by Chief Sanitary Inspector Perry L. Hedrick on Nelson Morris & Co., "clean up." and giving the firm three days to do ombshell in the stock yards. it, was a bo

All Will Be Notified All the other beef trust firms will receive similar notices within a week, it is expected. Here are Mr. Hedrick's demands: "Rats and vermin must be excluded

concrete construction. "Special receptacles must be main tained to receive all meat which falls upon the floor.
"All pieces of meat which fall upon the floor must be discarded and must

not be used for any food product.

from the meats by floors and walls of

"Leaf lard must not be laid upon the floor. "Cuspidors containing a disinfecting solution must be placed upon all floors and no employe must be permitted to expectorate upon the floor. The cuspidors must be regularly cleaned.

"All employes who handle food prod-

ided with clean towels

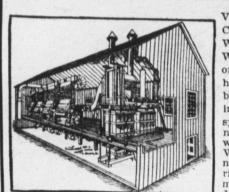
ucts must be cleanly in their persona habits and attire and must wash their hands before beginning work. "All sanitary toilet rooms must be removed and approved toilet rooms and washing facilities for all employes must

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## 3,000 LIVES LOST FROM BAD MEAT

So Says General Miles, Speaking of Recent Disclosures

DENVER, Col., June 9.-General Nelson A. Miles was in Colorado this week. He delivered the principal address at the commercement exercises of the state university at Boulder. In an interview General Miles said he believed the beef trust the worst of the trusts, that it regulated the price that should be paid for the cattle, and fixed the price for the consumer. He said that he thought packers who sent out

impure meat should be sent to the penitentiary. Death in Bad Meat

General Miles, referring to military matters, said there was no question in his mind that fully 3,000 soldiers lost their lives in the Spanish-American war because of the impure meat they were compelled to eat. This meat, he said, was put up by the same packers now in the limelight. He said he had seen man after man under him grow thin and pale and finally die because of the awful ment that was given them, furnished by the beef trust. He claims that the meat sent to American soldiers had been originally prepared for Chinese and Japanese soldiers, and that it was merely meat pulp with the essence and strength extracted. General Miles declined to comment on the Neill-Reynolds report.

The best dairy cow is not the one that gives the biggest mess for a short time-it's the one that shows up at the end of the year with the biggest total production. That's the point to watch.

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HEC. A. McEACHIN ..... Editor

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#### THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

Done by order of the executive committee, in the city of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

#### TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

Colonel C. C. Poole is the duly authorized traveling representative of this paper, and as such has full Buthority to collect subscription accounts and contract advertising.

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

It is our aim not, to admit into our advertising columns any but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from responsible people. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us. We accept no "fake" or undesirable medical advertisements at any price. We intend to have a clean paper for clean advertisements. Our readers are asked to always mention The Stockman-Journal when answering any advertisements in it.

#### SPECIAL OFFER

Through a special arrangement with the Breeders' Gazette, The Stockman-Journal and the Breeders' Gazette can be secured through The Stockman-Journal one year for \$2.50. Regular price \$3.50. Send orders to the Texas Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

#### WHERE IS THE GUILT?

Texas Farm and Ranca is one of the most conservative papers in Texas, and is in favor of equal and exact justice to all interests. Commenting on the penalty suits recently instituted by the state of Texas against Fort Worth institutions, Farm and Ranch

"Seventeen million dollars in fines have been assessed against the Fort Worth Live Stock exchange members by the Texas attorney general's office for of the Texas anti-trust laws. Either the firms complained of are guilty as charged or the prosecuting officials are guilty of a crime against the industry, the peace and dignity of Texas. This is no time to "play with fire," no time to "make political capital" at the expense of legitimate industries. The exchange people are guilty or the attorney general, with the state administration, are guilty.

"On which horn of the dilemma shall these cases hang? Who is guilty?

"Unless the state officials possessed undisputable proof of the guilt of the Live Stock exchange members, it was a crime against the Texas live stock interests to bring the charges made in this case. We note that one of the defendant companies has plead guilty and paid a small fine. Whether this plea of "guilty" was merely technical and made for the purpose of escaping from expensive and hurtful litigation, we are not prepared to say, but in view of the small amount for which the case was compromised (\$7,500, while the 250 penalty for each day of the two years amounts to \$36.500 in each suit), it suggests most strongly that the Godair-Crowley company desired merely to shake off a troublesome suit. This is probable,

"Now note this most serious objection to the present Texas law, which provides that when the attorney general wills it, anti-trust suits may be brought by lawyers other than those employed in the attorney general's office through the district court of Travis county, and such outside legal talent shall receive 25 per cent of all fines collected from suits so brought. This is dangerous to our organized business interests. The fearful weight of the state of Texas may be thrown in the balance against any suspected business association or organization. Large penalties may be sued for. Forfeiture of charter may be demanded, etc. In case such suits fail and the state fails to make good its case, the thoughtful citizen will wonder if this was not an unsuccessful attempt to blackmail the defendants-force a few thousand dollars from them under a technical plea of guilty, rather than to fight the suits under the very heavy bonds required?

'Should the present suits, brought for \$17,000,000 in penalties, simmer down finally to a forty or fifty thou-Fard dollar basis, the public will conclude that the companies were merely "held up" for this sum.

"What political purposes may these suits possibly serve? We can understand why a district attorney should want a share in the \$17,000,000 penalties demanded in such large suits. Can we fathom the matter of political interests to be served by instituting these or similar suits? Is it possibly a diversion? Politics has its subterfuges. A dust is sometimes raised in one quarter to obscure the view. Houses in another portion of a burning village are often fired to divert attention and to more safely rob the houses first fired. The people need to keep both eyes open to prevent political steals as well as commercial graft.

"Will the attorney general be able to substantiate his charges for violations against the Texas anti-trust | \$20 per nead. laws? If he does not, he deserves a coat of tar and feathers administered at the gentle hands of Texas stockmen. If the members of the exchange are guilty, they are totally guilty. Let there be no nair-splitting differences made as to "guilty" and "technically guilty." There is no difference between the two and there should be no compromises or winking at violations of the law. Ignorance of the law is no excuse with man or corporation.

Again we ask, 'who is guilty?"

The Farm and Ranch is in error in saying the Go-

and paid a fire in the penalty suits. The action taken in that respect was by the Cassidy-Southwestern Commission company, composed of some of the largest cattlemen in the state.

#### WHAT IS LUMP JAW?

Ostertag, who is a recognized authority in German. makes the following reference to actinomycosis or lumpy jaw in his work on meat inspection:

"Generalization of actinomycosis. The ray fungus may, under certain circumstances, exhibit a general distribution. This, however, is an extremely rare occurrence. Hertwig described a case of this sort in the hog, the only one in several million hogs which were slaughtered in Berlin. In the case in question, in addition to actinomycomata, in the mammary gland, softened actinomycotic foci were found in various dorsal vertabrae. Moreover, two cases of generalized actinnomycosis were demonstrated in cattle in Berlin. In these two animals, in connection with actinomycosis of the head(, embolic foci had developed in the lungs, liver and in one case also in the neighborhood of the kidneys. Furthermore, in the second cervical vertebrae, embolic actinomycosis (granulated and ganular Pus) was observed in a beef animal by a Swedish veterinarian (Jensen).

"Judgment: The question whether actinomycosis of animals may be transmitted to man has recently been niade a subject of lively investigation, especially in America. The posibility of such a transmission must be theoretically admitted since Wolff and Israel succeeded in inoculating actinomycosis from one animal to another. However, all experience is opposed to the spontaneous occurrence of a direct transmission of the disease from animal to man.

According to statistics collected by Moosbrugger, including seventy-five cases, fifty-four in men and twenty-one in women and children, the great proportion of the actinomycotic patients had no contact with animals. In eleven cases the occupation was not stated; twenty cases developed among farmers; thirty-three patients, however, had nothing to do with animals (millers, glaziers, tailors, merchants and students.) Contact with diseased animals could be demonstrated in only one case. Of the twenty-one women and children not more than four belonged to the farming class and none of these individuals had come in contact with a diseased animal. Concerning the transmission of actinomycosis by the consumption of actinomycotic animals, nothing whatever is known. Ponfick, Bostrom, Nocard, Crookshank, etc., are of the opinion that man and animals become affected with actinomycosis from one and the same source, and that in this regard grains are highly suspicious. Of special importance is the communication of Bostrom according to which, after he had especially directed attention to this point, he could uniformly demonstrate the undouted presence of grains in the actinomycotic foci. Bostrom thereby substantiated the early observations of others, especially the observation of Lanow, Schartau, Soltmann, Fischer and Bertha, who likewise found portions of grain in actinomycotic feci in man. Since Bostrom has called attention to this point, the grains of barley and the chaff of oats have been found in actinomycotic foci in man by Hummel, Bernstoff and

These experiences agree entirely with those had in connection with domesticated animals. The usual occurrence of the disease in th anterior portions of the digestive apparatus in cattle speaks in favor of infection through straw. Futhermore, one quite frequently finds positive proof of the assumed method of infection in parts of grains surrounded by ray funci especially cereal grains and particles of straw, within actinomycotic foci in cattle and hogs. Henschel and Falk have shown beyond question that lingual actinomycosis arises exclusively in consequence of the penetration of fungus-bearing food material. Finally, the transmission of the disease from one animal to associated animals has never been observed with certainty.

Accordingly, the assumption that the consumption of actinomycotic organs is injurious to health, is scarcely justified. Under all conditions we must combat this assumption for the meat of actinomycotic animals in case of local actinomycosis.

The activity of the sanitary police should therefore be restricted to the removal of all affected organs, and these should be excluded from the market as highly unfit for food in so far as the removal of the specifically altered parts is not possible. This is the case in isolated foci in the tongue, and the removal of the diseased parts for the purpose of releasing the rest of the tongue is very desirable, since the tongue is so

In the extremely rare case of generalization, the whole animal should be excluded from the market, since generalization in actinomycosis appears to run a very atypic course, and the detection of all the foci (in the bones and inside the muscles) is much more difficult than in tuberculosis, in which a uniform affection of the regional lymphatic glands furnishes a valuable guide in finding the diseased parts."

## NORTHWARD CATTLE MOVEMENT LIGHT

"Montana and South Dakota are in the same category as Kansas, so far as trade with Texas is concerned," said Judge O. H. Nelson of Amarillo, "A few years ago there was free prediction of a radical change in cattle trade relations between the northwest and the southwest. Echo of this prediction is still ringing in our ears when we awake to discover that, unconsciously, we have passed through the period of transition. The movement of two-year-old cattle from the breeding grounds of the Texas Panhandle to Montana and South Dakota this year proves to be much lighter than anticipated. Early in the season I gave an estimate that it would be 40 per cent of the movement of 1905, while as a matter of fact it has dwindled to 25 per cent. A decrease of 75 per cent in a single year tells the story of the manner in which the grazing industry in the northwest has waned in importance and the rapidity with which the large herd is being dispersed.

"The stock cattle that have gone to the northwest this year have been taken by such concerns as the Pioneer Catle company of Montana and the Keelines of Wyoming, which were able to prepare for changed conditions. The man who has no assurance of grass has no business tlrowing young cattle on the range. Prices of Texas twos taken on northwestern account this year averaged about the same as last, or around

"Fully as many cattle have gone from the Panhandle to Kansas pastures as in 1905. They were largely three and fours with a liberal proportion of cows, and cost grazers \$1.50 to \$2 per head more than last year. Grass in Kansas is good and the grazing proposition alluring.

"Texas cattle conditions are excellent. In the Panhandle we had a full calf crop, but owing to marketing of she-stuff the number of calves will be less than last year. We are assured of fully as heavy a movement of calves to feed lots east of the Missouri river next Sair-Crowley Commission company had pleaded guilty fall with the natural increase that trade is showing

with each succeeding year. Dehorning has been general and the stock will be of full growth and fat at weaning time."

Asked to explain recent demoralization in the baby beef market Judge Nelson said:

"A decline of 50 cents per hundred weight in yearling cattle in two weeks is calculated to discourage makers of that class of beef and also to discredit prophecy indulged in by baby beef advocates. I have always contended that it would be impossible to oversupply the market with finished yearlings and still adhere to that claim. Because an animal is of yearling weight does not indicate quality. It is not difficult to detect in making rounds of the stock yards thousands of such cattle that have been either shipped prematurely or improperly handled in the feed lot. There is a radical difference between a common light steer and a finished yearling, while the former is genrally superabundant and the latter usually scarce. Even in the decline well finished yearling steers sold up to \$5.50, while \$4.50 took the same kind of cattle lacking fat and the difference of \$1 per hundred weight meant profit or loss. That butchers discriminate unjustly against yearling heifers is a well demonstrated fact, and it is a ninjustice that demands a remedy."

#### HARD PATH OF THE CATTLEMEN

The cattlemen of Texas have had a hard experience for the past four or five years. They have suffered from so many forms of depression and combinations of adverse circumstances that it is wonderful how they have managed to hold up not only their courage and determination, but keep the cattle business of the country from being completely demoralized. The past twenty years have witnessed some staggering changes in the great live stock industry of this country, and there is but little left of the old regime that is recognizable. The old-time cowman is becoming a very scarce figure now as compared with his former presence and standing, and year by year he is becoming less in evidence. The cattle business in Texas has been given over very largely into new hands, new methods have been adopted, and those who cannot adapt themselves to these changed conditions have either quit the cattle business or sought more inviting locations, principally in the republic of Mexico.

One of the old-time cowmen of Texas is C. W. Merchant of Abilene. He has been identified with the live stock industry since back in the days when it first had its origin, and located one of the first ranches out in the great Abilene country. He has seen the passing of the old regime and the development of his section into a great farming and stock farming country, and when he felt too badly crowded he located a big ranch out in the wills of New Mexico. But the settler has been a Nemesis upon the heels of cattlemen and have dogged his footsteps continually as he has retired toward the setting sun. Mr. Merchant is now preparing to establish a ranch in Old

Mexico. The Abilene Reporter says: C. W. Merchant leaves today for old Mexico, to buy a hog ranch, and will travel over a large portion of the republic contiguous to Texas to find the best and most promising place for the purpose. We are informed by Mr. Merchant, who is one of the most successful stockmen in the southwest, that the outlook for the business in the republic south of us is very fine. He

will also put blooded cattle out there. "I have not had a man to offer to buy a beef animal from my ranch in two years," said he Wednesday, "and I have not sold enough to pay for the food of the boys who look after my

As Mr. Merchant has thousands of high-grade cattle, all in fine shape, this is a most significant fact.

He thinks that the packing house agitation now on at Washington will make the buyers still more shy than they have been the past two years. Asked what the stockmen and small farmers who raise calves and hogs, will do, if Roosevelt and Bryan are the nominees, in 1908, he made some emphatic remarks about the strenuous

The stockmen who quit the democratic party and voted for McKinley and Roosevelt are not talking for publication. Some are talking, but their remarks are not intended for polite ears. This does not apply to Mr. Mer. chant, however, as he is always a

Chesterfield, in manners and language. The experience of this Abilene cattleman is that of a thousand others. It faithfully portrays the rapid progress and development that is now going on throughout the west, and which has transformed the whole face of that section during the past few years so that it is now hardly recognizable. Down in Mexico the big cattlemen are making their last stand, and when the settler crosses the Rio Grande and routs him from that last holding there will be no other place left to go.

The outlook for the cattle business is not good at this time. The unrest and ceaseless agitation that prevails throughout the country is not the harbinger of prosperity in that direction. The markets of the country are in the hands of those who clearly understand how to manipulate and control then. and there seems no relief in sight from these conditions for some time yet to

Politics and politicians are cutting a considerable figure in the situation; but it is two years yet before the lines of battle will be laid down in a great national contest. Just about the time the cattlemen arrive at the conclusion that prosperity is about to again dawn for them will come the unsettled conditions that always attend a great national campaign year. The indications are at this time that matters will not settle down upon a permanent basis until after the next national election has been held.

In the meantime, however, the cattlemen who continue the process of improving their herds and only produring the best will find that there is always a reasonably good market for good stuff:



#### TEXAS AGITATION HURTS CATTLE INDUSTRY

The Breeders' Gazette, of Chicago, is universally regarded as the leading live stock publication of the world. It is usually conservative and evinces a strong tendency toward justice for all interests. Published in the greatest live stock market of the world, it is in position to judge of cause and effect from an intelligent standpoint. In commenting on the recent break in the live stock market, the Gazette says:

While agitation has been the progenitor of reform pernicious agitation has no place in the category of beneficencies. Agitation affecting live stock is uniformly disastrous to the producer. There may be exceptions to the rule, but they are rare.

Texas has recently furnished fresh evidence of this fact. Several weeks ago legal proceedings were instituted against the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange under a state anti-trust law. The campaign was loudly hearalded and as a result commission men, acting in self-defense, were compelled to call their cattle loans as rapidly as they fell due. Unable to secure accommodation at reasonable rates elsewhere cattlemen who had borrowed this money were forced to sacrifice. A rush of Texas cattle to Fort Worth, Kansas City and St. Louis resulted. The wave of forced and unnecessary liquidation extended to Chicago, packers getting so many Southern cattle at Missouri river markets that they were forced to send them to Chicago for slaughter.

At Fort Worth values broke 50 to 85 cents per cwt. or \$5 to \$8 per head, a hardship that fell not only on the producer in Texas where the movement was inaugurated, but spread all over the country. In the aggregate losses resulting from this agitation are enormous. Every feeder in the country has been more or less affected and the damage to the industry cannot be expressed in less than seven figures.

Coming as it did when a horde of muck-rake agitators were assailing the slaughtering interests, the blow to the cattle industry was like lightning out of a clear sky, injecting depression where the reverse had been confidently expected. If the pernicious agitation against the cattle industry the past few years could have been restrained it would have put a large sum to the credit of the cattle raiser.

Here we have faithfully portrayed the net result of the agitation set in motion by the attorney general of Texas reflected in a depreciation of cattle values ranging from \$5 to \$8 per head. And the unfortunate feature of the situation is that the burden has fallen wholly on the producer-the very one the agitation was intended to benefit.

Texas is believed to contain somewhere in the neighborhood of 7,000,000 head of cattle, and if these cattle have depreciated an average of \$5 per head, it means that the cattlemen of this state have lost the snug sum of \$35,000,000 in consequence of the agitation instituted by the attorney general of the state-a sum more than double the hair-raising penalties sought to be recovered from the alleged infractors of the law by the legal department of the state government.

And if the state should recover every penny of the renalties asked for what benefit will it b eto the men who are engaged in producing the cattle? If the packing plants located in this city should be closed and moved to some other point as has been threatened, and the Fort Worth market wiped out of existence, where would the benefit inure? Would it come from other markets confessedly under control of the very same influence that is alleged to be in control of the local

The net result so far of this campaign of agitation should be a lesson to the state officials in future proceedings of the kind. Sensationalism is not the weapon with which to combat real or imaginary grievances. It is a mistake to go beyond the bounds of prudence and conservatism, even in the application of the principles of justice, and the boomerang is a dangerous weapon in hands that are not skilled in the practice of handling such a weapon.

It is a peculiar condition that has been brought about in consequence of the Texas agitation, and it would have been much better for the producers of this state if the ills complained of had perhaps been patiently endured than to have deliberately invoked the consequences that have proven the unfortunate result. So far the men reached for have not been landed, but the force of the blow struck by the state has landed squarely on the people it was designed to

Cattlemen are alarmed over the delay in passing the expected amendment to the 28-hour law, and the belief is gaining ground that the measure is being held up for a purpose. Ther is no question as to the passage of the bill if it can only be brought from its hiding place.

Steps are being taken to make the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show next year the greatest event of the kind the country has ever seen, and it is a proper and timely movement. The show must be placed on a basis commensurate with its value and importance.

#### IS IT WORTH WHILE?

He worshiped the golden idols and the shining dollar

Lured him on through days of sunshine and through evening shadows dark. Piling millions his ambition, he reached out for golden

store, And each dollar that he garnered made him reach and

grab for more. Thousands toiled to make him profit, sweat to make

him rich and great, "Til he owned a fortune equal to the riches of a state.

Then, worn out in chasing money he laid down and quickly died. And he couldn't take it with 'nim when he crossed the

Great Divide.

Friends of early days forgotten he for golden eagles chased.

And the friendships men should covet were by greed for gain displaced. To broad acres rich and fertile he could read his title

clear: At his nod great rulers cowered and their subjects . guaked with fear.

When the spoke the millions listened, for he ruled golden sway, And he added to his millions ev'ry moment of the day.

But at last Death sent its summons and cut down his And he left his wealth behind him when he crossed the Great Divide.

What is life if it be given to pursuit of yellow gold? Can a life that's ruled by money any of its joys behold? Friendship that is worth the having is not bought like

merchandise. And the richest joys of living are not bound by golden

What shall profit him who gaineth fortune's greatest, richest goal.

If in gaining he doth forfeit through eternity his soul? Dont' waste life in piling dollars till the light of love

For you cannot take them with you when you cross the Great Divide.

-Denver News.

## "THAT DAY"

Oh, heart or mine, through all those perfect days, Whether of white Decembers or green Mays, There runs a dark thought like a creeping snake. Or like a black thread, which, by some mistake, Life has strung through the pearls of happy years, A thought which borders all my joys with tears.

Some day, some day, or you, or I, alone Must look upon the scenes we two have known: Must tread the self-same paths we two have trod, And cry in vain to one who is with God To lean down from the silent realms and say: "I love you," in the old, familiar way.

Some day-and each day, beauteous though it be-Brings closer that dread hour for you or me; Fleet-footed joy, who hurries time along, Is yet a secret foe who does us wrong: Speeding us gayly, though he well doth know Of yonder pathway, where but one may go.

Ay one will go. To go is sweet, I wis. Yet God must needs invent some special bliss To make His paradise seem very dear To one who goes and leaves the other here. To sever souls so bound by love and time For any one but God would be a crime.

Yet Death will entertain his own, I think; To one who stays Life gives the gall to drink; To one who stays, or be it you or me, There waits the Garden of Gethsemane. Oh, dark, inevitable and awful day When one of us must go and one must stay! -Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Planting cotton on Sunday is very much out of the ordinary in this community. Sunday was cotton plant, ing day for a number of farmers on Lipan Flat. It was a case of taking the ox out of the ditch on the Lord's day rather than let it wait until the morrow. In one field seven cotton planters were clicking up and down the rows planting seed as fast as horses urged by anx-

ious drivers could travel.-San Angelo Standard. Texas farmers are not given to the practice of tilling the fields on the Sabbath, and such occurrences are quite rare. In the case referred to such procedure was thought to be necessary on account of the destruction of the crop already planted a few days before.

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age and packing) to any man who is afflicted with VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, LOST MANHOOD. SEMINAL EMISSIONS, NERVOUS DEBILITY,
EPILEPSY, CATARRH, PILES, HYDROCELE or any of
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## CATTLE

CHEWING THE CUD

Don't try to clean the separator with A small brush with stiff bristles is the thing.

Don't allow the cow to be disturbed while she is lying down chewing her cud, as this is the time when she is grinding feed into dollars.

All over the Pacific Northwest there is an unusual demand for milch cows and the dairy business is certainly go-ing to become the principal one for the farmers.-Pacific Homestead.

It is a mistake to feed all the cows of the herd alike, for there are very few herds in which the individual cows do not vary, and require different amounts of feed.

Did you ever notice that the chap who "don't care for pedigrees" usually makes the most noise about his cows breeding when he gets hold of a reg-

When the cow is dry her feed should consist of roughage. Oats together with a little oil meal makes a good grain ration before calving. Keep the cow quiet just before and after calv-Give her a box stall if possible at the time the calf is dropped.

There are good cows and poor cows every breed, and this is just as true the special dairy breeds as it is of the common grade, which are generally found on the farm. A good Jersey is very much better than a poor Hol-stein, and a good Holstein is very much

According to importers of animals, elephants are rapidly advancing in price, and it would be wise for intending purchasers to lay in a stock before price climbs above its present rate of \$280 a vertical foot.

The calf that is not vigorous is not worth raising, and no time should be spent, nor food wasted, in trying to coax him along. He will be unsatisfactory when he is grown.

It is a pretty good plan not to pet the bull. He should have a feeling of respect for the keeper which is not

found in an animal that gets much petting. Remember that for ages he has been the guardian of the herd and his fighting instinct has been highly developed. It has been bred down by domesticating him, but a trace of it still lurks in his nature, and it is apt to spring into life at the most unex-pected moments. It is a pretty safe theory to be on your guard with every

When one has a pasture through which a stream runs he considers himself fortunate so far as the water question is concerned, but there is much danger in such a situation unless one is sure of the stream for a considerable distance before the water reaches his pasture. What is the stream used for by those who have access to it before it reaches you? If you do not know, it is a good plan to find out before the cows are permitted to drink from it. After all, there is nothing like water from a good well so located that it cannot become contaminated in any way. True, it takes time to get the water out and to the cows or the cows to the water, but it is usually time well spent. Do not work on the plan that the cows can drink all the water they need at morning and night, hence can

W. S. Lassiter Talks of Territory Con-

visited the market to look after some shoats he brought in. "Cattle are scarce with us," said he, "and getting scarcer. The grass is mighty good and more than the number of cattle with us can eat up in some time. There is nor has there been any disease among cattle up with us for some time, and cattle are now in good shape. The calf crop will not be very good this This is owing to the fact that cattle were run down last year and people were disheartened and did not look out for their stock as they ought to and allowed their stock of bulls to

"I live near Kingston, near the Frisco in the Chickasaw nation. It is a good cow country but the laws governing it are so much mixed up with politics that the political lawyers who run

without it between these periods. Probably they can, but did you ever count the effect on the milk pail? CATTLE SCARCE

ditions W. S. Lassiter, from the territory,

"You can't have a good supply of calves without plenty of bulls

this country will not allow anything

# Tucker's "Antiseptic" SCREW WORM KILLER

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Special Bulk Prices-In one to five-gallon packages \$2.50 per gallon; a 10gallon package \$2.25 per gallon; in half or full barrels \$2.00 per gallon. All, the above delivered FREE. For all such orders we mail free of charge suitable syringes for introducing the Worm Killer.

Manufactured by the W. L. Tucker "Simple Remedy" Co.

to be done to straighten out the tan-

WISE COUNTY PROSPERING Decatur Visitor Says Farmers Are J. M. Tannahili of Decatur was around the exchange looking at things and incidently had in a lot of stuff for

"I lived in Tarrant county forty-five years before I went to Decatur, and always look upon it as more or less home," said he, "and I intend to make it my final resting place. Every thing is as good as can be up in Wise county, unless an unusual amount of rain fall could be called a calamity. Crops are fine and people all in comfortable circumstances. Cattle are all fattening fast and there is no sickness of any kind among them. I never guess at the calf crop, but conditions

should make it an average one at least. "There is lots of old corn in the county and even if the crop failed this ason, there would be enough old corn to tide the people over until the next People have all gotten money ahead and with two or more years such as the past three in the county will put our people in such shape that the banks will only do a deposit business and will have to go somewhere else to find borrowers.

Importing Brahma Cattle

T. M. O'Connor of Victoria is up for a day or so. There is considerable interest manifested in South Texas over the proposed importation of a herd of Brahma cattle from India by O'Connor and the Pierce estate, Mr. O'Connor is not able to give out any information on the subjec just yet, as he has not been advised by Mr. Borden, who is now in Bombay, as to just what has been done The Express called Mr. O'Connor's attention to the report sent out from Washington to the effect that ticks would not infest Brahma cattle asking him if it was a fact. "The ticks will get on them," he said, "but from my experience with the cattle during last eighteen months I am fully convinced that ticks do not trouble them as they do the Herefords and Since November a year ago I have had Shorthorns, Herefords and Brahmas in the same pasture and have dipped the two first named twice and it has not been necessary to dip the Brahmas at all. I find that in doc toring the calves for worms that I rarely find a Brahma calf that needs any attention. Ticks will get on them, but I believe they drop off before they reach maturity."—San Antionio Ex-

HORSES IN DEMAND

Farmers in Vicinity of Gatesville Are

Dave H. Culberson came in from Gatesville and reported on the weather and cattle conditions: "We have had our quota of rain," said he, "nothing was hurt so far, except by a hall storm that ruined some crops over a space of probably a mile wide and five long. Prospects are good all along the line for the year ahead. Cattle conditions were never better except as to prices and these do not justify a man to ship at this time. As for grass, I never saw it better and cattle are in as good shape as I ever saw them. Shipping stuff is not so plentiful, having been shipped out to the pastures of the territory this spring. There is a good calf crop in our section and no disease of an epidemic character as far as heard from.

"Our people are beginning to pay more attention to the breed of horses and mules, selecting better sires. Harness horses are the class that are the favorites and it will be some time before enough are raised to supply the home market even. Horse stock is very high, worth all the way from \$150 per head up, and snapped up at those fig-Mules are higher in proportion know of several pairs that are working in farmers' fields that sold for \$400

a pair.
"There are very few sheep in our county. We depend on Lampasas county for our supply. They are high, Every kind of stock seems to be high and commanding good prices, except that which goes through the slaughter houses.

## CUTTING UP RANCHES

R. L. Scroggins, a stockman of Boyd, Texas, was here:
"Cattle are doing better than common," said he, "and that is saying a lot, for we never have much of anydiseases of any character among them and has not been for some time. The increases this year will be above the average. There are not many cattle to come out to market. There are not many sheep in our country, as most of the land is now cut up into farms and the people have not yet become ac customed to the new dispensation. Stock farming in so far as it includes all kinds of stock. There are several who are engaged in raising horses and mules and they pay well for the time and trouble expended, for whatever people may say, 'the automobile may come and the automobile may go, but the horse and mule will be here for ever,' and no mistake. Prices are high for this branch of stock and it does not look as if there will be any change

## WANT AMERICAN CATTLE

WASHINGTON, May 31.-Consul General Howe reports from Antwerp that investigation shows there is eady market in Belgium annually for 100,000 lean cattle for feeding purposes, providing permission can be had from the authorities for entering the same at Belgian ports.

At the present time Belgium depends entirely upon France and Holland for lean cattle, and finds the supply inadequate to the demand. Under present provisions only fat cattle, which must be slaughtered within three days after arrival, are allowed to enter at Belgian ports, the duty being only some twenty cents per hundred pounds live weight. I have recently taken the matter up with the farmers and cattle dealers and find them all in-clined to procure this class of stock from the United States, if arrangements to permit it can be made by the tion some 200 Belgian farmers and cattle dealers have petitioned the minister of agriculture to extend the regulations permitting shipments from France and Holland to the United States, and under the same restrictions, viz., a duty of fifteen cents per hundred pounds live weight.

Midland County in Fine Condition . "Our country is just as fine as can be and stock of all kinds is as fine as any in the country. Grass is good and water is plentiful, and what more could a man ask for in the cow line? There are in sight a lot of calves and the yield this year should be above the average if good grass and contented mother cows count for anything. I don't suppose that the Midland country ever in quite just as good a fix all round as it is just now and the future looks good also to me. If the rate bill can be gotten out of the way and in a satisfactory manner and the trouble with the state and the commission houses be settled, things will just surge ahead. There is nothing more that I can say at this time, but will be glad to give anything of importance at any "H. E. CROWLEY,

## PUZZLE OVER **BEEF PROBLEM**

Judge Cowan's Bill Is Basis for Inspection Law

## SCORE PRESIDENT

Claim That Roosevelt Aimed at Packers and Blow Fell Upon Stockmen

WASHINGTON, June 12. - After having spent the whole of the day in executive session, cogitating the subject of meat inspection, Chairman Wadsworth said late Monday that it would perhaps be three or four days before the committee on agriculture would be able to report a substitute for the Beveridge measure. When it the desire of the stockmen for speedy action, th committee hoped to make its report Tuesday, this announcement indicates that there is a greater diversity of opinion among the members

of the committee than was expected The only agreement reached-and that only in a tentative way—was that there is no need to date the inspection labels, as the Beveridge measure directs. This is a concession to the packing house view, and in accord with the bill drawn by Judge Cowan, which is the one used today as a guide. The contention is that meat properly canned will keep healthful for many years, but that the public having a prejudice against aged foodwhose label showed it to be over twelve months old.

Chief Obstacle Is Lost

A member of the committee said that the chief obstacle encountered the one which precluded all hope of being able to report Tuesday, was the question of defraying the Judge Cowan's bill makes an appropriation of \$2,000,000, but authorizes the secretary of agriculture to prescribe fees to supply any money that may be needed for an effective

No one seems to know how much the inspection would cost. Representatives of the cattlemen think it would cost much more if defrayed by the imposition of fees than it would if paid by the government. Certain-ly, if paid by fees, the party in power would have inviting opportunity to make places for political workers without cost to the government.

The republicans find themselves in a dilemma with respect to the question of how the cost of inspection shall be defrayed. They fear that the estimate of \$2,000,000 is far too low. They suspect it will be nearer \$4,000,000. They are reluctant to add so great a demand on the revenues of the government and they are equally reluctant to levy it as a direct tax on the stockmen and farmers of the They cannot persuade themselves that such a direct tax would be accepted uncomplainingly, and they know that if the stockmen should express resentment at the ballot box there would be fewer western republicans in the next congress than there are in this one. There are several western and northwestern states in

which the stockmen dominate politic-

Government by Politics The fact is, there has been a very perceptible change of feeling in Washington as to the President's warrant for his course. It is now seen that the Neill report did not support the shocking stories which the President allowed to circulate for four days. The Neill report itself has suffered much depreciation. There is a feeling that the President, acting with his usual impulsiveness, and mindful more of the defeat which he had suffered at the hands of the packers than of the interests of the cattlemen, struck a terrific blow at the packers and hit

the cattlemen. This view has been brought to the attention of the President, and, it is inderstood, he is having additional information gathered to justify his course. Meantime, if neither the packers nor the stockmen are delaying the measure, it is the the congressmen who stops to consider political con-

## PRESIDENT REJECTS HOUSE SUBSTITUTE

Says Meat Inspection Amendment Is Too Weak

WASHINGTON, June 15 .- A careful examination of the subtitute proposed by the committee on agriculture for the inspection of meat amendment of Senator Beveridge to the agriculture appropriation bill was made yesterday afternoon by President Roosevelt. The President, it can be said, is opposed to the house substitute in its entirety. He may not go so far as to veto the bill if it should be enacted by con-gress, with the house amendment attached, but he has made it clear that he does not deem the house provision at all adequate.

Chairman Wadsworth of New York of the house committee on agriculture had a conference with the President regarding the action of the house ommittee. He submitted to the Pres ident the substitute for the Beveridge amendment agreed upon by the comnittee. The President told him frankly that he could not approve it. In fact after reading the substitute carefully, President told Mr. Wadsworth that he disapproved of it absolutely. The President discussed the subject with Chairman Wadsworth for a time, indicating to him the specific points on which he disagreed with the house committee. He pointed out that the failure of the committee to provide for inspection at all hours, either of the day or of the night, was a defect which he could not pass and he urgently disapproved also of the court review clause of the substitute. The President did not lay special stress on the proposition of the committee that the government should pay the expenses of the inspection, although he feels that if the government is required to pay the inspection charges, the provision will make the law less

#### SELL FAMOUS PASTURE Comanche Reservation to Be Divided

and Sold at Auction

FREDERICK, Okla., June 15 .- Some time ago congress passed a bill authorizing the sale of the famous Comanche pasture reservation, which lies along Red river, just across from Wichita and Wilbarger counties in Texas. The land is the finest in the southwest and will be sold some time this fall at public auction to the highest bidder.



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is the "Line of Least Resistance" and affords frequent and incomparable through-train service. Vacation tickets are too cheap to leave you an excuse. A postal suggestion of your interest will bring surprisingly valuable results. Address:-

> A. A. Glisson, Genl. Passgr. Agt. Fort Worth, Texas.

The sale will be subject to the home stead law and for a man to be eligible to buy land he must not ownmore than 160 acres of land in any state in the mion. Another clause of the that no man must have used his homestead right before making application for a home in this sale. The money derived for the sale of the land goes to the Comanche Indians and will be placed at interest by them or their agents. The terms of the sale are to be one-fifth down and one-fifth each in ne two three and four years.

A system of drying milk is said to have been successful in London, England, and Australia. The milk is dried between steam rollers and sold as a powder, from which nothing but water has been extracted and to which nothing but water requires to be added to make wholesome, clean and sterile milk.

A. B. Sherwood from Angelo, came in and visited his friends in the exchange.

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The Farm Magazine - An illustrated magazine for farm folks, published at Omaha, Neb. The Weekly Telegram - Published at Fort Worth, Texas, by the publishers of the Daily and Sunday Telegram, is considered the best all-around weekly newspaper in the state. The Farm Star-Indianapolis, established 1822, contains the latest experiments of Federal and State Stations, new

methods and discoveries by successful farmers concerning soil, crops, live stock, poultry, dairies, etc.; a special department discussing domestic affairs, one for children, pages of fashion, etc. Dignam's Magazine Dignam's Magazine is the latest success in the magazine field. It has an attractive cover in three colors, printed on heavy paper, full of interesting stories for every member of the household; contains articles on art,

music, literature and beautiful pictures galore. The Valley Magazine—The Valley Magazine is designed for the home circle. Its fiction is of rare merit, its departments varied, its illustrations first-class, and special features by special writers on timely subjects abound in each number. It brings the latest knowledge and experience in matters of health, recreation, fashions and domestic economy, and persenal

facts on beauty, conduct, conversation, etc. The Agricultural Epitomist The Agricultural Epitomist is the only agricultural paper in the world that is edited and printed on a farm. On its 650-acre experimental farm near Spencer, Ind., a force of practical, up-to-date men are constantly engaged in experiments in all lines of agriculture, the reports of which appear exclusively in this publication. IF YOU DON'T WANT TO INVEST \$1.35, THEN GET THE FOLLOWING:

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THE FARM MAGAZINE

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM, FORT WORTH, TEXAS Complete and Accurate Report of the Business Done in All Classes of Stock in This City

Manne	
	of cattle ran to 2,700 head, 00 calves. Beef steers ran cood to choice, with a few common.
\.	Steers for good steers
and paid m	ost attention to this part

stronger outlook on the best cattle, one load of 1,405 pounds average making \$4.50 and another of 1,258 pounds going at \$4.15. Some 1,000 pounds, good grassers sold at \$3.35. The demand for common to medium steers was weal; corresponding with the market.

Sales of steers: 40...1,258 . \$4.15 23...1,064 3.35 25...1,126 3.70 \$4.50 24...1,001 3.70 2.95 52 ... 890 5... 970 24... 983 53... 963 3.15 3.40 3.10 3.25 3.00 16...1,059 Butcher Stock

Butcher Stock

Butcher cows were in plentiful supply to which the market promptly responded by opening a dime lower. Strictly good cows were few. One load of good butcher stock brought \$2.60.

Selling was slow at good supply of Selling was slow. A good supply of heifers was on offer, but nothing as good as sold yesterday at \$3.15.

COWS.		2.00
Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
\$2.40	31 739	\$2.15
1.90	30 781	1.95
1.60	13 805	3.20
		80
		2.35
		1.90
		2.20
		1.85
		2.40
		2.20
		2.50
		2.05
	No. Ave.	Price.
2.75		
	Price. \$2.40 1.90 1.60 2.15 2.25 2.25 1.75 1.80 2.25 2.20 1.75 2.60 heifers: Price. \$2.25	\$2.40 31739 1.90 30781 1.60 13805 2.15 7690 2.25 251,000 2.25 5800 1.75 27819 1.80 16769 2.25 8804 2.20 3700 1.75 2965 2.60 16793 heifers: Price. No. Ave. \$2.25 8520

Bulls Bulls were unchanged in the quotations, and the supply was limited. One load of stags sold steady, including eighteen head, averaging 1,172 pounds,

#### Calves

Vealers made a good run today, around 900 head. While the demand for choice yeals was good, the heavy marketing of the week has congested the trade and the market was a dime Very choice vealers made \$5 as tops. Sales:

	No.	Ave. 1	rice.	NO.	Ave.	Frice.	١
1	86	213	\$4.90	9	197	\$4.25	ı
1	17	216	4.75	30	220	4.75	
	6	321	3.00	5	_370	3.00	
	5	133	5.00	69	169	4.90	
1	12	265	3.00	6	235	3.50	
1	12	165	5.00	68	174	5.60	
	9	286	2.75	17	139	5.00	
1	76	200	5.00	13	169	5.00	
	58	175	5.00	7	147	5.00	
	27	175	5.00	5	246	3.00	
4	69	167	5.00				
			Ho	gs			
	Th	e early	supply	of hog	s ran	to 600	

head, and prices were 5c lower. The late arrivals ran the number for mar-ket up to 1,800 head, and then buyers took off another nickel. Salesmen were complaining that buyers had "set them up" without cause. The apparent excuse was hey had o ge 'em lower. Large runs a northern points resulted in weakness there. Pigs sold steady. Top hogs made \$6.40 on the early market, but could not have sold for so much on the late market. Sales of pigs:

No. Ave. Price.

75 201	\$6.321/2	66 180	\$6.20
60 209	6.27 1/2	82 209	6.40
87 206	6.32 1/2	80 194	6.30
80 200	6.2216	82 212	6.35
12 250	6.27 1/2		32.9
5 202	6.17 1/2		
62 225 .	6.27 1/2		
81 189	6.27 1/2		
68 183	6.171/2		
67 187	6.22 1/2		
Sales of	hogs:		
No. Ave.	Price	No. Ave.	Price.
25 105	\$5.25	5 110	\$5.35
	She		
mb of		madine oben	

No. Ave. Price.

Three singles of native sheep were shown and a part of them sold strong, Spring lambs at \$6.10 and mixed

wethers and yearlings at \$5.85	. Sales:
Ave. W	t. Price.
22 spring lambs 60	\$6.10
85 lambs & yearlings 91	
45 mixed 118	5.35
36 clipped lambs 72	5.25
20 culls 74	2.00
30 culls, each	.50
Cattle receipts today ran	close to

4,400 head, including 1,800 head of

# Beef steers were in very good sup-

ply, and with a very good choice end averaging 1,325 pounds that sold at \$4.30, the tops of the day. The bulk medium fat class of grass and cake steers, whose weights ran from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, and which made from \$3 to \$4. Two loads of 1,100-pound cattle made \$4.15 and \$4.25, respectively. A few loads of grassers weighing around 900 pounds sold from \$2.75 to \$2.95. The market at these figures was counted about steady. Sales of steers:

No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
401,324	\$4.30	421.097	\$4.00
201,096	3.80	191,178	3.75
221,065	3.25	25 895	2.90
221,119	4.25	211,195	3.85
231,048	3.90	11,390	4.00
24 945	3.00	115 936	3.10
201,107	4.15	4641,090	3.85
841,102	3.75	241,040	3.00
27 851	2.95	25 922	2.75
	Butcher	Cows	1
The but	tcher stuff	run was li	ght in

point of numbers, and consisted of common to medium cows and heifers. with nothing good to choice on offer. Top cows sold at \$2.55, best heifers at \$2.50 in car lots, with canners slow and draggy sale from \$1.25 to \$1.65.

Sales of	cows:		
No. Ave.		No. Ave.	Price.
2 520		2 640	
29 832		29 797	2.35
6 703		24 777	1.95
27 794			
No. Ave.		No. Ave.	
36 656		21 442	
81 413		5 454	2.40
6 496	2.00		

Bulls were steady. A load of fat stags made \$2.50. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 198.. 989 \$2.50 1s..1,020 \$2.59 18..1,180 2.50

Calves Calf receipts ran to 1,880 head, making another new record for the year. The run of calves thus far for the week has been 5,750, on the official count. In reality it has been over 6,-The market was hardly prepared

go granto anch a trian of pamie.	rs,		Cow	S	
and prices broke sharply, the deci	line   19	850	2.35	28	855
being 26c to 60c. One choice load s	sold 1 16	716	2.20	35c&h	622
at \$5, but the bulk of veal calves	sold   12	705	1.90	8	746
from \$4.25 to \$4.75. Heavy calves w	ere   28	820	2.05	9	734
slow sale, the decline on these and	on 10	815	1.65	18	767
New Orleans stuff being greatest.	23	701	1.90	5	784
Bales of calves:	17	822	1.85	8	750
	dee		Calve	es	
	4.85 69	187	4.40	20	201
	4,50   10	253	2.50	90	113
90 177 4.50 49 133	4.25   7	118	4.25	86	165

				****	how
1 12	293	3.00	10	249	3.00
77	187	4.85	2	190	4.75
93	147	4.75	14	169	4.50
9	180	4.35	46	111	4.25
7	301	3.25	10	222	2.25
8	173	4.75	150	188	4.85
99	159	4.50	77	161	4.50
56	171	4.50	8	172	4.25
27	330	3.00	5y	416	1.60
			ogs		

The run of hogs was about normal in size today, but lacked several degrees of being choice quality. Light and partly finished hogs were plentiful, and pigs scored the largest run of

Early indications were for lower prices, and the market finally settled on a 5c to 7½c lower basis, top hogs making \$6.32½, the bulk from \$6.20@6.27½. Pigs were firm to a shade higher. Choice pigs sold at \$5.60, with the bulk at \$5.25.

Sales of	hogs:		
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
60 175	\$6.271/6	2 240	\$6.20
84 210		31 2190	6.00
49.6 165		86 166	6.25
6 300		86 166	6.25
83 205		87 179	
26 145		78 198	6.30
			6.25
47 182		41 179	0.50
Sales of	pigs:		1.
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
15 124		11 92	\$5.25
31 97		25 110	5.25
19 105	5.25	56 95	
10 117	5.25	12 104	5.35
8 116			
0 110	Cha		

One load of choice native wethers was offered and sold readily, on a stronger market, extra choice wethers making \$5.30.

Cattle receipts ran to 2,800 head, a very liberal Friday supply, exceeding the run of a week ago by 1.100 head. Steers

A very good assortment of beef steers was shown, but orders seemed to be limited and the demand not equal to consuming the body of offerings. Some of the best heavy fed steers sold early and at steady prices, the tops making \$4.40. After this there was a lull in the market. The easy feeling was helped by the presence of a fivecar bunch of driven-in steers, primarily for export, but shown on the market. Some demand appeared for medium fleshed steers, and several loads sold stronger than at any time since Mon-

day.			
Sales of	steers:		
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	
211,050		201,299	\$4.20
58 827		161,004	3.35
181,311	4.25	201.148	4.00
25 912	3.25	191,377	4.40
461,183	4.40	21 765	2.50
151,006	3.00	44 960	3.15
25 884	2.80	511,095	3.60
201,702	3.70	451,113	
221,239	3.80	50 823	3.25
381,277	4.25	201.148	4.00
211,055		191,183	3.90
41,007	3.40	211,293	4.15
25 890	3.80	241,073	3.30
251,017	3.10	25 914	3.25
28 912	3.25	531,030	3.50
74 996	3.50	50 981	3.00.
161,060	3.35		

Butcher Stock The butcher cow supply was not large, but the demand appeared to have died out and sales were slow, particu-larly on the medium fleshed class. A

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
12	815	\$2.15	30	820	\$2.20
9	875	2.05	9	564	1.35
		1.35	25	756	1.95
3	752	1.50	27	685	1.70
		2.25	18	726	2.25
10	719	1.80	29	785	2.05
17	860	1.90	45	722	2.10
26	800	. 2.10	24	715	2.39
8	826	2.05	5	812	1.55
3	820	2.15	7	831	2.35
1	950	2.65	7	978	2.65
30	696	2.10	4	675	1.40
30	696	2.10	8	645	2.00
Sal	es of	heifers:			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
4	665.	\$3.00	7	444	\$1.85
		2.00			

and these went mostly to speculators No. Ave. Price 5...1,090 \$2.00 1...1,330 \$2.25

268 913	2.50	2	790	1.65
1s1.180	3.50			
	Cal	ves		
With fev	v except	ions, th	ne calf	sup-
ply was on	ly media	im to c	ommor	and
prices drop	pped ano	ther qu	arter c	n the
less destra	ble kinds	s. Good	l veale	rs de-
clined less	a toppy	load i	naking	\$4.90.
Sales.				

clined less	g o tonny			
	s, a toppy	load II	laking	\$4.30.
Sales:				
No. Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
6 108	\$4.00	76	186	\$4.35
10 261	3.00	. 75	244	3.60
25 210	4.00	51	. 145	4.50
22 158	4.50	37	. 186	4.60
15 270	3.00	12	. 281	3.50
12 188	4.50	1034 .	. 200	3.00
73 150	4.50	51	. 118	4.00
36 175	4.25	88	. 149	4.25
81 208	4.90	48	. 168	4.25
91,300	2.75			

The run of hogs reached 1,250 head, a small supply even for Friday. supply had a good top end and the market went back to Wednesday's figures on good demand here and stiffer markets north. The spread between heavy and medium weights entirely disappeared. There was some buying by outsiders. Top hogs brought \$6.40, with the bulk making \$6.20@

of \$5.50.	ss were s	tronger with	i a top
Sales of	hogs:		
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
67 202	\$6.271/2	3 253	\$6.15
68 195	6.37 1/2	74 179	6.15
88 178	6.35	138 177	6.20
68 179	6.15	. 68 195	6.20
75 225	6.40	78 1A5	6.40
26 208	6.20	74 227	6.40
79 206	6.27 1/2	29 185	6.10
67 168	6.30	50 150	6.05
42 191	6.05		
Sales of	pigs:		
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
20 117	\$5.25	10 105	
16 115	5.30	8 93	5.50
21 118	5.321/2		

Sheep Two doubles of sheep of a common class came in, but on no demand re-

LATE SALES THURSDAY

	100	Ste	ers	
No.	Ave.	Price.	No. Av	e. Price.
471	.001	\$3.00	551,08	86 \$3.73
25	888	3.05	55 81	85 2.80
51	876	2.80	151,0	63 3.65
52	900	3.25	23 8	89 3.00
25	891	3.00	24 9	63 3.05
3	840	3.35		
		Co	ws	
19	850	2.35	28 8	55 2.55
16	716	2.20	35c&h 6	22 2.10
12	705	1.90	8 7	46 1.75
28	820	2.05	9 7	34 2.00
10	815	1.65	18 7	67 2.05
23	701	1.90	5 7	84 1.85
17	822	1.85	. 8 7	50 2.30
		Ca	lves	
69	187	4.40	20 2	01 3.30

4	168	4.85	61	208	4.6
8	263	2.50	69	203	4.70
4	192	4.85	4	822	2.50
2	141	3.50	6	808	2.50
5	186	4.25	27	189	4.75
0	261	3.00	24	225	4.75
7	129	4.85			
		-			

Receipts of cattle on the local market have been of a moderate character for the past week, though slightly in excess of those of the week before. The totals of receipts of all classes of live stock for the week are: Cattle, 13,-400; calves, 6,500; hogs, 7,560; sheep, 3,140; horses and mules, 108.

The week's marketing opened on Monday with markets generally lower, caused by very liberal receipts. At Fort Worth heavy, fleshed and well-fed steers sold steady, but most others particularly common to medium steers sold weak to lower. Tuesday's experience was much the same on good beef cattle, the price reduction being 15c to 20c. However, a load of prime steers made \$5, a steady price. All of the Tuesday loss was regained on Wednesday's light receipts, and the steer mar-ket thereafter held steady to the week's close, with prices the same as at the close of last week.

Steers Good to choice fed steers are quoted \$4@4.50; fat grassers, \$3.75@3.85; medium to good grassers and cake steers, \$3.30@3.65; fair killers, \$3.10@3.25; plain steers, \$2.75@3.

Butcher Cows Butcher cows were due to reach a lower level last week, and this has been accomplished. Successive weak breaks up to Wednesday brought cows down a quarter in price. All classes suffered, the good along with canners. Good butcher cows are quoted \$2.40@ 2.60; fair to medium, \$2.10@2.30; cuttters, \$1.85@2, and canners, \$1.25@

Isulls have not varied much from the price level of last week. Common and thin bulls are selling at \$1.90@ 2.10, and fat and butcher bulls up to

Calves The calf run reached the largest proportions of the year, 6,500 head. Most of the marketings were good to choice light weight vealers and these sold steady for the first half of the week. Then the big receipts began to tell on the price level and good to choice calves closed the week 25c lower and others quite 50c less than week ago.

Hogs
The hog market opened Monday

steady to strong, advanced 5c on Tuesday, declined 5c to 71/2c on Wednesday, repeated this performance on Thursday and regained all the loss on Friday, leaving the market in practically the same notch as at the close of last week. Pigs have advanced, the extreme range being \$5@5.50.

have advanced a dime during the week, and fat medium weight sheep are not in demand and sales of these are slow. This also applies to stockers. Choice wethers are quoted at \$5.50@ 5.65, fair to good wethers \$5.20@5%35, and choice lambs at \$6 @ 6.25.

The Saturday market did not differ from that of other Saturdays in any particular. Receipts were light, prices steady, buying active. Total cattle receipts were 360. Only one buyer was on the market. Steers

Beef steers were represented by four loads, two of which were a good fat class, but found no early demand. Later they sold steady at \$3.90. The others, of a medium grass sort, met with a good reception and sold early. The market was quoted steady. Sales of steers:

No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
231,065	\$3.90	231,059	\$3.90
231,035	3.25	61,075	3.50
17 909	2.75	21,030	3.15
1 820	2.65	2 790	2.40
2 645	2.15		
	Butche	r Stock	
Butcher	cows cor	stituted half	of the
cattle sup	ply. The	e quality was	s of a
medium to	good cla	ss, with a few	v heal
of strictly	good o	ows. Prices	were
steady, the	range	on decent	killing

grades being from \$2 to \$2.60. ing was active and the yards were cleared up before 10 o'clock. Sales of cows: No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 1... 912 \$2,60 23... 840 2.20 27... 867 23... 840 1... 710 786 2.25 5c&h 522 1... 940 36c&h 625 2.00

Sales of heifers: No. Ave. Price. 1... 480 \$1.80 No. Ave. Price. 17... 443 \$2,00 Bulls
One bull weighing 1,200 ponnds sold at \$1.90, and pounds at \$2.75. at \$1,90, and one stag weighing 840

Two bunches of ordinary to good calves coming in mixed loads sold fully steady, one bunch making \$4.25. There was a broad demand for the whole supply and an early clearance was af-

Sales of calves: No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
9 152 . \$3.75	54 204	
9 169 3.75	49 181	4.25
4 372 1.65	10 410	1.25
4 157 4.25		
н	oas	
· Only three loads	of hogs wer	e on of-
fer, and they of a		
	one packer	
were an bought by		

177 pounds average. Pigs sold a trifle lower, around \$5.25. Sale of hogs: No. Ave. Price. 60... 174 \$6.25 No. Ave. Price. 37... 202 \$6.20 280 6.15 25... 168 Sales of pigs: No. Ave. Price. 24... 106 \$5.25 No. Ave. Price. 5... 120 \$5.25

90 5.15 Sheep One load of goats and a small bunch of drive-in sheep constitupted the mutton supply. Drive-in wethers of a good class sold at \$5.25 and choice lambs at \$6. There is no packing demand for goats. They were later driven out to

Sales of sheep: 10 lambs ..... 4 wethers ..... 5.25 The cattle run for the first day of the market week totaled about equal to the average Monday supply, reaching

4,070, with 1,868 calves. Beef sters were slower in sufficient volume for market requirements, the supply embracing two loads strong fed 1,135-pound steers, several loads cake and grass steers and thirty loads of straight grassers. The good cattle were the subject of

much bargaining, the demand for these

not coming up to expectations. An

outlet was finally found for them at \$4.40. Grass steers were readily taken around \$3.15, and the cake and steers sold from \$3.35 to \$3.55. Butcher cows were shown in relatively large supply, and this offered a further opportunity to depress the market, which was taken advantage of to the extent of a dime. Pretty good cows sold at \$2.10, some better

ones made \$2.25 and a small bunch of fancy cows brought \$2.85. The trade was slow and dull on all classes of she stuff. Bulls are getting scarce of late, slow market not being an inducement

for free marketing. Calves make an extra large run, the total being nearly 1,700. The free marketing of calves last week led to a 20... 201 3.50 decline of 25c in choice veals and 50c on all others. The heavy run of today 86... 165 4.35 caused another let-down, 25c more

being taken off all around. The quality was very good; choice calves sold at \$4.50, and the movement was slow. and dull.

Steers						
Sales of	steers:	No. Ave.				
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.			
441,185	\$4.30	281.081	\$3.55			
125 891	3.15	26 989 151,032 23 962 231.096 42 927	3.35			
121,070	3.55	151.032	3.55			
231,068	3.05	23 962	3.15			
1 44 1 099	3.40	231.096	3.35			
25 949	3.00	42 927	3.30			
20 010	Butche	r Stock	0.00			
Sales of		. OLOUR				
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.			
No. Ave. 11,009	\$2.75	22 725	\$2.20			
0 050	0.05	2 808 56 753	2.50			
		56 753	2.10			
6 813 31 790 27 803	2.00	9 653	1.50			
	2.10	6 901	2.25			
27 803 31 646	1.85	19 800	1 165			
01 040	1.00	Yearlings	1.105			
10 112	es and	10 110	** 00			
79 163	\$5.00	10 119 16 136	\$5.00			
60 100	\$4.50	16 136	\$4.25			
10 190	4.25	48 162	4.00			
10 269	3.00	10 266	2.50			
77 201	4.35	95 170	4.25			
190 155	4.28	48 162 10 266 95 170 5 364 32 180	3.00			
10 230 76 189 68 147	-3.00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4.25			
10 189	4.35	12 109	4.00			
68 147	4.00	10 284	2.75			
		Ws				
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave. 30 772	Price.			
7 768.	2.25	30 772	2.25			
	Cal	No. Ave. 10 820 87 201 80 157 31 324				
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.			
62 909	2.96	10 820	2.90			
97 108	\$3.00	87 201	\$4.50			
78 155	4.25	80 157	4.75			
70 180	4.50	31 324	2.00			
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave. 22 420	Price.			
7 480	\$2.25	22 420	2.00			
4 500	1.75					
	Ste	ers .				
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.			
201.011	\$3.00	No. Ave. 171,132	\$3.85			
3 866	.50					
	Bu	ılle				
Sales of	h 11					
No. Ave	Price.	No. Ave. 11,320	Price.			
31.096	\$2.35	11.320	\$2.10			
	400		4-1-0			

Hogs Hog receipts for the day did not exceed 1,100, and the quality ran mostly to medium and butcher weight. Very few loads of heavy hogs were on offer. Pigs were more numerous than com-

monly. Trading was steady on a basis with last Friday, top hogs bringing \$6.40 and the bulk selling from \$6.221/2 to \$6.371/2.

		steady at	\$5.25 to	\$5.3	0.
Sale	es of	hogs:			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
25	147	\$6.00	75	205	\$6.40
66	198	6.35	68	171	6.27
81	191	6.37 1/2	25	173	6.00
65	231	6.40	89	167	6.25
75	194	6.35	82	205	6.37
28	208	6.22	28	161	6.22
85	197	6.35	83	187	6.35
Sale	es of p	oigs:			
2	125	5.25	77	117	5.25
		5.25	37		5.25
			2		5.30
		She			

The mutton trade was lively on a very broad demand. Five doubles of sotol fed wethers from Langtry on the Southern Pacific, averaging 101 pounds, found ready sale at \$5.50. This price has not been exceeded here this season, but the muttons were certainly good stuff. Two loads of native sheep made \$5.15. The market was fully

Sheep sales: 199 . 101 \$5.50 124... 80 \$5.15 199 . 101 \$5.15 25... 75 4.00 101.. \$ 80 The cattle run today was of liberal

## proportions, 2,058 cattle and 1,628

Beef steers made a good showing, being a large proportion of the total run. A good showing was made of well fed steers, the total exceeding the Monday's run. Receipts of care steers and grassers were also liberal.

The market opened fully steady, with yesterday's late selling, with a strong demand for all grades on offer. movement was active and most of the supply changed hands early. Tops sold

1	231,038	3.80 Butcher	4 919 Stock	3.3
	461,064	3.70	201,238	4.2
	461,101	4.25	381,312	4.5
1	23 919	3.00	181,072	3.2
1	761,054	3.25	37 863	3.2
1	9 920	2.85	441,170	3.8
	431.207	3.\$0	311,085	3.2
	28 843	2.85	22 974	3.3
	501,025	\$3.60	601,044	. \$3.4
	No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price
	Sales of	steers:		
	for \$4.35.			

The butcher cow supply hardly as large as on Monday, and had a smaller number of good cows. mand was about equal to the light supply and the market held steady with the decline noted on Monday. A few individual cows were choice enough to make \$3, but the best car lot went at \$2.40, with the bulk sell-

1	Sales of	cows:			
1	No. Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price
	13 764	\$1.90	3	880	\$2.1
	23 752	1.70	21	698	1.8
	15 820	2.20	19		2.2
	13 724	1.75	28	745	2.2
	361,009	2.05	17	822	1.9
	17c&h 726	2.30	18	824	2.0
	4 967	2.50	13	819	1.8
	3 836	2.50	4	800	1.5
	10 762	1.50	1	870	2.5
	11,130	3.00	8	768	2.4
	20 749	1.85	28	792	2.0
	9 705	1.60	11	795	1.0
		Bi	ulls		
	Fat bull	e enld et	ander the		d ata.

l steady, thin and stock bulls were dull and draggy. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 3s... 890 \$2.40 1s..1,470 \$2.50 4s..1,182 2.75

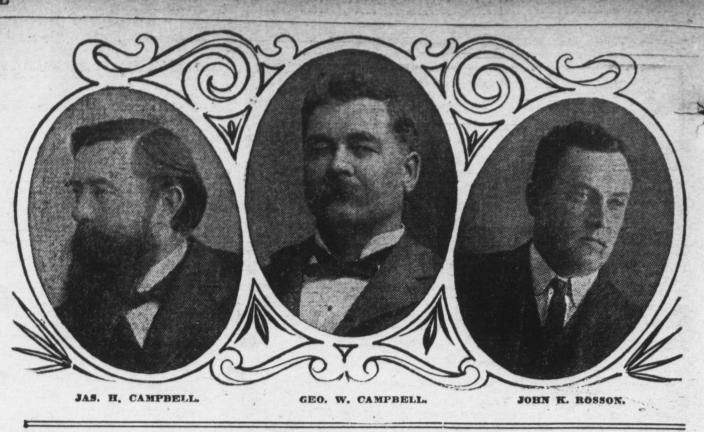
Calves The ealf supply was again very liberal, reaching 1,600 head. Quality was not as god as yesterday, and, while selling was about steady, tops made quarter less-\$.450. No improvement is expected as long as big runs are of

daily	occu	rgence.	S	ales:		
No.	Ave.	Price.		No.	Ave.	Price
81	192	\$4.50		10	331	\$3.0
81	192	\$4.50		10	331	\$3.0
60	231	4.00		20	160	4.2
29	132	4.15	-	31	145	4.2
6	266	2.50		29	153	4. i
31	194	4.15		13		4.0
12	160	4.00		88	184	4.3
15	167	3.75	1	9	114	3.7
7	182	4.00	1	82	209	4.5
32	234	3.50		60	202	4.0
86		4.25		5	262	3.0
7	208	4.25		4	120	3.0
5	134	4.00		53	154	4.5
30	171	4.50				
		1	Hog	8		

The supply of hogs was a trifle larger than on Monday, with a larger showing of Texas hogs. The market was inclined to more strength from the start, and the tops brought 21/2c more than on yesterday. Best Oklahomas made \$6.42½, and the best Texas hogs sold at \$6.32½. Pigs were a trifle

stronger, .			
Sale of h	nogs:		
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
79 181	\$6.321/2	3 235	\$6.20
77 184	6.371/4	3 260	
68 180		. 7 363	6.25
7297	6.321/4	43 203	6.30
72 197	6.321/4	23 192	6.10
91 178	6.371/6	44 170	6.25
54 181	6.30	71 206	6.40
79 205	6.40	4 270	6.10
82 187.		80 218	6.40
Sale of p	oigs:		
No. Ave.		No. Ave.	Price
58 110	\$5.60	58 102	
00 101			44.4

20... 124 5.50 Sheep-Receipts, 1,500 head; market steady; sheep, \$3@6; lambs, \$4@8. M. Sansom returned from College Station from the commencement of the



# CAMPBELL BROS @ ROSSON LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY

SAINT LOUIS

KANSAS CITY

FORT WORTH

## Views on the Market

Campbell Brothers & Rosson

Cattle-Chicago had 33,000 yesterday and naturally was 10c to 15c lower, while the other markets were lower in sympathy. Chicago had 63,300 cattle for the week, an increase of 6,500 over last week, while Kansas City had 19,-560 cattle this past week, showing decrease of 267 cattle. Fort Worth had 11,775 cattle this week, which shows an increase of 1,900. With the present depressed condition of the dressed beef and canned meat markets in the east and foreign countries we are receiving too many medium fleshed cattle. We quote you below the range of prices for the last week:

Steers-Extra choice steers weighing from 1,300 to 1,400 pounds, smooth and fat, \$4.25 to \$4.60, with the bulk of the good kinds weighing from 1,050 to 1,200 pounds, \$3.50 to \$3.85; same weights of medium flesh on the rough order, \$3.15 to \$3.35; medium flesh to half fat 850 to 1,000 pounds, \$2.75 to \$3.10; common to ordinary 700 to 800 pounds, \$2.30 to \$2.60, the latter class being in very poor demand.

Cows—Cows have been slow and weak since our last letter, with but few good cows coming. We quote best cows in car loads weighing from 800 to 900 pounds, \$2.40 to \$2.65, with the medium flesh of same weight \$2.15 to \$2.25 and the half-fat kinds, \$1.75 to \$2. Canners in very limited demand and selling \$1.35 to \$1.50. We would advise keeping the canners at home for

Bulls-Bulls are some lower with the best ones selling from \$2.25 to \$2.50 with good bologna bulls \$1.90 to \$2.10 and medium flesh from \$1.50 to \$1.75. Demand light.

Calves-Calves are a shade lower again today, making the decline since last Tuesday of 40c to 60c. We topped the market this week with a load of good vealers at \$4.85, which was an exceptionally good price for them. They weighed 176 pounds. The bulk of the good calves are selling from \$4.25 to \$4.65, weighing from 150 to 200 pounds, with the heavier kind around \$3.90 to \$4.15 and the medium flesh to half fat kinds from \$3.50 to \$3.75, with heavy calves weighing 300 to 400 pounds, \$2.25 to \$3. Indications are we are going

to have a heavy run of calves next week and it looks like a lower market. Hogs-Last Tuesday was the high day of the week, tops \$6.45 and bulk \$6.30 to \$6.40. Wednesday and Thursday the market declined 10c to 15c. Regained a nickel Friday and 5c 10c yesterday and today, putting prices in about the same notch as a week ago. Tops today \$6.40, but the were not extra good. Bulk, \$6.30 to \$6.40. A choice load if here would readily have brought \$6.45 today. Light pigs, \$5 to \$5.50, according to quality. Sheep continue to sell very high. Five doubles of choice 100-pound wethers

sold yesterday for \$5.50 and good 80-

pound wethers at \$5.15. Demand very

strong on fat muttons. Special-Since our last letter we have news for you. The twenty-eight hour law has been passed by the sen-ate and reported favorably from the house and the time will be extended to thirty-six hours within a few days, which will be good news to the entire cattle industry of this country. also have some more good news you. There was a fellow in Washington who knew the rules of Missouri and he took the papers to the White House and showed Mr. Roosevelt and he was convinced that Upton Sinclair's novel was wrong and has agreed to pass favorably upon the amendments to the Neill-Reynolds report and we hope within a few days this big hubbub about nothing will be at an end and when this transpires we may look for better prices. We had hoped by this time to see a stronger and higher market, but it appears everything is against the producer of live stock, even to the third party flies. Let us hear

any way, and we wish to assure you we will look as carefully after your interest as you would yourself. JNO. K. ROSSON.

Among Our Arrivals This Week Among our customers from Eastern Texas we have J. S. Scraper of Hopkins county, a newly found friend, for whom we sold on Wednesday of the past week heifers at \$2.25 and \$2.50, together with heavy calves at \$3.50 and light vealers at 5c. "J. S." accompanied the shipment and the personal investigation of our yardmen and selling forces gave us a liberal majority in his future "vote of preference.

from you when we can serve you in

Scott Bros., very extensive originators of porker consignment from both Indian Territory and Oklahoma, re-ported last Wednesday with a bunch which crossed the scales at very re-numerative figures. Harry H. Scott is the popular ramrod behind the business end of this firm and he has long recognized the Campbell Bros. & Rosson Live Stock Commission Company

as his stronghold on the selling side of the Texas market. T. A. Morrison of Mitchell county

consigned us the past week a bunch of calves which we sold at a rollicky good price, 5c per pound, which was the top of the market until we succeeded in springing value 10c per houndred weight for a Callahan coun-ty stockman the same afternoon. "T. A." never yields the palm to a competitor when it comes to wearing his trading paraphernalia, and in addition to his speculating tendencies as a side issue is a heavy contributor of cattle of his own raising.

W. F. Wilson of Callahan county was responsible for the top prices in vealers on last Wednesdays' market, selling a bunch at \$5.10 per hundred weight. "Butch" came in charge and was in his usual good spirit and vigorous health. A more active hustler never threw a foot in a stirrup, and his connection with Campbell Bros. & Rosson of long standing has found him riding down the avenue of prosperity, which has also been the case with his many friends who gave us a "try through "W. F.'s" recommenda-

John Roesler of Austin county, Texas, registered with us in person the past week in charge of a shipment of steers and calves which landed on a high notch in the packers purchase sheet. John has always been classed as a skilled and active trader in his section and his not infrequent shipments on the various markets make creditable display of his judgment

M. Pace of Williamson county paid his respects the past week, charging to his care a bunch of mixed cattle out of which he sold a bunch of cows at \$2.40 and light steers at 3c per pound. Mr. Pace is a pionee: stockman and farmer of Central Texas and has done much in augmenting the receipts of the Fort Worth market since the laying of the corner stone

of the packing houses in March of J. D. Hudgins & Bro. of Wharton county were representative consignors of the "C. B. & R." firm the past week, with Mr. Hudgins, Jr., in charge. The Hudgins boys are prominent cattlemen of Southern Texas as well as mercantile factors of established progressive traits, and have a well earned fame for the class of fed steers that emerge from their feed lots each year.

Elder & Rutledge of Karnes county enlisted with us the past week, with four cars of steers, Mr. Rutledge of the firm coming in charge. This firm links together a combination of cattlemen whose past records have put the value of their stock in the "push your business company" at a premium for all times to come, and their relations with the Fort Worth market through Campbell Bros. & Rosson have continued to weave a favorable impression of the southwestern packin

center and market. Blewett & Beverly of Denton county, the enterprising spirits of that fertile northern Texas parish, paid us a visit simultaneously the past week, reviewing their list of sales on same day, which listed cows and heifers at \$2.35, with two head out at other prices. B. & B. on our big market receiving book recognized as a good brand, and the boys also recognized that the "C. B. & R." branding iron in the sales department stands for the strongest

negotiating power in the market.
N. C. Colerick of Caddo county Okla., reported a shipment of porkers the past week, which went to a high notch in our sales list on day of sale. Mr. Colerick, after sending the C. R. & R boys his initial consignment, has continued to grace their ability to secure the best results in fills, in values, and in net results. G. F. Burr of McLennan county cast

his representation with us the past week in person and in goods, bringing down a bunch of mixed cattle and hogs, with calves selling at \$4.75 and cows and heifers all the way from \$2@2.35 to \$3 per cwt. Mr. Burr is a genial good fellow and has won many friends in trading circles on the Fort Worth market during his period of relations at this, point. His shipments have with few exceptions, came billed to the C. E. & R. people, where the best obtainabile results have always been meted out to him.

P. M. Greenwade of Bosque county whose initial consignment was registered with us some time since, returned on Friday of last week with three cars of steers, two loads selling at \$3.50 and one at \$3.25. Mr. Greenwade has had a valuable experience in feeding cattle and does not doff his headgear to anyone in the Club of Cattle Feed-

ers in Central Texas.

Baldwin & Gainous of Fannin county, well known members of our Club of Contented Patrons, and prosperous northern Texas stockmen, were with us on Friday with porkers which landed at good strong values. They also brought in the car four head of good road horses which landed at high notches, though Mr. Gainous would have been satisfied with more money for his horse flesh, from his expres-

L. M. Kokernot of Gonzales county centered with us last Friday two cars of steers, which brought good market values. Mr. Kokernot is an old and valued customer of the Campbell Bros.

& Rosson people in the different markets, and has been a heavy contributor to the supply at Texas market since the establishment of packing houses at this point.

Dr. G. P. Reeves of Falls county shipped us on Friday's market one car of cattle in charge of F. J. Kay, who returned Saturday night with account sales. Mr. Kay reports about every-thing shipped out of that section, but states the country is in excellent shape, and that those having bovines are de-pending on some good Samaritan shoving the markets up a few notches for heir relief.

C. O. Huffman of Milam county registered with us the past week another "try out," which showed another good turn in our average in enlisting and maintaining the support of newly found friends in the various sections of Texas that yearly contribute sup-

plies to the Fort Worth market. E. M. Tom of Atascosa county, was rendered an account-sales on our books last Saturday for a car of vealers, which landed at a very pleasing and high-grade figure. In consigning this car to the "C. B. & R." contingent our initial relations were established with 'E. M." and here's hoping-with our continued efforts in his behalf, the pleasure will be ours to enlist his friendship and missionary support in

that section of the country.

E. F. Smith of Delta county was represented on our books the Past week with a bunch of goats, which "butted in," the purchasing sheet of one pur outside buyers at good figures. "E. F. had a shipment of hogs and cattle in some time since and as the packers do not negotiate the purchase of goats they went to the hold over list for a

non-resident buyer. C. S. Teas of Wilson county represented southwestern Texas the past week with a car of cattle which landed at very satisfactory figures. "C. S." is a stockman of reputable standing and never fails to haul the "long green" to his credit when getting in the middle of the road after hoof and horn pros-

E. A. Tully of De Witt county, dropped in a bunch of calves the fore part of this week, which landed at \$4.35, a good figure on the market. "E. A." has grown up amid stock hironments and his skill is attributable to coming in contact with the real thing. which has placed him in an enviable

position among his competitors. W. A. Ashley of San Saba county was represented the fore part of this week with a mixed load of calves and cows, which brought a good figure, the way others sold of similar kind and quantity. "W. A." never forgets us when shipping to the markets and has been instrumental in sending to our fold a number of new customers, who have come to regard the Campbell Brothers & Rosson boys as the most active hustlers in the markets.

Alln & Davis of Harris county, the most extensive ranchman in southern Texas, voted for us the past week a four-car consignment, which went through to the National stockyards on account of unsatisfactory bids on this market. "A. & D." need no introduction to the cattlemen of the southwestern territory, most of whom have had relations with them during their pur chasing season for export.

## MARKETS ELSEWHERE

Chicago Live Stock

CHICAGO, June 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; market steady; beeves, \$4@6; cows and heifers, \$1.30@.490; stockers and feeders, \$2.60@4.55. Hogs-Receipts, 1,800 head; market opened steady and closed steady to be ower; mixed and butchers, \$6.45@6.70; good to choice heavy, \$6,55@6.671/2; rough heavy, \$6.40@6.50; light, \$6.40@ bulk, \$6.571/2 @ 6.65; pigs, \$5.50@ 6.40. Estimated receipts tomorrow, 32,

Sheep-Receipts, 15,000 head; market strong; sheep, \$3.50@6.25; lambs, \$5.50

Kansas City Live Stock Special to The Telegram.

KANSAS CITY, June 19 .- Cattle-Receipts, 10,000 head; market steady; beeves, \$4.@5.75; cows and heifers, \$1.75@5.15; stockers and feeders, \$3@ 4.40; Texans and westerns, \$3.75@5.15. Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; market steady; mixed and butchers, \$6.40@6.50; good to choice heavy, \$6.50@6.56; rough heavy, \$6.45@6.50; light, \$6.30@ 6.45; bulk, \$6.40@6.50; pigs, \$5.25@6 Estimated receipts tomorrow, 16,000. Sheep-Receipts, 5,000 head; market steady; lambs, \$6@6.75; ewes, \$5@ 5.60; wethers, \$5.50@6; yearlings, \$5.75

St. Louis Live Stock ST. LOUIS, June 19.—Cattle Receipts, 7,500 head, including 3,375 Texans; market steady; native steers, \$3.50 @5.85; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@4.25; cows and heifers, \$2@5.25; Texas steers, \$3@4.50; cows and heifers, \$2@

Hogs-Receipts, 8,500 head; market 5c higher; mixed and butchers, \$6.60@ 6.65; good heavy, \$6.65@6.70; rough heavy, \$6.65@6.70; rough beavy, \$6.55@6.25; lights, \$6.30@6.50; bulk, \$6.55@6.55; pigs, \$5.50@6.25.

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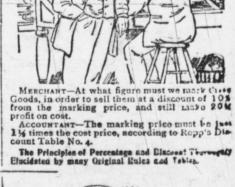
SAWVER-Your walnut Log measures 24 inches a diameter and 16 feet in length, which according to Scribner's or Doyle's Tables, will make 400 feet of lumber. FARMER—According to Ropp's Tables (p. 61)—the only correct and reliable level measure—it will cut bractly 413 feet, and therefore I demand payment for that many feet and no less.



GRAIN BUYER—The top price for No. 2 Corn to-day is 38c. Your load weighs 3180 bs. net. Take a seat while I am figuring it up. FARMER—(Calculator in hand), O, I've got it already: I had on 56 bu. and 44 lbs., and it comes to \$21.58. (See pages 16 and 27.) In like manner, the correct answer to nearly every conceivable problem is instantly found.



STECK SKIPPER—The net weight of your lot of togs is 4425 lbs. and at \$3.75 per cwt, amount \$155.04. Here is your check. FARMER-Thera is an error somewhere. I see Ropp's Calculator (page 6) that the amount hould be \$165.94. ulator (page 6) that the amount -(After figuring it over again.) You are Here is a \$10 bill with your check. Pardon





will require to wall it up.

CONTRACTOR—I see by R's C: (p. 62) that it must
e 94 feet in diameter, and 12 feet deep; and it
ill take 1,560 brick, if laid on edge or 3,000



FARMER-I wish to borrow \$500 for 90 days. I'll pay the \$9.04 Interest next Saturday, as I must have even \$500 to-day.

Bayker-How do you know that the Interest in F.—Why by Ropp's Calculator (page 55) I see at a glance, that the interest on \$500 for 90 days (and 3 days' grace) at 7% is \$9.04.

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## HEREFORD BREEDER **PASSES TO REWARD**

In the death of James A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo., the cattle breeding fraternity has lost one of its shining lights. It has not been given to many men to run so creditable a career in the propagation of live stock, and few men have wrought in this industry with such far-reaching results. For nearly a quarter of a century he has been a breeder of Herefords and so long as men search show yard and sale ring annals for light upon the conspicuous success attained by progenitors of animals they seek to buy, so long will they find the blood from the Funkhouser herd in highest favor, according to these two governing factors. It has not always fallen to the lot of breeder to select one great sire to follow another, but Mr. Funkhouser had delved deeply enough into the science of breeding to be able to select as a calf a bull which materially extended the fame of his herd and the financial profits of his operations. His reputation as a successssful showman was national. In the hottest fights and over a wide stretch of country the "white-faces" from his herd have given doughty battle to all comers, and have gained the highest honors that the great show yards of America could confer. Tried by this test James A. Funkhouser ranks as one of the nost eminent cattle breeders that the industry has developed. No man ever evinced deeper personal, interest or more pride in the product of his genius as a breeder. He loved the calling. He had the utmost satisfaction in the knowledge that he had been able to create types that closely approximated his ideals, and he has given to the breed wealth of material that has been used to profit by others less successful as creative breeders.

His first Herefords were purchased in 1882, a pair of calves nine months old. One was a bull named Invincible, and he proved such a wonderful success crossed on Shorthorn cows in producing material for the feed lot that it started Mr. Funkhouser on his career as a breeder of pedigreed "white faces." He began as an exhibitor in 1884, show ing grade steers, and gradually he laid the foundation for a career which in its prominence has had few parallels in our show yards. Among the numerous sires which he used in his herd he counted only three really great-Invincible, the historic Hesiod 2d and the great champion and sire of champions, March On 6th. The latter, it need hardly be recalled, was purchased as young calf and his development into one of the notable sires of the breed constitutes one of the most interesting pages of Hereford history. He credited other bulls with good work in his herd, but challenged the most critical inspection of the progeny of the three named.

The historian will at some time write the record. This is neither the time nor place, but it is of interest to recall such names as Dewdrop, Heslod 29th, Hesiod 30th, Romaine, Onward 4th, Onward 18th and Kathleen 8th. These are among the star members of the show herds sent out from this famous breeding establishment, under the devoted and skillful care of Will Willis, Mr. Funkhouser's brother-in-law. He was especially favored in such a thorough cattleman as his lieutenant and was always pleased to accord to Mr. Willis full credit for his important part in the production of prize winners. The highest price he paid for a Hereford was \$1,000, which was given for March On 6th when six months old. His credit side to the account includes the sale of Onward 4th and Onward 18th at \$1 .-330 and \$1,400 respectively, the highest prices he ever received for the prod-

ucts of his breeding. Mr. Funkhouser was born in Haynesville, Mo., Dec. 9, 1847. In 1880 he purchased a farm at Plattsburg, starting with 160 acres and gradually increasing the holdings until they now total 500 acres and constitute one of the finest cattle farms in America. He was a man of prominence in his community and in the Methodist church, and had been honored with the presidency of the American Hereford Breeders' association. Personally he was a broad-minded, kind-hearted man, fair in his views and just in his estimate of men as well as cattle. His home was a delightful one, and visitors encountered the most cordial hospitality. The "Plattsburg Leader" thus voices the esteem in which he was held not only in his community, but by all with whom he came in touch

"On all sides and from all tongues came testimonials of love and praise for James A. Funkhouser. His bustness integrity, his generosity, his highsouled honor, his devotion to the

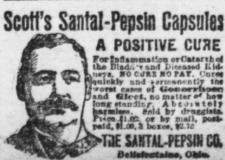
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church, his beautiful family life-these themes were in the conversation of all men. For his devoted and noble wife. and those who were daily associated with him, all the wide circle who knew him and them have deepest sympathy."

Mr. Funkhouser had been ailing for years and once or twice before had been near his final summons, but had rallied and believed that the attack that resulted in his death could be successfully resisted. With his wife and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Duncan he went to Excelsior Springs for rest and treatment, but the sands had run. Bright's disease may be fought for a time, but will finally claim the victory. He died on April 30. The loss of Mr. Funkhouser to the industry is one that will leave its mark for many a day. The herd at present numbers 150 and its disposition has not been definitely determined, but the announcement is authorized that it will not be dispersed soon. Mr. Funkhouser left a will, but owing to the nervous condition of his widow it has not yet been opened and read.

Thomas Clark, who sold him Hesiod 2d, which laid the basis for the fame of the herd, thus submits a tribute to

his life-long friend: "In regard to our lamented friend, James A. Funkhouser's operations as a breeder, I will say that in about the year 1882 he commenced by buying a Hereford bull called Dauphin 18th to use on Shorthorn cows. So well was he pleased with the result of the cross that he soon afterward purchased some pedigreed Hereford cows. He then sent his brother-in-law, Mr. Willis, out in search of a bull to use on them. He came to my place and bought Hesiod 2d. It would be a waste of time and words for me to attempt to describe how much good that bull did for him as everyone identified with Hereford cattle is posted as to the results.

"Mr. Funkhouser was what I term a practical breeder. With but few exceptions he showed cattle of his own breeding. I considered him a very superior judge, broad-minded and honest in his convictions. He could always see merit in other men's cattle as well as in his own. I am sorry such men as my esteemed friends, Mr. Funkhouser and John Steward are called to pay the debt that all of us will have to pay sooner or later. In the death of these two men Hereford breeders and in fact all other breeders of pedigreed cattle have sustained a great loss."-Breeders' Gazette.

#### PHYLLIS OF THE FARM

BY CHARLES J. BAYNE.

"You on a farm, Phyllis? You? Why, your name is the only thing about you that is adapted to country life." Goeffrey's broad shoulders fairly shook with laughter, and when the excess of his mirth subsided a smile of incredulity still parted his lips.

"How many cotillions have you ssed this season? The bridge trophies in your boudoir must give it the aspect of an Oriental bazar. Why, the scent of the asphalt is the breath of your nostrils and the roar of the city is the only lullaby that could woo you "A very pretty wit you have. Goef-

frey, truly. Your vein of sarcasm is rich enough for all practical purposes. But the fact remains, Goeffrey, that I shall go with my parents to the farm and become what some one has described as a freckled beauty who milks cows and hoes potatoes.' "I can picture you now as a queen

of curds and cream! Why, Phyllis, you will be coming back to town the first time you smell chicken salad or see the design of a new score card in a woman's magazine.' But it was evident through all this

raillery that Goeffrey was slightly nervous—perhaps genuinely alarmed. Phyllis of the wine-brown eyes and the ridiant smile and the chic little mannerisms which made her the idol of her coterie had made undoubted inoads on Goeffrey's prudent heart. Hitherto he had been almost afraid to confess to himself how dear she had become to him, and the thought of losing her was not calculated to diminish his affections. It really did seem absurd, this idea

of Phyllis taking to the farm. It was not so far away, to be sure, this quiet little retreat among woods and fields and hills, which the busy solfcitor had bought with the intention of at last indulging that whim of his to see green things grow. But it was something of a journey to

get there. It was not like stepping from the street car into a convenient drawing room overlooking the leading residence thoroughfare. Goeffrey found himself reflecting how easy it had all been and how often he had availed himself of the privilege. And then he thought of the winebrown eyes and how fond of her he must be growing when the prospect of

losing her filled his well-regulated soul with such ill-regulated emotions. "You will be packing for a week, I take it?" he suggested hopefully. "On the contrary, my dear Goeffrey, we are going in for all the complexity of the simple life. The shack of a house on the farm is fairly furnished, as farm houses go, and we will adapt ourselves to its angles and ancientness,

and we go tomorrow. Goeffrey gave a start. This was comething of a shock, indeed.
But, he mused, if he was to be philoophical, this was the time to begin. Good-bye, until you return-the

So there is little preparation to make,

week after next," he said with a lame attempt at buoyancy. "You will bring me a fashion monthly and a budget on dits, and other delectable souvenirs of the great world, when you come out?" she called after

'Yes, when I come out," he replied with a meaning emphasis which im-plied that he had no idea of braving the hospitality of a faddish farm. But the days were leaden and the reeks waxed very wearisome without

This is a stupid sort of lark she has gone on," he reflected, half angrily, "And so unlike Phyllis. On the whole, she has always seemed very sane-except for the insane love of the magpie chatter of pink teas and a positive passion for musical comedy. betake me to the rural demesne and do knight's service to her rustic highness? Ugh! Sunrise hours and milkoceans of it-and drafts in the weather boarding. Never!"

So accordingly he went. He had not greatly overdrawn the picture. It was not an earthly paradise-except for those who have delusions about getting close, to nature's

And Phyllis! She was transformed. ndeed. It was no Watteau snepherdess effect she had adopted in her attire There was a genuine simplicity in the stume she wore when she met him in the dog cart.

But it was good to be with her again, and the air was pure. That was some-

"'Now here am I in Arden,'" he began, as the more or less broad acres of what he had been pleased to call the experiment station unfolded before him. Here am I in Arden; the more fool I; when I was at home, I was in better

"You would have done well to wear your most v instead of those ably tal- I to think of his merry little sister

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EXCELSIOR HERD, Red Polled cattle of both sexes for sale. M. J. EWALT, Hale Center, Hale

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vade, Whitney, Texas.

Eleven section ranch, with cattle, near San Angelo, Texas. Plenty of grass, protection and water. Address
BOEHRENS & LINDERMAN. C hristoval, Texas

bulls, two and three years. J. Quinn, Big Springs, Texas.

lored togs-which will be mottled soon enough, however. Now, stand here Goeffrey. The cattle upon a thousand

"Appear to be chiefly chickens. Am I expected to show urban stupidity and ask which cow gives buttermilk.

speckled eggs." But the sun was not allowed to There was no denying that in the simple garb she had assumed Phyllis looked infinitely more charming than

And then the long walks through cool country lanes and the hours when there was nothing to do but drift and dream on the embowered lake. "These vague hints of yours that the muffins are of your own manufacture

may deceive the unwary, but I have seen black Chloe's inscrutable face through the kitchen door." But Phyllis only smiled more per-

plexingly, which made her all the more It was wonderful how the tang of the

of such observations as-"Now, that—what do you call it?--katydid?--often heard of them--that katydid does really lend a sort of enchantment to these mellow evenings. Strange that I should have been as

to Carcasonne that you never went to Carcasonne. "And you-why, you have become the ery genius of the place. Wonderful adaptability you have, Phyllis."

such versatility as yours could adapt itself to still another kind of "I have never tried prison, for in-

"Yes, dear Phyllis, but the ties that bind in another sense, don't you know "The chains that bind and clank not."

"This atmosphere is going to your head, Geoffrey."
"No, only to my heart—and I want

had decided to come out here and live on the experiment station all the days of my years!"

it unto me for happiness. "That being the healthy state of mind at which you have arrived, I will break it to you gently that we are gong to the city tomorrow-and you may look after a lodge for us-. Well, we can discuss the details while we are

Man Skite

Opinion, on the whole, condemned father say:
"My dear boy, I wish to tell you

something. You know the pool yonder. It's paved with gold. I never can unlerstand why the ducks don't lay bank notes instead of eggs.'

"You'd say poor to me, if you had as much of it to put up with as I remarked young Richard. Eighty thousand pounds gone. not a clew to it. Dorsett hoped he'd me right with care, and then—"
"What do you think of Eva's choice

John shook his head. He did not like

6-year-old steers; also some 1 and 2s; also 200 dry cows. I. D. Pepper, Rock Springs, Texas. ONE HUNDRED high-fred Durham

cattle (all reds), to trade for steers. Write at once to Douglass Bros., Belle-

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SEVEN big papers and magazines a whole year for 65c: Weekly Telegram, American Farmer, Valley Magazine Farm Magazine, Digham's Magazine, Farm Star, and Agricultural Epitomist. Offer limited. Send today. The Weekly Telegram, Fort Worth,

EIGHT big papers and magazines a whole year for \$1.35: Farm and Ranch, Weekly Telegram, American Farmer, Valley Magazine, Farm Magazine, Dignam's Magazine, Farm Star, Agricultural Epitomist. limited. Send today. The Weekly Telegram, Fort Worth, Texas.

transformed at 23 into a commonplace noney-worshiping young woman, On the first occasion of meeting Dr. Dorset, John had felt as if that dark-

browed gentleman was trying to do something to him, and he certainly eemed to exercise a remarkable influence over Eva. At the end of the month John Skite

said "good-bye" to England. But he did not steam straight east. A week after his departure his brother was persuaded by Dr. Dorsett that his father would be best in the county asylum. The old gentleman had been in the

asylum only a week when John re-turned. "I met a man in Naples," he said, "a brain specialist, and he gave me some tabloids of a new drug, urotropin, which has done some wonderful things, I shall have it tried on

Eva and Richard looked anxious. They were thinking of the fre of Dr. That evening John rode off to asylum. At the lodge he met Ralph Hampson, the Chittenham curate, Hampson.

whom he would willingly hail as brother-in-law. "I wish you were in Dorsett's place as regards my sister," he said, abruptly. "I can't believe my sister really loves

"Don't say such things. John," the curate remonstrated. John said no more then. They proceeded to the asylum. The old gentleman trotted out his old hallucination. There were tens of mil-

lions of dollars in that old duck pond near his home. That eevning Dr. Dorsett was announced, "What's this about your father, gentlemen?" he demanded. "Do understand you intend to practice ome silly quackeries?"

John noticed the hangdog, cowed look of Richard "I shall not permit my patient to be experimented upon," said Dr. Dorsett.
"You mind your own business and get out of here," said John.

elf out," said the doctor. He did so briskly. John Skite gave him no "good-night" in return; and when the brothers were alone he said: "I'll see that fellow dead before I let Eva marry him. Understand that,

"Good night, gentlemen, I'll see my-

Dick Dr. Dorsett called in the morning to find that Eva had gone to her aunt, and John with her. Richard took care to be away. When the doctor called in the evening John was there. "You may as well be informed at once, Dr. Dorsett," he said, "that my

sister desires to have nothing more to do with you. "All right," sneered the doctor, "but you will hear from me. John did hear from him by way of a threatening letter. It told him nothing that he did not know. Those promissory notes of Richard's for £4,000 payable on demand-he knew all about hem. And he returned the doctor's letter with these words written

"Press for payment if you dare. I am my relatives' representative be tween them and you. "JOHN SKITE."

Richard had in the last four years played the fool, and lost large sums of money. His father had declined to help him, and Dr. Dorsett had come to his rescue, on conditions, Eva was one of the conditions. But pressed did Richard admit that the bulk of his losses were to the doctor

John was at the asylum every day. the old gentleman still remembered the duck pond and the gold, but not so confidently. The urotropin was orking finely.

The truth came out with startling ddenness one afternoon. "John, my boy," said the old gentle-man, "that money must be in the duck Dr. Dorsett will bear out my words. I was never to mention him in things breaking, companies and mines, and that was why I collected all that gold. Dr. Dorsett agreed with me, and it is our secret, because—well, Richard had been foolish—yes, and one night, when I—I was very unwell, and Dorsett was with me, I asked him if the duck pond was a safe place for it and RED POLLED

Red Polled Cattle. Breeder, W. C

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

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FOR SALE — Registered Aberdeen-

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FOR SALE - As well-bred trotting horse as is in Texas; 16 hands; a good Tennessee jack, 15 hands, fine lenth; forty good mares, ten of them extra large Norman, 1,200 to 1,609 pounds. Will sell for cash, or trade for good western land, or good young mules, no scrubs; prefer land south of and near quarantine line. P. M. Green-

FOR SALE-Twenty-five Hereford

"Yes, and which rooster lays the

in the conventional attire which city life made imperative.

pines and the scent of the hay got into his veins. It was not long before this cynic of the city was delivering himself

alien to these quiet delights for so Yes, Geoffrey. You 'lived so near

"Really. I have been wondering if

"Yes, Phyllis-golden chains."

you to come in and live in that rarefied atmosphere" "Suppose I were to tell you that I

Then make mine the same lodge in this vast wilderness and I shall count

getting used to civilization again." THOUSANDS IN THE DUCK POND Not Altogether an Hallucination of Old

Richard Skite Jr. for putting his father, the elder Richard, into the county asylum, although the old man had grown very flighty in his talk. When his young son John came back from Ceylon he was grieved to hear his

"Poor dear old chap!" said John.

this Dorsett-Dick?" John asked. "Pretty much the same as you, I expect," said Richard, "But Eva'll have as good time as Mrs. Dorsett: horses to ride, horses to drive, and everything

pure-bred stock in each department DAVID HARRELL, Liberty Hill, Texas SIX big papers and magazines a whole year for 55c; Weekly Telegram. Valley Magazine, Farm Magazine, Dig-nam's Magazine, Farm Star, and The

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MISCELLANEOUS

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Pittsburg, Texas. In feeding roughage feed only what will be eaten up clean. It not only saves feed, but a cow does better when she is not stuffed to her full capacity with hay. Over feeding lessens the di-gestibility of all the feed.

J. W. Payne came on the market with twelve cars of stuff from the Cotulla country. he said, 'Certainly.' John, it was a

ridiculous thing to do, but I placed all those bags of gold in the pond that night. It took me hours and hours, and—I'm afraid my brain gave way afterward." Wisely or not, John confronted Dr. Dorsett that very evening. He was prepared for the contemptuous retort. "A madman's mad tale!"

now. You are an accomplished scoundrel, Dr. Dorsett, but I think you have run your course." Dr. Dorsett merely opened the door and echoed some earlier words of John

father comes home, and he soon will

"Perhaps you will be good enough to leave my house. On impulse John replied:

Very well,

"You will be well advised to leave it yourself also." And that is what Dr. Dorsett did. The following day he left Chittenham, never to return. The pity was that he carried with him all the residue of the money of which he had so basely robbed the duck pond and the Skites. Still, as John said by-and-by, when

and Eva and the curate were an affianced and loving couple, in the main they had much to be thankful for,

his father was restored to his senses.

CALF CROP GOOD J. H. Woodward of Maypearl Reports Conditions I. H. Woodward of Maypeal reported

at the exchange with some saleable stuff and had something to say for his section: "We are all right down our way," said he, "plenty of moisture to keep grass hustling and cattle quiet, in consequence of easily filling their stomachs with good food without much hustling, and this tends to fatten, for there is nothing like rest and quietude to place fat on a carcass, this, added to good feed, is the whole thing. There is no sickness that I have heard of and no losses of calves so far. The increase of young stuff will be above an average and they are a healthy lot at that. I make a crop in a small way so as to have feed. Most of my crop is feed stuff for stock and what cotton I raise is a sort of by-product to re-for stock. There has been so much rain this spring that there is a big demand for hands to chop cotton and the demand is still on hand, but the supply is limited. The market is so low now that it is not encouraging to a cowman to fatten stuff and chance It is something like going up against Wall street, which, by the way might list our stock along with the paper stuff they handle and make money speculating which way the mar-

ket is going. From appearances, though, the bears would be on the safe side." G .W. Hunter & Co. of Hood county. Texas, average 1,195 pounds, at \$4.50;

# AN OLD ADAGE

tenths of all disease.

SAYS\_\_\_ "A light purse is a heavy curse" Sickness makes a light purse. The LIVER is the seat of nine

ter, thoroughly, quickly safely

and restore the action of the

Give tone to the system and solid flesh to the body.

LIVER to normal condition.

Take No Substitute.

# A REPORTER VISITS THE FORT WORTH PACKING HOUSES; FINDS STRICT RULES FOR CLEANLINESS ENFORCED AND SANITARY CONDITIONS PRACTICALLY PERFECT

Meat Practically Untouched by Human Hands From Killing Floor Until It Leaves the Plants-Rigid Inspection guards Against Possibility of Taint and Frequent Washing Insures Removal of Foriegn Substances

(One of our reporters visited the Fort Worth packing plants last week for the purpose of learning what prepautions are taken to prevent contampautions are taken to prevent the prep-mation of food products in the prep-mation. The aration for public consumption. visit was prompted by some of the statements made in the recent sensational Neill-Reynolds report condemning conditions in the Chicago packing houses. The result of the reporter's visit, which is a plain statement of what he saw or was told, follows .-

Edtor Telegram.)
Denunciation of the packing houses and the packing house methods have been so common of late that even for-eign countries have been forced to take cognizance of the alleged condition and decline to use American meats or subject them to an additional inspection before they are offered for sale in their

Of course there is a great difference to be stated at the outset between the Chicago, Kansas City or any of the plder plants and those at Fort Worth. As the plants at Fort Worth were built for permanency, all that experience had taught in the operation of the older plants was incorporated in the new plants here and every applince that could reduce the human conact with the meat products to a minmum was placed in use and is still in ase at Fort Worth or has been added o or has been supplanted by something which has been found, after the crucial test that comes from actual

From absorption by the woodwork ytc., the old plants must of necessity be not in the same perfect sanitary condition as the new plants and espe cially when it is recalled that as stated, all that the experience of these men whose life business it has been, who tre using millions of capital, who have peputations as meat packers of which hey are proud; who have spent small lortunes in experimenting, and when e finished product is ready for the market, other small fortunes in adverising their goods or food products. When it is recalled that all that these men have learned of the business has been used in making all of the modern built plants perfect-and the Fort Worth plants are of that class-it does not strain credulity in the least to believe that the handling of meat and other products of the live stock slaughtered here is done as scientifically as possible. It is done with scrupulous regard for cleanliness. It is lone with care that there shall be no waste and yet, as Manager Schumacher of Swift's said, "The packers, havng this knowledge of the business, bought in the dear school of experience, could not afford to jeopardize the least part of their reputation for pure food products by the use of a diseased or inured animal, so affected as to be no ger fit food for the human

there would be no business in it." Animals Kept Over Night

Laying aside all other considerations

At the Swift packing plant in North Cort Worth the animals, beef cattle, ealves, hogs, sheep are set aside the night before or late in the afternoon, nore exactly, for the next day's killing, From the packers point of view this is needful, for otherwise the meat is heating from the unloading into the and thence to the chutes by which they get to the slaughtering department of the packing houses, is thus gotten rid of and the meat when pre marks the difference between the carefully and badly handled food animal.

After the rest of from fifteen twenty hours, the animals are taken to the slaughtering room. After the cattle are stunned to unconsciousness they are delivered to the killing or slaughering floor and there, after suspension, by hooks attached to a traveling crane, they are bled and the heads removed. The blood flows into a gutter and thence finds its way to the fertilizer factory, as does all of the offal and waste of the animals which have no food or other value than in the fertilzer department,

Washing Constant

After the bleeding is done the beef is skinned, the hoofs and all the leg up to the first joint from the hoof removed and that part of the beast goes to the making of neat's foot oil. When the skinnin gis finished the entrails are removed and then the carcass is subjected, it seemed to the observer, to an almost constant washing until it gets away from the slaughter room on its way to the chill rooms. Hot water, and it's scalding hot at that, is freely used and all parts of the carcass are not only washed with the heated water. but by means of a spray attached to Cexible hose every part of it is given about the best bath the animal ever had in its life or death, either.

That washing is continued until every part of the body has been thoroughly cleansed. Previously all of the parts not suitable for food are trimmed off as it goes by, an expert trimmer, the movement of the carcasses never checking as the man works.

It should have been stated there is a yard inspection and all animals of whatever kind the Unted States inspector decides are not fit for human consumption or about which there is a doubt, are set aside and not permitted to be sold or to go to the slaughtering rooms. There is also a post morten inspecton in the slaughtering room and if the animal is not bruised and is free from disease, it is passed and stamped by the government inspector. Nothing goes nto the cooling rooms which is not passed by the inspector and stamped with the government

Diseased Animals Destroyed

Diseased, apparently or palpably, animals are sent to a locked cage, of which the United States government inspector alone has the key, and after the day's killing is over, he more carefully examines the tentatively conemned animals and those which are anally condemned go to the rendering Those which are slightly bruised, for instance, such as have the hip bruise, which jostling or overcrowding in the cars, pens or chutes will inflict, merely are condemned as to that bruised part of the meat, which is removed and goes to the rendering tank. One carcass was seen in the cage whch ad all of the ribs bruised and that

When the beef gets to the chill room temperature is down to 34 degrees and there is a capacity for about 5,000 vift plant, it remains there for about lity-six hours, or more if necessary.

and when it is cooled it goes to the shipper's department or to the cutters.

Hands Don't Touch Meat In all of the processes, to this time there has been a minimum of human handling with the unprotected hands. Clothes are used as the carcasses are pressed forward, where automatic motion of the cranes does not carry them, by men clothed with white jackets, and they are white, too, the shoulder being pressed against the meat, instead of the uncovered hands being used. The clothes used in washing the meats in the slaughter rooms or elsewhere, are frequently washed and there is a regular laundry wring-er-centrifugal-which rapidly dries out the clothes after they are washed, so they can again be used.

The floors of the slaughtering room and to a much lesser degree, the passage way leading to the cooling rooms, are sloppy but not dirty and are free from all odor except that of the ani-mals slaughtered. There is the smell of fresh blood, so repugnant to some it is true, and yet it is not a filthy

odor, as all must allow. The sloppiness of the floor comes from the fact that there is an excess of water used in the washings the meat gets and the conduits do not carry off the water as fast as it falls to the floor, for while most of it finds its way into the gutters, some of necessity, gets to the floor and makes it sloppy. The dampness in the passage to the cooling rooms is from the dripping water from the freshly washed

On this same floor, but in a different department the whole floor being open as much as possible for ventilation the calves are killed, washed and dressed for food purposes and they hen, too, go on their way to the coolng rooms

Hogs Scalded

In yet a different department, on the same floor, the hog killing is done. The porkers are as soon as they are dead, subjected to a scalding bath, and then they are scraped to remove the dirt and bristles; they then get a scrub-bing brush wash with the flexible nose and a thorough rinsing with the force of the water as it spouts through the hose. A live steam bath is also given and when the pig is washed, until the demands of the company are atisfied the skin of the hog is almost pure white and looks as clean as washing can make animal product. Then, too, the pork goes on its way in the cooling rooms and thence to

After the day's killing is over the whole place is washed up, or down, and after the ventilation has carried off the animal odor incident to the killing and bleeding, there is nothing on the floor nor any odor in the room which could offend the most fastidious. Killing animals for human food is not a parlor occupation, and /there are sights and smells which might offend the supersentitive, but the assertion is made that there is no dirt and no offense, which care and perfect cleanliness might obviate.

No Offensive Odors

There are chutes from the cooling cooms to the cutters and in none of the rooms where men were at work cutting or packing meat for shipment, or what not, was there once observed an investigation extending over nearly two hours any dirt, nor could any offensive odor of decaying antmal matter be detected by one rather sensitive as to "smells."

The canning department was not running at the Swift plant when the reporter visited it, but the steaming vessels, the tables, the floor and all, were perfectly cleaned, and tables and floor were plentifully sprinkled with salt. This, it was said, is washed off before the next day's work begins and the work does begin with everything clean. This is the daily practice after

Meats for Shipment

Fresh meats intended for shipment other than the carload lots in refrigerator cars, are first wrapped in strong manilla paper and then sacked, th. latter being sewed. The meat, generally quarters, can be then handled without the human hands touching the meat. This applies to all of the meat so shipped, except the cured meat, and all of that, other than the dry salt, is canvassed before sent out on the mar-

How Hams Are Smoked

When the cutters have done with the pork and it is trimmed up for shops enders, sides, breakfast bacon, hams shoulders, or whatever form it may be destined to take for the market, the portions to be smoked are sent to the pickling baths and after that curing are placed in the smoke house, which are merely the old-fashioned smoke houses of the "grandfather type," on a larger and more permanent scale. It has been found that nothing can take the place of the smouldering hickory fire to cure the hams and bacon and give to them the flavor desired by epicures as well as those who, less pretentious, have a fond recollection of the peculiar nutty flavor of the oldfashioned ham and the bacon of their childhood days.

When the hams are pickled and smoked they are brought to the sacking room, where they are stamped, and then the ones whose duties are to wrap them take them in hand, but not before a final inspection is made, and if not up to standard, the government

inspector ruthlessly condemns them. The sausage room, while there was no making of that comestible when the reporter visited it, was clean and taintless, so far as the nose could detect The potted ham, chipped beef and all of the other can stuffs is subjected to a high steam heat after being sealed and then goes to the enameling and labeling room for final handling before shipment to the market,

Even Air Purified

There is practically no exposure to the heated external air when the meat passes from the packing house to the refrigerator cars, in which it goes forvard to destination, and that is effected by a system of vestibuling which cuts off nearly all of the outer air, so that the food is about in the same condition as to temperature when it gets into the cars as when it left the packing or wrapping rooms of the

The same scrupulous care and cleaniness is observed in the soap making department and this statement is made for the reason that through the laundry and dishwashing the soap if unsanitary, might cause troubles to the users. No toilet soap is yet made at Fort Worth, for the machinery is so expensive that the demand has not

warranted its installation. All of the Swift toilet soap is made in Chicago. Housecleanng Daily

Summarizing it can be said that the Swift & Co. plant at Fort Worth is clean as such a place can be, and after the day's work is over there is a general housecleaning that would do credit to a Dutch housewife. All appliances for perfect ventilation are there. The sanitary arrangements of the closets and decencies observed in relation to them leave nothing to be desired. They are all porcelain, with water traps, well ventilated and no one, standing near them, could detect their presence any suggestive or other odor. The wash basins, really of the kitchen sink sizes, are clean, and they, too, are immaculate white porcelain, which would show dirt at once. As a rule the plant is well lighted and in only a few of the rooms are artificial lights

Preserving Methods

The Swift plant at Fort Worth, the reporter was told, uses only salt in preserving the meat apart from that which is snoked, and then, of course, the action of the smoke supplements the preservative qualities of the salt.

After the hams, bacon, shoulders, or other canvessed meats are properly wrapped and prepared for marketing those which go to places where the refrigeration is imperfect, or which may be hung so flies can get to the coverings, are coated with a solution of lime—whitewash—to protect them from possible danger from flies.

All of the trucks, in which meats are moved from one part of the plant o others are washed every day, after the business of the day is over, and they are washed, too, with scalding hot water, scrubbed with brushes and water played on them until they are visibly and chemically clean.

At the Armour Plant Much that is said of the Swift plant applies with equal force to the Armour icking house at Fort Worth, and the latter claims one or two improvements over any other in existence, except those which are built on the same

The animals which are to be killed in the morning or during the day, for the killing lasts as long as the orders justify, are set aside the day before that they may cool off from the handling incident to loading and unloading and the driving to the proximity of the slaughter rooms.

Prior to the drive up the chutes to the killing floor there is a government yard inspection. After the killing there is an inspection of the entrails and of the carcasses and only after the washed carcass has been inspected does the United States government inspector affix the stamp which is the government certificate that the meat is free from disease

To Avoid Blood Drip

The washing is thorough. Water is used lavishly and cloths and scrubbing brushes come into play until all of the blood, and that is about the only matter to be removed from the meat, so carefully is it handlel prior to the washing, is removed. To avoid the possibility of the blood dripping on the forelegs getting soiled in the handling incident to the storing in the coolers cloths are wrapped about the forelegs and additional cloths are wedged against the large veins and arteries which have been opened in the re-moval of the head and other parts of the beef. After the flow of blood is entirely stopped those cloths are returned to the killing room and again used after they have been well washed

Many of the floors of the Armour packing house at Fort Worth are of waterproof. Thus when the day' work is over there is a washing and slushing of those floors which carry off all of the scraps, blood or other matters incident to the processes food preparation, into the gutters they ultimately find their

way to the fertilizer department.

No Soggy Pipes One of the striking features of the Armour plant is that all of the offal, all of those parts which are not suit able for food, keep going eastward, al of the time, until they wind up in th fertilizer rooms. None of them by any chance go toward the plant where meats are finally prepared for

the tankage is disposed of, are there any odors other than those of heated unimal matter that is free from a taint of dissolution.

The same care that the Swift plant

THE OLD PLEA

He "Didn't Know it Was Loaded"

The coffee drinker seldom realizes that coffee contains the drug Caffein. a serious poison to the heart and nerves, causing many of the forms of disease noticeably dyspepsia. "I was a lover of coffee and used it for many years and did not realize the

bad effects I was suffering from its "At first I was troubled with indi-

gestion but did not attribute the trouble to the use of coffee but thought it arose from other causes. With these attacks I had sick headache, nausea and vomiting. Finally my stomach was in such a condition I could scarcely retain any food.

'I consulted a physician; was told all my troubles came from indigestion, but was not informed what caused the indigestion, so I kept on with the coffee and kent on with the troubles, too. and my case continued to grow worse from year to year until it developed into chronic diarrhea, nausea and severe attacks of vomiting so I could keep nothing on my stomach and be-came a mere shadow reduced from 159

to 128 pounds. "A specialist informed me I had a very severe case of catarrh of the which had got so bad he could do nothing for me, and I became convinced my days were numbered.

"Then I chanced to see an article setting forth the good qualities of Postum and explaining how coffee injures people, so I concluded to give Postum a trial. I soon saw the good effects-my headaches were less frequent, nausea and vomiting only came on at long intervals and I was soon a changed man, feeling much better.

"Then I thought I could stand coffee again, but as soon as I tried it my old troubles returned and I again turned to Postum. Would you believe it, I did this three times before I had sense enough to quit coffee for good and keep on with the Postum; the result is I am now a well man with no more headaches, sick stomach or vomiting and have already gained back to 147 pounds." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Name given by Postum Co., Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Buildings, Save Fertilizer Factory, Are Free From Offensive Odors-Sanitary Arrangements for Convenience of Employes Well Planned—Even Possibility of Water Drip From Cooler Pipes Prevented in Armour's

uses in washing the calves is ob-served at the Armour plant and the hide is not removed until the calf is washed externally and internally. After washing in heated water the hide is scraped until every vestige of dirt is removed. After the skinning the same thorough washing is given the veal that is given the beef.

How Hogs Are Killed

The hog killing is done, as is usual at packing houses, and then the hog, previously inspected in the yards, is scalded and the bristles and dirt scraped off. Then on the meat carriers, the hog is carried by the United States inspector, who looks particularly after the diseases which affect the glands of the neck. Passing him, the hog is given a bath of live steam, and is was so live Saturday morning that it came from the nozzle absolutely blue, which strikes the skin of the hog with such force that all of the "scuff" which may have held out against the first scalding and scraping is removed.

The hog then goes to the butcher who "guts" it, and all of the intestines are passed in front of inspector No. 2, who closely examines the entrails for any symptom of disease. If anything suspicious is noted, the carcass of the hog is removed from the carrier and carried in a truck, used for nothing else, and which is kept locked and chained by the inspector when not in actual use, to the cage, where the final inspection determines if it is suitable

for food or not. After escaping from this ordeal the hog is trimmed for the leaf fat, and and scraps which go only to the rendering tanks, and then is subjected to a coarse needle spray washing, is split, further trmmed, the head removed, again washed and then started on its

way to the cooling rooms. The cooling departments of this plant are entirely separated from the killing and other departments, and the covered passage way, along which the meat carriers travel, is floored with heavy galvanized iron, which catches the blood drippings and these, after the day's kill is done, are washed down so they go to the tanks for the fertilizers.

One of the superiorities claimed for the Armour plant is here brought to notice. There are no pipes for cooling the coolers in any of the rooms The air, filtered as far as possible, is drawn by suction fans through the chilled pipes, the dry cold air driven into the cooling rooms and the possible drip from leaky pipes and the certain drip of condesation thus effectually

Dressing Rooms Detached Between the killing department and

the cooling departments, entirely detached, are the dressing rooms for the employes. Each person has a locked cage for his street dress. There are Sinks almost as ample toilet rooms. big as a bath tub, but not so deep of course, plentiful supplies of soap and towels give ample facilities for washing. There are five or six of these rooms, for the whites, males and feforeman, negroes, all separate, but all well kept and clean.

There is nothing of the nature of chemical preservative used in any o the processes, it is declared, except the brine pickle and the dry salt for the cured meats. The bath for meat for many days is only that of brine. salt used for the dry salt is merely a

grayish salt. and ready for the smoking, there is an inspection for a possible taint about the bone and then they have forced into them a little of the pickle, so there will be no chance of any decay near the bone. This also applies to should-

Wood for Smoking

This is about the last handling of the cured meats in which the hands of he workmen come in contact with the The hams and other smoked pieces of meat then, suspended on carriers, go to the smoke house, where they hang until they have the proper smothered in sawdust, to prevent the wood burning in flames, is all that is used in the smoke house. The same is true of the weiners, bologna and other varieties of smoked sausage. When the sausage is placed on the steel racks, on which they are carried to the smoke house, the hand handling practically ceases

In the room where the bones are taken out of the canning meat many barrels of meat were to be seen ready for shipment to the Chicago plant. In the center of each barrel there is tube which goes to the bottom of the barrel. This is filled with ice and ice is packed on top of the barrel before canvass is put on and then the meat is shipped in a refrigerator car to destination.

About a car load of sawdust is used daily to catch the scraps of fat, or meat, or drip, which might by any chance get to the floor, and all of that is taken out after the day's work is over and goes to the dump pile.

Hands Kept Off

In making the sausage, cased or bulk sausage meat, the same care is observed and as far as is practicable the use of the human hands is avoided in filling the casings and the boxes in which the sausage meat is packed. When one of the iron trucks, used

for carrying the sausage meat to the grinders and from the grinders and mixers to the filling tables or machines is emptied it is well washed before it used again, and as they are all of heavy iron the lavish use of hot or cold water can be made as the needs indicate. A couple of men were busy whitewashing Saturday morning and that, it was explained, was desirable for several reasons, and of these the most important, possibly, were the lessening of the danger of fire and the sanitary effect of the freshly slacked lime. The whitewash is sprayed on the walls and rafters and pillars with a force pump and two "colored gentlemen" were in their element as they distributed the whitewash over

the woodwork. Of the Armour plant, as was said of the Swift plant, there was in none of the departments visited, including the fertilizer department, any offensive odors, except in the fertilizer making room, where they were naturally ex-

The entire plant is clean in the best sense of the word. The hog killing department was examined and it was scrupulously clean before the kill be-gan and during the killing. The prompt disposal of all of the parts of the animals prevented any such accumulations

decay or any others which could cause offense for a lack of proper care in disposing of the waste. Probably a million gallons of water are used daily and some of the floors

are sloppy until the various processes

are ended for the day, and then comes

the general cleaning up. Light and Ventilation

The lighting and ventilation is about perfect and the use of artificial lights s reduced to the minimum.

Whatever may be true of packing houses and slaughtering houses away from Fort Worth, the packing houses here are perfectly clean as to sur-roundings and in all of the manifold processes which are necessary to make of the food animals, the finished products which are offered, not merely as food, but as pure food. Nothing goes out of either plant that has not the government stamp on it or is not part of a carefully inspected carcass of a beef, sheep, hog or calf which is guaranteed free from disease.

These statements as to the almost perfect sanitary condition of the Swift and Armour plants at Fort Worth are fully borne out by the assertions of Dr. A. H. Wallace, the government inspector in charge of both the inspection and guarantine forces at North Fort Worth.

## FT. WORTH MEN IN IRRIGATION CO.

N. H. Lassiter and R. W. Harrison Interested

The dispatches from Austin tell of the formation of the following named company and the f!ling of the charter: The Gulf Coast Irrigation Company of Kingsville, capital \$500,000. Purpose, to construct, maintain and operate dams, reservoirs, etc. The in-corporators are N. H. Lassiter and R. W. Harrison of Fort Worth, R. A.

Jackson and others of Chicago.

N. H. Lassiter is the general counsel for the Rock Island in Texas and Mr. Harrison is in his law office. The other incorporators are all Chicago people, generally connected in important capacities with the Rock Island. Mr. Jackson is the general counsel of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. Mr. Miller is with the Eastern Illinois. Ben F. Cable is a son of the Cable who for so long was one of the heads of the Rock Island, and

The property this company has is. in part, the old King ranch. The water supply is to come from wells and storage lakes and if that supply is found insufficient the water of the Rio Grande will be used by canal. The first plans provide for the irrigation of 38,000 acres of land, and that will be added to as the need

The incorporators named in the charter are: N. H. Lassiter and R. W. Harrison, Fort Worth, and R. A. Jackson, H. I .Miller, Benjamin F. Cable, S. F. Fulton, C. E Craig and M. L. Bell,, all of Chicago. When the first and only prospectus was issued the stock of the company

## SOUTHERN TEXAS CATTLE SHIPPED

was over-subscribed three-fold.

No Further Large Movement From Range Anticipated

The cattle movement from the southern part of Texas is about over for the season. There was a fair movement last week, it is true, but the drop in prices caused, railway men think, largely by the agitation about packing house conditions at Chicago account for the slump.

The movement of cattle from the outhern part of Texas has been large this year and would be regarded as a "dandy shipment," as one live stock agent said, but for the fact that the movement of the preceding year was phenomenal, and it is a weakness of human nature in making such comparisons to compare the present time with the best preceding time.

The south Texas cattle movement this year was spotted to an unusual degree. While it is true that practically all of the cattle of that section went into the fall and winter in good condition, the rains were partial in distribution and as a conse quence the cattle on some of the ranches were too thin for shipment.

## HORSES SHIPPED **ACROSS COUNTRY**

Thoroughbreds From Haggins' Ranch Go East

NEW YORK, June 13 .- The special train from California which left J. B. Haggin's breeding farm, Rancho del Paso, last week, arrived at the sales paddock at Sheepshead Bay yesterday and unloaded the 218 yearling thoroughbred horses that comprise the last shipment of horses ever to be made from the once famous Rancho del

Occupy Seventeen Cars The horses occupied seventeen cars and were attended by Mr. Haggin's regular staff of stud managers, with regular staff of stud managers, with John Mackey in charge. All the horses arrived in good condition. They will be quartered at the stable of the sales company until the sale, which will begin Thursday, June 21. The yearlings are the produce of about twenty successful stallions, including Water-cress, Star Ruby, Indio, Toddington, Royal Flush, Montapa, Gold Finch, Golden Garten, Bassetlay and Derebt.

# DO YOU DIP CATTLE TICKICIDE

sumers. In all instances has given perfect satisfaction. GULF REFINING COMPANY, HOUSTON, TEXAS. Sold only in tank car lots. Write for prices.

\*

## The Official Route

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Louisville. The party will be under the personal supervision of an able COTTON BELT representative. This is positively the best chance to visit the Blue Grass section this year,

and the Cotton Belt is the best road to take. Call on any agent or address either of the undersigned for full information regarding rates, schedules, cost of trip, etc.

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GUS HOOVER, T. P. A.,

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