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# TEXAS BAD MEN OF FORMER DAYS

Interesting Sketch of Life on the Border During the Time When the State Was Much Younger Than in These Piping Times.

ou scratch a Russian you will find a Tartar beneath the skin." It might, with more justice, perhaps, be said: "If you scratch the most highly civilized specimen of mankind a savage will be discovered under his skin." It is more than probable if the history of the most notorious desperadoes who flourished on both borders of the Rio Grande from 1836 until 1880 were known it would be found that the majority of them were reared in the most refined homes, and that in early youth they were the pious core of religious and pure-minded mothers.

During a long career of military service and adventure I have been accidentally thrown in contact with some of the most hardened cutthroats and scoundrels that ever cursed the earth. The several whose careers I am about to touch lightly upon were, every one of them, sons of pious fathers and Yet: when under the influence of some overpowering sense of wrong, they committed their first crime, they seemed afterward to lose all control over their passions or impulses, and eventually became incarnate demons.

### Juan Cortina

In the year 1850 a young Mexican janchero (farmer or stock raiser) named Juan Cortina was the owner of ranch situated some little distance rom the town of Camargo, on the Rio Grande. The young ranchero was noted for his amiability, even temper and particularly for his deep religious entiments. His aged mother also was equally famed for the austerity of her conduct and her widespread charity. Indeed, throughout an extended area she was known as "La Sontita" (the little saint). His mother, his recentlywedded wife, a sister of the latter, and two of own sisters formed the hapchold of this exemplary young

One day he drove a small herd of cattle to Camargo to sell at a fair which was neld at that place. During his brief absence from home a band of seventeen desperadoes crossed the American side of the Rio Grande and took temporary possession of his ranch. They treated his aged mother, his wife and the other three young women in a most outrageous and inhuman manner. After securing all the little valuables in the house they set it on fire. They then rounded up all the cattle and horses they could gather upon such a short notice, started on their back track, crossed the river, divided their booty and then dispersed. But before they left the scene of their cowardly depredations they inflicted several knife wounds upon each of the unfortunate women and left them weltering in their blood.

When Cortina returned to the smouldering ruins of his former home his mother, though rapidly dying, retained sufficient strength to recount the details of the outrage. When at length her life ebbed away he buried her and her unfortunate children and then se out on his career of vengeance. He had hitherto worn an ample beard and long hair He had his hair cut short and his face shaved clean, and then changing his clothes and assuming the appearance of a ragged peon, crossed th river and entered the service of one of the murderers. The latter, in a moment of drunken confidence, once related the circumstances of the "raid," as called it, to several comrades of a simllar stripe to himself. He even gave the names of his murderous companions. Cortina heard the story and treasured the different names in his memory. The next morning the man

found murdered on his bed. Dur the next three years the indefasole ranchero followed each of the murderers with the untiring patience of a bloodhound. He killed each one of them with his own hands. One of them had eluded his search, but one morning when he and two others were pathing in the Rio Grande Cortina crept up to where their arms and clothes were lying and then deliberately shot all three. As the river was high at the time he undressed, tied his clothes in a bundle, fastened them on his head and swam over to the Mexican line. He never trod American soil again. His last deed was witnessed by two shepherds, who reported the circumstances to the authorities. A reward was offered for his capture, and as he defiantly sent word to the mayof Brownsville that he had killed the murderers of his family seventeen warrants for as many murders were flying about Texas for his apprehen-

His subsequent career is a matter of border history. He became a famous smuggler and a notorious bandit. When the French invaded Mexico he commissioned himself general of brigade and did admirable service during the five years the war lasted. He died not since in the City of Mexico. The brief history of his career as here recorded was imparted to me by himself one night at the camp fire at his headquarters during the siege of Queretaro.

King Fisher When serving on the frontier un der General Mariano Escobedo, in 1877, against the (then) de facto government of General Diaz, a young man came to my lodgings at Colonel Benavida's, in Laredo, and offered to join our forces with twenty-five mounted He gave his name as Henry Fish and his age 22 years. He was a tall, handsome fellow, with light hair and eyes, and with a face that was truly childlike and bland." I presented him to General Escobedo, who accepted his services, and when we crossed the frontier he joined us with thirty-two men who informed me that they were each half man, half horse and half alliga-They were certainly most gal-t fighters, and during the unfortu-

The great Napoleon once said: "If | stantly under fire. When the end came; when, after several as severe drubbings as soldiers could possibly get we were driven across the frontier, Fish and his eleven men (for the rest had been killed in battle) escorted Escobedo, myself and several other ranking Mexican "Lerdista" officers some distance into Texas. Here they left us and recrossed the border, rounded up some 300 cattle, recrossed with their booty, sold it to several honest Texas cattlemen and dispersed.

Escobedo, his son and myself reached New Orleans safely, where the general planned (and eventually executed) a campaign for the following year. Meanwhile I learned, to my utmost astonishment that Captain Henry Fish, the gallant soldier with whom I had fought, messed and encamped in the utmost spirit of friendship and comradeship, was none other than the notorious cattle raider (to use a gentle term), desperado and wholesale murderer, King Fisher. While he was with us I never met a more courteous, gentlemanly, sympathetic, obedient and dutiful subordinate than that same handsome Captain Henry Fish. So when I heard who he really was I must confess that I was compelled to acknowledge that appearances often went for nothing. It is needless to say that when he proposed to join us in our campaign of 1878 Escobedo refused to have any more to do with him.

This notorious young desperado was the son of a moderately wealthy lady of (if my memory is not at fault) Austin, Texas. She was noted for her extreme but unostentatious piety, and, above all, for her unwearied efforts to instil into the mind of her young and promising son the highest principles of Christian manhood. To all appearances she had succeeded, for until he reached the age of 18 years the young man was regarded as one of the most exemplary youths of his little social circle. But his fate was close upon

loon where a party of Texan-Mexicans were watching two of their companions play a game. One of the players knocked a ball off the table. It to where Fish was standing. He bent to pick it up, when the Mexican ordered him, in an insolent tone, to hand him the ball. Fish straightened himself up and told the Mexican to pick it up himself. The latter struck him the head with a cue. That uncalled for blow aroused all the inherent savagery in the boy's nature. He snatched a revolver from a bystander and shot the Mexican down. The latter's companions fired a fusilade at which he returned with the remaining five shots in the pistol. He killed two and wounded three more and then fought his way to the door and escaped. As the Mexicans belonged to powerful and influential families the hue and cry was raised, a warrant for willful murder was issued and he was forced to fly to the frontier. From that moment he swore eternal geance against the entire Mexican race. The young tiger had tasted blood, and within five years twenty-six men nineteen of whom were Mexicans, fell before his unerring pistol.

When I returned to the frontier in the spring of 1878 I put up, as usual, at Colonel Benaveda's, in Laredo. The morning after my arrival Fish visited me. After a few moments' conversa-

tion, he observed: "I met General Escobedo just this side of San "Anton" a few days ago. I offered him my services, but he refused to accept them. What has he got against me?"

I answered him as follows: "Captain, General Escobedo is engaged in a cause we all look upon as He cannot stain that cause by the enlistment of men with the terrible reputation you are burdened with. We are patriots and cannot associate or hold communion with bandits and murderers, and you, sir, are generally

regarded as belonging to both these classes of criminals. The desperado's face flushed and his hand nervously fingered the stock of his pistol. After a moment he said:

"You are hard on me, General, but I am sure if you and Escobedo knew my real history you wouldn't be so severe. In the beginning I was more 'sinned against than sinning.' However, if you don't want me I shall not beg to go with you to get killed. You will catch it worse this year than you did last, for they are prepared for you on the other side of the river. I am not angry at you and Escobedo for what you have said, but I warn you both to keep out of my way when I am This afternoon Swedish Pete, Half-Handed Joe and myself are going to paint Laredo in the most livid colors it has ever yet borne, so I advise you to shut yourself up in your room and not show your nose out of doors

until tomorrow morning." It is needless to say that I thoroughly appreciated his warning. A Historic Jag

About 2 o'clock that night, after loading up with tanglefoot whisky, they began their artistic performance They mounted their horses and rode about the town firing off their pistols and howling like wild beasts. They were soon joined by a motley crowd of mounted half-breeds and (would-be) cowboy bad men. The half-breeds and the latter varied the performance by firing at the closed shutters of the houses, and thus killed two women and wounded several others and some children. Laredo was a perfect hades all

that night until daybreak, when the

three desperadoes, followed by their admiring train, rode out of town on

the trail for Fagle Pass. When about

a mile out of town King Fisher reined up his horse and, turning toward his following, calmly remarked:
"Boys we had lets of fun last night."

and painted Laredo redder than it has ever been tinged before. Now, I not only like a little innocent amusement myself, but like to see my friends also enjoy themselves. But, boys, I draw the line at shooting at closed window shutters and killing women and children. It gives us innocent ones a bad You boys have done all that, so I propose to send a few of you down below, so that the rest of you will know how to behave yourselves in the

When he ceased his remonstrance the outlaw drew his pistol and opened fire upon his dismayed following. His two companions followed suit, and before the rabble could scatter they had killed and wounded eight of them. The three then galloped off in the direction of Eagle Pass.

About this time the far-off county of Uvalde had became the locale of a band of the most bloodthirsty and brutal outlaws which had ever yet held high carnival in Texas. The state government almost despaired of getting rid of them. Eventually a bril-liant idea flashed across the mind of the (then) governor. On the basis of "setting a thief to catch a thief," he concluded to confront the Uvalde outlaws with others of the same stripe. He sent word to King Fisher that if he would raise a band of worthies of his own kidney and proceed to Uvalde and wipe out the outlaws there, he would pardon him and his gang for their past crimes. Fisher accepted the offer, and gathered twelve of the worst "bad men" in the commonwealth. With the commission of sheriff of the county in his pocket, the King started on his perilous adventure. He first, however, sent a polite message to the leader of the Uvalde outlaws that he was coming "to kill him and wipe out his band." The latter sent word back that "he was very anxious to make his acquaintance, but would advise him, as he valued his safety, to let the job out to someone who was an orphan and had no one to mourn his early rubbing out."

Within six months Fisher had restored peace and quiet to the distracted county. For several years he was noted as the model sheriff of Uvalde, and had almost succeeded in living down his previous evil reputation when his evil destiny induced him to resign his position and pay a visit to San Antonio. While there he was accosted by a former companion, who told him he intended killing a music hall proprietor that night with whom he was at feud, and begged him to go with him and see that he had fair play. Fisher acceded and went with his friend to the hall. For a while they watched for the intended victim, but, becoming interested in the performance, they were thrown off their guard. The intended victim grasped the opportunity, crept up behind them and shot both in the back, killing them instantly. Thus fell one of the most gallant ruffians that ever terrorized a peaceful comunity. Strange to say, in his several battles and skirmishes under Escobedo and his innumerable personal and hand-to-hand encounhe was never once wounded, yet he fell by a trembling hand, who possessor would never have dared to meet him face to face in open fight.

### John Wesley Hardon

This notorious and infamously famous outlaw wrote his name indifferently, Hardon or Harden. He was the son of a beloved, God-fearing old itinerant Methodist minister and a devout, gentle, pious mother. He was fairly well educated and was meditating entering a Methodist college to prepare for the ministry when he accidentally became involved in a feud in which an intimate friend named Taylor was one of the principals. During the course of this feud all the participants except Wess Hardon, as he was commonly known, were killed

but he had waded so deeply in blood himself that he was a marked man with a price of \$5,000 upon his head. On Christmas day, 1877, he killed his thirty-seventh man. Of all the desperate characters in Texas he was

the most hated and sought after. While he was undoubtedly personally brave, he was also sullen and treacherous, and, it is said, had ambushed the majority of his victims

Early in the year 1878 I had oc-casion to make a journey on horse-back from San Antonio to Laredo. As I was at that time a well known Lerdista, or officer of the de jure govern-ment of Mexico, I preferred traveling alone, as I did not wish to attract the attention of the state authorities of Texas, who had warned us against enlisting men in that state to fight against the (then) dictator, Diaz. had made about sixty miles by . 8 o'clock of the second morning of my journey when I slowly overtook a man who was riding ahead of me. When I came within fifty yards of him he pulled his pistol and called out: "Who are you and where are you

I answered his peremptory chal-

"Come on then, but don't try to pull your gun, for I've got the bulge on you," he returned. I rode up to him and said: "I am

quia. peaceable citizen. I am interfering with no one, and want no interference from anyone." "All right," he returned, but still held his pistol ready, "I know you well. I have seen you often at Laredo

and Eagle Pass. Do you know what I am out after, general2? I told him I did not. Well, I will soon tell you. I am hunting for that scoundrel and murderer. Wess Hardon. There is \$5,000 reward offered for his capture dead or alive. Will you join me and go halves?"
"I certainly will not," I answered. "I have no desire to share that \$5,300

blood money with you or anyone else.

have my own affairs to attend to,

and have neither the time nor the inclination to enter upon a man hunt." The scranger continued pleading with me to join him until I wearied of his importunities and begged him to either let me alone, or, as he had the best horse, to ride ahead. By this time, we had reached the edge of a fair-sized copse, or island of trees and bushes. Here the man stopped and while his inprepossessing countenance assumed

an ugly smile, he said: "General, you have undoubtedly been in many battles and skirmishes, and have passed through many dangers, but in all your career you have never been so near losing your life as you have during the past twenty minutes. Had you been willing to join me in looking for Wess Hardon I would have shot you in your tracks. I am Wess Hardon, Now ride on and don't turn your head till I call-ride on."

I complied and was no little terrified by the thought that at any moment I might be the recipient of a bullet in the head or back. But I rode slowly forward until he called out good-by. I turned and he waved his hand and dashed into the underbrush. He related this incident subsequently to an admiring audience of bad men and cowboys at Eagle Pass. One of the latter told me about it and said that he believed that I was the only one Wess Hardon had got the drop on who lived to tell the story. He was eventually captured and sent to state manslaughter degree, but died just before he had completed his time.

### Jim Johnson.

A few days after the occurrence of the adventure above related I was riding from Davis' ranch to Laredo. When within some five miles of the latter I saw a large, fine-looking man

stopped and asked him what was the matter and he answered that he had either sprained or broken his ankle and asked if I had met a saddled horse on the back track. I told him I had not and offered my horse to him, adding that if he mounted on my saddle I would lead the animal into town. He joyfully accepted my proposal. After some difficulty he mounted and we proceeded on our way. We had not gone far before we came up with his horse, which I caught and mounted. When we reached town I left him at a hut on the outskirts. When I re-lated the incident to Colonel Benavidas he informed me that I had assisted Jim Johnson, one of the most notorious desperadoes along the border, who had kindly helped eleven men

into the other world. The outlaw's ankle was not broken but was badly sprained. At all events, in a few days he was limping around town, generally followed by several bad looking Mexicans.

A few days subsequently a Mexi-can rode into Laredo with the news that Captain Sanders was approaching at the head of some fifteen rangers and was looking for Johnson. The latter, at the head of twelve mounted half-breeds, armed to the teeth, went out to meet them. But the captain had forty men, as the outlaws soon found to their cost. There began a skirmish that lasted over an hour. Johnson was driven back to the town, but the men of the latter were armed and forbade him to pass through the streets, so he flanked the place and took up a po-sition a few hundred yards down the river. After a half an hour's fight all Johnson's men but himself and others were either killed or disabled. The three jumped into the river, swam to a sandbar and renewed the but were soon shot down. Johnson's last shot carried off Captain Sanders sombrero. He then crawled to the river, and, with a shout of defiance, plunged into the seething current. His body was never recovered, but in his last fight he and his band had killed or wounded twenty-two of their equally brave adversaries.

### Bull Sells High

KANSAS CITY, Mo.. June 25 .- Yesterday's Drovers Telegram says: Choice Goods, champion Shorthorn bull of the world, went under the hammer here yesterday to three comparatively new breeders of Nebraska. The price paid was \$5,500. tI was reported from the beginning of this (the Tebo Lawn dispersion) that the great crowd that filled the amphitheater was under a strain. Some of the most famous of the females were brought into the ring and got fair attention, but still there was a constraint.

It was Choice Goods they wanted, and Manager Mitchell ordered 'nim in. An opening bid of \$2,000 was promptly raised to \$2,500 by T. J. Wornall & Son. For a little while several bidders were in the running, including the owner of the \$5,000 Lord Banff. Then the competition narrowed to Fred Ayers of Athens, Ill., (who had already bought the first prize show cow, Lad's Goldie), and the combination of Nebraska breeders, who succeeded finally by adding \$100 to Fred Ayers' bid of \$5,400. Choice Goods' new owners are Howell Reese of Pilger, Neb., Owen Kane, Wis-Neb.: and in justice to them it should be said that they are not only buying some of the best females in the country, but are buying with judgment equal to that shown by any breeder here.

W. H. Green Jr., the Eastland shipper and raiser, was around the ex-

W. H. Sutherland, Victoria, Texas sent in some good stuff for sale in this

# LEADING FEFDERS USING THE SILO

Not Only For Milch Animals, But For Young Stock and Full Feeding, Ensilage is Proving Very Profitable According to This Expert Testimony.

Silo feeding of stock is becoming more general among stock raisers, feeders and dairymen of the west. The Missouri state board of agriculture has issued a bulletin on the silo, its construction and uses, and has compiled a large number of opinions from those who have it in practical operation. Among these testimonials we cite the following:

Jas. Elliott, Windsor, Henry county, Mo., feeds silage to cows and young stock and says: "I like ensilage for feeding very well. Would not like to be without one. It is not only good feed for cows but all kinds of cattle and when it is put up in the fall it is so much easier to get at than to have to go to the fields for corn fodder; with ensilage we get the whole corn

Fred Parcher, Maryville, Nodaway county, Mo., feeds silage to cows and young cattle and says: "Results in a saving of one-half in feed store bills and over one-half in amount of hay

H. S. Hand, Appleton City, St. Clair

county, Mo., says: "I find it (silage) excellent for dairy cows. Our cows nilk as well in winter as they do in summer; in fact, they usually gain when we commence to feed." John Miles, Gray's Summit, Franklin county, Mo., feeds silage to dairy cows and horses and says: "Results

ideal method of securing succulent Fritz Sensor, Corder, Lafayette county, Mo., says: "I have been feed-ing it to all of my cattle. It is of most

are good. I like it well and thing it an

value for milk cows." John Patterson, Kirksville, Adair county, Mo., has fed silage for many years and says of it: "When I speak of the economy of putting corn into silos to feed cows I don't mean that it is good for cows only—it is good for all kinds of stock. All seem to like it and thrive on it, and when you get buildings and machinery for it, it does not cost any more to put it in siles than to cut and shock much more convenient to feed in barns or sheds where stock can be comfortable and all the manure can be saved.

put up a silo in the past summer feet high by 20 in diameter. We filled it with cut corn and it is proving a very cheap, economical feed. We are work horses have had no other grain all winter, keeping in good condition In thus consuming the whole plant it proves a very cheap feed. nix a little other grain with it in feeding milk cows and young cattle we vish to push along, but the dry cows get nothing but it, and they eat very little hay. I think I will put up case of severe drouth, and after carrying it through the summer and it is not needed, we can feed it out during

the winter or fall." H. B. Gurler, who produces certified milk from 150 cows, some of which milk was sent to Paris, France, and was still sweet at the end of 21 days though no preservative but cleaniiness and cold were used, says of the silage: "I have been using silage fo 25 years. I was enthusiastic from the my confidence has been increasing from year to year, and I never was se firmly fixed in the opinion that it is a necessity on the farm as I am now There is no better feed for producing perfectly sweet milk than silage fed

properly Cows giving milk should be fed from 30 to 40 pounds of silage a day, half in the morning and half at night, or as much as they will eat up clean every time. If a little is left in the mange take it out before it spoils—and next time feed a little less. After the silage is cleaned up give as much alfalfa clover or cow pea hay as the anima will clean up readily. Mix the grain part cottonseed meal to 6 parts corn and cob meal; or 1 part oil meal to 5 parts corn and cob meal; or 1 part bran to 3 parts corn and cob meal. Then give of this mixture one pound for every three pounds of milk the cow is giving per day. If the cow gives pounds (quarters) of milk a day feed 2 pounds of grain; if 30 (15 quarters), give 10 pounds grain, etc. Oats may be substituted for the bran, or gluten meal for the oil meal This will give as nearly a balanced ration as need be attempted.

To Beef Stock-Corn or sorghum silage fed to beef cattle keeps them in tone and enables them to make better use of other food consumed. From thirty to forty pounds per day will not be too much when once they are gotten onto full feed. Several of our experiment stations, trials, recommend it highly,

In the summary of bulletin 73, Illinois experiment station, is found: requires a third longer to feed an acre of corn silage than an acre of shock corn. \* \* The silage-fed steers were in much better thrift and flesh at the end of the experiment (eightyeight days) than were the shock-fed lot and less feed per pound of gain. The amount of dry matter required to produce a pound of gain of meat, when the corn was fed in the form of silage. was 6.52 pounds; where fed in form of shock corn it was 8.57

J. M. Doughty, herdsman, Missouri experiment station, says: eriment station beef-breeding herd is being kept through the winter silage and alfalfa without grain, Mature cows receive twenty-five to thirty pounds of silage at night and a feed of hay in the morning. A few of the cows did not take to the silage at first, but they all learned to relish it and never leave any silage, altha little hay is left occasionally. I believe that if farmers only knew the value of silage for feeding cows and maintaining sters siles would become numerous."

Mr. McNish of Brookfield, Mo., has two silos. He says: "I feed all classes of cattle with good results, especially for growing stock. I fed a car load of steers silage and ear corn and topped the market. The only diffi-culty in feeding the silage with ear corn is that the cattle which are to be fattened will quit eating the ear orn and eat the silage alone. Corn, I believe, should be ground when feeding with silage for fattening steers. H. S. Hand, Appleton City,

says: "I feed all kinds of stock on silage with good results. I have used it for stall feeding with ground corn, cob and all. Would not think of wintering stock without silage. We are feeding 300 head of cattle and find the silo a great saver of feed.'

Humphrey Jones of Washington Court House, Ohio, constructed three siles in 1901, which he made twenty-six feet in diameter and thirty-six feet high, holding each from 500 to 600 tons. In 1902 he built another, thirty-nine feet wide and fifty-two feet high, of cement, Mr. Jones has found great advantage in feeding silage to cattle. His silage consists of three-quarters corn and one-quarter soy beans, cut in the fullest maturity. Some of the advantages, as outlined by him, are a greater feeding value of corn than when fed dry, making gains cheaper; getting cattle to feed better; finishing up cattle better and more evenly on market, and its adaptability to stock Corn that will make fifty bushels per acre will yield eight tons of silage, which he values at \$2.50 a ton. He regards a feed of about five pounds of silage and one-third of pound of hay for each hundred pounds live weight a satisfactory feed. steer will hardly consume over fifty pounds of silage a day, if either 1,000 or 1,300 pounds weight. Mr. Jones feeds, he assumes, about one pound of grain in his silage to a pounds of live weight, and he also gives about one-half pound of cottonseed meal with the silage per hundred pounds of live weight. Cattle rasely eat over four pounds of hay per day when fed silage freely. The daily cost of feed for a silage-fed steer was given at 11 cents, while one corn shock-fed will cost 20 cents. No discrimination occurred against silage-fed animals on the market."-Drovers' Telegram.

## TEXAS CATTLE THE HEALTHIEST

"Texas range cattle are the healthiest in the world. Only one pest prevails in this state, and that is tick fever. In the acute stages when it renders the meat unfit for food it is easily detected. A mild attack causes no physical change that makes the meat harmful for food and as long as Texas people stick to Texas cattle from the range they can feel sure of getting healthy meat.'-Statement of Dr. J. W. Parker, United States inspector of cattle.

Dr. Parker of the United States bureau of animal industry, who is in charge of the inspection of cattle for all of Texas, is authority for the statement that as long as Texas people are content to eat Texas range cattle. properly butchered, they need have no dread of unhealthy meat.

He says that tuberculosis is practically unknown among range cattle and that the only disease which prevails to a wide extent is Texas or tick fever, a kind of malarial fever. Except in the acute stages this works no physical change in the fibres of the animal so as to unfit it for food, and then any butcher can detect the animals which have the fever.

### Dairy Cattle Dangerous

"The great danger lies in eating dairy cattle sold for slaughter. Tuberculosis prevails to an alarming extent among dairy cattle and very few of these are sold for butchering purposes until they become unfit for dairy uses. The sale of this class of cattle should be prohibited.

"If any diseased animals are shipped from Texas they are generally run out to the small packeries in the North where there is no government inspection and there slaughtered.

### Endorses Beveridge Bill

"The Beveridge bill hits at the right point. It provides that all meat intended for interstate shipment must be inspected before being butchered. As it would be rather hard for a packer to separate the cattle intended for local sale from those intended for interstate shipment this would result in better inspection all around.

"But the only safe method is for the city to provide for the inspection of its own meat. No one but competent vete-

rinaries should be provided. "But after all, there is ten fold more danger in milk than in meat. Meat is cooked and milk is taken raw. If a cow is infected with tuberculosis the milk is always more dangerous than the meat, and every city ought to have a close system of dairy inspection. Failure to do this costs the lives of hundreds of babies a year. If the citizens were really aware of the danger to their children from drinking from tuberculosis infected cattle there would be such a widespread demand

### CORRECT PRINCIPLES OF **FEEDING**

By H. R. Smith, Nebraska Experiment Station.

Commercial fertilizers can never take the place of barnyard manure or other plant substances in this country of limited rainfall and heavy winds. It is the humus, or vegetable mold, which makes our soil friable and moist and causes it to blow less than it otherwise would. We must keep our soil full of humus and productive to the highest degree, for it costs no more to a soil that will produce thirty bushels of wheat per acre than one which will produce but fifteen. The extra fifteen is almost net-just a little more expense for binding twine and labor for harvesting the larger crop. If we were to convert two-thirds of our corn into meat or butter on our farms, not only would our soil be maintained, but we would pay freight to the east on one pound of the condensed product rather than on the ten pounds of food which were required to produce it. Owing to our from the consuming centers, we pay annually enormous sums for

Should the farmer not receive more than elevator prices for his grain, still he is justified in feeding stock for the sake of land fertility alone. During the past few years some have received less than elevator prices. This has been due in part to unfavorable market conditions at times, but more often to injudicious feeding. I do not wish to offer unfriendly criticism of methods in vogue. I simply wish to say that in times past, with cheap corn and remunerative prices for all classes of stock, it has been possible to feed in most haphazard manner.

With corn now much higher in price adn with meat prices hardly in keeping with modern corn values, the farmer must practice methods that will make grain go further in producing gains if he expects to feed with profit. The increased foreign demand for corn has brought about a rather sudden rise in the value of this product. The averfarmer is extremely conservative and rather slow to adapt his methods to these changed conditions. A large number of our feeders are not sufficiently informed concerning the composition of foods and animal requirements. You will doubtless agree with me that there is hardly a business which requires the exercise of more skill and intelligence than the feeding of animals for highest profits. feeder is in constant touch with nature's laws, which must not be 'ig-He is dealing with a wide range of foods, differing essentially in physical character, in composition and in digestibility. He is further-more dealing with an animal mechanism infinitely more complex in the arrangements of parts and the performance of functions than anything ever wrought by man. If all foods and all os of animals were alike, the problem would be a simple one. If all food consisted of the natural herbage, which at one time grew uncultivated animals

would get for themselves more nearly what the system requires, but the artificial propagation of numerous forms of foods (some kinds produced in greater abundance than others) has made the economical utilization of such foods a complex science. Nor can stock feeding be looked upon as science merely. It is a business, too, in the sense that one who is engaged in the work is each year confronted with a change in the prices on foods which compels him to keep posted on market quotations in order to be able to select those which go furthest for Three years ago shortly after com-

ing to this state I visited representative feeders all through eastern Nebraska to note common methods in practice. About 60 per cent of those visited were feeding cattle on corn and native prairie hay, others feeding on corn and cane, millet or straw. Many, in fact, were depending entirely upon straw for roughage. For the best nutrition and the most economical gains, fattening cattle require about one pound of protein (compounds forming lean tissue) to seven pounds of starches and oils (fat formers). Corn contains one pound of protein to about ten of starchy matter, whereas prairie hay contains these nutrients in the proportion of 1 to 12. There is, therefore, in such a ration a considerable excess of fattening material, which cannot be utilized by the animal without the addition of protein in some such form as cotton seed meal, bran, alfalfa or clover. To show by actual feeding the correctness of this principle, the department has conducted experiments with cattle for three successive winters, each time with the same gen-

eral results and conclusions. In the winters of 1903 and 1904 the gains made on yearling steers fed corn and prairie hay cost 21 per cent more than on the same foods with a little oil meal added to supply protein. The average net profit without oil mea! was 38 cents per steer and with oil meal \$4.75 per steer, the latter product costing \$25 per ton. In the feeding test of 1904 and 1905 steers fed corn and prairie hay lost \$1.12 per head, while those fed two pounds of oil meal per day in addition made a net profit of \$1.09 per day, the oil meal in that experiment costing \$28 per ton. In the past winter's experiment the same thing was found true in a more pronounced degree, cotton seed meal proving as efficient as oil meal. That one of these protein foods is needed when the roughage does not consist of one of the legumes, as alfalfa or clover, is no longer a theory, but an absolute fact, and the sooner our farmers recognize

it the better off they will be. With clover or alfalfa we do not need to purchase such foods, as these

plants contain the necessary pro-

tein or flesh-making nutrient and cost

much less. In one experiment with

yearlings, corn and prairie hay pro-duced gains at a cost of 36 per cent

more than corn and alfalfa, and with 2-year-olds the following winter 20 per cent more. While there was a loss of \$1.09 on corn, the profit per head on corn and alfalfa was \$2.82. By the use of equal parts of cured corn stalks and alfalfa the profits were To be brief, the results of three successive years of experimentation show

that the character and quantity of roughness fed is just as important afactor in determining profits as is the grain part of the ration; that with

igh priced corn we must make more beef from roughage, even though it requires more time. The experiments show in a very pronounced manner the wonderful superiority of alfalfa as compared with native prairie hay. It has furthermore been completely demonstrated that without alfalfa or clover it is necessary to furnish some concentrated protein food. Perhaps the most striking fact brought out by this series of experi-ments is that cornstalks cut and put in the shock immediately after the corn ripens are the equivalent of praihay for feeding purposes. much is true, our farmers on this high priced land can no longer afford to

permit these stalks to lose their value permitting them to stand unharvested in the fields. Whenever I hear the statement that harvesting com stalk and all, requires too much labor I feel free to answer that it costs no more to put corn in the shock than in the crib, and it can be successfully fed in that form unhusked, utilizing in this way the entire plant less the coarser Supposing that one-fifth of our corn

crop is fed injudiciously-a conserva-

tive estimate, as the same is true with nogs and sheep-\$10,000,000 is lost an nually in the state of Nebraska. May we not look to the bankers of this tate for assistance in the spreading of information that will be of assistance to our farmers? Ask your patrons to end for bulletins, which are distributed free of charge. Study yourself the underlying principles of animal nutrition that you may be in a position to offer advice to those who need it The average farmer is not an inveterate reader. I am sure he will receive suggestions from those upon whom he depends for capital to invest. And let me finally urge upon you to en courage stock feeding as much as possible by being as free to loan money on such investments as your judgmen more cattle and sheep and better ones to convert into meat the roughage that is at present going to waste. one-half the 10,000,000 tons of cornstalks produced annually in this state be fed to such animals that figure would not equal the dollars that would be added annually to our state's wealth, and with such a system of mixed husbandry we would grow more

clover and alfalfa, all of which would

enrich the soil and thus insure future

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SHEEP

Sheep Add to the Bank Account of the

Stock Farmer

stockmen around Fort Worth who are giving their attention strictly to stock

farming in all its branches," thoughtfully remarked Captain J. B. Mitchell,

"and there are inquiries all the time

for good stuff for breeding purposes at the Live Stock Exchange. Hogs

of course come in for their fair share of inquiries, and this is not confined

alone to one breed but nearly all the

prominent and popular ones are sought. Swine, however, cannot be re-

moved from the pens after being un-

loaded, so no selections can be made

from among the big arrivals at the

vards. Sheep have come in for their

share of attention at this time and the

best breeds are being sought actively

for breeding purposes. · Among the

chased sheep for breeding purposes are Marion Sansom and Colonel J. W.

Corn, both stockmen of experience and

both of whom are now busily intent on

making a success of stock farming.

Colonel Sansom bought from the well

known breeder of Dallas county, Mr. Bryan, near Grand Prairie, and I pur-chased on orders from Colonel Corn,

a day or two ago twelve head of

Shropshire ewes, two years old, which were born in Missouri but have been

on the farm of Wilson and Vincent,

also of Dallas county, and also near

Grand Prairie. These were very fine animals, thoroughbred, and will no

doubt add much to the value of Colo-

nel Corn's flock. He purchased several thoroughbred rams some little

while ago, so he will be prepared to add whatever good stuff he can pro-

cure from time to time. There is a

big demand for breeding ewes at pres-

ent and it looks as if this demand will

near meeting the demand. From the

quote the following to substantiate

for the grain growing lands. It is

needless to state sheep showing the

largest percentage of mutton blood are

the favorites with those farmers who

would add to their bank accounts and

conserve the fertility of their lands

ton sheep may be made to pay well en-tirely regardless of the wool they bear

on their backs. There is no animal

common on the farm that will convert

feed into meat more profitably, and

when it is considered that the sheep

utilize much that otherwise would go

to waste, besides being an excellent

weed scavenger, the strongest of argument is adduced in its favor. Farm-

ers should set their stakes to make

sheep from the meat-making stand-

point alone. Then whatever they get

from the wool will be extra profit. The fleece is not to be disregarded al-

together, and it is quite compatible

with the best returns of the mutton

that the returns from the wool should

be ample. Nevertheless, viewing the

way the market has developed of lats

years, the meat must be the first con-

sideration and the wool must be con-

sidered a by-product. That the down

and long wool breeds have been brought to such a state of perfection

and that the British shepherds have

made more money out of their flocks

than other stockmen in the insular

kingdom, prove conclusively that the

wool may be left as a subsidiary con-

sideration, to have attention in so far

as it does not interfere materially with

the main object in view. American

be utilized as a foundation for grading

up with great profit. With the ad-

antages of close grazing and wool

eds, as well as the mutton in some

thickening inherent in the Merino

of its types, the American farmer has

not only all materials at the head of

BATH FOR FOOTROT

The following description of a bath

for treating footrot, from the Board

of Agricultural Journal is interest-

long and one foot wide. It should be put down dead level, in such a posi-

guided into it. At first they may be

little averse to enter, but later they

isually pass through quite freely. The arrow run in which the bath is

laced should be wide enough to allow

ighteen inches will be found suffi-

cient even for in-lamb ewes. Hurdles

or a paling fence should be erected along the sides of the bath, sloping

necessary room. If the sides are close

boarded the sheep pass through the bath more freely. Various substances

are used for preparing the solution

with which the bath is filled, but

convenient than copper sulphate. The

usual strength is one pound dissolved

n two gallons of cold water, but in the

case of sheep badly affected double

this strength may be employed. The

solution should stand about one inch

to one and a half inches in depth. Five

pounds of copper sulphate to ten gal-

ons of water will give the necessary

depth to start with. As the solution

is strongly poisonous, great care muit

be taken to prevent stock drinking it.

This treatment of footrot is chiefly

valuable as a preventive, and the bath

many of the flock are visibly affected

As a rule treatment once a month is

sufficient as a preventive, but animals

from the others and be treated more

sary to dress the hoof with a kuife, but if the feet are badly affected they

should be pared and afterward dressed

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and our boo'st 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

"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"

In ordinary cases it is not neces-

affected should be kept apart

should be brought into

frequently.

of two feet from the ground

outward somewhat, so as to give

probably none is more effective

eep to walk freely through, A width

"The bath is of wood, sixteen feet

n that the sheep can be easily

the British farmer, but more as well.

farmers have the Merino, which may

by the aid of the golden hoof.

"'Even ewe lambs are being bought

continue unabated, the supply

what I have said:

Breeders' Gazette of recent date

stockmen who have recently

"There are a good many first class

# LITTLE MAVERICKS

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

Satisfactory to Stockmen

The report is going the rounds of the daily papers that President Roosevelt is considering the removal of Secretary Wilson of the department of Agriculture for alleged neglect of duty regard to meat inspection. Live stock men are slow to believe these reports, as they have the utmost confidence in Secretary Wilson and hardly think the President in his fight against the packers would go to the extent of removing him without cause, and certainly there is no just cause in the present instance. Even in the most sensational charges made by the socialistic writers and reports there has been no intimation that the meat inspection at various packing centers is not as perfect as it is possible to make it under existing laws. Secretary Wilson has repeatedly asked congress for a larger appropriation with which to carry on the work of the bureau of animal industry, under whose charge meat Inspection comes, and has repeatedly had the some refusal. The ecretary has, with the aid of his able utenant, Chief Melvin, done wonders with the limited funds at his disposal.

Secretary Wilson has brought the department of agriculture up to a high standard of excellence and to a point where it is of much practical benefitt o the agricultural interests of the country. He is in thorough touch with agricultural conditions as no former occupant of the position has been. While he has accomplished much there is much yet to be done and his removal at this time for such charges as those trumped up against him would be re sented by the agricultural interests of the entire country.

### Looks Like War

There can be but one conclusion drawn from the meeting held in Denver this week, and that is that the live stock producers and the commission men are determined to have a trial of strength. The producer is determined, and while he is starting out the Cooperative Commission company with many misgivings, still he is determined to make a trial. The commission men are smiling and predict a speedy end to the proposition, yet under the surface it is easy to be seen that they are uneasy. Still, the commission man is equally determined to stand pat and make as strong a fight as possible, Both sides are going into the fight with their eyes wide open. The commission men realize that the fight may bring collapse to their organizations, the live stock exchanges, through the determination of the producers to exhibit them as illegal organizations, in restraint of trade in case they are interfered with. On the other hand, the producer realizes that he is depending largely upon the good will of the packer for his market and that he must expect no favors from the organized commission force. The producers also realize that the success of their movement must largely depend upon their ability to find a market for the stock

'They cannot possibly succeed," said a prominent Chicago commission man. "The live stock exchange is too strong an organization. The packers will buy from them, but that is the small part of the market. The members of the exchange, and they include the speculators, cannot them, and thus they will find that they are barred from disposing of a large portion of their receipts. Of course, they will meet opposition on every hand from the exchange and they will find that many of the producers who have done business for years with the old established commission firms, will wait a long time before they change their trade now." We will win out, it is an immortal

cinch," said Attorney S. H. Cowan speaking for the producers' side. we want is a fair deal, and we will have that or show the live stock exchanges to be what we have claimed they are, trusts organized in restraint of trade. With a fair deal we shall be able to make so much money for the shipper to our company that we shall get the business. Men are actuated by self gain. If we show them that we sell their stock at a lower rate of commission than they now pay and also pay them a nice profit out of the business, friendship to the old commission firms will not hold them long. You can make a note of it in your little

book that we shall win." There are some who still have hope that the trouble may yet be compromised, but on the surface of things as seen in Denver, this hope has a very slight basis in fact. The new o pany is organized, has the promise of adequate funds to back it and it is going to make the trial, anyhow. If there is to be any compromise, it will be after some fighting has been done on both sides .- Denver-Record Stockman.

### Sheepmen Take Action.

SANTA FE, N. M.; June 21 .- Governor Hagerman today issued a proclamation calling a convention of sheep and wool growers of New Mexico to be held at Albuquerque on Sept. and appointed 243 delegates to this convention, besides authorizing counties, cities, towns and commercial clubs to appoint delegates.

This is in response to a movement by New Mexican sheepmen to form a strong protective association, to protect the range and maintain the prices of wool.

Down in Texas. This is a busy time with Texas tockmen. They are shipping their stockmen. grass cattle to market freely and shaping up their herds for future reference. More calves are going to market from the ranges than usual and this week's receipts of the little bawlers at Fort Worth were surprisingly large. The fact is, calves are high and the question naturally arises with the stockmen, which is the more profitable thing to do to ship the calves to market at their tender age or hold them until they develop into cattle. cutting up of the ranges, which makes

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it more expensive every year to carry cattle over, has decided many ranchmen to market their calves freely. Thus far this year a much larger percentage of Texas calves has gone to mar-ket than usual. The natural conclusion to reach is that this will diminish the future supply of cattle, but not necessarily so, if there are enough of the smaller farmers in the business to balance the deficit eaused by the heavy marketing from the ranges.-Chicago Livestock World.

Cattleman Accidentally Killed.

Through the coroner's return renews has reached this city of the death of J. R. Patterson at the ranch of Joe Seav near Van Horn.

J. H. Turner, justice of the peace at Van Horn, investigated the case and returned a verdict that Patterson had died from the accidental discharge of a 30-30 rifle while in camp with T. W. Daugherty on the Seay ranch,

The coroner's return gives a description of the dead man, setting out that he is about 54 years old, with brown hair, mustache and beard, mixed with

The accident occurred about 18 miles northwest of Kent and the report declares that the coroner answered a telphone call to look into the death of Patterson, who was said to have com-

The verdict, however, declares that the discharge of the gun was accidental.-Fl Paso Herald.

Storms in Montana. Losses of sheep and stock are being reported as having occurred during the recent wind and rain. Kent McLean lost 630 out of 15,000 shorn sheep but

At Hank Greenway's 200 odd sheep are reported to be dead and a band of 2,300 young wethers has disappeared like the famous sheep of "Little Bo-

J. S. Howe had a band of yearlings sheared the day before the storm and t is claimed between 800 and 1,000 are dead from piling up. This occurred on Sunday Creek. William Wincup lost about 250 out of his ewe band. Quite a lot of lambs are said to have died and a general mix-up. One herder re-ported 7,000 head in his band belong-

ing to three different owners. Among J. M. Holt's cattle, which arrived Thursday night, were found a number of dead ones and some have

Hostetter & Jones, while driving a and of horses bought at the horse were forced to leave behind six weak ones. Three out of the six had disappeared when they returned and two of the remaining three were dead. -Miles City Journal.

After Range Fences.

BILLINGS, Mont., June 25 .- A. W. Lafferty of Helena, a special land agent in the employ of the government, has been in the city for several days investigating the cases of ranchmen in this vicinity who are said to be using

government land unlawfully. It is stated he will shortly bring charges of a serious nature against some of the well known citizens of the state who have cattle interests in this vicinity and who have been illegally holding large tracts of government land for several years. This land is said to be fenced at the present and is used for pasture. Most of the land in dispute lies west of Billings and along the foothills. rM. Lafferty has been collecting evidence against the parties in a quiet way and will soon make charges in the United States court at Helena.

## FEED FARMER TELLS METHODS

David Rankin of Tarkio, Mo., now in his '70s, is one of the world's greatest farmers, if not its greatest one, counting the value of the annual outturn of his huge Missouri farm. The following article is his own account of the methods he employs in feeding rangers

Feeding cattle for beef with me is, to all intents and purposes, a manufacturing business. Where my farm practice is in harmony with scientific theory it is because I have found that the theory brings profit in. When I depart from theoretical practice, or stop short of following out any accepted theory to its extreme, it is because I

can make more money the other way.

You cannot get wholly away from local conditions. I do not mean to imply by that that for the sake of present returns one is justified in misusing his lands. The man who feeds all and sells the concentrated product-beef-is not misusing land; for the fertility is returned to the The man who feeds all he raises and buys more feed besides is doing even better by his land, even if he may not be doing so well by his pocketbook I should make more money if I could raise all the corn I want to feed; but I do not begrudge the \$100,000 or such matter that it costs a year for extra feeding stuffs.

The point I make is simply this: The feeding of farm stock is a science but it's a science that we follow for To lose sight of the practical side is as bad as to ignore what the experiment stations are finding out for us. A man cannot afford to sell cheap corn and buy dear cotton seed meal just because he will get a better balanced ration out of the combination; whereas, on the other hand, when corn is high, he can better afford to make his ration "narrower" by the

purchase of nitrogenous concentrates Very likely anyone who feeds range steers on a similar scale and under like conditions might be interested in my way of doing things, but if the run of farmers and feeders find what I have to say helpfu! it will because my experience emphasizes the need of sound business manage ment on the farm instead of a reckless running after every new thing. Some times the farmer can afford to try experiments; sometimes he can't. Sometimes he can afford to do exactly the cientific thing-and cannot afford not to do it; sometimes he can't. He must the judge, and not afraid to stand by his own judgment-not afraid to he a measure unscientific if he finds in all the circumstances it will pay him; not slow to adopt new scien tific methods if they commend them-

selves to his business sense All that is precisely what the agri-cultural colleges and experiment sta-

tions are careful to tell the farmer That no general rule can be followed that every man must thin for himself, feed as well-compounded a ration as he can afford, and keep his eye all the time on the profit. In buying my range stockers, grown chiefly in Texas and on the northwestern plains, I necessarily take what I can get in the way of breed-any good breed, well bred up and in fair flesh, not less than 3-year-olds and weighing generally 1,000 pounds or over. If I were able to take my choice I probably should prefer white faces-Herefords.

I used to say that summer feeding was the thing to follow, but I am not so sure of it now that we are using shredded fodder. I believe that with shredded fodder the steers do as well as on grass. So I lay in my stockers according to my needs and the state of the range cattle market, but generally between August and October, and get them on full feed as quickly as possible, frequently in as short a time as ten days or two weeks. This sort of feeding is a wholesome matter. Labor must be economized. I never have a man do for a bunch of steers what the steers can do just as well for them-selves; so they are fed husked corn from behind the shredded fodder stacks during the winter, the shredded fodder giving them all the roughage they need; for they have all they will

For pasture I have dropped blue grass in favor of clover and timothy, and I run my cattle on it the year round whenever the grass gets good. With the grass in summer I feed ear corn. From 150 to 200 steers are as many as I find it desirable to run the feed lot together, and from 200 to 300 will get pasturage, if they have plenty of corn after the grass gets well up, from every 160 acres. The heavy feeding begins about the first of March, and when corn is dear each steer has from 5 to 6 pounds of cotton seed meal daily. The salt is kept before them all the time. Feeding in that way the bulk of the steers are finished during the summer months, when prices are best and before fall poultry comes into competition with

The selection for shipping goes on daily during the shipping season, the weights of the beeves ranging from 1,200 to 1,400 or 1,500 pounds. A steer well bred up and in fair flesh at the start ought to be a beef in four months' time, though some take as much as six months to be fit for market. I figure on an average daily gain per head for the feeding season of from 2 to 21/2 pounds; and with average conditions (say corn at 35 cents, hay at \$8 and other feeding stuffs in proportion) I should want \$1.50 margin over cost prices satisfactory profit.

DAVID RANKIN. gin over cost price in order to make a

## HOG BREEDERS' **NEXT PROGRAM**

Program of the state meeting of the Texas State Swine Breeders' Association, College Station, July 10, 11 and

"The Reason Why We Should Belong to the Association," J. J. McLain of Anna.

The Different Ways for a Farmer to Keep Posted," W. M. Kerr of Mc-Kinney. Should Scientific Feeding Be Taught

in Public Schools?" W. W. Sloan Jr., of Fort Worth. "Breeding to Establish and Maintain Type," Nat Edmondson of Sherman.

'Advantage and Disadvantage Cross Breeding," J. D. Cotton of Van "Is It Profitable to Handle Two or

More Breeds of Swine?" E. M. Arnold

"The Necessary Conveniences for the Proper Conduct of the Hog Business," Tom Frazier, of Morgan. "The Influences of Environment on

Swine Breeding," H. E. Singleton of McKinney. "The Reason Why We Should Use a Pure Bred Sire," D. M. Vinson of

Loraine. The Best Way to Handle Hogs for Profit," T. H. Presley of Kingsbury.
"The Fair as an Educator," Aaron

Miller of Sherman. "Hog Ranching vs. Hog Farming." George P. Lillard of Seguin. "Values of Hog Products," O. W. Cliett of Martindale.

"Texas vs. the World for Cheap Pork," J. C. Hestand of Sherman, Murketing Hogs," R. H. Crawford

"Wherein Is the Stockyard an Advantage to the Swine Business," W. Mathews of Fort Worth. fessor F. R. Marshall of College Sta-

"Slaughtering, Curing and Preing Meats," Aaron Coffee of McKin-

"The Effects of Cold and Hot Weather on Fattening Swine," Roy L. Fry of Wills Point The Value of Digester Tankage to Balance a Ration for Swine," Ed Edmondson of Newark. "Castrating and Spaying," W. W.

Witcher of Bonham 'The Sow and Her Pigs," P. N. Hulspath of Bowle 'How to Select and Keep a Male."

U. Lainhart of Bonham.
"Pork production in East Texas," D. Singleton of Texarkana.
"Influence of Feed on Quality of "Pork Production in East Texas," D. "Do We Overestimate the Value of

Green Pasture?" G. F. McCracken of 'The Best Plants for Hog Pasture,' Choid Frazier of Hutchings. "Peas and Peanuts for Hogs." L. C.

Estes of Groesbeck. "The Public Sale, Its Benefit to the Breeder and Buyer," M. M. Offut of Cleburne. The Outlook for Hog Business in

the Indian Territory," Ben H. Colbert, of Tishemingo, I. T. "What Is the Best Feed or Combination of Feeds for Fattening Hogs?" George B. Simmons of Ben Franklin "Swine Judging as Done by the A. and M. College at the Chicago Inter-national Livestock Exhibition," John

Ashton of College Station "The Value of an Orchard for Hogs." W. E. Braley of Celeste. Stock Beets and Artichokes as Feed for Hogs," C. W. Thomas of Potts-

"Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize as Hog Feed," William Green of San Marcos. "Hog Houses and Pens—How to Build," J. F. Nicholas of Greenville. "West Texas as a Hog Country," C. B. Metcalfe of San Angelo.

All persons whose names appear on the above program will please pre-pare extra copies of their papers for the press. GEORGE B. SIMMONS, Secretary.

Wilson Continues Statement WASHINGTON. June 7.—Thomas Wilson, manager of the Nelson Morris Company, representing all the Chicago packers, continued his statement today. pefore the house committee on agriculture. He said most objections to Beveridge amendment minor importance. The chief objection was the placing of the cost of inspection on the packers. Wilson said the agitation had resulted disastrously to the sales of fresh meats and manu-

# INTERESTING STORY OF THE BUFFALO

is quite impossible to understand the life of many of the Indian tribes. A hundred years ago there were hundreds of thousands of Indians whose every want was supplied by the buffalo. They used his flesh for food. they sometimes used it fresh, and at other times dried. The hide they used as a covering for their tepees; the skin on for robes and blankets; the sinews were used for bow strings and for thongs to tie things with; the long hair of the shoulders and forelegs was twisted into ropes and lariats; from the bones spoons and other implements were made-the shoulder blade being used as a rude hoe; the tail even was used as a brush.

Naturally, when people were so dependent upon an animal for necessities of life its presence or absence was a matter of great consequence to them. Usually, in the old days, buffaloes were to be had at almost any time by the tribes dependent on them for food, but when the herds stayed away for an unusual length of time the Indians suffered. When there was danger of such suffering it was custom in some of the tribes to hold what was called a "buffalo dance," for the purpose of "making the buffalo come," as they said. A Buffalo Dance

The braves would gather in front of the great medicine tent in the center of a village, armed with their favorite bows or spears. Donning big masks, made, from the heads of buffaloes with the horns on, some fifteen or twenty would begin to dance in a circle, flourishing their weapons and calling on the Great Spirit to hear their prayers and quickly send the buffaloes. Thus they would dance until some of them became so exhausted that they fell to the ground, whereupon they were dragged out of the circle by the heels, and their places filled by fresh warriors who had been waiting their turn. Thus they continued to dance until the appearance of the buffaloes, whether it was a matter of hours, days or weeks. In the meantime they had watchers stationed upon the hilltops, and when the approaching herds were seen in the distances these watchers gave the signal by waving a rope. The moment this signal was seen by those in the village preparations were made for the hunt. Those braves who were not too exhausted mounted their fleet ponies, and, armed with bows and arrows, rode off in search of the game. Sometimes they rode away never to return. After riding for miles in the direction indicated, into some narrow valley, perhaps, they would suddenly find themselves surrounded by fully armed warriors of some hostile tribe, who would massacre the entire hunting party. These hostile Indians, knowing that the buffalo dance was in progress and that the watchers were waiting to give the signal, had clothed themselves in the skins of buffaloes, and shown themselves for a moment over the brow of a distant hill, at the same time imitating as nearly as possible the movements of grazing animals. Then they ad disappeared and awaited the result of their clever deception.

Cause for Rejoicing But when the buffaloes really came,

Without knowlegde of the buffalo it | there was cause for great rejoicing among the Indians. Hard times were over, and a season of plenty was at hand. The hunters, after riding steadily as close to the animals as was possible, without being detected, set off at full speed, and before long were in the midst of the flying and panicstricken herd. The ponies were so well trained that no guiding with the hands was necessary. A slight pressure with one knee or the other was sufficient to indicate a rider's wishes, and often not even this was necessary. some other vital spot.

> clothing. They were well aware that buffaloes would not run from a gray wolf, but would stand and face him, advantage. Indian covering his body with the skin of a wolf, would approach a band of buffaloes on his hands and knees, and while the unand arrow. Then, during their migration, the buffaloes would sometimes be overtaken by heavy snowstorms, and while they floundered about in the great drifts the Indians would approach on snow shoes and spear them to death.

Various Methods of Hunting The Indians knew also that buffaloes had a deadly fear of flame and smoke, and in hunting the animals they made use of fire in several different ways. One method consisted of firing the prairie all around the herd. The animals, seeking to avoid the flames, were driven into a smaller and smaller space, until they were so crowded and panicstricken that their wholesale slaughter was an easy matter. Another method consisted of burning all the grass on one side of a river before the ice broke up in the spring, so that the buffalo would be tempted to cross the river in search of the new grass which always sprung up immediately after the fire. Under the great weight the treacherous ice would break up, and they would find themselves moving down stream on huge cakes of floating ice. Then the Indians would imbly skip from one cake to another until they reached their prey, which being in too insecure a position to resist an attack, would be promptly killed. The hunters would then paddle the ice raft to the shore and secure their prize.

But the Indians used other methods of hunting the buffalo in early times. much more deadly than any of these, and by which they killed entire herds in a very short space of time. I refer particularly to "the surround," to the practice of driving the anima precipices, and to the slaughtering of great numbers in inclosures made on purpose.

with a paste prepared by mixing equal parts of copper sulphate and Stockholm tar, or by holding the afwinter. fected foot in the solution of copper pen into which the lambs can go, but which restrains the ewes from ensulphate contained in a small vessel.

allowed to stand in a hard, dry fold for half an hour after leaving the bath .- Selected.

operation, and the sheep should

SHEARINGS It is more difficult to keep thriving in wet weather than in cold weather. If the sheep are allowed to get out

A dry day should be selected for the

deteriorates in direct proportions. If these is not a continual endeavor at least to improve the flocks they will go backward instead of forward The early lambs are the kind that

of condition or to lose flesh the wool

bring the top prices. Uniformity of carcass, age and size are indispensable in the selection of a od and profitable bunch of sheep for feeding.

The only requisite to bring sheep up to a desirable standard is that it be first-class animal of its particular breed and strain.

The greatest argument in favor of feeding sheep, rather than cattle hogs, is that fat better returns can be realized from the amount of feed con-

In breeding up it is necessary to develop both the mutton and wool characteristics with direct reference to making them both profitable. Sheep require a variety of food to

form flesh and fat, and unless it is supplied, they will not grow sufficiently fast to be profitable. The value of sheep as a scavenger, the value of its voidings as a fertilizer and the income from carcass and fleece

make the sheep a most important fac-

tor on the well-conducted farm. There is no better way of stimulating the appetite of any animal than by giving a variety and frequent changes of food, and with no particular animal this so apparent and beneficial as with the sheep.

Sheep excrement is one of the richest and most valuable fertilizers which can be applied to growing crops, and the animal which makes it brings in many other valuable returns for the feed and care bestowed upon it. The carcass and fleece are in ordinary times sources of considerable revenue to the farmer and the animal is indispensable in subduing foul lands.

Sheep need good care. Not alo it essential to their length of life, but to their raising lambs. If ewes were allowed to run down in a thin, poor ndition at this time, in a majority of tases the lambs will be poor, starved things, and if they live will need the best of care, while the ewes will require the best part of the growng season to get into a thrifty condi-

Breeders do not cost so much at weaning time, but it is a lottery to purhase them at that age. Do not breed the young ewe until 14 or 16 months of age; earlier breeding not conduciev to vigor of constitu-

Many weak lambs are the result of compelling the ewes to subsist on straw

The reins hung loose on the animal's neck, leaving the hunter's hands quite free for the use of his bow and arrow. Singling out the buffalo he wanted, he would ride up on the right hand side of the fast moving animal, and as he came opposite the shoulder he would drive an arrow to the heart, the lungs, or This was but one of many methods adopted by the Indians for killing the buffaloes they needed for food and and they used this fact to their own suspecting animals faced him would shoot them down one by one with bow

and other coarse foods during the

To make early lambs grow, provide

PROFIT IN SHEEP ON THE FARM Some months ago the Amarillo Herchased by W. B. Root at \$4 per head and within sixty days he sold them for \$5 per head and then bought them back at \$6.50 per head, and thinks that he will make money. From this transaction it can be easily deducted the profit that would accrue to a farmer who would keep a small flock of sheep. Sheep cost but little on a farm, as they eat up many weeds and troublesome plants that jeopardize the church membership of the farmer. With a patch of Bermuda for them to graze of in addition what they could find around the fields and wood pastures, would cost in feed not so much as other animals that would not yield. proportionately, as much profit. droppings of the sheep also help ma terially in fertilizing the ground and this alone is a big gain to the stock farmer. A young stock farmer said sheep and then sold them on this mar-He got an average of ten pounds of wool from a sheep, which he sold for 22 cents a pound, making a total for a sheep of \$2.20, and he carcasses after shearing for \$4.30 each.

SHEEP SCARCE The "Buenos Ayres Standard" says

making a total for a sheep of \$6.50. He

had 100 head on his place and he said

the increase each year paid as well in

proportion as anything else and at less

that sheep are now comparatively scarce in Argentina, in consequence of lambs having been sold for slaughter to a wholesale extent two years ago. ewes are now being taken freely the freezing companies, for lack wethers in sufficient numbers. Complaint is also made of the excessive slaughter of cows and heifer calves. 'If this reckless system is carried out much longer," the paper goes on to say we shall have no more than one-third of the stock we had ten years ago!" It is suggested that a law be passed prohibiting the wholesale slaughter of ewes, ewe lambs, heifer calves and cows. Should the methods similar to those mentioned above that are in vogue in the United States be continued there can be no doubt but that similar condition will prevail here, and that in the not distant future. The slaughter of the young stock and the mother cows can result in but one thing in any country-and that is a serious scarcity of material for slaughter.

Sheep thrive best if given frequent change of pasture. Sheep once fat and then allowed to

become poor never do well. If the sheep are allowed to get out condition or to lose flesh, the wool deteriorates in direct proportions. Mutton breeds of sheep do not de-

pend on waste lands and hillsides to become profitable. Good sheep require good pastures, and pay well. Wool is simply a product of the sheep, farmer can make sheep pay who depends on wool only for his profit. The most important thing connected with the work of the sheep breeders is the selection of the rams from which to breed. Never under any consideration breed from a scrub, a grade or an inferior ram; for in doing this you do your flock and yourself an ir-



TAFT'S DENTAL ROOMS New Location, 1024 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

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1024 WALNUT.

### CATTLE

CHEWING THE CUD

Cheap salt in butter is an expensive Feed does not make any change in the dairy substance of the milk. The wise dairyman keeps no more

cows than he can properly look after. Cows with small, hard teats, or those hard to milk should be milked with wet teats. Cows giving milk consume much more water than those not giving milk

The cows need and like fresh air, but they neither need nor like exposure to bad weather. With cows that milk largely, it is painful when the udder are filled to the utmost and the milker is not on

hand to relieve them, and often causes them to dry up prematurely. Breachy cows are an intolerable nuisance and should be sent to the shambles at the first opportunity. One mischievous, tricky, sneaking cow will soon spoil all of her companions, and is apt to transmit her traits to her off-

spring. A change of food is appetizing, and the more a cow eats of good food, the more milk she is capable of producing. But as far as conditions will admit, the food must be as nearly uniform in quality and quantity as possible. Extremes of ups and down's in

food will dry up a cow. It doesn't pay to mix the morning's separated cream with that skimmed from milk of the previous night, until both are areated and chilled. lactic acid bacteria have been working in the older cream and the souring process goes on more rapidly in new cream when mixed than if left by itself. Better take a little more time and cool each batch of cream before

mixing them. Cows differ as much in their dispositions as human beings. Any farmer that has handled a large number of cows will have run across the stubborn cow, the affectionate cow, the mothery cow, even the bossy cow. Some of these qualities are good and some are bad. A man should try to eliminate the bad qualities and encourage the development of the good ones in the selection of the cows for the continua-

tion of his herd. The live stock dairy interests are the There are over 210,000,000 head at and up in the billions of money Chicago alone sells more than lion dollars worth a day. Seventeen \$600,000,000 worth The improved breeds, appliances and methods have doubled the income and given a new prosperity to agriculture.

### SWINE

Grazing Crops for Hogs

Any farmer can select a six acre tract of land convenient to his barn and divide it off as follows: The tract of land should be rather long and narrow and a roadway should be left along one side. Divide the land into six equal

areas by means of permanent fences. The first area should be seeded to grass. In some sections blue grass will be used; in others ,orchard grass; and still others, Bermuda. The temporary or permanent snelters for the hogs land. These need cost very little, for a suitable shelter for a brood sow and her litter can be built at a cost of \$8 to

Section 2 should be seeded in sorghum as early in the spring as possible. After it is grazed down, seed to winter oats and hairy vetch, or crimson clover may be used. This will furnish some late fall and early spring grazing. On section 4 plant Spanish pea-

nuts. On section 5 prepare the land with the greaterst possible care and seed alfalfa. Alfalfa will be the most desirable of all the grazing crops, as it can's be grazed over two or three times dure ing a single season and will remain the land for several years if well estab

Section 6 may be devoted to artichokes to furnish feed through the late fall and winter.

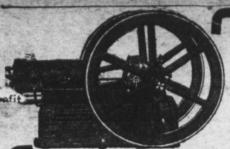
Some grain should be fed to the hogs on grazing crops—one to three pounds per day, depending on the ago and size of the animlas. An ear or two of corn will often be all that is necessary. By using grazing crops the corn can be made to go much farther and a better quality of pork obtained at a lower cost per pound. Hogs kept on grazing crops are under the very best sanitary condition. The plan suggested will provide grazing for twenty-five to fifty hogs, depending on the character of the land and the crop season.

The several areas should not be kept in the same crop from year to year, but a rotation should be practiced that will enable a variety of crops to be grown on the land and so preserve an equilibrium in the soil food supply. The utilization of grazing crops for pork production is a matter worthy of the most serious attention of our farmers,—Andrew M. Soule, Dean and Director Virginia Experiment Station.



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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

Midland Reporter.

J. O. Reynolds will leave today for

H. Graham's ranch in New Mexico to buy up horses. A. L. Camp this week purchased of Charles Quinn thirty head of Polled

Angus cows and calves. N. H. Ellis bought 150 calves from Henry Van Ham one day this Terms private.

The fine bull owned by Scharbauer Brothers and which was shown on our streets one day this week, was pronounced by our cattlemen as the finest than they had ever seen. His name is ood Chief, he has never been deleated, having won in the Chicago Interrational and everything else. He is a 2-year-old, raised by F. A. Nave, who sold him to Southam & Co., and then they sold him to Scharbauer Brothers, they paying \$1,000 for him. The following sales were made by Connell & Jowell recently: A half interest in the Burkett ranch, consisting of thirteen patented and seven leased sections, with 685 head of grown catto S. Parish of Beaumont; consideration, \$21,000. Twenty sections of leased pasture sold for Cowden Broth-Frank Bates, pasture located fifteen miles south of town, 300 head of cattle; consideration, \$6,000. Eighty head of Jim Seif's yearling steers to W. M. Pence, terms private. Twenty head of Joe Yeazey's yearling steers to W. M. Pence, terms private.

In Lubbock County. Lubbock Avalanch.

A long distance telephone message received here from Gail last Sunday brought word of a shooting that occurred in Dawson county, a few miles from Lamesa, last Saturday evening, about 4 o'clock, and as a result John Preyear and Earl Seeds are dead and three other men are under arrest charged with the killing-A. L. Was-C. L. Wasson Jr., and A. L. Grant.

It seems from the various reports that about a year ago the parties who were killed and the Wasson boys had ome trouble over a horse trade, and this same trouble had been renewed a few weeks ago at a picnic, and it finally ended in one of the bloodiest tragedies that has ever been recorded in the west. At the time of the killing Preyear and Seeds were returning home from Lamesa, the county seat of Dawson county, in a wagon, and when about three miles from the town of Wells, were fired upon from a tank dam. The men in the were riddled with bullet holes and the wagon bed was penetrated with twenty or thirty bullets, which indicates that a fierce fusilade of hot

shot was thrown at the victims. It is reported that the two Wasson boys have given bond, but Grant had up to the present moment been able to do so.

In Uvalde County

Uvalde Leader-News. Travis Jones of the Fern Lake ranch was in Uvalde Tuesday and Wednes-He came in to meet his daughter. who arrived Wednesday from her home at Temple, Texas, Mr. Jones is the best antidote for the blues in the country. He takes great enjoyment in life and divides it up with everybody about him. He says he recently had a visitor from Virginia at the ranch who was ambitious to go after javelin. Before the hunt Mr. Jones cautioned the Virginian to be sure to stay on his horse when he sighted the game. His guest didn't like this and said he could shoot much better from the ground. but acquiesced in the advice. The two having separated to increase the

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 funning 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 southeast corner of 'the North

which of George M. Slaughter and ong the east and north lines of said anch 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 Syndicate ranch to the Pecos Valley 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

For any further time required two cents per day per head shall be

W. E. HALSELL PHELPS WHITE, C. K. WARREN, GEO. M. SLAUGHTER. JOHN W. JAMES, SLOAN SIMPSON 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. Fort Worth at 9 p. m., dally, via Kansas City.

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

chances of starting the game, the Virginian found it first. As he explained afterwards, he saw but two of the pigs and didn't think that many could trouble him, so he got off his horse to make sure meat of them. He shot one which immediately set up a squeal, and he said the brush got full of the bristling pecaries before the echo of the shot had died away. His horse gave a terrific snort, broke loose and tore away. He broke for a tree and gave a house cat valuable pointers in climbing. After occupying his for several hours, cursing the pertinacity of vengeful beasts beneath, he heard Mr. Jones (who was trying to find him) shooting and shouting. "They've got poor Jones, too,"soliloquized the man from Virginia. He made a move to descend, but it was answered by such a "round of popping" from gleaming tusks that he straightway changed his mind and climbed higher, where he sat quietly and patiently to await relief. And after four or five hours Jones found him. 30-30 barked a few times, a few jave-

In Edwards County

lines toppled over and the others has-

tily disappeared in the rocks and

Rock Springs Rustler. S. M. Highsmith of the F. Cloudt ranch was in town Tuesday and reports range the finest ever, forty acres of as fine corn as was ever seen anywhere and a four-inch rain last Sunday morning, accompanied by suffi-cient wind to blow Mr. Cloudt's smokehouse from the blocks. During the rain and electric storm last Sunday morning one of J. W. Hamilton's cows was struck by lightning and

killed. Ira L. Wheat sold to E. R. Jackson nearly 700 head of stock at \$16. That is a good price as compared with the prevailing prices for the last few years, but of course these were good cattle. C. E. and Gardner Franks sold their steers to Ira L. Wheat.

N. A. Suttles was in from the Wheat ranch Thursday, where he has been helping Mr. Wheat gather the stock cattle sold to E. R. Jackson. He says the Orient surveyors were encamped four miles this side of Wheat's ranch, making a third and probably final survey of the route from the Sonora country, which passed by Mr. Wheat's watering tank. They seem to be still holding to the route from there by the Parkerson ranch.

J. W. Ralston of Pothole City, one of the county's most progressive stockmen and farmers, made one of pleasant calls at the office last Saturday. Mr. Ralston always has something good to tell and this time he told us how the recent rains had put out water for stock, made the grass that no reasonable cow, horse or sheep could find fault with, and made a fine crop of corn a sure thing. He said his thirty or forty acres of cotton was late, but he had no fears of a failure from this soudrce. All these good things and-something else that was a little

too good to tell.

In Mitchell County Colorado News. Jerry Williams returned Friday from his newly acquired ranch in Dawson county, where he received the Fish cattle, nearly 3,000 head. He states that cattle up there are fine and fat and he will begin shipping a string of

calves to market about July 1. In Crockett County.

Ozona Enterprise. N. C. Rogers sold last week to Mc-Kenzie & Ferguson 300 head of muttons at \$3.25 per head. J. W. Odom cut out about 400 muttons from his flock last week and sold them to McKenzie & Ferguson for which he received \$3.40 per head. S. E. Couch recently sold 500 muttons to McKenzie & Ferguson at \$3.60 per head, delivery being made this

W. L. Boerner has sold to McKenzie & Ferguson 700 muttons at \$3.25 a.

head. In Sterling County

Sterling News-Record. O. R. Wilson reports a few cases of fever among his cattle, but no deaths yet. Mr. Wilson says the first thing he does when he finds a fevered anidoes when he finds a fevered animal is to clear it of ticks and give it salt and kerosene. He rarely loses one if he finds it in time.

Z. Davis is moving to his Coke county ranch this week. This ranch consists of 5,000 acres, including a 200acre irrigated farm.

Ben Taylor, an employe on the Newsom ranch near Watervalley, was found dead in his bed Saturday morning. It is supposed he died from heart disease. Deceased was about 50 years of age. He leaves a wife and five children

Llano Times. The following stock shipments were made from Llano the last two weeks. I. S. Phillips, two cars of hogs to Galveston for Cuba. Stanley & Bogusch, two cars of

sheep to Dallas. C. B. Sweeney, one car of calves to Fort Worth. W. J. Rogers, one car of stock cattle

Ira Spinks, one car of sheep, to Fort Worth. G. W. Gray, one car cattle to Gal-

veston. C. B. Sweeney, one car of calves to Fort Worth. W. J. Rogers, two cars of cattle to

H. T. Hill, three cars of cattle to Lampasas. M. Marschall, two cars of cattle to Fort Worth.

Moss & Deese, two cars of cattle to Fort Worth. H. D. Kothmann, one car of cattle to Fort Worth.

W. A. Ashley, one car of cattle to Fort Worth. D. W. Rouse, 1 car of cattle to Fort Worth.

In Tom Green County San Angelo Standard.

Carruthers & Noelke have bought of J. B. Murrah 600 muttons at \$3. The sheep will be shipped to Kansas City and St. Joseph markets later in the season.

March Bros. have sold to H. H. Sig-

man & Company of this city and Brownwood 8,000 pounds of twelve-month wool at private terms. The wool will be shipped to eastern mar-

Robert Bailey of Eldorado shipped two cars of fat steers to the Fort Worth market Monday. The steers were the finest lot of stuff that has left San Angelo for the Panther City market in many a day. The fine pair of white steer yearlings were in the bunch and attracted many to the stock yards Monday to see them.

Efforts are being made among angora goat raisers over the state to organize a breeders' association for mutual protection. Goat breeders of the country have been invited to attend a meeting for this purpose at San Antonio during the international

There is a pretty little story in circulation to the effect that wool buyers who come to San Angelo each year seeking the Concho country fleece were in a combine this year formed for the purpose of getting the 1906 clip at figures more satisfactory to them and the houses they represent than the wool commission men and their clients. That they were frustrated in their plans, if the story is true, is well known, for not a single commission man in San Angelo has yet disposed of any of the twelvemonth clip and only two have disposed of some of the eight-month clip. The wool sold was taken at a figure very satisfactory to the commission

What there is to the story is not known and perhaps never will be. The wool commission men deny any knowl-edge of the reported combine and scout the idea. The several wool buyers in the city at this time laugh aloud when approached on the subject and say that the rivalry between the various wool buying firms is too keen to even

think of such a thing.

Be that as it may, the story will not down. It is claimed that when the six or eight buyers were here a short time ago they held a secret meeting and got together on facts and figures and then decided that each would offer such and such a figure for the wool, that is as much as they wished, and that it would then be parceled out between them. The wool commission men evidently smelled a mouse or something. Anyhow bids of every buyer were turned down and the buyers were given the stare. Then came several second bids with the same results and most of the buyers scattered to other marts. or two came back and some eightmonth wool was sold them. It is even reported that the men buying the eight-month stuff bucked at the combine and went over the prices agreed upon, but who really knows and who will ever know whether or not this is true or otherwise?

The commission men have not disposed of any of the twelve-month clip and from what can be gotten from them it is probable that they will not until they are offered something like what they think the wool is worth. It begins to look like a game of hold-ing out as long as possible for the bulk of the Concho country clip and until the local commission men can get

Wool buyers who spent several days here sampling and bidding on the wool were very anxious to state the market was in an unsettled condition and that there was not such a scarcity of wool as at first reported. were very emphatic in stating that the Kerrville and San Antonio wool did not sell at anything like the prices

The Alpine Country

ALPINE, Texas, June 25 .- W. C. Nations sold Tip Franklin ten head of horses at private terms. . Henderson sold to Kokernot Kokernot twenty-one bull calves,

eleven for \$50 each and ten head for Jackson & Harmon shipped a car of calves to Fort Worth from Alpine and one car load from Marfa. On Tuesday they will ship from Alpine one car

of calves and one car of cows, bought from Clyde Buttrill. Sam Schwing of Brewster county has recently visited Boonville, Mo., he purchased twenty head of Scotch Top Shorthorn cows from Chas. Swanstone for the sum of \$2,500. They are all registered and mostly

calves by their sides. They are said to be the best car of fine cows ever brought to this section. It will only be a short time until Mr. Schwing can sell as good Shorthorn bulls as anybody. Mr. Swanstone will be here next week with these cows and also a load of Shorthorn bulls which he is taking to El Paso for delivery to a large ranch company in Old Mexico. The Alpine country is pretty dry and the days quite warm. There has been

a little rain in spots, but not enough to do much good. A few days ago at the San Jacinto ranch of Henry Reynolds, the family had the rather rare experience of witnessing a regular cyclone, something that does not often occur in these parts. The cloud was funnel-shaped and came up very suddenly. It grew dark and swept up everything in sight,

completely demolishing a haystack and carrying a lot of iron roofing more than three miles away. The house withstood the storm, but the inmates were very much worried for fear it would not do so.

In Iron County Sherwood Record.

A little more rain again on the range wouldn't be amiss. Cattle conditions in the Indian Territory are said to be ideal.

Noelke & Caruthers seem to be buying the bulk of the sheep sold here. Ainsworth & Williams of Crockett

### THE DOCTOR'S WIFE

Agrees With Him About Food.

A trained nurse says: "In the practice of my profession I have found so many points in favor of Grape-Nuts food that I unhesitatingly recommend it to all my patients.

"It is delicate and pleasing to the palate (an essential in food for the sick), and can be adapted to all ages, being softened with milk or cream for babies or the aged when deficiency teeth renders mastication impossible. For fever patients or those on liquid diet I find Grape-Nuts and alen water very nourishing and refreshing. This recipe is my own idea and is made as follows: Soak a teaspoonful of Grape-Nuts in a glass of water for an hour, strain and serve with the beaten white of an egg and a spoonful of fruit juice or flavoring. This affords a great deal of nourtshment that even the weakest stomach can assimilate without any distress.

uses Grape-Nuts himself and orders it many times for his patients. "Personally I regard a dish of Grape-Nuts with fresh or stewed fruit as the ideal breakfast for anyone-well sick." Name given by Postum Co., Bat-

"My husband is a physician and he

tle Creek, Mich. In any case of stomach trouble, neryous prostration or brain fag, a ten days' trial of Grape-Nuts will work wonders toward nourishing and building, and in this way ending the trouble. "There's a reason" and trial

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

county have sold 800 head of cattle to Tel Cawley at \$9 and \$5. W. J. Carson was in town Friday on his day to his ranch in Schleicher

county from a trip northeast of here, where he had been to buy some bulls. Eight hundred and fifty head of sheep went through town Saturday on their way to San Angelo for shipment. They belonged to Noelke & Caruthers, who bought them from Z. C. Dameron J. W. Greer, who lives on the Middle Concho, has had 83 head of angora goats to stray away from his place and

so far has been unable to get any trace E. L. Rucker, the big ranchman living thirty miles west of here, has bought four registered Aberdeen Angus heifers and one bull for \$550. He purchased them from Sol Mayer & Bro. of Sonora.

The best price paid in this vicinity for shorn muttons was paid in a deal Monday between C. W. B. Collyns and Noeike & Caruthers, who bought from Mr. Collyns 250 head of exceptionally good muttons at \$4 around.

Mr. Alex Fisher has sold his place,

twelve miles northwest of town, to P. B. Turner of Scurry county. The place is a fine one and embraces some The sale includes 32 head of cattle, 15 head of hogs, farming implements, etc., the total consideration being \$4,000 cash. Mr. Turner has returned to his old home to wind up his business affairs and move his family here, which he will do the fore part of next month. His son-in-law, T. B. Williams and family, will return with him and live on the place. Mr. Fisher, who was in the city Tuesday, informed us he intended to move near Winters, Runnels county, where his two sons, Sam and Frank, are engaged in farming. Mr. Fisher is getting well along in years and does not expect to follow active business again, which we think sensible way to look at it. friends here will be sorry to see him eave. Blanks & Parr get the com-

### In Deaf Smith County

Hereford Brand. As the days come and go, the hog industry becomes more and more popular with Panhandle farmers, especially those of Deaf Smith county, who are taking the lead in almost every department of agriculture and live stock.

This week a splendid success was reported to us by J. H. Harris, whose ranch is located just west of town, which should be sufficient to convince anyone that, with our crop of milo maize and kaffir corn, together with the exemption from diseases which all kinds of live stock enjoy, this is as nearly an ideal hog country as could be found. Mr. Harris tells us that he recently killed four eight-month-old pigs, three of which pounds each, and the fourth one 194 pounds, the feed used in fattening them being kaffir corn, they never

having tasted Indian corn. Mr. Harris disposed of his possession in the local market at 5 cents per pound eash, which netted him in round

numbers \$44. Every Panhandle farmer should be able to report similar successes to the above-then west Texas would indeed become the land of permanent pros-

In Scurry County

Snyder Coming West. Scoggin & Brown were here this eek to receive cattle bought from W. W. Nelson, Billy Sims and H. B. Pat-

terson; about 600 head. W. O. McFall was here Thursday last on his return from Loraine with 225 head of steer yearlings. Mr. Mc-Fall was moving the herd out to his ranch in Kent county.

The O S ranch has just branded and their calf crop is the largest for years. They branded near two thousand steer calves and the increase will aggregate somewhere in the neighborhood of five

J. M. Smith has just finished branding his calves in Kent county and says the increase will average 90 per cent. Stockmen are jubilant all over this section on account of fine grass.

West Texas Range. CLAIREMONT, Texas, June 25,-Livestock conditions all over this country are splendid now. More rain has recently fallen, the ground is thoroughly wet, crops look well and stock could not be doing better.

Hail fell in many parts of this county during the first days of this month. especially along the eastern edges of the plains and fruits and gardens were damaged somewhat, but as the hail was small no serious harm was

This week Boley Brown of the Scoggin & Brown ranch, returned from Dawson county, where they recently purchased a pasture. While there he received several hundred cattle which went with the ranch. He reports prospects good there, but that they have not had as much rain as has fallen on their Kent county pastures.

Norman N. Rodgers recently purchased 1,100 stock cattle from parties on the line of Kent and Stonewall counties and will use them in stocking up a pasture which he is opening up

on Double Mountain river. notice many people using metal drinking troughs now, especially on the plains, and they seem to be highly eased with them. They are cleaned safer, handier and more durable than the wooden troughs, it is claimed.

Reports from King county now say that prospects are fine, Good rains have fallen, crops look well, cattle are in excellent condition. Quite a number of land deals have recently been made, but mostly in small tracts. The prices ranged from \$6 to \$10 per acre. Heavy beating rains and hail have made it necessary to replant much cotton in Mitchell, Scurry and Nolan counties, and there is a great scarcity of seed. The demand for seed during the winter and spring did not seem heavy but there is almost none left here and farmers are sending east for

### POULTRY

CACKLES FROM THE HEN HOUSE Hens should receive plenty of exercise when laying the eggs you intend

Fifty breeding ducks will keep three 200-egg incubators busy, and turn out between 2,000 and 3,000 head of young in a season. Hens are grass eaters, and it is so

essential that they do not do their best work unless they have it, or its equiva-A force pump throwing a spray is good in throwing whitewash and other

lice killing liquid into the cracks and crevices of the poultry quarters. Some try to force poultry to molt by starving them a couple of weeks and then fattening them gradually.

Provide nests where they are handy for the hens and handy for you to gather eggs from.

A little-sweet oil-just dip the finger in it-on the head of the newly natched chick will kill the head lice It is dangerous to use coal oil. Lard can be used if it is home made, "Store" lard often contains ingredients that are narmful.

Authorities on poultry raising advise that the hens selected for breeding purposes should not be kept too The eggs from overfat hens are said to be less likely to hatch. Select only the strongest and brightest if chicks are wanted,

Feed the little summer chicks all they

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will eat up clean every two hours, and be sure that he first meal is given at daylight and the last at night as late as it can be given them, even if a lantern is necessary to do it with, as this is of much importance is the raising late hatched chicks. - Petaluma Poultry Journal.

Guinea fowls, with proper treatment, can be made valuable both for flesh and eggs. The flesh is dark, like that of wild birds, and has the flavor of the partridge. Coming into market in the fall, they are highly esteemed be cause other fowls of their kind are

HE GAVE THE JUDGE ADVICE Jim Webster was brought before a Vermont justice of the peace. It was the same old charge. After the evidence was all in, the judge, with a perplexed look, said:

"But I do not comprehend, Webster, how it was possible for you to steal those chickens when they were roosting right under the owner's window, and there were two vicious dogs in

the yard.' "It wouldn't do you a bit o' good, jedge, for me to 'splain how I cotched 'em; you couldn't do it if yer tried forty times, and yer might get a hide full of buckshot de bery fust time yer put yer leg ober de fence. De bes way fer yer to do, jedge, is fer yer to buy yer chickens in de market."

MACHINE FED POULTRY

Packers Prepare Millions of Pounds Annually in This Way If by some chance your wife should

substitute a nice, fat and tender chicken for the proverbial turkey Thanksgiving Day you would probably not be any more surprised than if she told you that the chicken which she had prepared for the feast of the day had een fed with a machine. Yet machine fed chickens are not a myth. They are a stern business reality. The fact is that about ten million pounds of machine fed chickens are raised in the United States annually and that a good share of this amount is exported to London, where our English cousing consider them toothsome morsels of

important is this branch of the food industry that the big packing firms in the United States have engaged in the business of raising chickens, ducks and other poultry. The total business don in this line amounts

to millions of dollars annually. In several of the western states, principally in Iowa and Nebraska, ar scattered dozens of "feeding stations," where chickens, ducks and geese are raised for the world's market.

The method of raising the chicken has undergone a scientific evolution. The ideas applied today would ha. sounded like a fairy tale to the chick-en farmer of twenty-five years ago. They are entirely at variance with the old way of letting the barn yard hen hustle for its own subsistence. the big packing centers, like Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City, feeding stations are in operation the greater part of the year. Here, from early spring until the cold weather sets in, chick-

ens are fattened for the market.
"We have a dozen of these stations scattered about the country," said Edward E. Hurlburt, manager of the poultry, egg and butter department of Armour & Co. "We buy them from the farmers when they are about six weks old and then we feed them for the market. About twenty-five thousand chickens are thus cared for at

place, on the average. "A feeding station, in the first place, must be scrupulously clean. It takes about twenty-one days to fatten fowl, and every twenty-one days the chicken house is whitewashed. It must be kept free from odor and dust. Perfect sanitary conditions are the vital

"The chickens are placed in coops and packed so tightly that they can find only room to move comfortably about. But they cannot run around. They are fed from four to six times a day, according to conditions. The food consists of a porridge, of which cornmeal and milk form the

basic parts. "The machine that is used to feed them is built on the lines of a sausage stuffer. A rubber tube extends from the receptavle. The feeder takes each chicken from the coop, places the rub-ber tube in its bill and then pumps it full of food. In twenty-one days the scrawny little chicken comes out fat as a butter ball. As a rule it doubles weight in that period.

"Of course, every feeding station requires constant watching. Men go constantly up and down the line of coops and watch the fowl. Whenever a sleepy chicken that does not appear to thrive is spotted it is immediately

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If your own efforts fall to keep your skin young and perfect, or your hair from falling out, write to me. I can tell you just what to do to make your complexion beaotiful, your skin free from wrinkle, pimple, black-bleads, spot or blemish.

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Desk W, LANDON CONSERVATORY, Box 873, Dallas, Texas.

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taken from the coop. At the stations where we have refrigeration we kill the chickens for market. In most cases we ship to our packing plant.

Here the chickens are dressed and assorted and packed ready for shipment The only difference between the chickens marketed in this country and those we ship to London is the method of packing. The English people insist that every chicken be squatted that is, its legs must be directly beneath its body as though the fowl was squatting on the ground. The Amerian housewife cares nothing about that, All she wants is quality and she pays

little attention to the way the chicken's legs are arranged. "In this country most of these scien tifically fed chickens are bought by the better class hotels, clubs and the wealther people who can afford to pay higher price for such stock. Milk fed stock forms only a small percentage of the chickens annually eaten in the United States. Probably four-fifth of the supply still comes from the farm

"Ducks are also raised on scientific They are kept within an inclosure, limited in space, but food troughs, amply filled, prevent them from roam ing about in search of food, and they fatten rapidly."-Chicago News.

## WANT U. S. TO **PAY INSPECTION**

Cattle Raisers' Association Has Started Campaign

At the request of Judge Sam H. Cowan, attorney of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, John T. Lytle, secretary of the association, has written to members of the association's executive committee and prominent members of the association urging that they bring every possible influence to bear, by wire, on Texas senators and representatives in congress to induce action of boards of trade or other commercial bodies, pleading as strongly as may be for such provisions in pending laws seeking to control and regulate meat inspection as will prevent the cost being saddled on the

packers. Judge Cowan requests that the messages be sent to his care, Washington,

The cattlemen regard this as a vital point for the reason that if the packers are to pay for the inspections, that simply means taking that much from the price paid for live stock for packers' use.

### CATTLE IN WRECK

Four Loaded Live Stock Cars Go Over Embankment ALVARADO, Texas, June 18 .- A

eattle train was wrecker near the interlocking plant on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad Sunday morning. The engine was derailed and turned partly over. Four cars of cattle went into the ditch. Ten head were killed No person was hurt. The wreckage was picked up and the track cleared. The accident was caused by part of the interlocking plant failing to work properly.

carelessness, the next greatest, negli-

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

Candidate for Governor Is Looked for at Georgetown

GEORGETOWN, Texas, June 22.-It is given out by one of C. K. Bell's strong supporters that he will be in Georgetown and deliver an address Monday, July 9. During the Old Settlers' Association meeting last summer, Judge Bell was

here and delivered an address along

the lines of the association's purposes.

He had a wonderful fund of informa-

tion in local history and traditions of this section and captured his audience completely, making many friends.

BETWEEN BELL AND CAMPBELL Caldwell County Is About Evenly Divided in Governor's Race LOCKHART, Texas, June 22.— Olenthus Ellis has announced for county chairman of the democratic party of this county, making three candidates for the office. The present

F. Carl are the other two. It is hard to tell who has the lead here for governor, Bell or Campbell, it seems so evenly divided. As L. J. Storey lived in this county for years, in fact it was his home, he will doubtless carry this county.

incumbent, J. B. Martindale, and W.

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## TEXAS STOCKMAN - JOURNAL

FORT WORTH, TEXAS Consolidation of the Texas Stock Journal with the West Texas Stockman. Published every Tuesday by The

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### Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. OFFICERS:

President—I. T. Pryor......San Antonio First Vice President-Richard Walsh........Palodura Second Vice President-H. E. Crowley......Palodura Secretary-John T. Lytle ......Fort Worth Treasurer-S. B. Burnett......Fort Worth

### 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 authority 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.

### EVOLUTION IN THE CATTLE BUSINESS

"I expect to get at least \$6 per acre for my ranch in a short time," remarked a man who has been long identified with the live stock industry the other day, "and when it materializes I reckon I am down and out of the cattle business. There is a new railroad heading down in my direction and prospects are already so good that I could sell a portion of my holdings now at that price, but I prefer to hold until I can close out the entire shooting match. This land cost me perhaps an average of \$2 per acre a few years ago, and when it yields me \$6 I will feel that I have done well enough. Perhaps I could make more by holding longer, but under the circumstances I feel disposed to cash in and give the other fellow a chance."

And this expression fits the views of hundreds of ranchmen out in west Texas today. The money they have not made out of their cattle now for several years will be found in the enhancement of their real estate holdings. The unsettled conditions that prevailed in land matters a few years ago, which resulted in a large number of rancamen investing heavily in the land they felt it was necessary to own in order to be able to continue in the ranching business, will prove the salvation of many of them. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been realized in this manner, and had it not been for this development in the situation, there are many ranchmen out in that section who would have had exceedingly hard sledding during the

### Forced to Buy Land

When the absolute lease district was banished practically to the other side of the Pecos river, there were many cattlemen who felt the crowning indignity had been heaped upon them. They believed that the throwing open of the country to settlement would work a hardship upon the live stock industry from which it would never recover, but for their own protection they set about an effort to acquire through ownership considerable bodies of the grazing land. While many of them were unable to obtain as large holdings as they desired and were necessarily compelled to sell off a considerable number of their stock, the great majority of them bought themselves land poor. Cattle have not commanded the price now in several years, and the man who has played even on the strict cattle proposition has ample reason for self-congratulation. The low price of cattle and the large amounts owed on land has kept many of the leading ranchmen jumping sideways to devise means of making both ends meet. Some have not been able to do it and have been retired from business. But during all these depressing times there has been an element of salvation steadily

While the cattle markets have been sadly demoralized and prices so law as to barely exceed the cost of production, the value of west Texas land has been steadily advancing. This situation may appear a little bit anomalous to those not fully conversant with existing conditions, but it is a fact that has meant much for the people directly interested. The opening of the country to the actual settler brought such an influx of immigration that here was a steady and active demand for all kinds of land. The state was not the only owner with land to sell, for the ranchmen who thought they were on the verge of ruin at the hands of the state had loaded up on the land they believed they needed in their business. The man with the hoe was land hungry, and what he could not obtain from the state he began to purchase from the cattleman. And there were many who were not hunting for the children's patrimony. They preferred to invest in land that was already patented and free from liability of being affected by the many changes made in the state's

### Cattlemen Cut Up Ranches

Cattlemen with large land holdings began to see an opening and took advantage of it by cutting up their holdings in small tracts and offering it to homeseekers at reasonable valuations and favorable terms. If they could get as much as one-third present values eash they had as much as the land had originally cost

them, and the land itself was mighty good for the deferred payments. Thousands of acres have been sold in this manner, and the work is still in progress. New railways are penetrating west Texas, and every mile that is under construction is opening up additional territory and creating demand for these ranch lands. Every mile of steel that is being laid is adding value to these big ranch holdings, and it is in this manner the cattlemen who have suffered from depression for several years are now coming to the front and have excellent prospcts of making more money out of their lands than they could reasonably have expected to make out of their cattle.

It is in this manner the big ranches are passing out of existence this side of the Pecos, and the small stock farmer is entering into and possessing the land. Even out in the Midland country, which section was given over to the cowmen wholly for so many years, the big ranches are being chopped up and the original owners are either looking to the other side of the Pecos river or else preparing to get out of the cattle business. John Scharbauer, one of the pioneer cattlemen of that section, is selling off his Midland county ranch and has invested in more land down in Pecos county, where he believes the man with the hoe will not be so much in evidence. His cattle will be moved to the new ranch and farmers can buy just as much of the Scharbauer ranch as they desire.

C. W. Merchant, the pioneer cattleman of the Abilene country, who owns a considerable body of land adjacent to the town of Abilene in addition to large ranch and cattle interests in eastern New Mexico, is cuting up his Abilene property in small blocks in deference to popular demand, and will let it go unreservedly into the hands of the man with the hoe. And Claib Merchant is alleged to the originator of that celebrated expression to the effect that "only nell and cattle could ever be raised in west Texas." He is now in Mexico prospecting for a ranch location which he expects to stock with cattle from this country. Mr. Merchant is impressed with the idea also that there is money to be made out of hogs, and will start a hog ranch in the land of the Montezumas.

### Stockmen Moving Into Mexico

Mexico has been the Mecca toward which hundreds of west Texas cattlemen have been compelled to look during the period that the cordon was being drawn so tightly about them at home. And it represents their very last move. They find themselves in the sister republic just a little bit north and east of the jumping off place. If there is any more crowding it means that somebody has got to go over. At present the Pecos is the dividing line, and the section of country intervening between that stream and the Rio Grande must ever remain a range cattle country. It is utterly unfit for other purposes, but irrigation may redeem a great deal of it from the purposes of the range. Years must clapse, however, before there is any material change. It is the spot in Texas where today the oldtime cowman is making his last stand in Texas. Reluctantly and defiantly he has given way before the advancing hosts that scatter cotton seed and mile maize on the cattle range, and with nature behind him he feels he is now in position to hold his own But the territory is limited and suffers sadly in comparison with the former great range country. It cannot accommodate all the old-time cowmen who are looking longingly in that dreeties and Mexico must prepare to take care of the overflow. The frontier has been carried almost to the Rio Grande and the time is not far distant when it will cross that self-same stream. The Texas cattlemen who have been located for a

number of years are reported to be making money and so many generally adverse conditions as their brothers on this side the dividing line. An evidence of their thrift and prosperity is found in the manner in which they are improving their herds. Cattle in Mexico as a general rule are sadly in need of an improving influence. They are small and generally undesirable with long horns and built for racing. Good breeding animals are being purchased in the states continually and shipped to that country for nerd improvement, and there are a number of Texas breeders who are cater ing to this trade. They are selling their surplus stock at a satisfactory profit, and Mexican ranchmen are learning they, can find just as good breeding stock in Texas as in any other state in the union.

There are other Texas cattlemen who will locate in Mexico. They believe there is no other place left for them to locate, and were government conditions down there a little more stable there would be a much larger influx of Texas cattlemen. There is apprehension that when Diaz turns loose the grip he is maintaining on that country there will be trouble. It may not come as expected, but thinking cattlemen believe it is in prospect. They prefer to remain on this side. for a time and patiently await developments. They are in no hurry to nunt trouble,

The range cattle business is not what it once was. In fact, it has almost played out altogether from the original standpoint. Not only in the state of Texas, but throughout what was formerly the great range country. And the end is not yet. Other changes are still in

### THE RANGE CATTLE INDUSTRY.

The range cattle industry of the west has undergone a wonderful evolution and the process of that evolution is still in progress. What the ultimate result will be it is difficult to foresee, but it is morally certain that Texas will never again witness a return to the old conditions that prevailed so many years in this state, Commenting on the changes that have occurred in the great cattle industry the Denver Field and Farm says:

"A few shipments of Texas cattle come straggling up the iron trail these days as a little reminder of the good old times when the cowboys drove up hundreds of thousands of cattle every summer. Owing to the partially narrowing of the range of Colorado and Wyoming by reason of the great acreage taken up for agricultural and irrigation purposes, most of the cattle this year are going to the Indian reservations in South Dakota and Montana. But a few years ago hundreds of thousands of head of southern cattle each spring were shipped to northern ranges to be grazed during the summer and sent to market in, fall and the small shipments received this year indicate the great evolution the business is undergoing. No longer thousands of square miles of open range exist as in the past and every year more fences are built and

great tracts are devoted to agricultural pursuits, It has been but a few years since hundreds of thousands of Texas steers were annually taken to populate what was at that time the unbroken ranges of the northwest. Grass was free in that section in those days. just as it was one fair day in Texas. The northwestern range country was parcelled out for the convenience of the big ranching outfits, who used the grass without money and without price. They found it much better to come down into the great Texas breeding ground and purchase the steers they needed to harvest their grass crop than to undertake to raise them in that section. And the business was so profitable that it assumed large proportions. But the tide of homeseekers from the east spied out the advantages of this great range country from a distance and swooped down

be acquired on very favorable terms. Soon the choice locations along the streams and watercourses were all taken and the range men began to feel themselves crowded. Year by year this crowding was increased until the range country has become but a memory in comparison with its former magnitude, and the demand for Texas steers to go to that section has almost fallen to nothing.

And right here at home the same process has been constantly witnessed. The man with the hoe has crowded the man with the branding iron until there is but little unoccuried sod left for his weary feet. The man with the hoe has called himself a stock farmer, appropriating to himself a part of the title of the men who have wielded the branding iron, and they have made such an impress on the west that it is clear they have come to stay. The range cattle business in Texus is annually growing smaller, for the range country is annually being reduced. Where it will end no one is prepared to say and it is largely a matter of speculation. There is a portion of the state that can never be anything else but a cattle range, but it cannot support the number of range cattle Texas has boasted in the past.

Improved breeds and improved methods are doing much to simplify the situation and work out the problem along natural lines. But there have developed many discouragements. The situation is not so roseate that men are falling over themselves in an effort to engage in the cattle business. The more general trend seems to be in the direction of getting out of the business. It is true that many of the leading cattlemen of the range country have fortified themselves by purchasing outright the land they felt they needed to keep their business going. But there is little of this land that will not go on the market to the actual settler when it commands a price commensurate with the views of the owner. Big ranches are being cut up into small farming tracts every day in Texas and every one of these so treated is but a marker of the passing of the great range cattle industry.

The range cattle industry of Texas for the future is an interesting problem, but it will be worked out in a satisfactory manner in the future. There is too much gray matter employed in the cattle business to permit the great industry to die of inanition.

### EXTERMINATING FEVER TICK

It seems probable that the extermination of the cattle tick may be undertaken by the entomologists of the country, provided a sufficient appropriation is made by the national government, says-Professor W. D. Hunter, stationed at the entomological station in Dallas. Professor Hunter states that the tick has been driven from twelve counties in North Carolina in the last five years and from three counties in Tennessee.

By following the two methods given below Professor

Hunter asserts that the tick may be exterminated: "Place cattle in the fall in a corn, cotton or other field in which no cattle have been kept for at least four months, where the cattle should be kept continuously until all ticks drop off. There is no danger of reinfection from ticks dropped from the animals turned into the field, as the ticks require a long time to lay eggs in the late fall, and the eggs do not hatch in cold weather.

"By the second method, confine all cattle in a small lot fenced off for the purpose, where they are fed and watered for twenty days, after which remove them to another lot for twenty days. At the end of the forty days all the ticks have dropped and the animals are clean and should be removed to a meadow known to be free of ticks. The feed lots must be arranged on ground over which no ticky cattle have passed. In passing the ean cattle from the feed lot to the clean meadow it is necessary that the animals do not pass over ground infected by ticks"

While the two methods given in the foregoing are said to be the best ones, Professor Hunter states that the cattle may be dipped and freed from the ticks. This system is not considered as practicable, however, as the

"Had the cattle tick swept upon us as suddenly as the boll weevil did there would have been more cattle tickethan boll weevil conventions," said Professor Hunter. "While the tick causes a loss to the area infected of about \$40,000,000 a year, we have become so used to the cattle tick that not much thought has been given to

The following information about the life and habits of the cattle tick has been recently issued:

"The cattle tick is a spider form, has no wings and is dependent for its distribution upon the animal upon which it passes a part of the period of development. It does not breed upon the animal as do cattle lice, but is collected in the seed-tick stage from weeds, grass; shrubs, etc., of pastures where infested cattle have been. The seed ticks when collected from the pastures by cattle or sometimes by horses and mules develop into mature male and female ticks. The females, a few days after becoming mature and before dropping to the ground, engorge with blood until they are many times larger than the males. The males never engorge. On the ground, under the shade of weeds, grass, etc., the engorged females each deposit from 1,500 to 3,000 eggs and die. The eggs hatch into seed ticks, which bunch upon weeds, grass, etc., in the immediate vicinity of the place where they are hatched and await the passing animals, to which they attach.

"Hence there are two conditions essential to the development and perpetuity of the cattle tick: First, favorable pasture areas, where engorged females lay eggs and the eggs hatch (the non-parasitic period); and second, cattle, and occasionally horses and mules, to which seed ticks attach and from which they get blood for growth and egg production (the parasitic period.) In the absence of cattle, horses and mules for a few months from a ticky pasture the ticks perish and are exterminated, and unless they are carried into this pasture by infested cattle, etc., or by overflow water from infested fields, the pasture will remain permanently

"All ticks that are picked up by cattle mature and drop to the ground again in from twenty to forty days, except under extreme conditions of animal poverty or cold weather, when a few days longer may be required."

In a conference last week of entomologists in Dallas. Professor H. A. Morgan of Knoxville, Tenn., who has been very much interested in the study of the tick, expressed himself as being very sanguine of the complete extermination of the pest.

### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MISTAKE

"President Roosevelt is the greatest American this country has ever produced. He is conscientious and honest and has a greater interest in the welfare of the masses than any other President we ever had. But he was impetuous and impulsive in this packing house matter, and did not use his usual discretion."

The above statement from Eugene Grubb, the well known stock raiser of Carbondale, to the Denver Times

is represented as Western sentiment. Mr. Grubb, in discussing the packing house investigations by congress, expressed the belief that the stock interests of the country will suffer greatly from the manner in which the exposures were made. Part of

upon it. The land was government property and could them, he says, are true and part of the alleged exposures he believes are not true.

"I tried to read 'The Jungle' and couldn't do it," said Mr. Grubb, referring to Upton Sinclair's book. "It is full of rot and no stockman will consider it a fair statement of the actual conditions. The conditions are bad enough, but they are more the result of niggardly appropriations made by the government for inspection purposes than anything else.

"Proper government inspection would have made such conditions as do exist impossible. But the department of agriculture has only about sixty inspectors for the entire packing industry of the country.

"This is not the fault of Secretary James Wilson of the department, as has been stated by persons who are not well informed. Secretary Wilson is the greatest man who ever filled that office and has done more for the health of live stock and encouragement of the industry than any other man in the country.

"The trouble is that Secretary Wilson has been hampered with meager appropriations. He only had \$7,000,000 for his entire appropriation last year. That sum of money is supposed to cover the promotion and development of the live stock industry and all agricultural inspection and supervision for the entire country. The country spends about \$180,000,000 annually for the army and navy departments. A single battleship costs \$8,000,000-more than the sum appropriated for the entire agricultural interests of this vast country.

"Congress has never done what it should by the agricultural interests of the United States. There is no chance for a proper inspection of packing house conditions with the limited sum appropriated each year for that purpose.

"The government of Austria-Hungary appropriated \$750,000 for the breeding of fine horses last year. The United States government appropriated the sum of \$25,000 for breeding all kinds of live stock. That shows the conditions existing. If Secretary Wilson had had proper funds for inspection purposes it would have saved the stock growers of the country half a billion dollars."

### THE MOVEMENT OF SOUTHERN CATTLE

The movement of southern cattle to the range country of the northwest this year was the smallest in the history of the great live stock industry. It was freely predicted at the beginning of the season that there would be a large falling off, but it is hardly probable that those who were figuring on the situation were prepared for the big slump that actually occurred. George Moorehead, a prominent northwestern ranchman who deals extensively in Texas steers, has just returned to Omaha from Denver, where he received a considerable string of Texas stuff purchased earlier in the season to go to the Montana range, and in speaking of the southern movement he said:

"The movement of southern cattle northward has been much smaller than usual this year, and for several reasons. In the first place, the Texas men did not have the two and three year old cattle to offer, as they were pretty well cleaned out of yearlings last year. Prices were generally held at a prohibitive figure and as grass was exceptionally good in the southwest the southern men were in no hurry to make concessions. Northern buyers also are becoming scarcer every year and the business of maturing southern cattle on northwestern ranges is becoming smaller every year as the country settles up."

It is a well known fact that Texas was remarkably short on the usual supply of steers, such as is wanted by the northwestern ranchmen this year, but when such a suggestion was made at the beginning of the season the buyers then in the state affected to discredit it. They came forward with the suggestion that it was the usual argument put up by the Texas producers to warrant an advance in prices. But the Texas men knew what they were talking about, and as Mr. Moorehead says, stood pat for pretty stiff prices and got them. It is a fact that practically all the offerings above the state and federal quarantine line were taken. One of the leading cattlemen of that section stated a few days ago that everything was very well cleaned up in spite of the limited demand, and it seems to be a case of limited demand and short supply that fitted the occasion to a nicety.

There is one fact that should be borne in mind by those of our northwestern friends who expect to perhaps continue the purchase of Texas steers for several years yet, that is while the ranges of the northwest are being continually curtailed through settlement and the demand for steers consequently lessened, down here in Texas the producing area is undergoing identically the same kind of a transformation. Texas will never again produce the quantity of range bred stuff that she has in the past. The range cattle industry in this state is rapidly being reduced to a stock farm form of production, and that means smaller and better buches

And as the demand from the northwest has been annually falling off for several years, the Texas producer has been compelled to look for other avenues as outlets for his surplus. The corn belt feeders have provided a very respectable and growing outlet, and one that is worth much to the producers of this state but that is not all. It is dawning upon the Texas producers if baby beef can be bought in Texas and finished in the corn belt at a profit it is an event that can also be safely accomplished at home, and there is already something of a turning in that direction. It is an open secret that this is what it is coming to in the end. Texas is the greatest producer of beef cattle of any state in the union, and the time must soon come when she will be the greatest finisher of beef cattle.

'There are problems in this matter of feeding and finishing cattle yet remaining to be solved in Texas, but they are not insurmountable. Intelligent effort is being directed in the proper direction, and thinking men are continually devoting much time to experiment in an effort to bring about results that will bear investigation. These men are engaged in a great and not work which will not be without its ultimate reward. Texas is an empire within herself. There is nothing capable of consummation in any other state that cannot be accomplished here. It has already been demonstrated that corn is not the only feed that can be used to advantage in the finishing process, and the time is near at hand now when the problem will be satis-

This in turn will solve the problem of the southern cattle movement. Instead of the surplus going to the northwest as twos and threes to mature on the range or to the feed lots of the corn belt as calves and yearlings, all Texas stuff will pass out to market through Texas feed lots, finished and ready for the block on Texas products. That is what we are coming to and it will be a great day for the Texas producer when we arrive.

### BENEATH JUDGE BELL'S DIGNITY

General Bell will not meet Commissioner Colquitt in "jint debate.' The Fort Worth Telegram says so. General Bell knows a human buzzsaw when he meets one in the road. Wise man .- Dallas Times-Herald.

MUCK RAKE IN CACTUS CENTER

We are strong down here in Cactus, on the freedom

Bat there ain't no pencil pusher runs our civis game, We guess:

And we've taught one chap a lesson that he never wi forget. And our weekly paper office has this sign hung up:

We all welcomed this young journal, when ih our

midst it sprung; Its owner came from Boston, and he brought out just one lung: He'd have got along jest swimmin ' and put money in

his jeans If he hadn't tried to boss things like them 10-cent magazines.

He criticised our Mayor 'cause he allus wore his shaps; And he gave our town officials some downright orn'ry He spoke quite disrespectful of the cowboys from

Bar C. Who always shot at windows when they rode in town for tea.

He said we needed churches and an orchestry or two, And the town'd never prosper till we put a railroad through:

But the straw that killed the camel was when his plans he laid Fer a stop-the-gamblin' movement and an anti-vice

erusade.

Well, we waited on the stranger with a brand na coil of rope,

handed him some language that would shock a Band o' Hope; And he streaked off fer the prairie like a kyote, jest

hell-bent. Which is why the Cactus Muck Rake is an outfit that's fer rent!-Denver Republican.

### AN INSPECTION TOUR

I saw them kill a beef or two. It was a painful sight, The man who killed them was so rude and not at all

He did not bow or scrape at all, which seemed to me so queer.

Before he picked the hammer up and slugged the handsome steer.

I saw them take the lives of pigs, alas! they were so rough! The man who used the knife appeared to me to be a

tough He was not dressed in latest style; he was no college man.

And everything he did, you know, was on an uncouth plan. I saw some blood upon the floor; it was a grewsome

sight! The squealing swine I must confess put me in quite a fright.

I did not like the smell I found in fertilizing rooms And in the windowsills there were no boxes filled with blooms.

There were no carpets on the floors nor pictures on

And lots of men I saw that day were wearing or alls. And some were spattered up with blood and some with

And not one fellow in the lot possessed a decent shine.

There were no parlors for the men to rest them in at Which you should every one admit would be a pre-

cious boon. There were no rocking chairs for girls, no footstools for the men,

I also looked in vain to find a cosy-corner den.

I saw no toilet soap and such, and powder for the No mirrors on the walls where they might go and fix

It as a barren place, indeed; quite crude I must de-

I nearly fainted when some blood got spattered on my

Some rooms were cailly a could be and other very Such things as this it seems to me are ripe for much

reform.

If college men were put to work as bosses I am sure These packing houses soon would be all spick and span

They'd chloroform the steers, you know; electrocute the sheep,

And just before they killed the pigs they'd put them all to sleep. If college men were at the helm, I solemnly repeat, They'd have good surgeons in the house to cut up al

> "LEONAINIE" Leonainie-angels named her;

-Will Reed Dunrey.

And they took the light Of the laughing stars and framed her In a smile of white; And they made her hair of gloomy Midnight and her eyes of bloomy Moonshine, and they brought her to me In the solemn night.

In the solemn night of summer, When my heart of gloom Blossomed up to greet the comer Like a rose in bloom; All forebodings that distressed me I forgot as joy caressed me-Lying joy that caught and pressed mo In the arms of doom!

Only spake the little lisper, In the angel-tongue; Yet I, listening, heard her whisper "Songs are only sung Here below that they may grieve you-Tales are told you to deceive you, So must Leonainie leave you, While her love is young."

Then God smiled, and it was morning, Matchless and supreme; Heaven's glory seemed adorning Earth with its esteem; Every heart but mine seemed gifted With the voice of prayer and lifted When my Leonainie drifted

From me like a dream. -James Whitcomb Riley.

### HORSES

efit for Average Farmer Growing

There has been good money in growing horses for a number of years past. There is likely to be good money in it in the future. The price of horses will no doubt advance or decline in about the same ratio as any other products; but the man who will engage in it intellige tly and keep right on will not be danger of having the sheriff hang out the red flag on his

What do we mean by intelligent horse breeding? First determine on the kind of horses that you intend to grow. That will depend on your tastes, on the character on the farm, on your ability as a trainer of horses, and to some extent on the kind of horses usually grown in your section. There is good money in growing coach horses. in growing saddle horses; good money for the skillful trainer in growing tratters or roadsters.

We believe the best money for the average farmer is in growing draft horses, provided he has a good farm and knows now to handle it; for the draft horse is not the product of the desert or of the mountain or of poor thin land in any country on the face of the earth. He must have rich land

that grows, big, rich grass.

If the farmer determines to grow draft horses, the next thing to do is o fix on the breed. He may grow Percherons or Normans or Belgians or Shires or Slydesdale of Suffolk Punch The differences between these types of horses is mainly the difference in their environment in their native country. All grow on rich land with plenty of bone-making material.

Which one of them he should select is a matter of taste and also a matter of popularity in the neighborhood; but having selected one, we would continue in that line. While three is less different types of horses mentioned than in cross breeding in other lines of stock, we would nevertheless stick as closely as possible to the breed with which we began. If, however, the farmers in the neighborhood are breeding some other kind, we would not hesitate to adopt the popular breed and stick to that in the future. It is a great advantage to the farmer in making sales if the farmers in a township or county have adopted any one of the breeds.

The next important thing is selecting ing the sire. We speak of this particularly, because that will be one of the duties of the horse breeder in the nex month or two now. First, we would study the sires in the neighborhood carefully and select one of the best draft conformation and free from hereditary defects, such as spavin, curb, ringbone, ophthalmis, etc.

If we are satisfied with his individual merit we would look very closely into the pedigree. Don't let any man flash a piece of paper with a big seal on it and call it a pedigree. It is an open secret that there are a nummer of bogus herd registers that issue so-called pedigrees that are of no value. See to it that the horse is not merely eligible to record, but is actually recorded in some stud book recognized by the government.

Thousands of dollars of good money have been thrown away in the past by farmers who have started well in horse line, thought they must a little more speed and crossed these draft mares with a Standard bred horse and then, thinking to add a little more style, probably used a Morgan or Arabian after the first cross, and as a result have the farm well stocked with mongrels, too light to pull, too slow to trot, practically good for nothing horses that no man cares to buy in the market. It is time to avoid this common mistake in the future. Don't be afraid to engage in horse breeding to the limit of the good sount brood mares needed on the farm, and to no greater extent than this. But breed intelligently, and, having bred

intelligently, feed intelligently, and lace's Farmer.

Ages to Breed Mares

The following result of investigaons recently reported in the Live Stock World, London, will answer several inquiries received of late regarding the age at which to begin and to discontinue the breeding of mares:

Many believe it to be a mistake, as they breed from two-year-old fillies, as they not having come to their growth, cannot throw a good foal, but a list of six notable horses was found whose mothers were bred at two years old. Again it is believed that "it is no good breeding from old mares." if you do, you must use a young stre, but the investigator found a list of seven good horses bred from old par--including Danegelt, whose was 18 and dam' 22 years of age. He found some notables produced from aged mares and young sires, and also proportionately as many from young sires and young mares, so that the evidence leans neither to one side nor to the other, but all go to prove that age has nothing to do with excellence. It was learned from a study of the stud-back that the most celebrated Hackney stallions were bred without regard to the age of parents, and there does not appear to be any superiority of one age over another in either sire or dam. The conclusion is that in selecting a sire for his mare, a breeder should not take age into account at all, but should confine his attention solely to his conformation and pedigree, selecting a sire strong in these points in which the mare is deficient, and rich in that blood which will best combine with hers.-Selected.

There are thousands of well-bred horses running wild in the eastern Washington ranges. The original herds were of common dysuses, but stockmen and settlers have for years been turning loose thoroughbreds and highly-bred farm horses to roam with the wild animals. The result has been that the class of horses has been raised rapidly and it is believed hundreds of horses will be rounded up that will be fit for any work when

Barley has as yet been little used for horses in the eastern part of the United States, probably because of its general high price. On the Pacific coast it is extensively used for breed-ing horses at all kinds of work. Where the horse's teeth are good and the labor not severe, barley may be fed Ground barley is unpleasant to the horse while eating, and if, instead of grinding, the grains are crushed to flattened disks between iron rollors, they are more palatable and acceptable to the horse.

"The Onery Cuss"

It might be beneficial to some men who handle that faithful friend of manthe horse, if they would read the fol-lowing, which is quoted from the Breeders' Gazette, profit by the advice therein given, and quit being an "onery cuss" yourself, in your methods of handling your work animals:

"Unlucky indeed is the horse whose owner does not know enough to fit his harness properly. Particularly should the collar fit the shoulders, and generally some attention is paid to that part of the harness, but there are a great many horses that go season after season irritated daily by the rest of the leather not being properly fitted. In these warm days a horse is quite easily galled by anything that rubs continually against him, and similarly if the leather is buckled too tightly inflammation ensues and trou-ble results. There is quite a knack in fitting a harness so that it "is neither too free nor too bind," as the ancient chronicler puts it, and be it said at no phrase could tells the story more forcefully. harness is too free it rubs and galls; if it binds it brings about the same result. These deleterious conditions are of course aggravated if some part of the harness is ill fashioned and does not take snugly to the contour of the animal. In this latter instance no amount of fussing will ever do any

good. A few days ago the writer met

on the road a farmer driving a high-

strung colt of excellent breeding. The

Tucker's "Antiseptic"

SCREW WORM KILLER

DEAD-SHOT EVERY TIME

A STRONG CHLOROFORM COMPOUND

kills the worms, but also heals the wound Excellent DISINFECTANT

in warding off all contagious diseases, such as GLANDERS, DISTEMPER,

SPLENIC FEVERS, etc. Also a sure and safe "DIP" to kill LICE, TICKS

Special Bulk Prices-In one to five-gallon packages \$2.50 per gallon; a 10-

gallon 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

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

Tourist tickets are now on sale daily to Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis,

We sell every day this summer to the resorts in Alabama, Mississippi

Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Ken-

THROUGH SLEEPERS to CHICAGO and DENVER DAILY leave Dallas

Phile A. Auer,

St. Paul, Denver, Colorado Springs, San Francisco, Portland, Los Angeles,

Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Detroit, Boston, Montreal, Macka-

MANGE, SCABBIES, FOOT-ROT, and all skin troubles.

suitable syringes for introducing the Worm Killer.

ROCK ISLAND RATES ARE LOW

TO THE SOUTHEAST

ELKS TO COLORADO IN JULY

One fare round trip rate to Denver July 13, 14, 15

tucky, West Virginia.

nac, Milwaukee and all other important resorts in the country.

The very best exterminator of the CORK-SCREW Pest made; quick and powerful; never fails. NO BAD AFTER EFFECTS. It not only

shafts of which were flip-flapping bout from side to side with every inequality of the highway. The result was that the colt was nearly crazy with irritation. In addition, the backstrap was too short, the backstand too oose and the breeching far too tight. One of the blinders was torn loose from the headstall of the bridle and was smashed against the head with every toss. It was a sorry outfit in-The writer was requested to say what was the matter with the 'onery cuss.' A cord to tie the blinder in

youngster was hooked to a cart, the

the taking of the slack out of the backband, the loosening of the breeching one wrap on the shaft, the pressing into service of the hitching strap to bind the shafts into place and stop their wiggling was the work of only a few moments and when it was done the colt went off easily and apparently grateful for the kindness of stranger. The owner remarked that he had never before considered that

it made any difference how a colt was hooked 'just so he could not get CONSIDER THE HORSE

A horse is willing to mind if we can make him understand what we wish him to do. So many of us will not tell jerk on the sensitive mouth or ply the whip. If we want our horse to act intelligently we must act intelligently. We enjoy serving those we love: does the horse. Very soon the horse adapts himself of the driver. When women drive he starts off at a little jog trot and appears as the most sedate of horses; if the gay young man of the family drives the horse arches his neck; tosses his head and puts on all the fashionable colt airs. The farm horse learns the different members of the family and becomes

very cunning and clever. Let us consider the horse an intelligent member of the farm home, and treat him with kindness and consider-

Notwithstanding the great increase in automobiles and trolley lines there is no evidence that they have unfavorably affected either the supply or price of horses. According to the last government census bulletin there has been an increase of 1,600,000 head of horses and the valuation increased \$310,000,000. About the time this bulletin was issued a great display of autos was in progress at Chicago and during the exposition over \$7,000,000 worth of the machines were purchased. Thus it will be seen that both horses and autos are increasing at a prodigious rate without infringing on each other's preserves, which shows that there is plenty of room in this big country both for the machine and the

Horses should be treated as intellibent beings; they are like men in the amount of courage, they can muster up. Some are the veriest cowards and others are possessed of a dare-devil

Horse science has proven that a clipped horse properly cared for is, even in the coldest weather, if in constant use, far more comfortable than those which are allowed to retain their full coat of hair. Man requires such work of the horse as to sweat severely if his coat be long, and indeed it has been found so burdensome to a horse than when driven for any distance he would blow quite seriously, whereas after being clipped he could go without discomfort; If the long coat could be kept dry it would not be objectionable, but as soon as it be-comes saturated with sweat it is a menace to health. It is necessary, of course, after the removal of the long coat, to provide a double allowance of clothing, and avoid standing still out of doors without blankets after using for any length of time. Properly cared for, however, the danger of a clipped horse taking cold is much less than when the hair is long and wet with perspiration.

Our Native Horses

There is no one thing that would add more to the uplift and general progress of the human race than a clear understanding of actual facts as they really exist.

Some one has said: "That ignorance is bliss and it is folly to be wise.' Nothing can be farther from the truth. This was probably said, in order to work the other fellow. A noted senator from the South was once asked why it was they kept the slaves in such dense ignorance. His reply was, "It is the lightest chain with which we can bind them." Many a white man is still kept bound with this same chain-ignorance. All class legislation and graft is worked because of ignorance of the

When our forefathers came to this country, they brought their horses with them, because there were no horses here, and from the nature of the case they brought the best, because horses were cheap in the old country and it would not be businesslike to pay freight on poor animals. Again, it is onceded that neither man nor animal

degenerates on coming to America. It is surprising what the ingenuity and industry of man will accomplish when encouraged by wise legislation and not shackeled by tyranny, class legislation and graft. The achievements of the American nation in the last half century is the best illustration of this principal the world has yet seen. This is true of all industrial pursuit, especially in agriculture and live stock We have sold the highest priced cow (\$40,600), the highest priced hog (\$17. 975), the highest priced sheep, and the second highest priced horse (\$125,000) third( \$105,000), fourth \$75,000), fifth \$60,000), sixth \$55,000), seventh (\$50,-000), and these high figures would not buy some of our horses. The highest price ever paid for a horse (\$150,000) was paid by an American to a country that did not practice paternalism in horse breeding. We have sold more horses ranging in price from \$5,000 to \$125,000 than any other country in the world. These were from a breed de-veloped in this country on the American plan. America has produced the record horse "Salvator" for one mile running 1:35% seconds. The horse "Tenbroke," that had the distinction of being the record horse at one time in the mile, one and one-half miles, two miles, three and four miles. The fast-est quarter of a mile, 0:211/4, was made by a Montana horse. The longest and fastest ride on record was made by Captain Fountain, United States cavalry-eighty-four miles in eight hours, a record for horse endurance. This does not look very much like degeneracy except to a man who wants to sell an imported horse.

At the late International Exposition, our native draft horses took first and second places over a team of so-called "pure bloods" gathered from both con-tinents, regardless of price, and caused the late Mr. Freshney, a Shire breeder from England, to freely admit that for draftiness, symmetry, style, spirit and action they could turn out no such

teams in England. It has long been conceded that the enterprise of a people is always re-flected in the quality of its live stock. Yet, after all this splendid showing, there is a whole lot more commercialism than truth in these statements. -N. J. Harris, Des Moines, Iowa.

The work of agriculture colleges has definitely demonstrated that the most profitable age to fatten cattle is while they are still young. animal the more food is required produce a given gain.

### THE BEE HIVE

BUZZINGS

If you put out a single section for a dozen colonies to work at, the comb will not be worth much after they are done with it.

In a state of nature the bees of swarm go into an empty cavity and build; first, all worker-comb, and to-ward the last, drone-comb.

prevent the bees tearing the combs to pieces, put out enough sections at time so that all the bees in the apiary can find plenty of room to work on them. If you have only a few sections, in-

stead of having them all open, as you do when you have plenty, allow an entrance to the sections that is only large enough for one bee to enter at

Decide if you can, which of two queens is less desirable, and destroy About two days later, the queen less colony may be united with the one having the better queen. Simply set the queenless colony over the one having the queen, and in a day or two the best combs may be set together in one hive.

Some modern investigator has been prying into the secrets of the little bee. His curiosity has been rewarded by the discovery that it is the bright color of the flowers and not the presence of the nectar that attracts the honey gatherer. In fact, it is possible to coax the bee away from dull colored flowers of nature by artificial flowers of brilliant hues. As far as nature's flowers are concerned, those of the brighter hues always receive more attention than those of subdued shades. Moreover, the belief that the perfume of flowers attracts bees has also been exploded. It is believed the attraction exercised by the form and color of flowers is approximately four times as great as that exercised by perfume, pollen and nectar taken together,

According to the statement of State Chemist Barnard, much of the beeswax sold in drug stores throughout the state is adulterated. In testing seventy samples of white or bleached and sixty-nine samples of yellow beeswax, he found but three per cent of the former pure and forty of the latter. The samples were obtained from stores in different cities. The most commo adulterant was paraffin, although in some instances carnauba had been used. Beeswax costs at the rate of eighty cents a pound and paraffin about six cents a pound, so that the adulteration is a source of immense profit to the manufacturers.

SWARMING AND MANAGEMENT OF SWARMS

Here is the busiest time in the year among the bees. The advent of new swarms is now nothing new and yet a matter in which both the beginner and the veteran in apiculture are immenseinterested. The former usually anxiously awaiting them to increase the number of his colonies, the latter with equal anxiety guarding against them knowing that the breaking up of forces in swarming is a detriment to his prospective honey crop. Let us briefly consider the side of the beginner. I take it for granted that you have taken my advice previously given and have consequently devoted all necessary care to your bees so far, bringing them up to the time of the honey flow in the best possible condition; and have your queens all clipped, your new hives in readiness, planned out the location for every new stand, etc. At this time of the year you should open all your hives-especially those with strong colonies-once in a week to see which are preparing to swarm. Bees prepare to swarm when the hive is well filled with bees, the combs all or nearly all occu-pled with brood, honey and pollen and plenty of young bees hatching daily-

in other words, when hive is cramped full and honey coming in. The first step in the preparation is the rearing of drones. Then comes the building of queen cells. These appear on the sides and edges of the brood combs in the shape of large peanuts protruding

When you find these with eggs or

larvae in them you take it for granted

that the swarming fever is developing.

providing your queen is not too old or

otherwise failing, in which case those queen cells may be meant for super-ceding the old queen. As soon as the first one of these cells is sealed over the bees are ready to swarm and you may expect a swarm the next day if the weather is pleasant, otherwise they may wait yet a few days. Be sure you are there when the swarm issues. Have a new hive ready. The frames in the new hive should contain one inch starters of brood foundation. If neighboring hives are less than four feet away, also have one or two sheets on hand to throw over the neighboring hives when the swarm returns to keep the bees from entering wrong hives. Also have a queen cage ready. In lack of one use a tumbler with a gauze tied over. Now let them come! You are all expectabling out at the entrance and whirling around in the air in delirious joy. Your queen is clipped and will be found on the ground in front of the hive. Pick her up and cage her, placing the cage in the shade. Now lift the old hive off the stand and set it out of the way. Set the new hive on the old stand, en-trance wide open. This hive must not been standing in the sun too much, as the bees are loath to stay in new hive when the same is very hot Throw the sheets over the adjoining hives. The bees finding that the queen is not in the air with them will now return of their own accord and begin to enter the new hive on the old stand. Now open your queen cage and let the queen run in with them. Next go to some hive which has some frame of unscaled brood to spare with no queen cell on it. Take this frame and insert it in the center of your new hive, giving the other colony an empty for the frame of brood you took. The old hive from which the swarm came should now be carried to a new location. Four days after the new swarm was hived take out (if a ten-frame hive) two of the empty frames from each side, push the remaining six frames to one side of the hive and place a follower board next to the last frame. Now take the super from the old hive and place on the new hive. The old hive will not swarm again if managed this way and needs no super before it is again strong enough for such work. And the new swarm is in best possible condition for rapid super-After the bees have six frames in the brood chamber with nice combs, full of brood and honey give them four frames of full sheets of foundation to lay in store for winter. -Rev. J. G. Baumgartner.

### IN SAN ANGELO COUNTY

Range Conditions Are Reported As Be-

ing Good
N. B. Pulliam, the authority on cattle from San Angelo, and a member of the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association, attended the meeting here of that committee. As this meeting was a very important and time limited, only an expression could be gotten from him as to matters relative to the stock interests of his section

He said, however, that the Concho had been running pretty full, and this of course would indicate that they had had plenty of water out west. was in excellent condition, and of a verity cattle were picking up fat as a cow man loved to see them. Nothing at all was the matter with stock down there and no where else except or the market, where stockmen thought the prices did not justify them in being in any particular hurry to ship.



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S. D. Myres

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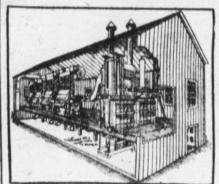
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facts on beauty, conduct, conversation, etc. The Agricultural Epitomist—The Agricultural Epitomist is the only agricultural paper in the world that is edited and printed on a farm. On its 650-acre experimental farm near Spencer, Ind., a force of practical, 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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# FORT WORTH MARKET

Complete and Accurate Report of the Business Done in All Classes of Sto

Market Review of the Week Live stock receipts at the local marthe following totals: Cattle, 12,900; calves, 8,100; hogs, 7,100; sheep, 5,950; horses and mules, 250. A year ago the totals were: Cattle, 13,276; calves, 2,-164; hogs, 4.603; sheep, 3,470; horses

and mules, 317. A change was noticed the last week in the character of beef cattle offered on the market, cake-fed and meal-fed steers displacing grassers to a large extent. Under heavy general receipts of cattle northern markets made declines in the early part of the week, the recessions reaching 10c to 20c while at Fort Worth the market held steady at the opening, though weak-ening at the close. Tuesday developed another strong demand, but at easier orices. By Thursday the continued inhux of good cattle caused a draggy condition of the sagging and uneven market. Friday developed some snap, and the market closes the week fully steady with last week on sales choice beeves on Saturday at \$3.45 and \$3.20. Medium to good grassers are quoted about the same as a week ago, \$3.20 to \$3.65, and the like quality fed stuff the same, say \$3.30 to \$3.85. Light and common steers are quoted steady. The best heavy beeves suffered the most in the early part of the week, and they not to exceed a dime. Cow values have so far declined as to lead to the belief that they will go no further in a downward direction. week's supply has been moderate, but fully equal to the demand, which has not been insistent in view of declining values. The cut came Monday to the extent of a dime and went no further for the remainder of the week. Scarcely any demand exists for fair killers, cutters and canners. Medium killing cows are going from \$1.85 to \$2.10 and good cows from \$2.15 to \$2.40. Values up to \$3 are only found in very small lots or in individuals. Bull values are still on the decline, or as one dealer put it, "are excited to lower." Very fat bulls, common, \$2.25 to \$2.50, fair to butcher and feeder bulls, \$1.85 to \$2.10; common thin bulls as low as

Calves have been very liberal in re-celpts, totaling over 8,200 head. While demand has absorbed nearly all this supply, prices have weakened under heavy receipts, bringing good to choice yeals 25c lower than prices at the close of last week and most other grades 25c to 50c lower Common heavies and light yearlings are very slow sale.

Hogs-The hog market has been featured by daily fluctuations, and closed about steady with the close of last week on hogs from the territories and be to 10c higher on good to choice Texas hogs. Heavy packing hogs are relatively scarce, the bulk of supplies running below 200 pounds. Pigs continue in strong demand.

### WEDNESDAY'S MARKET

Receipts of cattle for the first half of the week have reached 13,125. For to-day the run was 3,925, of which 1,375 Steers

Beef steers were in the same libera proportion as on yesterday, a good top end showing, but not as weighty as or Tuesday. Cake and grass steers were n very liberal supply and the straigh grass contingent was somewhat in creased over that shown on Monday of Tuesday. A broad demand prevailed for the most of the good cattle, and the market was generally steady. Top steers made \$4.30, with some sales of not quite so good cattle at \$4.15. Cake fed steers were in about the same proved for grass steers of plain to medium quality one packer taking a good many strings from \$3.15 up.

pares or	steers.		
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
30 980	\$3.10	241,064	\$3.20
241,137	3.80	231,342	4.00
54 913	2.00	401,217	4.15
491,004	3.50	75 994	3.40
<b>531,018</b>	3.45	241,079	3.75
221,089	3.80	461,005	3.20
14 862	3.50	116 822	2.65
26 896	2.85	101,204	3.95
53 887	3.10	211,036	4.30
	Butcher	Stock	10.00

Butcher cows were in larger supply than at any previous day of the week and this acted as an incentive to fur ther bear tactics on the part of buyers. Cows in general looked a nickel lower, the tops for car lots making \$2.75, with a few extra choice cows selling at \$3.15. The bulk of the supply being plain to fairly good cows, orices ranged from \$2.10 to \$2.40. Canners sold freely and steady.

PACE V	CO WA	CONCA			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
80	748	\$2,25	14	.1,140	\$3.00
8	782	1.75	30	. 720	1.75
23	801	1.90	5	. 940	1.60
29	653	1.65	17	835	2.40
4	807	2.00	9	. 737	1.85
13	672	1.85	26	781	2.05
83	881	2.05	83	. 883	2.05
81	714	1.85	15	. 898	2.35
21	719	1.75	10	. 932	2.75
14	627	1.65	19	. 727	2.00
19	645	1.58	18	. 827	2.15
39	768	1.85	. 9	. 942	2.00
81	694	1.85	1	.1.310	4.00
		Bu	lls		
Bu	lla we	re scarce	and e	lline	stoody

Two sales were made as follows: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 1s..1,220 \$1.85 1s..1,020 \$3.90 Calves

Calves did not fulfill the promise of the day before, either in quality or market tone. The run continues large and less choice yeals were shown. The market weakened a trifle, choice veals selling at \$4.65, against \$4.70 on Tues-The general market on medium to good calves was also weaker.
No. Ave. Price.
No. Ave. Price.

Sale	es of	calves:			
63	126	\$4.25	47	137	\$4.1
68		4.50	151	164	4.5
7	257	3.00	59	186	3.7
86	188	4.10	5	312	2.5
69		4.00	19	147	3.6
67		4.25	10	238	3.5
7		3.75	11	176	3.7
8	185	3.75	5	170	3.7
10		3.00	404	175	4.6
75		4.25	7	280	2.6
16		2.50	55	168	3.6
7		3.00	5	334	3.0
67	174	4.55	10	213	3.
9	157	4.00	8	166	3.
26	174	425	75		4.
6	176	4.25	5		2.
10	249	4.50	161	155	4.
90	190	4.50	36	165	4.
7	147	4.25	14	222	2

15... 274 8.00 37... 196 Hogs The hog run was short, most of the run coming from Texas. It made a to-tal of 900 head. The demand was

a nickel and on pigs 20c. Sorte ahomas made \$6.42½, and best Tex	d shipped out during the day
nogs \$6.40.	No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. P
ales of hogs:	251,034 \$3.60 451.047
Ave. Price. No. Ave. Pric	e. 46 960 3.15 411.073
194 \$6.40 6 188 \$6.	80 25 906 3.25 221.221
175 6.32 1/2 86 176 6.	
	40   25 912 3.65 6 618
14 6.42% 62 168 6.	15   501,109 4.05 221,212

(	ock in	Th	is City			1	
•				~~~			
1	76	185	6.321/2	3	184	6.05	1
1			6.321/2	17	198	6.80	1
1	8	211	6.30	84	156	6.25	
ı	Sal	es of	pigsi				1
1	No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	
1	10	116	\$5.40	63	7.3	\$5.23	
1			5.25	65	118	5.75	1
1		125	5.65	7	85	5.59	0

Sheep The run of sheep was again liberal, though not up to the size of Tuesday's supply. The count at the dock reached 864. They were mostly medium quality wethers, bred principally for wool, and quite fat. No sales were made before noon. Some muttons of better quality sold late yesterday for shipment by a packer at \$5.30.

		-	-	-		
	LATE	SA	LES	TUES	DAY	
	follow					la
Tuesd	av:					

AT- A	. 1		No.	Avo	Price
No. Av					
54 92	20		27		
9 75	92		3	950	2.40
		C	ows		
2 1,1	15	3.10			
		He	ifers		
16 40	90	1.85	17	620	2.00
	37		10		2.15
	26		4		
10			ulls		
	0.0		1	080	1.95
3 4			5		2.00
21,0	7 7	-	0	804	2.00
281,0	30	2.05			
	-	Ca			
70 1	78	4.00	7		3.00
8 3	67	2.00	4	405	1.85
	17	2.25	8	408	1.90
	72	2.00			
		SH	een		
40	74	4.00	491	23	5.30
40,	12	4.00	401	0.0	0.00

Cattle receipts were about a thousand less today than on Wednesday, the supply reaching 3,400 head, of which half were calves.

Steers Nearly all the cattle were in the beef steer division and the quality was very good, being mostly cake to hard fed beeves. The bulk of the good cattle came consigned to one firm, necessitating all buyers doing business with one set of salesmen and this made delay. Beef steers were priced about steady, but a very slow movement re-

sulted.			
Sales of	steers:		
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
231,181	\$4.00	122 995	\$3.35
201,139	4.15	27 776	2.70
401.197	4.20	5 508	2.35
181,087	3.75	251,158	4.20
	Butch	er Stock	
Butcher	cows	were uncom	monly

scarce, but selling steady. Some choice animals made \$2.85, but the bulk sold below \$2.25. Canners were in

- 1	good demai	nd, selling	steady.	
. 1	Sales of	heifers:		
	No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
	6 783	\$1.85	32 747	\$2.00
	1 720	2.50	24 770	2.30
	16 975	2.15	11,067	2.85
	4 792	2.05	1 890	1.50
1	1 860	2.00	54 658	1.85
1	1 844	3.35	5 964	2.50
5	13 721	2.00	11 702	2.05
5	1 840	2.25	2 930	2.50
	1 854	2.85	2 867	2.40
	2 867	2.40	21,195	3.00
1	9 753	1.80	1 900	3.00
p.	25 502	1.75	16 495	2.10
11	Sales of	cows:		
0	No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
t	10 450	\$2.50	16 495	\$2.00
	2 475	3.00	7 491	2.00
r	22 743	\$2.00	4 792	
đ	11 702	2.05	22 819	2.15
1	28 877		29 709	2.00
p	7 594	1.70		
•	The state of the s	D1	1-	

	Bulls
	Bulls continue weak. Bologna bulls are being taken only in limited number by the packers and stockers are out of favor at present with the speculators. Sales:
1	

No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
11,070	\$2.10	11,220	\$2.25
11,070	2.25	11,340	2.25
6 685	1.65	1 620	2.00
3 910	1.20		

A very liberal run of calves came or market, 1,700 head. Thus far 7,-100 head have been marketed, making the price level somewhat depressed. Packer demand fell away and the price has gone to the point where speculators can see money in calves. The general market today was steady to 25c lower.

Vo.	Ave.	Price.	No. A	ve.	Price.
Sales	1:	and . It			
B	282	\$4.10	217	169	\$4.60
3	135	4.00	22	290	2.75
84	203	4.00	53	169	4.10
18	291	3.00	25	284	3.00
70	188	4.40	7		3.00
38	168	4.10	15		4.00
86	153	4.25	3	96	4.50
6	840	1.85	10	185	3.50
B	. 320	2.25	20	320	2.00
12	. 389	2.00	18	316	3.00
11	. 207	4.75	10	207	3.50

Hogs A light run of hogs put the market in a steady to strong condition. Recelpts were 1,400, points or origin about equally divided between territory and Texas points. Quality was mixed for the most part, with a heavy territory toppy end. An early demand made an early clearance at prices about steady with yesterday's strong close. Tops sold at \$6.471/2, with the bulk at \$6.321/2 @6.421/2. Pigs were very scarce and

sold stead;	y from \$5.	50 to \$5.60.	
Sales of	hogs:		-
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
73 197	\$6.321/2	14 162	\$6.15
87 158	6.221/2	82 197	4.35
61 183	6.32 1/2	76 199	6.35
76 229	6.471/2	6 203	6.25
92 195	6.421/2	B 202	6.25
81 182	6.37 1/2	99 154	6.20
35 195	6.35	71 175	6.85
69 180	6.30	10 166	6.10
Sales of	pigs:		
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
6 113	\$5.60	4 79	\$5.50

Nothing doing in the mutton trade. Two singles from down Brady way muttons is not broad, and they were not sold. A bunch of 100 stocker sheep sold at \$3 per head.

### FRIDAY'S MARKET

Receipts of cattle were a surprise

for Friday—2,4 of calves.	100 hea	d, with	900 hea
	Steer	's	
Beef steers fed cattle, but day. Trading stuff, and the steady to strowas made on average at \$4. at \$4@4.10. a good many good quality, eased off und	not as began e mar a load 35. Ca Late t crass st	big as of early on the top of 1,32-ke-fed carains breeers, some market	n Thurs the goo quote n beeve 4 pound attle sol ought is e of ver on thes

reased receipts. Many cattle were hipped out during the day.	24.
Sales of steers:	
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.	T
51,034 \$3.60 451.047 \$3.60	yes
6 960 3.15 411,073 3.65	pric
5 906 3.25 221,221 3.85	lam
21,194 3.85 361,042 3.40	sev
85 912 3.65 6 618 2.75	
601,109 4.05 221,212 4.30	15

291,124 4.00 23 934 8.
Cows made a poor showing on the
early market in point of numbers an quality, the best receiving bids not ex
ceeding \$2.26, but later trains brough in a good many cows, some of bette
quality, that finally made \$2.50. The market was quoted as steady, and was
helped somewhat by outsiders who ar getting into the trade now that co-
prices are on a speculative basis.

	prices are on a spe	culative basis	3.
	Sales of cows:		
	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
,	18 661 \$1.80	6 905	\$1.85
)	1 730 1.75	13 801	2.15
,	81 699 2.25	29 677	1.90
	6 792 1.85	30 883	2.05
	19 709 1.85	13 724	1.65
	19 851 2.05	5 748	. 1.65
	80c&h 652 2.10	29c&h 784	2.20
	18 779 2.05	21,105	2.85
	13 719 2.15	11,030	2.60
	Sales of heifers:		
1	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave.	Prica.
	48 808 A480		

17... 585 \$1.70 Bulls Bulls were only fairly numerous and were selling about steady with a slow demand. Sales: No. Ave. Price. Ave. Price.

	No.	Ave.	Price.	NO. 1	Lve.	Frice.
	68	1.193	\$2.75	11	,260	\$2.00
	****	-,		ves		
I	Cal	ves r	nade a	rood run	, sor	ne 900
ı	head.	and	the qua	lity was	abo	ut the
ı	same	28 01	yesterd	av. A s	boor	packer
ŀ			evailed fo			
ı			se the n			
ı	with	tong	at \$4.50.	Heavy	alve	a were
l			slow sa			
ł			Price.			Price
١				84		
١			4.00	38		3.75
			4.00	-4		
			4.25	11		3.00
	67					4.25
١	15			63		
l	21		4.00	17		4.25
l	90		4.40	4	260	3.00
l	10		4.25	76	125	4,99
l	. 5		2.50	64		4.50
١	40		4.25	10	250	3.00
	7	290	3.00	63	160	4.00
	83	106	3.15			
	3		H	ogs		

The run of hogs was a disappointment, only about 800 coming in. Local buyers started in to get the supply a dime lower so as to put the market "in line" with Kansas City, but an outside packer took about 200 of the best hogs at steady to 5c lower. Such hogs as were not in the Dallas man's line suffered somewhat, and the market closed 5c to 7½c lower than the best time yesterday. Pigs sold strong

1	at \$5.50	@ 5.70.				
1	Sales	of hos	rs:			
1	No. Av	e. Pr	ice.	No.	Ave.	Price.
	50 1			51	187	\$6.25
	9 2	03	6.27 1/2	8	210	6.25
	8 2				190	
1	8 1	95	6.15	7	177	6.10
	28 1	54	6.171/2	83	171	6.30
	34 2	10	8.27 1/2	31	- 182	6.20
	40 1	84	6.22 1/2	77	184	6.35
	62 2	38	6.321/2	90	194	6.35
	77 1	73	6.35	35	204	6.30
	55 1	72	6.10	75	181	6.35
	82 2	00-	6.40			
	Sales	of pig	(8:			
	No. A	ve. Pr	rice.	No.	Ave.	Price.
	20	91 \$	5.50	17	106	\$5.50
	11	107	5.721/2	30	. 108	5.65
	68	123	5.65	23	. 118	5.40

Sheep Two singles of sheep by rail and several bunches of driven-in lambs made up the Friday's mutton supply. No demand existed for the sheep by rail, but the lambs and yearlings sold steady at \$5.10@6, and medium fleshed

	Ave.	Wt. Pric
7 cull lambs	5	0 \$4.
10 lambs		6.
10 sheep and yearlin		7 5.
45 wethers		3 5.
20 lambs		8 5

1		ESALES			
		owing sa	les were	ma	le late
Thur	sday:				
			ers		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
10	567	\$2.15	28	546	\$2.35
25	1,108	3.65	36	-993	3.50
16	889	3.15			
		Co	W'S		
-22	747	2.00	4	792	2.05
11	702		22		2.15
28	877	2.25	29	709	2,00
7	594	1.70			
		Hei	fers		
25	502	1.75		495	2.10
		Cal			
83	171		16	206	3.50
73			52		4.20
		3.00			4.25
61					
80					
00	FIL	4.00		110	4.35

### 17s. .1,385 3.25 SATURDAY'S MARKET

Bulls

Sheep-Very heavy supplies of sotol and grass-fed wethers, averaging better than one hundred pounds in the early part of the week met with broad demand and a strong market. Later arrivals were of less weight and finish and sold weaker. Spring lambs of good quality are steady around \$6. The heavy wethers sold at \$5.15 to \$5.30. Cattle receipts were limited to the usual light Saturday run, eight cars

of cattle and one of calves, totaling 23	5
head.	
Steers	
The steer run was made up of fou	r
loads of choice heavy weights and two	0
loads of not very good grassers. On	
of the choice bunches sold readily a	ť
\$4.45, the top price of the week, an	ã
the other, not quite so good, mad	0
\$4.30. The weights of these were 1,	_
330 and 1,195 pounds respectively.	•
these sales can be taken as expressin	CY
market conditions, they show that the	5
steer market on choice cattle is clos	
ing the week steady with the close	e
of last week. The inferior steers me	21
with poor demand.	

No. Ave. Price. 38...1,320 \$4.45 42...1,195 Butcher Stock But one straight load of butcher cows was on offer along with a few head in mixed loads. Everything in the cow

Sales of cows:		
No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
3 680 \$1.65	1 570	\$1.65
2 835 1.90	2 785	2.40
26 843 2.65		
Sales of helfers:		
No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
1 660 \$2.25	3 450	\$1.90
Cal	ves	
Veal calves came	mostly in	mixed
loads, official receip	ts showing to	wo and
sales recording s	lxty-two. G	ood to
choice calves sold	steady from	\$4 to
\$4.25. Sales:		
48 156 \$4.25	12 295	\$2.50
4 400 400	1 00	O FA

15y. 612 2.12½ Hogs Four loads of common to medium hogs came on the market, the bulk being mixed, and nothing good or choice. No trouble was experienced in clear-

Sales of				
No. Ave.		No.	Ave.	Price.
7 180	\$6.121/2	25	194	6.10
91 166	6.27 1/2	4	186	6.10
75 185	6.221/2	42	179	6.10
10 148	6.121/2	5	140	6.05
5 198	6.221/2			
Sales of	hogs:	-		
No. Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
6 115	\$5.50	3	93	\$5.40
24 112	5.40	5	86	5.40
10 116	5.55	75	97	5.50
	She	ep		
The two	loads of	mutto	ns a	rriving
	sold late in			

Ave. Wt. Price.

en head selling at \$5.

lambs ..... 68

12	lambs .		 54	5.00
1	sheep		 80	4.50
1	buck		 120	3.50
	ales late			
	wethers		 83	5.25
120	wethers	1000000	82	5.28

MONDAY'S MARKETS

Cattle started the week in liberal supply, the run making the total of 4,700 head, including 2,100 calves. Steers
Beef steers were largely in evidence

and all grades were represented. Good steers were in the majority among the full fed and cake fed sorts.

Demand for good steer cattle was erratic, buyers not taking hold readily, and apparently waiting for orders. Some of the good cattle moved by the middle of the forenoon and before noon half the decent killing grades had crossed the scales. The other half moved more slowly and though prices were not quotably lower the feeling leaned toward weakness at the close. The best cattle sold from \$3.90@4.15; medium steers, \$3.25@3.55 and just

Sales of		.70.	
No. Ave.		No. Ave	. Price
451,125	\$3.90	211,16	4 \$3.9
201,136	8.55	221,06	9 3.5
25, 964	3.25	56 81	4 2.7
191,212	3.90	24 93	5 3.5
1451,011	3.25		

Butcher she stuff made a good big run, and the supply had a good top end, particularly on spayed heifers. The early demand was strong, but weakened perceptibly after buyers had taken the cream of the run. Two loads of spayed helfers topped this market at \$3.10 and a load of good cows made \$2.50. The rest of the cow supply was

only common and sold slow. Sales of cows: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 30... 892 \$2.50 33... 726 \$2.15 13... 894 1... 718 717 1.85 13... 779 2.35 Bulls Bull prices have gone so low that

scarcely any appear any more. Calves
The calf run reached 2,100 and with the very liberal marketing last week the price was bound to go lower. Buyers took off 25 cents all round top

calves, only	making	\$4.25 W	ith th	e bulk
at \$4.				
Sales of	calves:			
No. Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
90 158	\$4.25	136	178	\$4.90
80 186	4.00	162	186	3.75
159 165	4.00	12	145	4.00
26 186	4.00	74	214	4.25
82 214	3.75	8	257	2.75
248 161	4.00	5	236	2.50
151 199	3.75	29	146	3.50
78 167	4.15	5	202	2.50
19 201	2.75	12		2.50
10 170	4.00	8	283	3.00
	H	029.	100	

The hog supply ran to around 1,700 head, and the early supply only car-ried two loads of heavy packers. For the first time in many months the medium weights outsold the heavles. making \$6.40, with the bulk at \$6.371/2. A good many Texas hogs were in the run and some of poor quality.

No.	Λ	ve.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
84.		202	\$6.371/2			
			6.37 1/2			
			6.371/2		194	6.35
82.		190	6.37 1/2	34	193	6.25
		215				6.25
3.		157		72		6.30
89.		192				6.20
88.		192				6.40
72.		189		24		
			She			0.00

ng from the Rio Grande country, six doubles of them. There was a good demand for good sheep at steady

Salar		elfers:			
No. A			No.	Ave.	Price.
1	910	\$3.10			\$2.50
		3.10	14	533	2.00
		3.10			
Sales					
No. A			No.	Ave.	Price.
		\$5.50	10	88	\$5.50
			98	93	5.60
23	98	5.65	107	89	5.60
		-			
	T115	CODAVI	OBAADL	/	

### TUESDAY'S MARKET

Cattle receipts today were again liberal, with a total of 4,700 head, includ-1,900 calves.

Steers Beef steers were present in very large supply, and the run looked about the same as on Monday in quality, there being good hard fed steers, an abundance of cake cattle and numerous grassers of varying grades of ex-

Buyers took their time in looking over the supply, and it was late in the forenoon before a movement of steers began towards the scales. Packers had naturally filled up liberally on Monday and were not in extreme need of beef steers. The market ruled about steady. Top steers made \$4.35, with cake cattle from \$3.80 to \$4.15, and grassers from \$3 to \$3.60.

Sales of	steers:	10 40.00.	
		No. Ave.	Price.
14 928	\$3.50	26 892	
		56 917	3.00
	3.00	171,028	3.25
	4.00	511,058	3.40
	4.15	181,221	4.00
	3.20	10 993	3.50
	4.35	71,047	3.90
	3.25	251,048	3.15
	3.10	24 735	2.50
221,036	3.50		
	Butcher	Cows	
	No. Ave. 14 928 54 940 26 871	201,257 4.15 38 960 3.20 321,252 4.35 11 626 3.25 28 908 3.10 221,036 3.50	No.         Ave.         Price.         No.         Ave.           14.         928         \$3.50         26.         892           54.         940         3.00         56.         917           26.         871         3.00         17.         1,028           20.         1,074         4.00         51.         1,658           20.         1,257         4.15         18.         1,221           38.         960         3.20         10.         993           32.         1,252         4.35         7.         1,047           11.         626         3.25         25.         1,048           28.         908         3.10         24.         735

The supply of butcher cows was hardly as large as on Monday and lacked the fine top end of that day. Buyers placed bids steady with Monday's close for the most part, the best load selling at \$2.50. Medium to good cows sold from \$2.15 to \$2.25. The trade in canners was slow. Outsiders were picking up odd heads of young cows and likely heifers.

	Section Section 1				
1	Sales of				
1	No. Ave.	Price .	No.	Ave.	Price
	12 732		37		\$2.4
1	32 742	2.05	A		1.73
1	18 712	2.30	12	835	3.1
1	5 650	1.90		685	1.90
1	29 720	2.05	14	665	.0
1	8 835	1.90	5		1.88
	11 800	2.00	4		2.3
	24 764	1.90	4		1.75
	5 762	2.10	6		2.1
	6 2725	2.10	125		2.3
	24 752	2.05	29		1.9
7	33 720	2.15	11		1.8
	5 788	1.85	29	784	2.1
	5 590	1.80	7		2.20
	51 793	2.00			-
	Sales of	heifers:			
	No. Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price
	3 726	\$2.25	8		
	1 550	3.10			

Calves Calves were in heavy supply and selling steady at the opening with Monday's decline. Tops sold at \$4.50. Later the market eased off, closing weak. Sales:

	Ave.	Price.	No.	Aove.	Pr
91		\$4.50	17		\$4
21	180	4.00	84		
8	152	3.75	17		4
5	272	2.00-	65		
44	189	4.00	101		
75	193	3.55	161		
28	135	3.75	37		
17	142	3.75	10		
67		4.00	4		
35		4.25	****	044	
	-	-120			
As	to fe	eding a	poor con		

feed will give better results than a good one with poor feed.

Colonel Burke Burnett was smiling on his friends in the exchange and \$5.00 | talking cow talk.



JAS. H. CAMPBELL.

GEO. W. CAMPBELL.

JOHN K. ROSSON.

# CAMPBELL BROS. @ ROSSON LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY

SAINT LOUIS

KANSAS CITY

FORT WORTH

Campbell Bros. & Rosson

VIEWS ON THE MARKET

Cattle-Considering the receipts the past week and the condition of the beef market in the east with an advance of 20 to 30 cents in the northern markets on all desirable kinds of butcher steers, looks quite encouraging and when confidence is again restored with the foreign countries we hope to see a better beef market than we have had for some time. We are of the opinion, however, the Indian Territory shippers as a rule are preparing to ship their cattle too early, as their flesh will not be firm; therefore, they will not kill satisfactorily and the next move will be for lower prices. It appears to us for the shippers to be conservative at the present time would insure a reasonably good market all through the summer months. However, most people figure on marketing their cattle ahead of everyone else and getting good prices and every other man figures the same way. The results are they will get there at the same

time and the market breaks from 50c to \$1 per hundred weight. Steers-The steer market has shown considerable activity during the past week and especially so in the northern markets, which has given considerable tone to our Fort Worth market and our sales here the past few days have been more in line with Kansas City and St. Louis. We quote best steers 1,200 to 1,300 pounds, \$4.10 to \$4.50 with the bulk of the good steers weighing from 1,000 to 1,150, \$3.50 to \$4.00 and fair to good 850 to 1,000 pounds, \$2.75 to \$3.40, with the common kinds

\$2.40 to \$2.60. Cows-Cows that are smooth and fat \$2.50 to \$2.75, with the bulk of the good cows from \$2.25 to \$2.50 and occasionally a load of choice cows and heifers selling from \$2.90 to \$3.10, with the bulk of the fair to good butcher cows \$1.85 to \$2.25, with best canners \$1.50 to \$1.80, with the common kind \$1.25 to \$1.40. There are too many of the half fat and common grades being marketed just now. We would advise holding them back and getting a little more

Bulls-There is but little change, if any, in the bull market from last week. Bulk of the good butcher and bologna bulls are selling from \$1.90 to \$2.10, occasionally a choice bull or two would bring \$2.35 to \$2.50, with the common grades selling around \$1.65 to \$1.80.

Calves-The calf market lacks about \$1 per hundred weight of being good. The decline, however, has been occa-sioned by too many vealers being marketed, there being from twenty to thirty loads per day sold on this market during the past week. There are not too many calves in the country to supply the demand, if you will take your time and pull them as they get ripe, By conservative marketing have a good calf market right along. Occasionally there is a choice load of calves selling on this market around \$4.50. However, the bulk of the good kinds are selling from \$3.75 to \$4.25 and they have to be extra good to bring the latter figure. There are quite a good many fair to good calves selling around \$3.25 to \$3.50 and heavy calves are selling as low as 2c to \$2.50.

Hogs-The market has been a little stronger the past week and tops sold up to \$6.47½. Best grades have ranged from \$6.37½ up and good 170 pound to 180 pounds at \$6.25 to \$6.35. Fair to medium 160 pounds up \$6.10 to \$6.20. Light pigs were at the high point last week, some selling as high as \$5.60 to \$5.70. Yesterday and today they lost a dime with the bulk at \$5.40 to \$5.50, and some few sales at \$5.60. Receipts are lighter and the market

very strong. Sheep continue to sell high where they are fat and of good quality. Some fair 80 to 85 pound stuff brought \$5 to \$5.25 with good 90 to 95 pound wethers at \$5.35 to \$5.50. Best lambs \$6 to \$6.25. Common to fair \$4.50 to \$5.50. Special-A great many shippers throughout the country are of the opinion that commissions have been raised on mixed cattle in car loads. This is an error which I desire to correct and while the rule was drafted in the form of raising commission on this class of cattle it was discovered to be unjust to the shipper and was never put in practice. My attention being called to this matter by one of my friends and customers I take this method of advising the public in general there has been no raise in commissions on mixed cattle in car loads. The commission is \$12 per car, the same as has been charged for many years past. I might say in this connection, that commissions on cattle have not been raised at all. Some peo-ple seem to be advertising the fact pretty thoroughly that commissions have been raised and their idea in doing this probably is to seek some advantage or some gain to themselves, and would like for the stock interests generally to know they have no more sincere friends than the old-time commission company. JOHN K. ROSSON.

and the state of t

Among Our Arrivals This Week Whaley & Jones of Cooke county, well known northern Texas grainmen,

ginners and millers, were registered among our supply contributors in the porker department the past week, selling at bunch at \$6.32½. Fay Jones of this popular firm, who looks particularly after their cattle interests, is readily recognized as one of the eminently successful characters among the cattle feeding professors. R. N. Henson from Midland county

paid us his respects the past week, selling through his preferred medium, the "C. B. & R." boys, a bunch of cows and calves at very gratifying prices. "R. N." prior to emigrating to his western ranch domicile resided in central Texas. He has been westernated in no uncertain degree and talks very encouragingly over its manifest possi-

Henry Smidt of Uvalde county had a bunch of steers on the market the past week which sold at very strong figures on last Tuesday's market. Mr. Smidt's identity with the market centers has made for him many ardent admirers for his skill and judgment in buying, and his repeated consignments through the "C. B. & R." tribe of hustlers have continued to yield the best obtainable results.

Colonel A. N. Snapp of Freestone county was represented benind our selling fortress the past week with a car of steers which landed "safe and sound" in the colonel's sphere of expec-tation. "A. N." has passed through a long, eventful career in the cattle industry, has installed pages in its history of progress, and during the period when Chicago was the recognized market for Texas cattle he has often recalled his repeated trips to the Union Stock Yards in company with our Mr. Rosson, who at that time was an extensive handler of Texans.

Weaver & Quincy of Freestone county were ensconced in our midst the past week, Mr. Quinby of the firm doing the 'chaperoning act" for their consignment of bovines. "W. & Q." on this occasion has a strong individual reference to skill and able judgment dating back through a long and successful career in the pursuit of the trading and feeding profession and the truism that "in union there is strength" could be emphasized no more than in the above firm name.

G. C. Duncan of Wharton county graced our market circle with calves the past week which Mr. Campbell landed at an exceedingly top notch price on Wednesday's market. "G. C." one of the best known stockmen in southern Texas, will be readily identified in our oft-reepated consignors, and also by the close observers of good cattle on the Fort Worth market as well as in the north, where a liberal portion of his consignments are also handled by Campbell Bros. & Rosson.

R. A. Nabours of Milam county was furnished an account-sales on our Wednesday's roll of transactions, selling a mixed load at various and sundry values. The shipment was accomppnied by his son, W. H. Nabours, who following the hustling strides of his father in enhancing his coffers in the pursuit of the live stock trade. Allenbaugh & Fredman of long and

well earned standing of repute in the Texas hog market, whose relations with the "C. B. & R." firm show the same inceptive initiation, were represented in our porker selling department on Thursday with a bunch of \$6.35 sellers. Both members of the "A. & F." company are skilled and active traders and where the absence of one is noted at the throttle, the other end of the firm is discerned routing their compet-

G. W. Royalty of Coryell county was reported among our nog receipts last Saturday with Mr. O. C. Dyer in charge of the shipment. "G. W." as a feeder has achieved much success and in addition to the annual relations he has with the markets in the sale of ed Texas, has also to his credit a well earned reputation in other pursuits identified with the wheels of progress.
W. F. Wilson of Callanhan county topped the cow market through Campbell Bros. & Rosson on yesterday's market at \$2.50. He also had heavy calves, which brought equally satisfactory results. "W. F." is always recognized as a hustler wherever he "starts anything" and when he does a trick of this kind you may always bet on a "trump card" in his possession.

E. A. Tully of DeWitt county was among our representative consignors the fore part of this week, Mr. J. B. Hollingsworth coming in charge of this shipment as well as that of a neighbor, who took advantage of having his shipment under good care and protec-tion. "E. A." is a trader of exceptional hustling propensities and in his dabbling with the markets uses the credit side of the ledger in summing up his net results.

W. B. Arthur of DeWitt county was in our contingent of newly found friends the fore part of this week, vealers selling at strong and remunerative prices. "W. B." establishes his initial relations with the "C. B. & R." firm in this consignment and the satisfactory results which they netted will no doubt serve to strengthen our

stronghold in his section of the coun-

William Green of Hayes county, a rominent hog breeder of thoroughbred hogs, shipped us a car of porkers which were disposed of to the packers on yesterday's market at exceptionally strong

values J. D. Arnold of Parker county drove in two head of cattle yesterday, which sold entirely up to his expectations, and with which he was so well pleased he said the firm would always elicit a good word from him when his friends or neighbors were disposing of their live stock.

S. R. Overton of Oklahoma, our well known contributor to the Fort Worth hog supply, was with us again yesterday with a bunch of porkers, which sold within 2½c of the top of the market on day of sale, Monday. "S. R.'s" long and satisfactory relations with the Fort Worth market have been of an almost regular weekly representation which, with few exceptions, it has been the pleasure of our Mr. Bannard to put

the top of the market on. W. N. Bradley of Freestone county ushered in a shipment the last week, the handling, the selling, the filling and net results smiled upon him to his satisfaction. "W. N." is a substantial tiller of the soil in addition to devoting a portion of his time to-enlarging bovine complement each which are usually purchased by the

Fort Worth packers.
Robert Goehring of DeWitt county was inscribed on our records the last week, his consignment consisting of vealers, which dropped in a high notch on the purchase memorandum sheet of the packing house buyers. While Fort Worth has been his selling site for a liberal portion of his consignments, his preference in negotiating powers has not been invariable and with the prompt and efficient manner in which his consignment was handled will no doubt constitute him as a factor in increasing our fold of newly-found

F. H. Billings of DeWitt county also gave us a trial consignment the last-week, in which there were bulls, cows, heifers and calves. Cows were noted on his account-sales at \$2.15, with one bull at \$1.90, which were eminently strong figures the way the market qualified in the purchase of cattle of

similar kind and quality. J. K. Stroud of Limestone county was on our visiting list the last week, his mission being in the guise of a protector should the inhabitants of his two-car consignment fall to a distressed of crippled condition, "J. K." is a stockman of established reputation and is a frequent representative on the "Big Book" at our Port of Entry.

W. C. Anderson of Robertson county w. C. Anderson of Robertson county broke ground in our hog sales depart-ment the last week, selling porkers at \$6:25 and \$6.32½, with which his spokesman by proxy, C. D. Drury, said he would be extremely well pleased. "W. C." has enjoyed a lib-eral share of the profits derived by the shrewd swine merchants in his section of the country, and following the initial relations with the "C. B. & boys our newly-found client will no doubt make our missionary representation contagious in his section. A. J. Blankenship of Caddo county, Oklahoma, took issue with us last

Oklahoma, took issue with us lasu Friday, finding ready disposal of a car of porkers of 172 pounds in weight at \$6.35. "A. J." has never "changed his mind" since establishing relations with our firm and market, but due ap-preciation for the "minds he has change" is one of our valuable assets with Mr. Blankenship in addition to his own very attractive line of shipments. Gip Smith of Bosque county was identified on our hog supply register the last week, which sold at \$6.32½, which resulted in making him form his phone conversation in eminent satisfaction when reporting the price se-cured. "Gip" has long been one of our stanch friends in his section of

the country and has also been instru-

mental in fattening our average among his countrymen. T. E. Longbotham & Son of Freestone county had a shipment here the last week billed from their Nolan county ranch, in which Oscar Longbotham was interested and which he also accompanied from point of origin. The Longbotham boys have been history-makers in the cattle business and selling of their cattle has also been history to their tasted pleasure, which has had its reflection in the "C. B. & R." method of filling the bovine reservoir, landing them high in the sales sheet and prompt and correct remittance on day of sale.

### MARKETS ELSEWHERE

Chicago Live Stock

Special to The Telegram. CHICAGO, June 26.—Cattle—Restrong; beeves, \$3.90@6.10; cows and helfers, \$1.25@5; stockers and feeders, \$2.60@4.60.

Hogs-Receipts, 15,000 head; market opened 5c higher and closed fairly active; mixed and butchers, \$6.35@6.65; good to choice heavy, \$6.40@6.67½; rough heavy, \$6.20@6.35; light, \$6.30@6.62½; bulk, \$6.50@6.60; pigs, \$5.50@6.30. Estimated receipts tomorrow, 30,-

PRINTS

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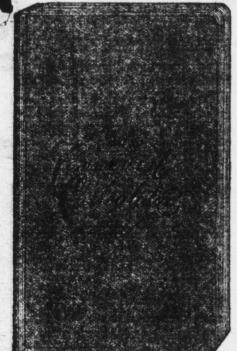
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The number of bushels and pounds in a load of wheat, corn, rye, oats or barley, and the correct amount for lame, at any price per bushel.

The exact amount for a lot of hogs or cattle, from 1 lb. to a carload, at any per cwt.

The correct amount for a load of hay, straw, coal or coke, from 25 cents to \$20 per ton. correct amount for articles sold shel, pound, yard or dozen,

The exact wages for any time, at various rates per month, per week, The equivalent of wheat in flour, when exchanging same, from 25 to

40 lbs. to the bushel. The only correct Rule and Table for estimating the exact contents of logs

the right size to fit the pocket.

Handsomely and attractively bound in cloth, with round corners and just

The exact contents of lumber, cisterns, bins, wagon beds, corn cribs, cord wood and carpenters', plasterers' and bricklayers' work.

The exact interest on any sum, for any time, at any practical rate per cent.

The day of the week for any date in 300 years, besides hundreds of other very useful things.

It gives all the Latest and Shortest methods known, besides many published for the first time, viz.; an Easy and Unerring process for "Adding Long Columns." Short Cuts in Multiplication and Division. Problems in Fractions; Interest, Percentage, Mensuration, etc., are usually solved with less than one-third the figures and labor required by ordinary methods.

A copy of this useful and practical work should be in the hands of every farmer, mechanic, or business man.



SAWYER-Your walnut Log measures 24 inches haiameter and 16 feet in length, which according to Scribner's or Doyle's Tables, will make 100 feet of lumber. FARMER-According to Ropp's Tables (p. 61) -the



GRAIN BUYER-The top price for No. 2 Corn today is 38c. Your load weighs 818. 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 for



Record Saippar—The net weight of your lot of lots is 4425 lbs. and at \$3.75 per cwt., amount \$1106.04. Here is your check.

Parman—There is an error somewhere. I see y Repr's Calculator (page 6) that the amount sould be \$165.04.

4.8—(After figuring it over again.) You are the Here is a 210 bill with your check. Pardon by mistake; was deae in haste.



MERCHANT—At what figure must we mark these Goods, in order to sell them at a discount of 10% from the marking price, and still make 90% ACCOUNTANT—The marking price must be face 1½ times the cost price, according to Ropp's Discount Table No. 4. The Principles of Percentage and Discous Tourseasty Elucidated by many Original Rules and Fables.



BRICKLAYER—If you want this Cistern to hold but 200 barrels, how are we to determine its lepth and diameter, and also the number of brick will require to wall it up.

CONTRACTOR—I see by R's C: (p. 42) that it must 19% feet in diameter, and 12 feet deep; and it litake 1,560 brick, if laid on edge or 3,000 laid fat.



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. -How do you know that the Interest is Just \$9.04?

F.—Why by Ropp's Calculator (page \$5) 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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The Texas Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

Gentlemen-Enclosed find \$1.50 for which move up my subscription for one year, or move up my subscription six months and send the Stockman-Journal six months to the name of the new subscriber named herewith. Send me as a premium postpaid a copy of Ropp's Commercial Calculator. My name ......

Address ..... New Subscriber's name ..... Address ......

### SHORT STORY

HIS SAVED CYNTHIA

(An Automobile Story.) Mrs. Burgess, a woman of that general appearance known as "well-preserved," smiled. "Yes," she said to her friend, Mrs. Arthur, "Cynthia is to be married a month from today. Bob Holden is anxious to settle down. He has been somewhat wild; I suppose

nothing but some worthless mining shares, and I had to break the engagement. You would have done the same, dear."

firmament have expressed high opinions of it."

In a dumpy room of a dingy house, on a dirty street, sat a young man The sign on the writing at a desk. door read: Carl Hendickson, M. D.' Dr. Hendrickson was tall, boyish, of fair complexion-soft as a woman when

evening papers. He placed the letter of Cynthia in an inner pocket and began to scan the news columns. Then he turned to a commercial page and

"Jumping Jack gold mining stock has risen to far above par, owing to the discovery of an exceptionally producless are already enriched."

Holden. This day she sat crying, for her last argument with her mother had been as futile as the preceding ones. An automobile came whirring up, and Cynthia, who was dressed for the occasion, was soon speeding away with Bob Holden.

the full power. "Oh, don't," cried the girl. "Stop it!" And Holden tried. But he had jammed the speed lever in some way. With a short snap it broke off at the pivot pin. He tried to force the brake over. The car skidded. Then came a rattle and a loud crack. The brake had broken. The car continued its wild career. The man sat an object of pitible terror. "We must jump!" His voice rose to a scream. His voice rose to a scream. Cynthia looked with contempt at him. Why, he was much worse than a girl! "Be quiet," she said, but just then the car reached the top of a steep slope, and, giving a loud yell, Holden leaped

up and out as far as he could. Cynthia, holding the steering wheel, held the car in the middle of the road. At the bottom of the hill was an upward grade. "If I can reach that," thought Cynthia, "it will slow down enough so I can jump." She had lost her hat, her hair was streaming in the waist shreded to, her waist, but the fire of a brave woman was on her eyes, and

With rattle and roar the car reached the bottom of the hill and started upwards. She saw the station ahead and people, dimly. But there was another incline, her strength gave out, but she did see a man driving furiously up to her. He, like the others, had seen if the car swerved either way it would mean death or serious injury to the occupant.

engines ceased working. The swooned in his arms. "Carl, dear,"

Holden died of his injuries. As for Carl, he is way up in the medical profession-"admired of men"-but nobody admires him as much as his wife—his "saved Cynthia."

Jabez Cook had been helpless for months. His finish was near. Kindly old Mother Brown, who had been his schoolmate, and a friend of Jabez and his wife for half a century, arrived tottering under the load of a basket

filled with makings of her own "Eliza," she said to Mrs. Cook, "I'm an' beef tea, an, oh, a lot of things for Jabez, knowin' as how sore tried you

"Jabez is going to die, Miranda," said Mrs. Cook, sobbing; "he worsened; he'll none know you, I fear.

# Chamberlain's

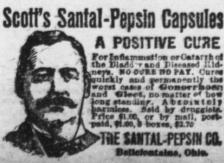


### Cough Remedy The Children's Favorite

Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.

This remedy is famous for its curse over a large part of the civilized world. It can always be depended upon. It contains no optum or other harmful drug and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult Price 25 cts; Large Size, 50 cts.

Sold by All Druggists



Sold by Weaver's Pharmery, 504 Main,

But come on, dear, we'll take the basket up; it can do no harm." The two old women slowly made

weakly uttered. Miranda come to see you.

"Dear 'Liza, dear M'randa," and the eyes of the old man closed, while a beautiful smile transfixed his features. Then his expression changed. His eyes opened and there was a look of anxiety of pain.

good to me-but I don't want to die without-

"Hush, lad, hush, 'tis all right." She put her hand in his and he quieted wonderfully, while Miranda went over and fixed the pillow so his head might rest more comfortably. Each woman had loved the man and

For a long while silence reigned, then Jabez, with eyes closed, spoke as though in delirium:

"One hundred dollars, 'Liza, one hundred; it must be paid." Then life faded and Jabez passed into the valley of shadows. For a long while the two women

"What was the \$100 that Jabez worried about?"

Eliza looked at her in a surprised, hesitating way. "Why, Miranda, he meant, of course,

I that loaned Jabez \$100. It was when you were down with numoniar, and Tom and Nellie had the measles, and Labez' crops all failed and—but shooks, gracious, I never bothered about it. Why, the dear man didn't want to worry you; so he told you he'd loaned me, Bless his good heart, Liza, he was as truest as lived.

Then the two women, with tears streaming, enfolded each other neither said anything, but each tenderly kissed the dead one as they silently departed from the room.

Jack would put it to a base use.

The game was under way, when like vice the descending hand of Baron Gottlieb closed upon Ollet's fingers. A card-the ace of diamonds-flew out and fell face upward on the carpet. On the face of Jack Ollet a gray pallor crept slowly. He had been caught cheating—in this, his first descent into the shameful depth.

would Evelyn think of you now?" Ollet wiped his forehead. Evelyn Moore he loved the best in all the world, and but for his poverty he would long since have told her so. Gottlieb had also views in that quarter Poor Ollet had put his head into the lion's jaw.

"I will spare you." said the baron pittilessly, "providing you leave the country for six months and within that time you do not correspond with Eve-

his heart both at himself and the abron. He went from the warm room like a man in a dream. "I'm a coward, a cheat," he said distractedly, as he looked toward a win-

dow on the blind of which was silhoueted the form of a girl—of Evelyn Moore.

Rockies and the west with his son. He bought a paper and read that Oyler Moremeat and his son had been killed in an accident in the Grand Canyon. There was nothing between him and

worse than nothing!

liner approaching New York. He glanced over a New York paper, one of the many forwarded to the incoming vessel, and the man turned pale, for his eyes fell upon the picture of a man and a woman, they were to be married on the first day of July. The paper fell from his hands. So, Gottlieb had conquered; he was to marry Evelyn Moore.

At that moment a hand grasped him by the shoulder, and a cheery, ringing called his name

"Ralph-Ralph Hamilton," Jack exclaimed. "I've been around the world since saw you last," said Ralph. "And you?

"In Spain for six months." "Do you remember our little card par-ties," went on Ralph, "and that trick I showed you? Wasn't it neat? "Where did you learn that trick,

Ralph?" asked Jack. "Why, from a queer sort of duck. Baron Gottlieb, I think he called him-His real name is Ferdinand Vichiti. He's a card shark."

indicted a telegram: "The One Hundred Brothers forbid your wedding. They give you twelve hours in which to leave America." "The Hundred Brothers is a society," explained Ralph, "which Vichti ran

foul of some years ago. When he gets this message he will fly for his life." The message was sent. They reached New York in time to get an evening paper, and there, on the

of a Fashionable Wedding." A tall, haggard-faced man appeare I on the landing. He wore tinted spectacles and a new grown beard, but they knew him. It was Baron Gott The merest shadow of a grim smile flickered over the dark visage

clear; go get your Evelyn and make her feel good with your uncle's miand convents, and have to be laundered before being worn.

### FAMOUS HORSE DIES M. J. Daly's Claude Passes Away After

Winning \$67,690

the Tribune from Lexington, Ky., says: by M. J. Daly, died at Edward Corrigan's farm in this county yesterday. Claude won twenty-eight races and \$67,699. He captured as a three-yearthe Louis and Fort Erie derbies, and was second to The Picket in the American

Lida H., by Lisbon, and was purchased as a yearling by Daly for \$250. He was never out of training from his yearling's form until retired this spring, being raced both winter and ummer. He was bred to several mares

A. C. Meyers shipped in from Bee-

# BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

The Leading Breeders of the Great Southwest

HEREFORDS

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BOTH SEXES FOR SALE CANYON, TEXAS

B. C. RHOME JR.,

Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Herd headed by the Beau Brummel bull, Beau Bon-Reg. No. 184638. Choice bulls for

Saginaw, Texas.

HEREFORD BULL AND HEIFER CALVES.

We will have this season about 300 fullblood Hereford Calves for sale. Apply early if you want fine calves, as we contract now to deliver Nov. 1 ELKINS & HENRY. Colorado and Snyder, Texas.

SHORTHORNS

WM. & W. W. HUDSON, Gainesville. Texas. Exclusive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle.

HEREFORDS

Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Goliad county, Texas). Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer \$17. Beaumont, Texas

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

Advertise in The

Texas Stockman-Journal

for Sure Results

### RED POLLED

IRON ORE HERD Red Polled Cattle. Breeder, W. C. Aldredge, Route 4, Pittsburg, Tex.

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

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

CAMP CLASK RED POLLED Cattle. J. H. JENNINGS, Prop., Mar-

tindale, Texas. FOUR CARLOADS Shorthorn bulls 120 head; 80 yearlings, 40 twos and threes; dehorned and well colored; full blooded but non-registered; will sell in car lots. Address W. P. Stewart.

ABERDEEN ANGUS

FOR SALE - Registered Aberdeen

Jacksboro, Texas.

Angus Cattle. All immune. Some choice bulls.

C. E. BROWN, WILLS POINT, TEX

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT

FOR SALE

FOR SALE-About 400 good mares and fillies, 4 thoroughbred running horse stallions, one hundred 2-yearold Angus bulls, one hundred 2-yearold Hereford bulls. Also about 600 head of pure-bred Hereford and Angus cows and helfers. Address J. V. & C. B. Farwell, Channing, Texas.

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 1,600 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. Greenwade. Whitney, Texas.

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

FOR SALE-Twenty-five Hereford bulls, two and three years. J. T. Quinn, Big Springs, Texas.

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

ONE HUNDRED high-bred Durham

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

SEVEN big papers and magazines a whole year for 65c: Weekly Tele gram, American Farmer, Valley Magazine Farm Magazine, Digham's Maga-

zine, Farm Star, and Agricultural Epi-

tomist, Offer limited, Send today,

The Weekly Telegram, Fort Worth,

MISCELLANEOUS

EIGHT big papers and magazines a whole year for \$1.35: Farm and Ranch, Weekly Telegram, American Farmer, Valley Magazine, Farm Maga-zine, Dignam's Magazine, Farm Star,

Goats, White Wyandottes, high-class pure-bred stock in each department DAVID HARRELL, Liberty Hill, Texas SIX big papers and magazines a whole

DURHAM PARK STOCK FARM-

MISCELLANEOUS

Shorthorns, English Berkshires, Angore

POULTRY

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 digestibility of all the feed. J. W. Payne came on the market

with twelve cars of stuff from the Cotulla country.

## THIS KANSAN REFUSED TOGA

TOPEKA, Kan., June : .- Coburn-Foster Dwight Coburn-the Kansan who refused the senatorial toga left va-

F. D. Coburn Would Rather

Stick to Farm Work

cant in the "fatal succession." is the ideal of the farmers of the west. He is a farmer. He looks it. But he is an eminent farmer. He has made himself great in the west by what he knows and tells about farm-

make a respectable showing. Yet as secretary of agriculture in Kansas he's is a bigger man than Gov. Hoch. Coburn is past 60. He was born in Wisconsin, served in the civil war, went to college, worked as a farm hand, edited a farm paper and is now best agricultural expert ever. His statistics and reports on crop onditions and yields in Kansas are

vere quoted the world over and had the approval of farmers everywhere for heir accuracy and information. The fat columes that have told of the "Beef Steer and His Sister" and of the "Helpful Hen" and other prominent factors in the upbuilding

They have told so much

infallible.

farming community have stood as classics in their way. This is something, but scarcely enough to make a man who can refuse a United States senatorship. Coburn has the firm jaw of a self-reliant westerner; he has the imperiousness of a man who knows he is right. He could have had a thousand dollars any time

or some aint of his forthcoming crop eports. But he is incorruptible, His department has never issued a rospective report; it has been always relation of conditions. That is why has stood for perfection in the agricultural annals of the west.

Coburn when he wanted to be governor had so little political tact that he thought he need not consult the managers of his party. He learned a few things. He was scarcely an "also ran" in the convention. He went back to his agricultural board and to the work of collecting statistics on the best way to raise alfalfa. He was for a time a regent of the state agricultural college, and his three children are grad-uates of that institution.

No sham exists around Coburn. He is a farmer and a farm authority, but he does not boast of his position. is simple, yet the soul of dignity. He walked across the Mississippi river on the ice when he came west, and his first work in the state was as a farm hand. He is proud of all this and glories in his position.

When the position of United States senator was offered him he said promptly that he did not wish to leave is agricultural bureau. But he promsed to consider the offer.

"I know little about it," he remarked when asked what political effect his appointment would have. "I voted for Horace Greeley in 1872. am not a hide-bound republican. want you to understand. I believe generally in the principles of the re-publican party, but I do not intend to be a swallower of everything that its leaders give out." Another thing: He cannot make

peech-a contrast to Burton, who was

the best speaker in his state. He can

talk on agricultural topics-that's all

He reads personally all the mail that comes to his office. He has this mot-"Never drink, smoke, chew, hunt fish or play. If in need of recreation work harder."

He has, in all the volumes issued words "cyclone," "drouch," or "blizof those things-leave them out," are

his orders.

In Topeka is a hotel lobby that is meeting place of politicians. From all parts of the state they crowd into its precincts and discuss the topics of the time. "Milling," the Kansas papers call it, in recognition of its resemblance to the movements of the old cattle herds. "I have not been inside that lobby for-well, I don't know how many years," said Mr. Coburn, yet he has been an officeholder all time with his headquarters only a

# M'MULLEN COUNTY

For the week ending Sunday June tle doing well everywhere. Very lit-tle rain has fallen and stock water reported getting scarce in the Llano

Galveston, Karnes and Kennedytle doing well. Very hot and dry in

Inspector Victoria, Inez, Edna, El Campo, Hungerford and Berclair—Range good.

-W. M. CHOATE,

Weather dry. Forty-eight cars loaded out. CHAS. E. MARTIN, Inspector Beeville, Pettus, Kennedy, Karnes, Alice, Skidmore and Alfred-Range

JNO. E. RIGBY, Inspector. San Angelo-Weather warm and dry. Cattle doing well. Three cars shipped. LEE WILSON, Inspector. Roswell, South Springs, Range and Hagerman—Grass good but getting

Beaver County, Okla., Liberal and Tyrone-Range and weather good. P. A. CRAIG, Inspector. Santa Anna, Brady and Vivion's Pasture—Rain badly needed in Mc-

dry and very warm. No shipments. C. E. EDOM, Inspector.

and Johnson-Cloudy with light showers, but getting pretty dry and hot; stock water becoming scarce. Heavy clouds. Eight cars loaded out. H. C. COFFEE, Inspector. Kaw City, Fairfax and Haning-

shipped. F. M. CANTON, Inspector. Purcell, Perry and Guthrie-Hot and dry in Otoe reservation, warm and oc-casional showers in Chickasha nation;

Warm dry, cattle getting fat; 13 cars

windy Wednesday, storm 8 o'clock Sunday night, June 17; cattle doing fine. Ninety-five cars shipped. T. M. PYLE, Inspector. Langtry, Eagle Pass, Walde, Sabina!

good and dry. One car shipped. W. D. SWENK, Inspector.

year for 55c; Weekly Telegram. Valley Magazine, Farm Magazine, Dignam's Magazine, Farm Star, and The Weekly Telegram, Fort Worth, Texas.

WHITE, Brown and Buff Leghorn eggs, 14 for \$1. Pekin duck eggs \$1 11. E. Edwards, R. F. D. No. 7 Pittsburg, Texas.

weather same as last report. Fiftynine cars shipped. T. H. POOLE, Inspector.

Hebbron and Realitos-Range good getting dry. Very warm, with cloudy weather Sunday.
M. H. ATKINS, Inspector. Amarillo, Pampa and Panhandle Range and cattle doing fine. Weather nice and cool. Eighty-nine cars shipped R. S. SNODER, Inspector.

Range good. Weather good, with rain all day on 18th. Nine cars shipped. W. F. SMITH, Inspector. Chickasha, Minnekale and Pocassett Rain on Monday. Warm and fai Tuesday, Hot Saturday and Sunday

Lawton, Anadarko and Chatnago-

J. M. BARKLEY, Inspector. Ashland, Kas., England and Beaver Penty of rain. Range good and bet ter than usual. Cattle doing fine. B. F. Harper, Inspector.

TAKE INTEREST IN

Seven cars shipped.

## ANTI-TRUST SUITS Territory Cowmen Hope Trou-

ble Will Speedily End

J. D. Martin, from the territory. brought in a string of good calves:
"I am a Loco citizen," he said; "tha s I live in a little place so denominated by the postoffice department. There is nothing startling that I know of up our way that would be of inter-Of course we are all interested in the result of the troubles that our friends the commission men have fallen heir to, and hope that they will pull throughout without much furthe: trouble, and without being bankrupt The stock interests up with us are good, except that we have had some too much rain, which makes the grass too full of sap for the best results but we can stand that in preference to a dry spell. Cattle are in pretty good shape. My steers are doing well on the grass and are picking up some fat. I am feeding a lot on meal, but the grass is carrying them along very wel without it. Calves are better than the average, and there is no sign of sick-

### ness among any of my cattle, and I have heard of none in the section." FIFTY HORSES CREMATED

Blooded Trotters Burned to Death in Big St. Louis Fire

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18 .- Two early morning fires yesterday caused damage estimated at \$105,000 by completely gutting a five-story office and burning a large liver; and undertaking establishment. Fifty horses were incinerated in the latter. The office building was occupied by the Philip Carey Manufacturing Com-pany, the local office of the Charles Fisher Mattress Company of Chicago and the Grand Springs Water Company. The combined loss, together with the damage to the building, is estimated at \$5,000. Among the horses burned in the Boekers livery stable fire were several

blooded animals with local reputa-

tions as trotters.

Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheu-

most young men are"-"And I'm afraid most old ones," half-

sighed Mrs. Arthur. "Yes, dear, we know," went on Mrs. Burgess, "but Bob is very fond of Cynthia—and he is very wealthy. She is very young, I know, but I had such trouble with her about that young physician, Carl Fredrickson. He was engaged to her, but when old Professor Fredrickson died he had lost all his noney, and hed left Carl practically

Mrs. Arthur repressed a smile of doubting amusement. Mrs. Burgess was the real, if not the nominal head of the family, ruling her husband and daughter with a rod of iron. Still Mrs. Arthur remarked: "While it is none of my business, dear, I understand that Carl Frederickson has published an 'Application of Electricty to Surgery, and some bright stars in the medical

ministering to pain.

The housekeeper handed him his read what startled him:

tive vein. The shareholders who have long considered their interests worth-Carl possessed 20,000 of those shares. "The news is too late," he sighed, "Cynthia is gone from me now." Cynthia did not want to marry Bob

Holden to show his skill turned on

she held firm to the wheel.

"Keep it straight a minute." he yelled, and then with a supreme effort he leaped and gripped the back of the car. It dragged him, but he held onclimbed-found and withdrew the sparking plug that completes the electric circuit for firing the petrol. The

The Passing of Old Jabez

so wearified, but there's caf's foot jelly are from the nursin'."



For Enflammation or Catarth of the Bladd wand Diseased Hid-neys. No OURE HO PAY. Cura-guickly and permanently the worst cases of Gomorrhoen, and Siece, no matter of how long standing. Absolutely harmless. Sold by druggists. Price \$1.00, or by mail, post-paid, \$1.00, 5 boxes, \$2.70

their way to the sick room.

The eyes of the dying man turned toward them. "Is it you, 'Liza?" he

'Yes, it's 'Liza, laddybuck, and

'Liza, you've been good to me-so

"Hush, lad," and she bent over him, 'don't fret, I know what you mean.'

"It's as bad as stealin', 'Liza, if it isn't paid."

the last hours were filled with melancholy reflections.

sat, each within her thoughts. Miranda broke the silence.

that \$100 he loaned you." "'Liza! For goodness sake, it was

A CARD TRICK

"Debts, debts. I must play. I must win. Oh, d—— the fate of the unfortunate! But I am sure of this trick. It is my chance." Jack Ollet had made up his mind. The card trick had been taaugh him by his friend, Ralph Hamilton, who never thought for a moment

"Cheat!" exclaimed Gottlieb. "What

Ollet rose to his feet. "I promise," said he, but the wrath of hell was in

A newsboy came along, "Hextra! Hextra! Millionaires killed in the Rockies!" Ollet recollected that his uncle, Oyler Moremeat was on a holiday to the

a great inheritance. And he had sold himself to dishonor, for nothing— Six months passed, save a day-the ast of June. A man sat on an ocean

Jack told Ralph all. "I'll fix him," said the latter, and he

page was the big heading: "Bridegroom Missing. Strange Affair

as he saw them-and then he was "And now," said Ralph, "the coast is

CHICAGO June 21 -- A dispatch to The noted race horse, Claude, owned California, Tennessee, St. Claude was by Imported Lissak, dam

ville one car of hogs to test the quali-

and Agricultural Epitomist, Offer limited. Send today. The Weekly Telegram, Fort Worth, Texas.

block away.

IN NEED OF RAIN 17, twenty-one inspectors of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas reported to Captain John T. Lytle, secretary of the association, good conditions in all territory covered by them, except in McMullen county, where the range needed rain badly, and along the coast country, where it was dry. Cat-

about Kansas that nothing remained for anyone else to contribute. They section. Forty-three cars and one boat Weather continues hot and dry. coast country. One ship load and five cars shipped.

> and weather good. Thirty-eight cars loaded out.

> Culloch county. Range fair, weather warm and dry. Seven cars loaded out. JOHN R. BANISTER, Inspector.
> Llano, Baby Head, Valley Springs

cattle doing fine. Twenty-eight cars of cattle and one of mules shipped. G. H. WHITE, Inspector. Clarenden, Memphis, Range, Estel-lene and Giles-Weather hot and

eight cars of cattle shipped.

J. W. MOORE, Inspector. Alice, Talfunas and Ella-Range good. Weather hot and dry. Eightyfive cars of stuff shipped. JAS. GIBSON, Inspector. Carlsbad, Pecos, Big Springs and Fort Worth—Warm and clear. Range

and Del Rio-Conditions same. Forty-

Black River and Carlsbad-Range good. Rain in places. One car of horses shipped. T. A. GRAY, Inspector.

FOR TORPID LIVER. A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces SICK HEADACHE.

matism, Sallow Skin and Piles.
There is no better remedy for these common diseases than DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS, as a trial will prove.
Take Substitute.

and confine themselves to the bound-

aries of the Indian Territory. The Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chicka-

saws, Seminoles, and other tribes were

bodily transferred there. Although there were millions of acres in the

west free to the occupation of the plo-neers, thousands of them turned their

footsteps toward Indian Territory, in

spite of the vigorous enforcement of the laws seeking to retain for the sole benefit of the Indians all land in the

Churches Establish Schools

only a continual source of trouble and annoyance to the government because

of their persistence in sharing with the

Indians their patrimony, but also because of the danger of propagating an

ignorant people. No schools were open to the white children except those es-

tablished by subscription and support-

ed from private purses. At the govern-

ment schools only Indians were taught

Many religious denominations, how-ever, established schools and colleges,

and these, together with private schools

proved so efficacious that the percent-

age of illiteracy was kept down to a

With a climate suitable to growing

of agricultural products of the state

farther north, as well as the raising of

the cotton and tobacco of south, a fu-

ture of plenty and prosperity is before

STAND PAT ON

Committee Supports the House

Substitute

OPPOSE PRESIDENT

Conference Remains Firm De-

spite Objections of Presi-

dent Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, June 16 .- Members

of the house committee on agriculture.

whose vote authorized the report on

the substitute meat inspection bill, to

which the President objects, began an

Members of the committee who at-

tended the conference stated that the committee will "stand pat" on the sub-

stitute. After the conference with members who voted for the substitute

Mr. Wadsworth discussed the matter

A minority report, signed by Repre-

sentatives Lamb of Virginia, Bowle

of Alabama and Schandler of Missis-

sippl, was filed today on the substi-

tute for the Beveridge meat inspection bill reported by a majority of the

"In our opinion," the report con-udes, "the Beveridge amendment

after correcting minor provisions will

be a far better bill and accomplish

the purpose intended more satisfac-

torily than is possible under the pro-

The three points of placing the cost

on the government, the court review and the waiving of the civil service

law for one year in the selection of in-

spectors are made the principal points

of objection to the substitute in the

report. After stating that the packers

are to blame for existing conditions the

Premium Given to Packers

actions have endangered the public

health and undermined the public con-

fidence shall escape from the condi-

tion which they have created without

penalty of any kind, and with the

added premium of \$2,000,000 annually

from the treasury of the United States

to pay the expenses of correcting their

Commenting on the testimony be-

fore the committee the report says

that the only contradition made to the Neill-Reynolds report was by the gen-

eral manager of one of the packing

as to the condition in his own

houses, "who undertook to testify not

establishment, but that of the balance

to testify not only in rebuttal of state-

of the Chicago plants and undertook

ments made by Messrs. Neill and

Reynolds about facts in their knowl-

edge, but actually made a statement

upon conditions that had transpired

when he was not in / Chicago and

therefore could not possibly have per-

sonal knowledge of the matters about

which he assumed to enlighten the

The court review provision of the

substitute is characterized "as a sword

over the heads of the inspectors en-

gaged in the discharge of their duties,

and to cripple materially the efficiency

Under this provision the report says

a federal circuit judge can review the

finding of any inspector and of the

secretary of agriculture whether on a

**KNOWS HOW** 

Doctor Was Fooled by His Own Case for a Time.

It's easy to understand how ordinary

people get fooled by coffee when doc-

tors themselves sometimes forget the

A physician speaks of his own expe-

"I had used coffee for years and real-

ly did not exactly believe it was in-juring me although I had palpitation

"Finally one day a severe and almost fatal attack of heart trouble frightened me and I gave up both tea

and coffee, using Postum instead and

since that time I have had absolutely

no heart palpitation except on one or

two occasions when I tried a small quantity of coffee, which caused se-

vere irritation and proved to me I must

"When we began using Postum it

seemed weak-that was because we

-but now we put a little bit of butter

did not make it according to directions

in the pot when boiling and allow the Postum to boil full 16 minutes, which

gives it the proper rich flavor and the

friends and patients to leave off coffee and drink Postum, in fact I daily

give this advice." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Many thousands of physicians use

Postum in place of tea and coffee in

their own homes and prescribe it to

patients, "There's a reason."

A remarkable little book, "The Road to Wellville," can be found in page

"I have advised a great many of my

of the heart every day.

let it alone.

deep brown color.

"Can it be tolerated that those whose

report says:

wn wrongs?"

committee."

of the service."

visions of the house substitute.'

members of the house committee.

informal conference Friday.

with Speaker Cannon.

MEAT BILL

the new state of Oklahoma.

practical equality with other states.

These early white settlers were not

Indian Territory.



As the result of 32 years of successful Specialty practice Dr. Terrill is particularly fitted for the task of writing a correct and accurate work on the Pelvic and Special Diseases peculiar to the Male Sex. His latest book No. 7 is conceded to be the best of its kind ever published. It has not been written for profit, but to give men necessary scientific information, and will be sent absolutely free to any address as long as they last. Whether you are afflicted or not, send for one today. The book will be sent you by first mail in a plain, sealed envelope if you mention this paper and inclose six cents for postage and packing.

EPILEPSY, CATARRH, HYDROCELE, PILES or any of the CHRONIC DISEASES of the STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLAD-

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CONSULTATION AND THOROUGH X-RAY EXAMINATION FREE

Dallas, Texas.

# WARMTH OF SUN

### Rain Washes Away Fences in Mitchell County

George H. McIntire, the well-known young stockman of Mitchell county, paid a visit to the yards on his way out to his ranch.

"We are all right out our way," said he, "so far as grass and water is concerned, although we have had such an unusual amount of the latter that the grass is inclined to be sappy and not as strong as it should be at this time of the year, but this will remedy itself when the sun of June and July gets in its work. The reent rain was such a heavy one that it washed away wire fences down on the North Concho in Sterling county. It was surely a

gully washer,
"Cattle, outside of slowness in taking on fat, in consequence of the grass conditions, are doing well, and there being no sickness of any kind among them, we have no fear of any loss. The increase in the shape of calves is a good one, above the average, I suppose. I have gotten myself interested in farming and like it. We have an eleven-section tract a few piles below the Texas and Pacific pairoad and we are experimenting with milo maize as a feed crop. We have the land cut up into various plats and plant the maize in all sorts of ways and at various distances apart, check plant some and drill some. It is our aim to find out what is the hest method to use in raising this feed, which is such a salvation for country, and then demonstrate it to the satisfaction of all. We keep an exact account of the number of grains planted in a hill, how far apart in the row, what is the result from each of methods pursued. Of course we have Johnson grass and would not do without it, but we want a feed in grain and milo maize is the best for all kinds of stock. Bermuda is the best of all grasses and is a grand thing for sodding the banks and water holes and dams. We have had several dams washed away before now, but I sodded the last one with Bermuda and the water ran over it four feet deep and did not hurt it. Of course, after a wash is started nothing will hold, but Bermuda makes it hard to get a wash

### Grass Is Sappy

Ed True, a feeder from Ryan visited around among his friends in the Exchange and talked cow. "Everything is all right up with us in the Territory," said he, "except that we have had too much rain to make the grass as good and strong as it should be. It is a little sappy. Cattle are doing though, and despite the bad weather have not lost any flesh. My steers are doing well and I hope that nothing will intervene between now and the time they are ready for market to lessen the chances for them to be in good fix. Crops are not doing well all along the line; that is, corn is getting along all right, but cotton is in a bad way. However, now that weather seems to be inclined to give us some bright fine dry weather, things will brighten up and as this month and July are generally good cotton growing months, nothing probably will be lost in the end."

## WOMAN ATTACKS BULL

Saves Husband by Driving Off Animal With Ax

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., June 21.-Mrs. George Fitch of near Strafford, arose from bed early today, and. grasping an ax, attacked and finally drove off a gigantic infuriated bull which had attacked and almost killed her husband.

Fitch had arisen early and gone to the barnyard to feed the stock. He was attempting to drive the bull, a large and powerful animal, into a feeding stall, when it became enraged and turned on him with such fierceness that he was knocked to the ground and gored before he could defend him-The animal gored Fitch in the side and back several times, and he was almost unconscious from loss of

J. H. TERRILL, M. D. DR. TERRILL GUARANTEES TO POSITIVELY CURE

ARICOCELE, STRICTURE, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, LOST MANHOOD, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DER and PROSTATE GLAND.

Address TERRILL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Inc.

J. H. TERRILL, M. D., President.

### **GRASS NEEDING** blood when his wife came to his res-Mrs. Fitch, who is past 60 years of age, attacked the bull, and, after be-laboring the animal about the head with the sharp edge of the ax, succeeded in driving him away and in dragging her unconscious husband out

## INSPECTION BILL PROSPECTS GOOD

### S. H. Cowan Returns From Washington

Sam H. Cowan returned Thursday evening from his trip to Washington and, though he found an accumulation of business that had piled up in his absence, he took long enough time to say he was well pleased with the outcome of the agitation for a meat nspection of such intense interest to the live stock industry of the coun-

There were two things which the live stock interests, which he more paricularly represented, apart from the concern for the general welfare of the whole people, wanted and they were First, an adequate inspection such as would satisfy all of the people of this country and the users of American meats in foreign lands, and, second the payment of the costs of inspection by the government for, failing that, the cost fell on the producer of the live stock and it was an unjust burden to place on him.

All were agreed on the general principle or object, that there should an inspection and a thorough and adequate inspection at that. There was no adverse interests as to the need or, at the very least, desirability of an inspection that should be so thorough that it would bring satisfaction to all The difference arose as to methods only and especially as to the question of the payment of the cost.

### Many Messages Sent

Responding to the messages sent out by Mr. Cowan and others, the judge through the Texas Cattle Raisers' and the National Live Stock Grokers' Associations, more especially, a perfect flood of letters and telegrams came to congressmen telling emphatically of the fact that the west was united for these two features of the inspection bill advocated by Judge Cowan and the interests he represented. All of the corn growing states and the range country were as a unit for the inspection and for the payment of the costs

by the government. Some of the New England congressmen and of the democratic congressmen from the cotton states east of the Mississippi river were the only ones who advocated the payment of the cos of inspection by fees that should fall on the live stock raisers eventually. They were not particularly concerned in the live stock industry and therethe costs fell except that "it was more economical for the whole people of the country to have the cattlemen pay the costs than it was for the government, for then the charge was on the general revenue.

The bill as finally agreed on, Mr Cowan believes will be passed, and it will be a perfectly adequate inspection law, satisfactory to all concerned, the government to pay the costs of inspections, and he believes the bill so gen erally demanded will be promptly

Mr. Cowan said the bill had the stamp of the care for the interests of the live stock men of the country impressed upon it, and he did not think there would be material amendments made in the senate or in conference, if that was necessary, to vittate that which the cattle interests regarded as

### TWO HORSES CREMATED

Barn and Live Stock of A. D. Walling Near Italy Lost in Fire

ITALY, Texas, June 22 .- Tuesday morning a large barn belonging to A. D. Wallings, about eighteen miles south of this city, burned, together with two horses, two vehicles and harness. The loss is approximated at \$600, with no insurance. The origin of the fire is

## LAND OF HIGHWAYMEN NOW WEALTHY EMPIRE

James and Dalton Boys Once Ruled Oklahoma

### OPEN 17 YEARS

New State Has Population of 1,350,000 and Is Larger Than Missouri

WASHINGTON, June 23 .- With the admission of Oklahoma into the union as a state, a new star will be added to the field of blue in the flag that will represent an empire endowed with all the rights and privileges guaranteed by

the constitution. Since the days when the government at Washington first conceived the idea of segregating the Indians in that portion of the Louisiana purchase untii recent years, the popular conception of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma has been an indefinite place in the west where train robbers and desperadoes

congregated. The wild exploits of the James, the Daltons and other bands of cutthroats were more intimately associated with Indian Territory than was the agricultural and mineral development of an exceedingly rich country.

Territory Opened Seventeen Years The vast strides in material progress made by Oklahoma can be dimly comprehended when it is remembered that but seventeen years have elapsed since that territory was opened for settlement, and that today its population numbers over 700,000. The combined population of Indian Territory and Oklahoma is today estimated at 1,350,-000, closely approximating the following states in numbers of inhabitants: Nebraska ..... 1.066.300 Louisiana 1,381,625 South Carolina 1,340,316 Maryland 1,188,044

White Man Predominates Although the white man has pracfically expatriated himself by residing in Indian Territory, statistics show that he has been a powerful factor in the development of that territory. The census of 1900 described the total population of 392,060 as composed of 302,-680 whites, 52,500 Indians, and 36,853 negroes. The advanced state of development of the territory is indicated by the fact that of the 7,269,081 acres of agricultural land, 3,062,193 acres are

As originally intended by the government, Indian Territory was to be only a home for the Indians. The decimation of the Indian tribes, rendering the population abnormally low for the great territory, was recognized by congress, which in 1889 divided Indian Territory, by designating the eastern portion as Oklahoma Territory, which was opened up for settlement by the whites. But even though the white permitted in Indian Territory upon sufferance, and although they had no contractural rights, a flood of immigration continued pouring into that country, and land contracts were entered into with the Indians, whereby immense virgin fields were converted into farms, where cotton, wheat, oats, corn, alfalfa, fruits, tobacco and vegetables were raised in abundance. It is also a noteworthy fact that although the contracts entered into by the Indians and whites had no legal stand-

ing, that the Indians never broke faith with the spirit of such contracts. The citizenship of the new state of Oklahoma is typically American. Its population has been drawn largely fro old settled states. In Indian Territory, the American population com-prises 98.35 per cent of the total, while in Oklahoma, it is about 2 per cent

### Area 70,030 Square Miles

The new state has an area of 70,030 square miles. It is slightly smaller than Kansas, and larger than Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Wiscon-Pennsylvania or Ohio.

Besides its agricultural products. Oklahoma is rich in mineral deposits. From the coal beds of Indian Territory more than 2,000,000 tons of bituminous coal were mined last year. The natural gas and oil deposits represent wealth impossible of computation until complete development shali have revealed their extent. Besides that, the state is rich in salt, granite, asphalt, gypsum, lead and zinc de-

### Railroads Cover State

Covering the state is a net-work of railroads, consisting of more than 5,000 miles of main trackage, connecting its every part with the markets of the north, east, south and west.

The available wealth of the state is indicated by the statement of bank leposits, which exceed \$28,000,000. The taxable property of the state is \$800,-000,000, while many thousands of acres of land owned by the Indians are at present exempt from taxation.

The political complexion of the new state is generally conceded to be democratic. Notwithstanding that fact, it is anticipated because of the formation of the congressional districts three of the five representatives to be elected will be republicans. It is even considered possible that legislative districts may be so formed that two United States senators will be chosen by the

The Constitutional Convention The constitution of the state will be formed by 112 delegates, fifty-five from Oklahoma, a like number from Indian Territory, and two from the Osage Indian reservation. The enabling act provides that the state and judicial officers shall be elected within four months of the approval of such act. Ample provision has also been made in the enabling act for public schools, over 1,400,000 acres of land, worth \$5,-000,000, having been set aside for that purpose. In addition to that the government will contribute \$5,000,000 for

### schools in Indian Territory.

The Indian Problem early history of Indian Territory is inseparably entwined with the Indian problem, which continually demanded of the government a solution during the first century of the existence of the republic. The plan of establishing a separate territory for the Indians was first formulated in the beginning of the nineteenth century. The first Indians to take up their permanent abode in Indian Territory were the Old Settler Cherokees, who established homes in that territory in 1810. But it was not until about 1830 that the government took up the task of trans-ferring Indians to that territory.

### Transfer Resented

It was only after many powwows and exhibition of a considerable military force that many tribes were pursuided to leave their hunting grounds

point of sanitation or with reference to condition of meat or meat products and thereby have the inspection system of the United States, intended to protect the public health, to be tried and controlled by the federal circuit courts. We assert that it is not a proper judicial function which they have attempted to impose upon the

The waving of the civil service provision is declared to be an unsound and vicious policy. The inspectors appointed within the period named, it says, will hold office for life.

### Second Report on Substitute

A second report on the substitute, and signed by Representatives, Haugen of Iowa and Davis of Minnesota, was filed in the house just before adjournment. The same fault is found with the court review proposition and the civil service as in the minority report. As to the cost of inspection, Haugen and Davis believe the government should pay the cost of inspection. They believe the packers should asthe cost of further inspection, etc., as may be necessary to insure clean and healthful canned products. It is urged that a sufficient amount should be appropriated annually and suggests the amount to be \$3,000,000.

FORT BEND COUNTRY DRY

Live Stock and Farm Crops Suffer as Result

J. H. P. Davis, a large cattle raiser and citizen of Fort Bend county, and a member of the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, has been in attendance on the meeting of the committee in this city. He reported that it was dry down his way, no rain of account hav-ing fallen for some time. In consequence of this dearth of the necessary water for stock purposes grass was bad or rather not up to what it ought to be at this time of the year, and necessary cattle were not doing quite

so well as they ought to.
Outside of this there was nothing troubling the stock, that is in the nature of disease. It has been so dry that the corn crop has suffered mater ially and will be exceptionally short this year. Cotton is doing fairly well as it can stand more hot weather than most any other crop. The cattle industry in South Texas is in condition to do well should a good rain fall at

### CATTLEMEN SATISFIFED

Conditions in Young and Jack Counties Flourishing

Oliver Loving, a member of the family of that name which has for so many years been a household name among the stockmen of the state, and which has given so many evidences of its regard for the interest of its brethern in the stock business, attended the meeting of the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association which met in this city, and of which he is a member, and while up to his neck in business of the association, still had time to report on cattle conditions up in his neck of the

"All things are blooming up with us," said he, "grass being the best that could be both in Jack and Young counties, where my stock interests are located. We have had enough rain without its being a waterfall to stroy, and it came just in the right times and in quantities to suit the occasions. Cattle are in very good shape and are fattening fast. No infectious diseases of any sort are reported and the increase is a good one and healthy. are in a good way and when the market assumes a somewhat normal attitude stockmen will be

## CATTLE OUT OF FALLS CO. GOOD

Small Shrinkage Noticed in Spring Shipments

J. W. Storey of Travis, Falls county, is a handler of cattle who loves the business and is willing to tell all that is going on in his line down in his section. He said:

"We have had plenty of rain up to now, but we need a good one now to make corn. Grass is as goo das I ever saw it and cattle are fat. I brought in a string and they were fat, and on grass alone, for they have not been fed a bit, not even last winter. My stuff did not shrink any worth talking about on the trip. The calf crop will be about 90 per cent of an average and are healthy and strong. The pastures in our country are in fine shape. can be judged when I say that the cattle I brought in were put in the pastures in March and are fat now. We have not been molested to any extent this season with ticks for some cause and there is no disease of any kind among cattle. I prefer the Durham cattle for general purposes, although we have a mixed lot at present. A cross from Durham onto any other breed, according to my notion and experience, will always better the stock One might not think it, but if you cross the Durham on the Jersey, it will bring a very good steer and it will weigh up in the street class."

### LIKES STOCK FARMING

Abilene Man Says it Will Pay All Farmers to Try It

J. F. Drahan lives in Abilene and, like all residents of that thriving little city, will say something good of his country. He said:

"We have had lots of rain recently, although it was dry a while earlier. Grass is good and cattle are thriving. The increase is good and an average, it is claimed. Horses are at a premium. There are several raisers of horses in our county and they all try to breed good stock.

"W. J. Faussett has a good, herd down south of the mountains near Mount Moro and is making a success of the business. He has probably three hundred head of horses and two hundred mules, His stallions are thoroughbred and he makes a specialty of harness stuff. He has three jacks, all good bred ones, and his mules can't

"Taylor county and its surrounding counties are fine horse ranges and it is noticeable how few diseases are prevalent in the section among horses or

"J. P. Wooten also has a horse farm about five miles east of the city of Abilene, on which he breeds fine trotting animals.

Nearly all the farmers breed more or less horse or mule stock, and as they can raise all the feed they need there s no doubt but that the future will develop more and more interest in this class of animals. It will pay any farmer to go into the business, even in a small way, especially when feed is so easily obtained and is so cheap."

Storms take the life out of sheep faster than anything else in the world. Try to get them under cover every time cold rains or heavy falls of snow

## 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.

Tyler, Texas.

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ing week for Kentuckians, the grandest event in the THE STON OF GOOD SERVICE history of the "Blue Grass State."

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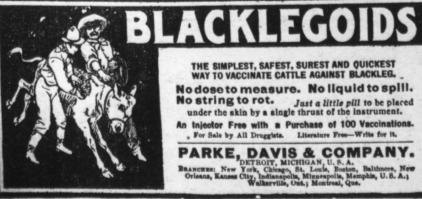
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