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FORT WORTH, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1906

BUFFALO HERDS BELONG TO PAST

Many Millions Existed on Our Western Plains Less Than Forty Years Ago; But They Were Sacrificed Without any Form of Restraint.

spread movement to preserve the buffalo, and particularly since the organization of the American Bison Society, it is interesting to consider the discovery of the animal, its life history and methods of its extermination, says a writer in the Boston Herald. Although authorities differ on this

subject, the buffalo was probably first seen by white men in Anahuac, the Aztec capital city of Mexico, in 1521, when Cortez and his men paid their first visit to the menagerie of King Montezuma. Nine years later the animal was first seen in a wild state in southern Texas by a shipwrecked Spanish sailor, who had very little to say about it, beyond remarking that he had eaten the flesh, which in his judgment was finer and sweeter than the meat to be had in Spain.

In the Buffalo Country

The next explorer to penetrate the buffalo country was Coronado, who crossed Arizona and New Mexico and the southern part of the Panhandle of Texas. In 1542 the expedition was crossing the plains, which were described as being "as full of crookedbacked oxen as the mountain Serena in Spain is of sheep." It is from some of Coronado's men that the first published descriptions of buffalo are given. How many buffaloes there were at this time no one knows, and probably no one ever will know, but there must have been many, many millions. The buffalo's range extended over about one-third of the entire continent of North America, from the inhospitable shores of the Great Silver lake on the north to the searching plains of northwestern Mexico on the south, and from a line following closely but never touching the Atlantic coast on the east and access the R cky mountains into New Year Cites and Idaho in the The mirked the f its range. Its was the great west, where at plains region 'n the breeding certain times, notate season, the ani less thousands, larkening the earth as far as the eye could reach when at

ent in this country in numbers almost When Buffaloes Were Plentiful

rest, and when in motion filling the

air with dust and with the thunder

notes of their galloping hoofs. Even

as late as 1871 this animal was pres-

A faint idea of the vast hordes which made the prairies tremble beneath their tread at that time may be had from an account given by Colonel R. I. Dodge in his "Plains of the Great

"In May, 1571," he says, "I drove in a light wagon from old Fort Zara to Fort Larned, on the Arkansas, thirtyfour miles. At least twenty-five miles of this distance was through an immence herd composed of countless smaller herds of buffalo then on their journey north. The road ran along the road, level 'bottom,' or valley, of

"The whole country appeared one great mass of buffalo, moving slowly the northward; and it was only when actually among them that it could be ascertained that the apparently solid mass was an agglomeration of innumerable small herds of from fifty to two hundred animals, separated from the surrounding herds by less space, but still sepa-

iservatively estimated that and these were but a fraction of a great herd of at least 4,000 .army greater in number than women and children of York put together. The ome of the tribes used to the buffaloes issued from think th an unfailing stream, and, indeed it might readily seem difficult or such numbers in any Is it any wonder that believed that it was quite impossible to exterminate the bison? Yet in the short space of a dozen years from the date on which Colonel Dodge passed through that herd of 4,000,000 the buffalo had ceased to exist as a wild animal in this country.

The buffalo was gregarious in its habits and at certain seasons the herds were larger and more compact than at others. Especially was this true of the breeding season, which came chiefly July and August. Then vast hordes gathered on the plains, which were the scenes of the greatest activity for several weeks, during which time the roaring of the bulls was continuous and could be heard for miles. There was also much fighting among the After the breeding season the herds became less densely massed. The compact herds dissolved into groups from twenty to a bundeed or two and the usual peaceful life was re-

There is no doubt that buffaloes wer migratory, but their migrations were probably not nearly so extensive as many people have supposed. In their ordinary wanderings buffaloes frequently traveled far away from water, they became thirsty the herd would start in search of some spring or water course. The principal trails usually extended north and south, and corrected the rivers which in the main and west. Such trails also g cat salt licks, such as the by in Kentucky which was buffaloes in great numthe beginning of the las century, when, of course, the animal disappeared forever from the country east of the Mississippi.

Buffalo Is Very Agile

Considering the great weight of the animal the gallop of a buffalo is a very easy, elastic movement. In the wild state the buffelo was a very sure foot-

since the beginning of the new wide- | only ascended steep mountains along narrow ledges where it would have been impossible for a horse or even a mule to have followed, but was able to leap downward in places where there was a sheer descent of several feet and alight in safety on the rocks

> The buffaloes now in Corbin Park N. H., do not seem to have lost any of this old time agility, as they seem to delight in journeying up steep ascents to some of the highest points of Croydon mountain and are seen leaping nimbly down from points four feet above the ground, where they have landed safely.

RANGE IS NOW NEEDING RAIN

Cattle in Fair Condition Over State, However

The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, through their secretary, Captain John T. Lytle, received from inspectors reports from fourteen sections, covering the week ending June 24. From these the indications are that every-thing is in good condition, with the exception of a lack of sufficient rains in a few localities. Cattle are doing well on all ranges, according to these reports. Four hundred and eightyeight cars were shipped. The reports

Victoria, Berelair, Pierce and Gollad-Range good; weather dry; fortytwo cars shipped out, Charles E. Marn, inspector,

Falturias. Hebbienville and Renevedis - Range fairly good: weather James Gibson, inspector. Beeville and Skidmore- Range and good; forty-seven c; John E. Rigby, inspector. Weather shipped. Brady, Brownwood, Santa Anna and Coleman Range good; weather dry; all crops needing rain. John R. Ban-Ister, Inspector, San Angelo-Ward and dry; need rain bad; all stock doing well; two cars shipped Lee Wilson Inspector

Dalhart and New Mexico - Range weather fine; cattle doing well. J. E. McCanless, inspector, Roswell and Washington Spur-Very dry and hot; need rain badly; range fine; cattle look well; warm and cloudy last two or three days of week seventeen cars cattle shipped and two

Dickens and Range-Needing, havsome very hot weather. J. D. Harkey, Inspector. Carlsbad, Pecos, Black River, Guadalupe, Mountains and D. Ranch

Range dry; warm and clear to cloudy Saturday; no shipments, W. D. Swank, Inspector. Lucile and Chickasha - Weather and range fair and good. J. M. Barkley,

Fairfax, Ponca and Big Bend, Arkansas River-Het and dry; cattle de ing well: fine rains at Fairfax on 23d and 24th; thirty-two cars of cattle shipped. F. M. Canton, inspector, Lawton and Walten - Weather good: inge good; rain last part of the week

W. F. Smith, inspector. Estelline, Clarendon, Southard and Giles-Weather on the extreme during the week; hot and cold wave, stormy T. M. Pyle, inspector.

Purcell, Wayne, Maysville and Noble-Warm; cattle doing lell; grass good; shipments being made now are steers fed on cake and grass, and calves; no grass cattle going to marfourteen cars shipped. G. H

ARMOUR PRAISES INSPECTION BILL

CHICAGO, III., June 30 .- J. Ogden Armour is glad that the meat Inspection bill was passed. A statement to that effect was glv n out at his office his afternoon as follows:

"Armour and Company are glad that the meat inspection bill has passed both houses of congress. Noboly in this country will give the law a heartier support than we will. As we have said from the first we always have believed n stringent inspection and since meat nspection was first inaugurated in accordance with the strictest interpreation of the laws. A broader scope of the law leng passed will be witnessed by us and observed as strictly as the old law. This order should set at rest all doubt as to the perfect wholes meness of the Chicago packing house

FIGHT CATTLE TICK

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29. There is to be just as much ammunition used in making warfare on the cattle tick as is to be employed in the extermination of the gypsy moth. The senate showed some willingness to dis-\$100,000 the amount which the house set aside to fight the moth, but leaving the cattle tick appropriation at \$75,000. The house conferees showed some recentment, but they were placated by the offer to take \$12,500 from the moth appropriation and add it to the tick appropriation. Therefore, instead of \$75,000, Secretary Wilson may expend

COLONEL POOLE ON THE WING

Editor Stockman-Journal:

It has been quite a while since I | neck of the wood have attempted to write a communication for The Journal and feel very little like it tonight. I have been at home in Aledo sick and grunting the past two months, is my only excuse; a man must be in the mood to write or speak if he expects to interest readers or hearers. I have been churned up quite a good deal lately by the patrons of The Journal wanting to know what is the matter with "Poole on the Wing;" let us hear from you; come through with letters. Aledo is the best town in Parker county of its size. We have a new national bank now doing a nice business, three general merchandise stores, three churches, two blacksmith shops, one meat market, two restaurants, all doing a rushing business; also one lumber yard and livery stable. Parker county has made a fine wheat and oats crop and the thrashers can be neard on all sides running on full time; the quality of the grain is first-class but the garden truck and growing corn crops are needing a drink of water badly-awful dry and not. If we do not get rain this week it will be goodbye gardens and corn crops. The hay crop is a good one the mowers and balers and flying at it in great shape. Frank Corn was in Aledo Menday morning rustling up hands to commence on his hay that day. He has 300 acres of very fine Johnson grass, also 1,500 acres of prairie grass to be

cut at once. V. O. Hildreth, the Saorthorn-Durham man, has several aundred acres of hay to be harvested at once; also E. D. Farmer, Charles Me-Farland, Bob Farmer, Markham Bros, Thomas J. Overmeyer and several others are into the hay harvest up to their eyes. All the above named gentlemen and the wheat and oats men are praying for it to continue dry weather, but am praying rain and plenty of it, too. Dod gast them fellows: I have not got any wheat, oats or hay; I want rain on my garden. It is my only hope

Frank Corn. E. D. Farmer, Charles

for something to live on.

McFarland, Bob Farmer and V. O. Hildreth all have a big string of steers almost ready for the market. They all report their steers piling on the tallow since the dry weather set in, up to 3 or four weeks ago we had too much However, farmers managed to get their crops worked out nicely, but, Oh, Lord, it is rain I want on my garden, for I have worked faithfully on it before breakfast and after supper, too, the past six weeks. On last Tuesday morning, the 19th, I boarded the Texas and Pacific ears, headed for Jack and Young counties. On Wednesday morning at Fort Worth I boarded the Rock unles on each side of the road the shore could be seen running in ful blast ... every direction. I would judge from the oats and wheat shocks as they stood very thick all over the fields, that the crop is a good one. I changed cars and lay over seven hours at Bridgeport. On, but it was hot and the political atmosphere was all ablaze Brooks, Campbell, Bell and Colquitt all governor. Bell seems to be leading the bunch here in great shape. This is a surrounding coal mining town, the country is settled up with thrifty farm

Jers: very few stock raised in this J pies, preserves, good milk and butter, At 6.30 Lagain Fourded the Jacksboro and Graham brace h of the Rock Island. I met Ohver Leving on the train. on his way home to the Loving ranch in Jack county. He reports grass fine and stock in prime condition; also crops in his section better than for years, He says they have had plenty of rain and grass knee deep. Just at dusk the

onductor called out all off for Jacksboro. I only met a few stockmen here; all out on their ranches and farms. These I met report fine grass and all kinds of stock in good shape. I interviewed a number of farmers who had come to town to get his wife some sugar, coffee, tea or snuff; all report crops in good shape. The wheat and oats crops are extra good; have had plenty of rain up to ten days ago. A good rain now would insure a bumper corn crop in Jack county. Still the political pot is red hot; every fellow has already elected Colquitt, Brooks, Campbell and Bell, from what I could pick up among them. Bell has the best of it in Jack county. However, the Brooks men are making lots of noise. onsidering the number of them. I leard a Campbell man say these Brooks nen remind him of a coyote wolf at

night one would think there was at east forty howling, when there was ady one hungry rascal making all that ise. However, all the boys will walk up to the polls in November and cheerfully east votes for Bell. The 29th day of July will settle it all. However, I think all four of them are good men and will yete for the nominee with pleas-

At 10 o'clock Friday morning John

Nichols said to me, "If you want to go Bryson, my hack is going and one seat not taken; you are welcome to go." Said he, "I know you have not got a cent to pay for a ride," and he guessed it right. I climbed in by the driver, after waiting about ten minutes. Two well dressed young gentlemen crawled in on the back. I had them down right it sight. They were festive drummers, I had not sold any papers and was feeling tough besides, and did not have a word to say to any one. Getting out taree or four miles from town they turned themselves loose on "Nearer My God to Thee" and several other good old familiar aymns and I chimed in on the bass. After driving some ten miles one of them touched me on the shoulder and "How far out are you going par-

like myself, had been dumb as an oys

ter. A wolf passed across the road be-

fore us. I got frantle; had vowed I

would give \$50 for my lost dog. They both wanted the description at once, wideh I gave to them. The driver came near falling out of the buggy and came in sight of the big wheat and oats fields at I for a distance of twenty-five singing. It is fourteen miles from Jacksboro sides all kinds of growing crops looking time. It was 12 o'clock when we a bee line for old Brother W F Rot-I had stopped with him when I was here before and knew where to find something good to eat. He and

bade me welcome. Mrs. Bottoms and

her two pretty daughters, Misses Nora

and Hila, certainly know the art of

getting up something good for the in-

ner man, such as fried chicken, cakes,

young ladies have treated me with nice sweet music, hence I am in no hurry to leave here Mr. Bottoms owns a fine farm out five miles from town and raises all his meat, lard, bread, etc. on the farm, but lives in town. He is an Illinois Yankee, but a very clever gentlemant; been in Texas over thirty years. I will have something to say about Young county next week.
C. C. POOLE.

Bryson, Jack County, Texas.

The West Texas Range '

LIGHT, Texas, June 30 .- The O S outfit will begin gathering a herd of yearling heifers in a short time. They have just completed the delivery of 1,000 yearling steers to Thos. Montgomery of Floyd county.

Reports from the western part of the state indicate that it is very dry there and if rain does not fall in a very little while serious harm will re-Many new places have been opened up during the past year and these new settlers are not yet well established, so the dry weather is very severe on thm.

Recently a tract of about twentyfive sections near Amarillo was sold to representatives of a German colony. The land will be cut into small tracts and about eighty families will settle there this fall and winter.

T. B. Cross of Kent county recently bought 200 yearling steers from S. D. Sims at \$13 around. It was an excellent bunch of calves. Jeff S. King recently sold his ranch

near Emma and has gone to El Paso. Mr. King came to Crosby county in 1890, has served nearly twelve years as county clerk and was actively connected with every public enterprise projected there during the past sixteen years. In his official work and through his land business he contributed much to the development of the Central Plains country. His pasture was about seven sections and sold for \$5 per acre.
Several bunches of dry cows have

been sold in Crosby county during the past two weeks, at about \$12. The alf crop in Crosby, Hale and Floyd counties is especially good.

If some reader of The Stockman-Journal can give a good remedy for mange in hogs, he will do a great service for many people in west Texas The disease is uhusually plentiful this

year and of a very malignant type. chicken houses built of tarred roofing. and all wood work covered with a thick cost of tar. This is a sure preventative of vermin, and the cost is no more than when built of ordinary

HORSE FALLS ON RIDER

Italy Man Has Collar Bone Broken and Condition is Serious

ITALY, Texas, July 2. - A painful accident happened to Loyd Beene Saturday. A horse he was riding fell upon him, breaking his collar bone and otherwise bruising him up. His wounds were dressed by a physician and his condition, though serious, is somewhat improved.

CAMELS ONCE THRIVED IN TEXAS

The late Gen. Innis N. Palmer, of the army, left behind hi min manuscript on interesting account of the attenut made in 1856-7 to introduce camels into Texas for use in army transportation gress appropriated \$30,000 for the purchase and importation of camels. Jefferson Davis, who was then secretary of war, entered heartily into the scheme and detailed Major C. Wayne, Q. M. S. A., to attend to the purchase and transportation of the camels sociated with him was Lieut, David D Porter, then in command of the U Supply, who was placed under the orders of Secretary Davis by Mr. Dob-bins, secretary of the navy. Major Wayne joined Porter on the Supply

at Spezzia. In procuring the camels Porter and Wayne were assisted by Porter's brother-in-law, Mr. Heap, who had been for some years our consul at Tunis as his father had been before him, and was thoroughly familiar with the lan guage and customs of the country was John P. Brown, who had beer for many years the dragoman of Commodore Porter, father of the lieutenant while he was minister resident at Con-

Some difficulty was experienced in overcoming the objections of the Turkish government to the exportation of camels, but finally the viceroy not only consented, but made the United States a present of six fine dromedaries. For these the subordinates of the vocerov substituted six of the sorriest looking beasts to be found in the streets of Alexandria. Finding that these not be accepted, and having wholesome fear of the bastinado in case the matter came to the attention of the viceroy, they finally substituted six

fine dromedaries The largest of the camels brough over in the Supply was 7 feet 2 inches high, 10 feet 2 inches long and 9 feet 6 inches around the body, and he weighed over 2000 pounds. He could easily carry 1200 pounds 'weight, frequently transporting two large bales of cotton or bour bales of hay with perfect ease. The dromedaries could make six to eight miles an hour a ,the quick pace and were good for twelve to fourteen miles for short distances one of them had gone eighty miles, from Catro to Suez, in a single night.

Thirty-three camels and dromedaries were brought over in the Supply. Such skillful disposition were made Lieut. Porter for their care aboard that they arrived in good condition in spite of the rough voyage. Six females alves on the way over and one of these died in giving birth to her young tine camel had been confined on shipboard nine months and had sailed 10, 960 miles, and the others over 7,660 miles, and none of them had been sick When they were landed at Powder Horn, near Indianola, Texas, measure. They reared, kicked broke their halters, pulled up their pickets and really cried with excite-ment. The males appeared to be fighting drunk with joy and they became

From Powder Horn the camels were taken to Camp Verde, Texas, then commanded by Capt. I. N. Palmer, U. As may well be supposed the march of the camels through the country, as they came up from the coast great excitement, not only among the people, but among the ani-Horses, mules and cattle coming suddenly upon them were frightened out of their wits, and upon one into the Alamo plaza at San Antonio for supplies, there was a most ludi crous scattering of horses, mules and donkeys. However, the animals soon became accustomed to them, including horses and mules at Camp Verde, which were overcome with fear and disgust on their first introduction to The camel born on slitphoard became a special favorite. He strolled around freely among the horses and mules and he would rub his nose against the worst kicking mule in the corral with-out fear. In fact, the horses and mules soon appeared to like to have the rogue about, and he would go from one stall to another, while the company animals were feeding and take a nip out of their troughs as though he had merely come to sample their provis-He was very fond of children, ind as he had been taught to wrestle he would go around among the youngsters of the camp who assembled around the corral and try to get up a wrestle with some of them.

The Turkish camel drivers brought from Smyrna were fine specimens and excellent fellows, who appeared to be content and happy in their new surroundings. The climate of Texas appeared to agree with most of the camels and they were in perfect health, fat and sleck. The cleanliness of their surroundings saved them from e prevalent camel disease - the itch and they were treated much more kindly and intelligently than at home. They would eat hay and graze about the anything that grew there. They were same allowance of hay and grain as the horses and mules; that twelve pounds of corn or oats and fourteen pounds of hay per diem. They began to breed at the proper season As there was a second importation of fory-four camels early in 1857, after allowing for the few which died, the government had a herd of about seventy as fine camels as could be found in the world.

It had been demonstrated that the Arabian camel of any variety would live and thrive in the United States as well, if not better than in any other country. Our own men became in a short time as good if not better camel men than the Turks or Arabs. While Mayor Wayne was at the post six of camels were sent to San Antonio for supplies. They went by way of Banolera Pass, where the road is hilly and in some places very stony, but the camels returned in six days with as many supplies as could have been carried in two six-mule wagons; and had it been necessary they could have brought much heavier loads. A burden camel will carry 600 pounds every day for a month without injury to himself. One of the dromedaries would have gone from the yest to San Astonio with

his rider in one day and back the next. Lieutenant Chambliss went out on a scout with eight or ten men, taking camel to carry the provisions and blankets for the whole party. There was no more trouble in caring for the camel than there would have been for a mule, and a mule would have required some forage, while the camel would have traveled for months on what he could up among the bushes. He was obedient and docile as a little kneeling down to receive his load and to be unloaded, and he appeared perfeetly at home with the soldiers. It was clearly demonstrated that the Arabian camel could be imported safey, that it was admirably adapted to the climate of the United States and that it could be propagated here as well as in its native country, and that it do anything here that it would do in

But alas for the experiment. Mr. Davis went out of office March 4, 1857, and Mr. Floyd took his place as secre tary of war. Floyd cared nothing for camels or for the experiment. He was from the first surrounded by a lot of men who were trying to get something out of the appropriations for the army for anything else), and the good na tured secretary could never say no. One man wanted to supply the little army Utah with flour at \$20 per 100, and then another one of the same sort it all back for the commisary at \$5 per nishing 700 mules at some outrageous price and another was ready to get an order by which he would buy all the mules from the quartermaster for a

when Floyd was secretary of war and Mr. Drinkard chief clerk of the war department. Some one wanted the camels, and so one day Mr. E. F. Beale, who had a ranch in California, came along with an order from Mr. Floyd directing him to turn over to Mr. Beate all such camels as he might choose to select with the equipments, employes, every thing connected with the camels be might choose to take. He carried off all of the fine stock, including every stud camel, leaving only a few Arabian turned over to the quartermaster's dehands of the Confederates. Some of them were collected after the way and how camels.

present time be of use to the go.ethment for military purposes. The rate roads and steamers now run to cher dies are, of course, sent by them Still the camels might have been made ver eful to our army at that time had Mr loyd carried out the ideas of his pre cessor, Mr. Davis. There have been stories affoat from time to time of wild western plains, supposed to be relies of the government herd, but in no country In the world is there any record of the While every other domestic animal. fowl or bird exists or has existed in a wild state, the camel has never been known except as the companion of

PACKER ARMOUR PLAINLY TALKS

Says the Public Has Been Grossly Misinformed as to Packing House Conditions, and the Big Concerns Will All Welcome More Efficient Inspection.

NEW YORK, June 30.-J. Ogden Armour, who arrived vesterday from Europe, made a statement in which he said that many of the reports in connection with the packing house scandals were false, and that the public had been misinformed on the two most important phases of the whole question - namely: The character of ment inspection and the attitude of the large packers toward the proposed leg-

He said it was impossible to sell diseased meat and that all of the packers favor the proposed legislation.

Mr. Armour suid: "On summing up what has been said about the packers and what has been done to the packing industry, one naturally inquires: "What has become of our boasted American fair play?" One of the largest American industries has been attacked without reason and in a way that has discredited American goods of all kinds abroad. All over Europe there is open agitation to at once boycott American products.

Entire Export Trade Hurt

"The entire export trade of this country has been badly damaged. To estimate the total loss now would be merely guesswork. It may run into hundreds of millions. When American industries are slandered by persons who pretend to speak as Americans it is to be expected that the foreign competitors will take advantage of it.

"But the American meat industry

cannot be destroyed by socialist agi-tators, by political revolutionists, stump speeches or by sensational fournalism running amuck. It has existed for forty years. Its products have made their way into every quarter of the earth on their merits. They speak for themselves. They are as good today as they were vesterday If they can be improved they will be better tomorrow Slander may retard but it cannot stop good merchandlse

from finding a market. "The public has been ignorantly or maliciously misinformed on the two most important phases of the whole The character of the meat inspection as it is and has been, and the attitude of the large packers toward the proposed legisla

"Impure Meat Sales Impossible "

"The inspection now in force in all of the larger packing houses make the sale of diseased meats from such houses impossible. The government which is responsible for the inspection. has falled to state the facts about it. "The large packers believe in gov-ernment inspection. They asked for it in the first place. They want it continued and improved, if it can be im-

"Armour & Co. will give any meat inspection law that may be passe eartlest co-operation and support Armour & Co. has not, at any time opposed legislation to improve the neat inspection and to extend it. believe this can be said, too, of al the other large packing concerns. have taken this position from the first. My representatives in Chicago have

known this and have acted accordingly "Certain minor features of the proposed legislation, as first presented, were objectionable. were put into the bill by persons who had not any knowledge of or regard for the practical side of any business But Armour & Co., and, I believe, all of the large packers, heartily favor th purpose which the pending bill is intended to accomplish namely:

after slaughter. "Thorough inspection of the sani tary conditions in the packing houses. "Thorough inspection of the prod-

ucts that go to the consumer in form: other than in bulk. "Every Pound of Meat Inspected"

"We are able to say, with exact truth, that every pound of meat in export, is inspected and passed in acthe department of agriculture and the bureau of animal industry. prejudiced men and scientists, who have exact knowledge, will agree that these regulations are the strictest in the world. Every day carcasses and meats that would be passed for food in Germany and other foreign countries are condemned in our houses and converted into grease and fertil-

Izer. have seen it stated that these senndalous attacks upon the American meat industry were precipitated 'oposition of the packers' to the proposed legislation. That is not true and could not be true. My information is, and newspaper files will bear me out, that the flood of slander was well started before the suggestion of legis-lation was heard. We never heard of the so-called Beveridge amendment until it was introduced. Everything tion could have been accomplished without any of the damaging sensaation of the packers had been desired had been accepted when proffered 'As a report to the National Asso intion of Manufacturers, which I ave just read, well puts it, 'the pur ose of the "reformers" seems to have een to kill the industry first and then

reform it." Users Commend Canned Goods

There is some satisfaction in the the users of Chicago meats, espeadly canned meats, are now testifying to their quality in the face of hat has been said. San Francisco would have starved to death after the anthquake and fire if Chicago canned meats had not been at hand, and the health department says that period was the healthlest in the city's history: The English army commissary officers and inspectors are giving similar tes-timony. It is gratifying that the da-

velopments are proving the unfair character of the Neill-Reyonlds re-

"I personally am much gratified by the way these subsequent develop-ments bear on Armour & Co. The omment of the Mohler-Steddom committee of United States agricultural department experts an dthe report of the Chicago health department show our plant as a whole clean and santtary. It ought to be. We always have tried to keep it so. We were doing it before this agitation was dreamed of. For five years or more we have spent an average of more than \$700,000 a year on new buildings and improvements in our Chicago plant alone. "A dirty kitchen always is an ex-travagant kitchen. Considerations of economy alone would have made us keep clean."

HOOD COUNTY DIVERSIFYING

Frank Gastan Talks of Change During Recent Years

Frank Gaston, for twenty years the editor of the Granbury News, was in Fort Worth Friday, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Mabel Gaston. Mr. Gaston thinks he holds the palm for longest continued service with any paper west of Dallas and, maybe also, to the eastward of that city. The News under his editorship has entered on

His report of the Hood county crop conditions are of the most gratifying character for the farmer of Hood county. He has, in the last day or two, by phone and personally, talked-to over thirty of the more prominent about wheat, and they are all of the one opinion, that the crop is one of the best. None talk of less than eighteen bushels to the acre and from that up to twenty-four, the grain befirst quality, too. well and the corn crop is most promis-

There is a great deal of stock feeding in Hood county and the agitation about the Chicago packing houses and the shrinkage in prices which followed has caused considerable loss. It is no unusual thing for the feeders of Hood county to have from ten to twelve thousand steers in the feed lots and the loss, because of the alleged bed conditions at Chicago, have averaged from \$3 to \$5 per head. One of the Hood county feeders recently topped meal fed steers. They had, additionally, plenty of grass and about all of the sorghum they wanted. They were fed by G. W. Hunter & Sons.

Cotton Secondary Crop Plenty of cotton is still raised but it is becoming a secondary crop with the Hood county farmer. The forage crops are meeting with great attention. Alfalfa is successfully grown. Sorghum is becoming one of the leading forage crops and these and the prairie and Johnson grass hay, give a large lot of forage stuff for the feeders, who are also giving a ration of corn or cotton seed meal while fattening for

the market.

One of the crops which is attracting much attention, and is a great success, is the growth of the ground pea, peanut or goober peas. The hay is saved and everybody, down to the hogs and cattle, eat the nuts or the hay as the case may be. The yield is large and the nuts after they are ripened are plowed up and then raked and one of the farmers who experimented, as it were, got three big wagon loads of good goober hay and nuts from about a half acre. It is estimated that there must be a yield of fully a ton and half to the acre and, as stated above, the gooders are feed for everyone from the old man down to the pigs.

Dairying Favored Lately attention has been given to the dairy business and with gratify in results to the dairyman. About it cows are milked at or near Granburdally and the milk or the cream. much of it is skimmed before ship ment, is sent to one Fort Worth cou cern. The farmers, who give attiare using thoroughbred Jersey, grade up the stock, and Mr. Gest grade up the stock, and Mr. told of high grade Jerseys giving to four gallons of rich milk daily, of the skim milk is used in hos tening. S. L. Knight recently home at good prices six pigs months old, which weighed an of 260 pounds, and they were work. of 260 pounds, and they were fully uniform in weight. They

of the Poland-China stock. Large and small fruits do though this year there was an total loss of the larger fruits the late freeze. Small fruits have well and there is a good promise

Mr. Gaston says they are all de Mr. Gaston says they are all dollars well and are reasonably content even though they are only attached Tarrant, for political purposes, will loyally support all of the county candidates. Bell for Williams for railroad commission Carter for judge of the county candidates on through though he had but little the senatorship residue. the senatorship, removing until Alexander had made visit to Heed county.

One of the much original ments are an armonic ments.

ECHOES OF THE RANGE

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

In Midland County

Midland Reporter.

Frank Harding was in a few days this week from his ranch in Gaines county, and reports everything in time Hi Estes, ranching sixteen miles southwest, is in town this week. Re-

ports the country getting pretty dry, but otherwise all right. J. J. Williams was in a day or two this week from W. F. Youngblood's

ranch northwest. He reports the country up there in fine shape, though, he stays, a little rain now would be very A good many sections of grazing

lands have been swept clean this weel Fires started Saturday night in Burl Holloway's pasture about three miles south, when there was a considerable electric storm. We understand that it was also started in A. J. Wolco't's pasture further south, but these fires, pr sumably started by light. ning, were quickly extinguished, and resulted in but very small loss.

Sunday morning, however, fire broke out in Charlie Quinn's pasture northwest and he lost about four sections. (" ranch lost, by the same conflagration, perhaps four and a half sections. Phil Scharbauer two sections and Mrs. M. J. Riggs three and a balf sections. Nearly all the men in Midland went out to tight the flames, and were very effective in their efforts, or the loss would have been great indeed. At this writing, Thursday afterneon, we learn that fire is raging south, down in the range of C. C. Johnson, the "Y

In Crockett County

Mars" and other :

Ozona Kicker. Tom Everett has purchased the interest of his father, J. E. Everett, in the Everett-Gurley ranch. Tom will move his family there in a few days. John Henderson bought 400 steers. ones, twos, and threes, of Fred Wilkins

It is reported that the price was 'round about' \$12, \$16 and \$20.

In Sutton County

Sonora News. Wes Bryson of Sonora bought from J. F. Harris 150 head of two and threeyear-old steers at \$16 and \$20.

John Kenzie of the Beaver Lake country bought from T. L. Disd de 118 head of yearing steers at \$1259

per head. John Kinzie of Val Verde county bought the Guy Robson steers, branded in 1965. John says it was the smoothest and evenest in the country. No cut backs. Price \$12.50 per head John Kinzle, who ranches in the Beaver Lake country, left on a visit to his old home at Richmond, Va., Monday. John has invested some surplucash in yearling steers at \$12.50 per head and his trip home will not be marred by worrying over the sheep

Ira W. Word left for Jennings, Okla, to look after the shipping of cattle to market. Ira will be absent two or three months. If the packers investigation has been far reaching Ira may skin and render or save his hides and

In Irion County

Sherwood Record. 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. Damero who lives on the Mid-Ale Concho has had eighty-three head of Angora goats to stray away from his place and so far has been unable to get any trace of them.

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

Ainsworth & Williams of Crockett county have sold 800 head of cattle to Tol Cawley at \$9 and \$5.

In Tom Green County

San Angelo Standard. Felix Man & Son have sold to March Bros. 400 yearling steers at private terms. March Bros. sold to Mann & Son 200 head of horses at private

Fire at 3 o'clock Saturday morning completely destroyed the ranch house and contents of J. D. O'Daniel's home on the O'Daniel ranch, five miles southwest of Bronte in Coke county. The occupants of the home were awakhause with their lives, clad in their

Stanley Turner of the McLaughlin ranch recently shipped a car of intxed horses to Alabama. He is in receipts of a letter from the purchaser, stating the shipment came through in good condition and the horses are selling well. Mr. Turner advises that this was his first shipment of pairs and single drivers and that they went through without any attendant.

Dick Williamson of the Twin Hell

ranch below Ozona and Sonora, has returned from Ottawa, Kan., where he went on a short pleasure and business trip several weeks ago. While in Kanas. Mr. Williamson purchased three mares and a colt of Wilkes and Elecdoneer stock. Mr. Williamson has sent the horses to his ranch to use breeding purposes. He is of the opinion that fine horseflesh is a good thing to raise in the Concho country and proposes to give the better horse breeding idea a thorough test.

In Sutton County

Sonora News. R. T. Baker & Sons sold to August Meckel of Sonora 250 head of yearling steers at \$12 per head. Rube Neeley of San Angelo parsed through Sonora Thursday on his way ome with 2.500 stock sheep. August Meckel bought yearling

eers from the following parties Chris Wyatt, thirty-six head: Williamon Brothers, eighty-three head; W. F. Luckie, forty-eight head; Paul Noeglin, ten head, at \$12 per head.

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Chris Wyatt was in Sonora Tuesday, delivering thirty-six head of yearling steers to August Merkel. Chris says there is no fun in herding cattle on

Ben Cusenbary sold twenty head of 2, 3 and 4-year-old horses to Black-bourn & Blakney of Coleman at \$70 per head. That is a pretty good price. W. C. Bryson of Sonora bought sixy head of 2-year-old steers from John A. Ward at \$17 per head.

E. R. Jackson of Sonora bought 600 head of stock cattle from Stanley Green at \$12 for grown and \$6 for calves. This was a specially fine bunch

In Taylor County Abilene Reporter.

A letter to her aunt, Mrs. T. M. Blakemore of Abilene, from Miss Odom, who was on the ranch at the time of the accident gives an account of the way in which Edward Tyson Jr. was injured Friday, June 15, from which he died June 21. Young Tyson had an ambition to become a rider of bronchos, and in conversation with his father and the family upon the subject stated his wishes. In this he was disouraged by his father, who remarked that he had better learn to ride "old Black," the family buggy horse, before he tried any of the bronchos. This the young man did, saddling the horse and mounting him in the yard, and inducing him to pitch. For awhile the young man rode him very successfully until at a time when the horse came to a barbed wire fence. Here the young man made an effort to jump from the saddle, believing that the horse was going to pitch into the wire. In the jump his foot was caught in one of the thrups and he was dragged around the yard several times by the frightened horse. His father saw the dangerous position and rushed into the house for a gun with the intention of killing the animal, but there was no load in the gun and before the horse ould be caught he made a lunge through the gate that was open, striking the rider against the post. force with which he was thrown gainst the gate knocked him uncondisengaging him from the horse, physicien was gotten as soon as posible but it required him a day make the trip from Portales, N. M. The young man was brought into Portales and from there sent to one of the sanitariums at Fort Worth, arriving there Tuesday, June 19, nothing could be done to revive him from his unconsciousness and he died

In Gonzales County

Gonzales Inquirer.

A. E. Scheske of this city, who owns a sheep ranch about eight miles north of this city, brings in a tale of some fearful destructive work by wolves in that neighborhood this week. William Schulz, a neighbor, had a bunch of 200 turkeys which he prized very high-The birds were about half-grown and had been carefully tended. were herded and watched with care and were doing nicely. Tuesday last the flock of birds was left to themselves for a short time, and when the proprietor next visited his bunch he was horrified to find that they had dwindled to a flock of forty. During his absence wolves had appeared upon the scene and killed 160, leaving their carvasses scattered over a spot less than five acres in extent. The wolves did not eat the birds. Mr. Scheske says the wolves are very numerous in that section and he is anxious to see the county commissioners take some action in regard to their extermination. For some time past he had had a standing offer of \$2.50 per head for each wolf killed within a certain distance of his pasture. The animals multiply very fast, and unless some steps are taken to destroy them they become even a greater nulsance than they are at present

In Uvalde County

Uvalde Leader. C. Downie shipped one car of fine steers to the Fort Worth market list Thursday. This was a fine bunch. R. W. Prosser shipped four car loads of fat mutton to market Monday. A Mexican sheepherder while out with his flock killed a panther with his pocket knife last week. It is said to have been a very large one.

Judge G. B. Fenley left Tuesday morning for his Muella ranch, to deliver to L. S. Carter twenty-five loads They are expected to be in I'valde today and will be shipped to St. Louis.

In Llano County

Llane Times. Ed Lindsey went to Mason this week after a bunch of 150 head of yearling steers that he has sold and shipped to Henry Hill, a prominent stockman of Lampasas. About ten days ago sold Mr. Hill about one hundred and fifty head, and this makes his second shipment.

Oscar Bogusch took a bunch of yearling steers to Brady this week, which he will sell or pasture there, as he is short of stock water.

In Childress County

Childress Index. W. Q. Richards and Luther Clark delivered about twelve hundred head of 2-year-old steers at this place Tuesday to South Dakota parties. steers were shipped out the same day.

Edgar Chandler of the Kirkland neighborhood was in town last Saturday. He says grasshoppers are doing some damage in his neighborhood, but nothing serious so far. He took out quite a lot of poison to be used to protect his growing cotton.

In San Saba County

San Saba News M. Brazil, J. C. Brazil and Jim Hillinleft Friday for Edwards county, where they expect to purchase twenty tions of ranch land. This land is near Rock Springs.

H. W. Atkinson was in from his ranch Monday. He sold his wool, 12,-500 pounds, to Colonel T. H. Zanderson, of San Antonio, at 2412 cents delivered at Llano. He sold two cars of cows and calves on the Fort Worth market last week at \$7.50 for the calves and \$17.50 for the cows.

In Edwards County

Rock Springs Rustler. J. M. Benskin sold to Isaac Hart 1,000 mutton goats at \$2 L. M. Doyle sold to Isaac Hart 164 head of mutton geats at \$3. W. J Greer sold to Isaac Hart 360 head of mutton goats at \$2.

WHEN YOU BUY TREES went them to live, thrive and produce fruit. If they fail in these things,

ier and time are wasted. The Sherman Commercial Nurseries furlest trees for Texas and the Southwest. Their stock is strong, thrifty Beer Fruit Every Year. Everything guaranteed. For catalogue adan, Texas.

INDIANS FORM SECRET ORDER

"Night Hawks" of Keetoowahs Attain Fame

NAME MISLEADING

Object of Organization Is to Protect Their Lands From Invasion by Whites

famous Night Hawks or the Cherokee Nation, and no true status of the people has ever been

The name "Night Hawk" of itself is misleading and savors of outlawry, dark deeds, etc. Such, however, is far from the truth concerning the people The name originated from their meeting at night in the open woods, not having halls or lodges they resort to the primeval forests that nature provided them, and as their ancestors did

before them. The true name of this society is Keetoowah, and it will be news to many to know that in an old Cherokee law book found in the Cherokee mountains last week, printed in 1830, in which is stated that when the present town of Fort Gibson was laid off its name was Keetoowah. Stories of these peo-ple meeting at night and holding orgles, ghost dances, etc., is all imag-Their meetings are as quiet as that of Masons or other secret soteties and would be a Sunday school as compared with an Elk lodge meeting. The object of the Keetoowah Society is somewhat similar to that of the Snakes of the Creek Nation, in so far as the protection of their from white invasion and the holding in common of the country given them by Andrew Jackson is concerned.

There does not exist on earth today more honest, peaceable or hospitable people than the full-blood Indians of the Cherokee mountains. To all old residents of the territory it is well known that a quarter of a century ago the homes of these people were open to all. At that time everything was in plenty. The exodus of the whites from the states has driven these people (who are naturally shy by nature) into the barren mountain district, where existence is next to starvation, and how they live today is a mystery to the outside world.

Many thousands of Cherokee have taken their allotment of lands in the rich prairle and oil lands in the western part of the Cherokee Nation, but the Keetoowahs or full-bloods refused to take any lands at all. This forced the government, through the Dawes trarily. This land is in the mountains and the Flint hills and is of no value whatever. There are only occasional spots of a few acres susceptible of cultivation, where a little corn can be raised. Their hogs range wild in the woods and subsist on acorns and roots This today is all these people have to subsist on. The millions of dollars in the treasury vaults at Washington be longing to them are no value to them whatever. It is in fact far beyond their reach. The payments made by the government at intervals of many years is of very little value to these people, when It is remembered they only get a pro rata at these payments of from \$10,000 to \$200,000. If these payments were to come regularly, as among the Osages, it would be quite different, but these small amounts paid apart are of practically no benefit to these people. This in a way will explain the illusion prevailing in the out side world that all Indians of the Indian Territory are among the richest Individual people on earth, when as a matter of fact there are thousands of them in the Cherokee and Choctaw mountains in the lowest stage of pov-

Not Hunting Wycliffs

the Wycliff boys for the killing of Denfull-blood would dare to hunt the Wynot in the Cherokee mountains or when he was dead drunk and asleep,
Money Comes Too Late

Robert L. Owen for the eastern Chero kees some weeks since will be divided but it will come too late to be of beneeven before the distribution of this money can be made many of them will have passed to the happy hunting ground by death from semi-starvation.

Agriculture Measure With Inspection Amendment Ready for President WASHINGTON, June 30.-Mr. Proctor yesterday presented to the senate the report of the conferees on the agricultural bill containing the meat inspection provision. He requested the senate to authorize the conferees to accept the house provision and entered a motion to that effect, which Mr. Beverldge supported. Senator Nelson declared that the bill had been shaped in the interest of the packers and the range cattlemen and that in the absence of a correct label "it seems a legislative abortion and we

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

THE CUTTER LABORATORY BERKELEY, CAL.

He opposed the motion to recede.

tion and the bill went back to con-

Senator Proctor withdrew his mo-

Later the conferees returned to the

senate chamber and Mr. Proctor pre-

sented the report. It was read and

carried the meat inspection provision

This passed the bill and when signed

1,000 MILES LONG

by presiding officers of both houses it

Unique Pasture Planned From

Ogden to Omaha

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 30.—There is a probability that before long trav-

elers on Union Pacific trains will ride

through an alfalfa field between Oma-

ha and Ogden-a remarkable, atten-

uated field 200 yards in width and a

For a long time the Union Pacific has been considering the problem of

eliminating weeds along the right of

way, and numerous schemes have been

suggested with this end in view, but

made that alfalfa will grow without

irrigation that the possible key to the

problem was found. Now, it is said.

he railroad company will experiment

with alfalfa on the right of way, and,

should the experiment be successful, alfalfa will be plant between the

fences of the right of way the entire

Alfalfa is a hardy and close grow-

ing plant, and where it has obtained

foothold all other vegetation is stan-

gled and exterminated quickly. Weeds

annot grow in an alfalfa patch, and

cific right of way would quickly be

The purpose of ridding the right of

way of weeds is to prevent the growth

of vegetation on the roadbed. At

present the section gangs are waging

constant war against the ever-en-croaching belts of weeds on either side

of the rails. Alfalfa also will spread, if permitted to run to seed, but the

scheme of the Union Pacific to elimi-

nate weeds with alfalfa has dealt with

viding that the farmers and ranchmen

residing along the right of way be

tween the fences and apply it to their

The experiment of turning a thou-

field will be watched with interest

If successful, this system probably will

Farmer and Two Sons Go to

Austin for Treatment

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 30.— John Bolinger and his two sons, James

and Henry, were in San Antonio today,

en route to Austin. They are going

to the Pasteur institute in that city

to be treated for the bite of a mad

polecat inflicted on them several days

ago. Bolinger and his two sons were

asleep on their back gallery when they

were attacked by the vicious animal.

Bolinger was bitten about the hands,

one of the boys, James, on the face,

The Bolingers live about forty miles

west of Del Rio, and came here several

days ago for medical advice, and were

told that the best thing they could do

would be to go to Austin for treat-

ment at the Pasteur institute, which

is run by the state in connection with

According to the story told by Bo-

linger, the continued drouth in West

Texas has driven many of the skunks

mad and they have not only bitten cat-

tle and horses, but this is the second

Bolinger says it is customary for

himself and his boys to sleep on the

back gallery in order to avoid the heat.

On that night a pan of water had

been left on the gallery, and it is be-

lieved that the skunk came up prob-

ably to drink or to get something to

the animal made and struck at him with his hand, believing it a house cat.

hand, and before it could be killed had

also bitten the two boys. A polecat

bite is considered at any time to pro-

duce hydrophobia and the Bolingers

are going to Austin to be on the safe

MEAT POISONS TROOPS

French Puts Ban on Chicago Packing

PARIS. June 27.-Chicago meat

packing companies are making vigor-

ous efforts to stem the tide of Euro-

pean condemnation. They are using long circulars, which are distributed

through the mails and are printed in

the newspapers, denying the accusa-

The military authorities have ceased

talking against Chicago meat since it

was discovered that more than sixty

sent to the hospital last Friday, suf-

fering from meat poisoning. The howl

was at once raised that the meat must

be Chicago meat, but investigation has

soldiers of the Melun garrison

proved it to be of French origin.

tions made against them.

House Products

The animal attacked him, biting

Bolinger was awakened by the noise

the state insane asylum.

tacked human beings.

be adopted by other railroads.

MAD POLECAT

Special to The Telegram.

permission to cut alfalfa

killed, once alfalfa was planted.

those which obstruct the Union Pa-

distance from Omaha to Ogden.

it was not until demonstration

housand miles in length.

without comment was agreed to.

The house adopted the report.

ALFALFA FIELD IS

as presented by the house.

will go to the President.

sponsible for the derelictions of a few in Chicago. Senator McCumber said: "We have met the enemy and we are theirs; indemnity \$3,000,000."

ference.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., June 7 .- Much has been written of late concerning the toowak Society of full-blood Indians, residing in the mountain district of

Indians Are Poor

The stories emanating from the country to the metropolitan press as to employment of members of the Night Hawks and full-bloods in hunting down Marshal Gilstrap some three months since are nothing but "scare heads." No Night Hawk or Keetoowah cliffs from the fact that they know that it would be death for them to do so. They simply pocket the \$5 per day The crime these boys committed should not be laid to the Night Hawks or Keetoowahs. Their father was a metaber of this society, but they were not. The belief prevails today in the Cherokee mountains that the Wycliff boys are United States. It is said that they have gone to Old Mexico, where they have joined the Yagut Indians. If they are still in the Cherokee Nation it will no doubt be a long time before they are captured. As people familiar with these mountains know, they are inaccessible in some places and the outlaws could pick places where they would be perfectly safe and could remain for years without detection. Such was the ase of Mace Miller, a Cherokee, who killed Madden, a merchant at Braz.cs. and eluded capture for eight years, and all this time he was in the Green Leaf mountains, only a few miles from the scene of his crime, and his capture then was only accomplished by betrayal by a Cherokee girl, whom he had filted for another, and then only

The \$5,000,000 suit gained by Colonel among a great many of these people,

MEAT BILL PASSES

submit like licked degs and accept their meat, not knowing whether it be fresh or as old as Methuselah."

Senator Stone confessed to speaking

in behalf of the packers among others

of his constituents, and complained especially of the practice of holding the packers of the entire

TRUST CASES **BEING ARGUED**

Judge Brooks Says Believes 1903 Act Constitutional

DEMURERS HEARD

State Must Show Whether Law of 1899 Was Violated by Ft. Worth Exchange

AUSTIN, Texas, June 7.-The anti-

rust suits against the members of the

Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange were

resumed this morning before District Judge Brooks, the Godair-Crowley Commission Company being on trial. The state's petition was read by Assistant Attorney General Lightfoot. Judge Stedman for the defense stated that arguments on the demurrers would be divided among the attorneys. Mr. Cantey, the defendant's leading counsel, who was sick yesterday, was present. The jury was excluded during these preliminaries. Judge Stedman for the defense presented a plea in abatement, owing to a misjoinder of parties; also a plea that defendants excepted on the grounds of the statute of two years' limitation. He argued that during the present anti-trust crusade it was hard to determine what is lawful. That in the Northern Securities case eminent lawyers advised the combination, as it was not violative of the Federal anti-trust statute. supreme court decided against it, however, with four dissenting opinions, showing the great diversity of opinion

as to anti-trust laws. He took the position that the appellate courts of the state have never decided a case involving penalties, this branch being of a penal nature, though set out in the civil proceedings. He contended that the act of 1899 was not

applicable in these suits. Attorney George Miller of Fort Worth followed, taking a position that personal service did not come within the provisions of the act of 1903, and that the act was contrary to the constitutional provision guaranteeing to every person equal protection of the

Judge Robertson raised the point that under the act of 1899 the defendants were not charged with combining to control the price of merchandise or anything else and he challenged the state's attorneys to show in any way where the price of any commodity was affected by members of the Live Stock Exchange. He held that the act of 1903 is unconstitutional as it provides for two punishments for the same alleged violation: that the attorney general had authorized the doctors regulate the prices of fees to be charged in following the pursuit of their business, yet held it was unlawful for stockmen to sell stock for an agreed fee. He said he could see no distinction, though there may be a dif-

When Judge Robertson concluded the court announced that he would like to hear from the state as to how the defendants had violated the act 1899; this problem, and has solved it by prothat he was convinced that the act of 1903 was clearly constitutional, as the supreme court in the anti-trust case of the state vs. the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company American Express Company had strip of land into an alfalfa held and it was not necessary to argue this question further. At noon court recessed until 2:30 p. m.

GREAT RACE HORSE HAS PASSED AWAY **BITES THREE MEN**

Sysonby Dies, Mourned By Owner James R. Keene

NEW YORK, June 18.—Sysonby is dead. Perhaps the greatest race norse this country ever knew, and possibly thy best of all time, fell dead in his box at Sheephead Bay Saturday after-

Courageous to the end, he refused to give up until the last ounce of his strength was expended, and he died as he had lived a brave-hearted thoroughbred. James R. Kene, the owner of Sysonby, refused to discuss his financial loss. It is remembered, however, that when an offer of \$200,000 was made a few months ago Mr. Keene merely replied that money could not buy him. He had faced a starter only fifteen times and yet had earned nearly \$200 .-

The horse had been ill for a long time with a skin disease. His ailment had necessitated his withdrawal from all of this year's big stakes, including the Brooklyn, Suburban and Brighton Handicaps, in all of which he was the future book favorite. Sysonby's death was sudden and occurred, strangely enough, while Mr. Keene was making his daily visit to his Sheepshead Bay stable. The horse dropped dead while Mr. Keene stood beside him. Blow to Owner

The death of the noted norse was a severe blow to his owner, and his indisposition this year had been a serious drawback to what had given promise of being a brilliant racing season. As a 2-year-old Mr. Keene was offered and refused \$100,000 for his colt, whose only defeat in his racing career was in the Futurity of 1904. Sysonby was the favorite for the event, but was not in the best of condition and was beaten at the finish by Artful and Tradition.

Sysonby made his first appearance as a 3-year-old in the Metropolitan Handicap in 1905, when he ran the famous dead heat with Race King over the new course at Belmont Park. From that time on Sysonby went

through the racing season without meeting a horse that could make him extend himself. He was the most brilliant performer the American turf has The colt was sired by the famous

English stallion Melton, which was bred to the mare Optime. Mr. Keene bought Optime in foal for \$4,200. She was brought to this country and taken to Mr. Keene's Castleton stud in Kentucky where Sysonby was foaled. In his two years' racing Sysonby won more than \$184,000 in stakes. The horse will be buried at Sheeps-

head Bay, but later in the season will be disinterred and shipped to Castleton and buried beside Mr. Keene's other famous horse. Domine Keene Mourns Loss

which died Saturday was deeply grieved at the loss of this great race norse. He ordered a post-mortem examination and the physicians settled conclu-sively that the horse did not die of the

James R. Keene, owner of Sysonby.

poisoning which caused death, erigi-nated in a badly bruised frog of the right front foot.

Cause of Death The skin affection had been the remote cause, it is surmised, for the horse had stamped in his stall to express his distaste for the itching of his skin. The frog had been terribly bruised. There is a mesh of small glood vessels there. An abscess formed, and the entire coronet was found to be full of pus. The spleen and liver were found to be greatly enlarged, but the huge lungs and stout heart of the horse were

unaffected. When Sysonby first snowed symp. toms of the skin trouble soon after training began this spring, Mr. Keene was dissatisfied with the progress the thoroughbred was making toward recovery and had his own physician attend the horse. Everything possible was done. Sysonby's sufferings were pitiable and during a part of the illness the horse was strapped up to prevent its injuring itself.

SOUTHERN TEXAS IS STILL DRY

Lack of Moisture Reported by Cattle Inspectors

Range and cattle conditions collected for the week ending June 10 form the reports of fourteen inspectors of Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, received at the office of Captain John T. Lytle, secretary of the association, reveal an excellent condition over the whole territory covered as to grass and cattle, except down in South Texas, where it is re-ported more or less dry, but cattle do not seem to be suffering to any extent. Tornadoes in the Chickasaw nation seem to have done some damage. There is no material change since the last report. Three hundred and sixty-five cars of stuff and four car-

goes have been shipped. Galveston, Rock Island, Kennedy, Floresville and Karnes City, Texas-Range fairly good, cattle in good shape. Weather very hot and dry. It is very hot and dry in South Texas. Corn crops will be almost a failure. Cotton is very fine up to Cattle are not doing well on account of ticks. Four cargoes shipped out of Galveston and nineteen cars

W. M. CHOAT.

Inspector. Victoria, Edna, Buclair - Range good. Weather dry. While dry, cattle are doing well. Fifty-five cars loa out. CHAS. E. MARTIN, loaded Inspector

Beeville, Alfred, Pettus, Wades (Mathis, Skidmore, Sinton, Rockport and Reynolds-Range and weather good. Thirty-five cars shipped out. JOHN E. RIGBY,

Alice, Talfurias, Alford and Caesar -Range good. Weather fair, hot and dry. Forty-six cars of stuff loaded JAS. GIBSON, Inspector Brady, Brownwood, Santa Anna and

Coleman-Range good. No rain the

past week.

JNO. R. BANISTER, Inspector. San Angelo and Tankerly Ranch-Warm and clear; grass fine. Ca doing well. LEE WILSON, Inspetcor.

Alpine, Marfa and El Paso-Hot and dry. One car shipped. W. B. CHESTAIN Inspector. El Paso, Midland, Odessa and

Monahan-Range and weather good. Weather very warm. Seventy cars loaded out. W. L. CALOHAN, Inspector. Pecos, Dixieland, El Paso and X

Ranch-Range fine. Weather warm and clear. Ten cars shipped. W. D. SWANK. Dickins Cottale Co. and Range-Range good. Fine rains all over the

Great deal of steer stuff going north. No stock cattle moving at J. D. HARKLEY, Inspector. Kaw City, Ponca, Fairfax, Red Rock,

Guthrie and Pawhuska-Fine rains Cattle getting fat. Range never looked F. M. CANTON, Inspector. Purcell, Round Up, Oklahoma City, El Reno, Tecumseh, Davis and Paoli -Rain, hail and wind did some damage in western part of Chickasaw na-

tion. Grass good. Cattle doing fine.

Fifty cars of stuff loaded out. G. H. WHITE, Inspector. Chickasha and Mt. View-Stormy and cyclones. Fair and hot latter part of week. On Monday there was not less than six cyclones. There were cyclones on every side of Chickasha. Just did miss us. Did a great deal of damage in the country in way of blowing down houses and killing

Inspector. Clarendon, Estelline, Memphis and Range—Eighty cars shipped and three herds, one 500, one 1,200 and other 1,300. Weather dry, warm and windy Cattle doing fine.

T. W. PYLE, Inspector.

J. M. BARKLEY,

Polled Herefords To The Texas Stockman-Journal.

I notice in The Journal of May 30 an article headed: "Polled Herefords— A New Type." I wish to say for the information of The Journal readers, that there is an organization of this kind, name, American Polled Hereford Cattle Club. Its object is the breeding and improvement of Polled Herefords and the keeping of a record of the breeding

It is incorporated under the laws of

and transfer of said cattle.

the state of Iowa, and its headquarters is Des Moines. Its secretary is Warren Gammon, Des Moines, Iowa, of whom any information can be obtained concerning this breed. Eligibility for registry: Calves any time from birth to 1 year old, a \$1 fee; provided they are muley or polled and have the Hereford markings and are sired by a bull recorded in the A. P. H. R. or a pure-bred Hereford bull. Their dam must be sired by a bull recorded in the A. P. H. R. or a pure-bred Hereford bull. It is a mistake about their having to become one year old before it can be ascertained whether or not they are polls. This can be very easily ascertained at birth.

J. I. WARNOCK. Coleman, Texas.

AT THE STOCK YARDS

(BY RUDYARD KIPLING.) From His American Notes. I went off to see the cattle killed. They say every Englishman goes to the Chicago stock yards. You shall find them about six miles from the city; and once having seen them, you

never forget the sight. As far as the eye can reach stretches a township of cattle pens, cus divided into blocks, so that the



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

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which leads to an elevated covered way standing high above the pens. These viaducts are two-storied. On the upper story tramped the doomed cattle, stolidly for the most part. On the lower, the scuffling of sharp hoofs and multitudinous yells, from the pigs, the same end being appointed for each.
It was to the pigs I first addressed myself. Selecting a viaduct which was full of them, as I could hear, though 1 could not see, I marked a somber building whereto it ran, and went there, not unalarmed by stray cattle

which had managed to escape from the proper quarters. A pleasant sme of brine warned me of what was com Turning a corner and not noting an overhead arrangement of greased rail, wheel and pulley, I ran into the arms of four eviserated carcasses, all pure white and of a human aspect, pushed by a man clad in vehement red. When I leapt aside the floor was slippery under me. Also there was a flavor of farmyard and the shouting of a mul-

titude in my ears. But there was no joy in their shouting. Twelve men stood in two lines six to a side. Between them and overhead ran the railway of death that had nearly shunted me through the window. Each man carried a knife, the sleeves of his shirt were cut off at the elbows, and from bosom to heel he

was blood red. The atmosphere was stifling by reason of the steam and the crowd. I climbed to the beginning of things, and perched upon a narrow beam, overlooked very nearly all the pigs ever bred in Wisconsin. They had just been shot out of the mouth of the viaduct and huddled together in a large pen. Thence they were pricked persuasively, a few at a time, into a smaller chamber, and there a man fixed tackle on their hinder legs, so that they rose in the air suspended from a railway of death.

Oh! It was then they shricked and called on their mothers, and made promises of amendment, till the tackle man punted them in their backs and they slid head down into a brickfloored passage, very like a big kitchen sink, that was blood red. There awaited them a red man with

knife which he passed jauntily

through their throats ,and the full-

voiced shriek became a splutter, and then a fall as of heavy tropical rain; and the red man, who was backed up against the passage wall, you will understand, stood clear of the wildly kicking hoofs and passed his over his eyes, not from any over his eyes, not from any to compassion, but because the sputted blood was in his eyes and he had barely time to stick the next arrival. Then that first stuck swine dropped, water ,and spoke no more words, but wallowed in obedience to some unseen machinery and presently came forth at the lower end of the vat. and was dle wheel, things which said Hough, hough, hough," and scalped all the

hair off him, except what little a couple of men with knives could re-Then he was again hitched by the heels to that said railway, and passed down the line of the twelve men, each man with a knife-losing with each man a certain amount of his individuality, which was taken away a wheelbarrow, and when he reached the last man he was very beautiful to behold, but excessively un-

stuffed and limp. The dissecting part impressed me not so much as the slaying. They were excessively alive, these pigs. then, they were so excessively dead, and the man in the dripping, clammy, hot passage did not seem to care, and ere the blood of such a one had ceased to foam on the floor such another and four friends with him had shrieked and died.

TRAIN OF LARD FOR GERMANY

Swift & Co. Make the Largest Shipment in Local History

The first, in the history of the pack-ing industry of Fort Worth, a shipment of a solid train load of lard was started from Fort Worth Thursday evening on the way to Hamburg, Germany. There were thirty-two cars in the train and the shipment will go via Galveston. Swift & Company, who made the consignment, had the cars profusely decorated with banners.

The British and Foreign Bible society now distributes the Scriptures in 404 languages. Last year the society issued a few volumes short of 6,000,000.





LITTLE MAVERICKS

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

Amendment No. 4 U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., June 16, 1906.—The regulations of the secretary of agriculture governing inspection, disinfection, certification treatment, handling and method and manner of delivery and shipment of live stock which is the subject of interstate commerce, issued under date of May 1, 1905, effective on and after June 1, 1905, are hereby modified by the revocation of regulation 38 and the substitution therefor of the following regulation, which revocation shall take fect on July 1, 1906, on and after hich date the regulation given below hall become and be effective until therwise ordered.

Regulation 38-Cars and other venicles, yards, pens, sheds, schutes, etc., have contained diseased shall be cleaned, and disinfected in the following manner:

Remove all litter and manure, and then saturate the interior surfaces of the cars and the woodwork, flooring and ground of the sheds, alleyways and pens with a solution containing 5 per cent of pure carbolic acid, or with a solution containing 2 per cent of cresol, When cresol is used it must be mixed with soft soap in order to render it easily soluble in cold water.

Cars and premises are not required to be cleaned and disinfected on account of their having contained "dipped scabby sheep" that have been dipped within ten days, or sheep that have been ex-posed to scabies. In determining exposure, all sheep in a flock or shipment in which disease is present shall be considered diseased.

JAMES WILSON. Secretary of Agriculture.

Cotton Seed Poisonous Concerning an article read before the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' association, which met recently at Atlanta, Ga., on the subject of cotton seed meal as a human food, a criticism is made by George M. Rommel, animal husbandman of the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, which throws a new light on the subject. According to Mr. Rommel cotton seed and cotton seed meal are dangerous food when fed in sufficient quantities for a sufficient time, hogs being particularly susceptible. There is a poison in the cotton seed which has not yet been solved. The methods of avoiding dangers thus far devised, he says, are not entirely suc-cessful and would not be practicable in the hand diet. He declares that cotmeal is undoubtedly palatable, certainly not wholesome, while cotseed oil is unobjectionable.

Cattlemen Disobey Law LAWTON, O. T., June 30.—In violation of the law some cattlemen are holding their stock in the big pasture though their leases on the land expired some time ago. Complaints have been by the agricultural lessees Agent J. P. Blackman at Anadarko that nearly 3,000 cattle are trespassing upon the leased land. Agent Blackman ordered his sub-agents to round up the cattle and ascertain who they belong to and just now long they have been there contrary to law.

Conditions Are Satisfactory J. M. Henderson of Richland, Texas, was among the many cowmen on the quarantine division today with cattle. Mr. Henderson reports the conditions in that part of the state as being in fine shape, with a good prospect for average crops, and plenty of grass. that part of the state farming and the live stock business are about equally livided, as the land is getting high

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

We will permit anyone to drive catlle to Bovina for shipment included within the following lines: Beginning at Texico and running south along the state line between New Mexico and Texas to the southwest corner of Yoakum county; thence east along the bouth lines of Yoakum and Terry counties to the southeast corner of Terry county; thence north along the east lines of Terry, Hockley and Lamb counties, to the northeast corner of the Ellwood pasture; thence east to the southeast corner of the North Banch of George M. Slaughter and along the east and north lines of said anch to the east fence of the Spring take pasture of the W. E. Halsell ranch; thence north and west along old original lines of the Capitol Syndicate ranch to the Pecos Valley

failway. 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

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

W. E. HALSELL. PHELPS WHITE, C. K. WARREN, GEO, M. SLAUGHTER. 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. m., Fort Worth at 9 p. m., daily, via Kansas City.

Another favorite train leaves Dallas at 7 a. m. and Fort Worth at 8:35 a. m., with through sleeper to Kansas City, connecting thence with through car to Chicago. Both of the above trains carry new

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

priced, and farming is becoming more profitable. "Quite a good many cattle are fed in that country," said Mr. Hen-"Stockmen are feeding both cotton seed meal and corn, as that has become a great corn country in recent years. The cotton is also a leading crop, and both are looking well this summer. The corn crop is now just about made. It is in roasting ear, and just as I left we had a soaking rain, which will almost insure a good crop."

-Drovers Telegram. South Texas Dry HOUSTON, Texas, June 27.—A drouth that threatens devastation to stock and which has already withered and parched vegetation extends over a strip of the northeast Texas coast, sixty miles long and extending inland about 100 miles. Scarcely a thimbleful of rain has fallen in that section for three months. The earth is baked and cracked as though an earthquake had shaken the country. In the stock country between Houston and the Gulf, owners of stock are having much trouble to keep their herds from dying of thirst. some places drives of twenty miles are being made in order to get water.

Kleberg on Dipping R. J. Kleberg, who was here yester-day, says that so far as he had tried the process, the petroleum dipping of cattle was one of the most effective methods of removing ticks and preventing Texas fever that has yet been

"There are certain kinds of crude petroleum," said Mr. Kleberg, "that do not bring satisfactory results, but there is also another kind that is the best preventative of tick fever that known. This is due to its containing a greater quantity of certain ingredients

Mr. Kleberg is the chairman of the State Live Stock Sanitary commission which has in charge the quarantine of cattle. The federal quarantine line, which runs through the state from east to west some distance north of the center, has also been accepted by the state authorities. Cattle, before they can be shipped beyond this line must be free of ticks that the fever does not break out

In speaking of the political situation in his community Mr. Kleberg declared that in his opinion that Judge Bell was in the lead for the governorship and that Senator Davidson was the favorite for the lieutenancy. T. S. Garrison, according to Mr. Kleberg, is possibly in the lead for the nomination for the treasurership.—San Antonio Express.

Feeders Fill Orders good feeding cattle are going from the Texas Panhandle to the corn belt this summer and fall. Conditions on the ranges of northwestern Texas were never better, and early contracts are

being booked. "We are experiencing good inquiry from feeders east of the Missouri river," said Judge O. H. Nelson, president of the Western Stock Yards Co. There is a bundle of letters received during the past week. They came from a hundred points extending from Missouri and Iowa to Maryland and New Jersey. Eastern feeders are realizing that it pays to finish well-bred

Asked about prospective prices, Judge Nelson said; "The 'good kind' of Panhandle feed ers and calves will fetch fully as much

as last year, possibly a little more. It all depends on feed conditions east of the Missouri. A bumper corn crop will affect prices favorably for the breeder." A number of eastern contracts have

already been closed by Judge Nelson, mostly with Ohio and Illinois feeders. A Buckeye state man was here last week and after getting what he wanted, said:

"My experience has been that June and July are the months to buy Panhandle feeding steers and calves for fall delivery, as one gets selections before late buyers are in the field." The Panhandle calf crop is good. Judge Nelson says the country never raised a better one, even if it is not the largest. Feeders shipped east from this section will be in exceptionally

good condition. Many eastern inquirers have a misapprehension regarding the time for moving Panhandle feeders. Steers and vearlings are shipped at any time, but calves can be delivered only in October and November, at weaning time, when they are ripe to respond to the feeder's

That the campaign of education which Judge Nelson has been conducting in the corn belt for several years past is producing results is indicated by a mass of correspondence in his office, telling of feed lot successes in finishing Panhandle feeders and especially calves. Wherever they have been handled intelligently they have made money for their owners.

Railroads Made Defendants TOPEKA, Kan., June 30 .- All of the railroads in Kansas which handle much of the western cattle business of the state were made defendants in a comulaint concerning rates for cattle shipments filed yesterday by Carr Taylor, attorney for the board of railroad commissioners. This case is an outgrowth of the complaint filed by the board of county. That case was against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system only, as it concerns the Englewood branch. The new complaint is against the entire Santa Fe system in Kansas, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pa-cific and the Union Pacific.

The old Santa Fe trail as a transportation factor is brought up in the complaint filed yesterday. When the Englewood branch was built there was no competition except the old cattle trail of the company fixed a voluntary rate for hauling cattle to Kansas City. Since then the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe's main line, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Union Pacific have entered the field and the trail has disappeared. Three years ago the railroads changed the cattle rates from carload rates to rates by weight and it is said that this change has raised the cost of cattle shipments

from 10 to 60 per cent a car. The Clark county case has been set for hearing July 26 and it is believed

that the answers of the railroad will be filed and the preliminary arrange-ments completed in time for hearing both cases then.

Expects Good Results Jot Gunter, the well-known Texas cattleman, says that one result of the present agitation in the meat trade will be a better foreign demand for cattle on the hoof to be slaughtered under rules and regulations of the countries to which they are sold. This, said he, will be a great help to the American producer of cattle. Mr. Gunter is also of the opinion that after the new meat inspection bill becomes a law and all meats are inspected by competent persons the consumers of these products, both at home and abroad, will more freely, which, of course, w/l ultimately result largely to the benefit of the producer of these products. This question of a more thorough meat inspection had to be settled, and now was as good a time as any to do it, and he thinks that it was a wise move to settle the matter quickly and effectually.—San Antonio Stockman.

Wool Buyers Fail to Bid BILLINGS, Mont., June 30 .- Sheep shearing has been under way in this section for the last two weeks and will continue for a month. C. M. Blair will shear 130,000 head, while Rae Brothers will cut the yellow fleece from the backs of about seventy-five thousand. Very little wool is being contracted for at present by any of the eastern houses, and while some of the wool buyers of the larger houses have been in this vicinity several times they have not as yet named any price for the

Cattle in Territory John Cage of the Cage Cattle Company of Stephenville, Texas, was at the quarantine division yesterday with four car loads of steers, the first shipment this season. This company has for several years been pasturing each summer near Beggs, I. T., large herds of cattle, and it was from that place that this shipment was made. This spring the company brought up from Texas a string of 5,000 cattle. There seems to be more cattle on pasture in that part of the territory this season than last," said Mr. Cage. They were brought in from all parts, and the pastures are pretty well filled, although they are not overstocked. The grass has been of the good quality all along, and the cattle are doing I look for a steady run from there from new on."-Drovers' Tele-

STOCK FARMING

"My business is stock farming and my home is in Bosque county, and my postoffice is Meridian, I raise all the stock I can of the cattle, horse and mule kind and find that it pays. I do not make a practise of doing any thing in the agricultural line except it be raising feedstuff. I have two pastures, one with 1,500 acres and other with 600 and grass is fine in both. Trotting and harness stock are my favorites and I have good sires both for my horse and stock and mules Of course I have Johnson grass and no man in the business can do without it in my opinion, I plant wheat and oats with the Johnson grass and cut all together and it makes awfully fine feed. Bermuda is good, too, but people have not taken to it generally as yet. Cattle have not done as well as they ought to this spring and summer and it is because of the sappy condition

of the grass caused by so much rain. We have got as fine a country for stock farming as can be found. The Bosque valley and the prairie can't be beat and our people are all doing well. There is nobody who wants to borrow money, as they have plenty of their own. I have three thousand dollars that was lying idle and tried to lend but made a failure even at 8 per cent. There is nothing the matter with the farmers and stock raisers in Bosque and you can say so for me.

"There are not many Jersey cattle with us, but they would sell I have no doubt. Most people do not think much of the stock for the reason that they do not average up as beef stock. However this may be, and it is probably right, a Jersey 2-year-old steer will show up with any other class at the same age when it comes to fat, but that is all it will do, as it never gets any bigger much after it is a 2-year-E. L. LUMPKIN. old.

Meridian, Texas.

"My home is in Georgetown, Williamon county, but it is three weeks since I left there. At that time everything vas in as good shape as it could have been. There had been plenty of rain and the farmers had all their well up. I never saw crops look better at the time of the year. The boll weevil has about given up the job of trying to eat up all the cotton that old Williamson county can raise and gone to Louisiana. The oat crop was extra good and what wheat there was was good. I hear that corn has begun to suffer and at this time it must get rain or the crop will turn up short, Cattle are all shipped out and as there are only small bunches here and there it is not possible to say what the calf yield will be. Our farmers are beginning to pay more attention to raising horses and mules-harness, draft and saddle stock -in fact all kinds. The whole county becoming a vast stock farm and good stock will soon be coming out to market in numbers. Captain Tom has the finest herd of Jerseys in the whole county and can show up with any county. He has always taken a deal of interest in that class of

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"In my 40 years' experience as teach and practitioneer along hygienic lines," says a Los Angeles physician, "I have never found a food to com-pare with Grape-Nuts for the benefit of the general health of all classes of people. I have recommended Grape-Nuts for a number of years to patients with the greatest success and ever year's experience makes me more

enthusiastic regarding its use. "I make it a rule to always recom mend Grape-Nuts and Postum Food Coffee in place of coffee when giving my patients instructions as to diet, for know both Grape-Nuts and Postum

can be digested by anyone.
"As for myself, when engaged in much mental work my diet twice day consists of Grape-Nuts and rich cream. I find it just the thing to build up gray matter and keep the brain in good working order.

"In addition to its wonderful effects as a brain and nerve food Grape-Nuts always keep the digestive organs in perfect, healthy tone. I carry it with me when I travel, otherwise I am almost certain to have trouble with my stomach." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Strong indorsements like the above from physicians all over the country

have stamped Grape-Nuts the scientific food in the world. "There's a reason." Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

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KANSAS CITY - - - MISSOURI. When writing mention Stockman-

stock and has been at the head of the dairy association of the state. He runs a big dairy near Georgetown and is a state authority upon dairy products and Jersey cattle. The ordinary farmers have not had many Jerseys for some years and what they had were sold to city customers, mainly in Hous-J. W. FLINN. Georgetown, Texas.

SOY BEANS AND COW PEAS

Planting and Culture

The soy bean and cow pea may be successfully grown on almost any soil of reasonable fertility. Like the common field pea, both require good drainage and easily suffer from excessive wet, but will do much better during periods of dry weather for the best results, a good soil should be chosen. If properly inoculated, both rops will do well where corn would suffer seriously from lack of nitrogen. For use in a regular rotation they should precede corn or winter wheat In the latter case, the ground does not need to be plowed for the wheat.

The preparation of the soil should similar to that best suited to corn. It should be deeply plowed, and the seed-bed made fine and mellow. loose, deep seed-bed is essential to

Both the soy bean and cow pea are warm-weather plants, and should not be sown early in the season. As a general rule, the best time to sow is after corn planting is finished and the soil has become thoroughly warm. The seed should be deeply covered. It should be sown in drills, and the crops cultivated like corn until the soy blooms and the cow pea begins to vine. For grain production, drilling and cultivating are always best b; ut for hay production, fair results may be se-cured from broadcast seeding on ground free of weeds. The rows should be thirty-two inches apart for soy bean and twenty-four inches apart for the cow pea, and both seeded at the rate of twenty to twenty-five pounds of seed per acre for the medium-sized varieties. Seeding may be with a wheat drill set at bushels per acre on the wheat scale, and with the holes not needed stopped Thick seeding is detrimental to seed production.

Some soils need to be inoculated with the proper bacteria for one or both crops before satisfactory results be secured. This need can only be determined by trial and by examination of the roots for the nodules. If needed, inoculation may be best ac-complished by sowing, before the last harrowing when preparing the seed bed, two or three hundred pounds per acre of soil taken from a field where the crops have been grown and the bacteria are known to exist. Without the bacteria, the crops must secure their nitrogen from the soil, and un-der such conditions draw heavily upon its fertility.

For hay production, the cow pea will generally give best results. should be cut when the first pods begin to ripen, and cured as in the case Either the Early Whippoorwill, New Era, Michigan Favor:te, Iron Clay, Red Ripper or Unknown varieties may be used.

For grain production, gither may be used in the south, but in the northern portion of Indiana the soy bean will usually be most profitable The Ito San, Early Brown and Medium Early Yellow (late) are among the best varieties.

Harvesting should be done when most of the leaves have fallen and most of the pods are ripe. An old-fashioned, selfrake reaper or a mower with a side-delivery attachment will be found satisfactory for harvesting. Threshing may be done with the or dinary threshing machine, with the lower concave removed and replaced by a board and run at low speed. A corn shredder may also bee used for threshing .- A. T. Wlancko in County Gentleman.

Corn down with us has had too much rain at one time, which hurt it, and now it needs rain to save the balance of it. The small grain crops have been good and the yield fair. Cotton is doing very well, as it can stand a lot of hot weather this time of the year

and not hurt. Farmers are turning their attention more to raising horses and mules, and farming will be the future business of the people. They all raise more or less cattle and plenty of hogs and chickens. There are not many Jerseys in our section, outside of the

Our fruit crop will be short this owing probably to the cold weather that hit it in the spring. D. M. TRAMMELL.

Hillsboro, Texas.

Sheep will eat 480 different kinds of weeds. See the point? Poultry squawking on a dark night s a sign of death.

dog howling at night portends trouble-if you aim straight. Seven loads of manure scattered on an acre of land in the dark of the moon will increase its productiveness three fold.

The farmer who continually tries to cultivate a four-horse farm with three horses will always be one-horse be-Take the "little feller" up on the

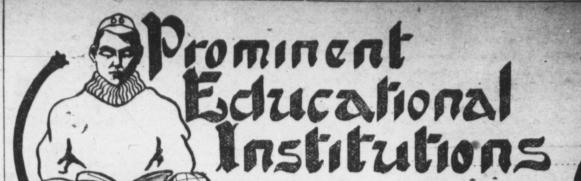
mower or harvester with you now and He will step about a foot higher after that and tell how "pa took me round with him on the machine." Such things help. When is the best time to kill weeds?

Today. Let no guilty weed escape. When corn is dear it is followed by matrimony. This is the dictum of a great scientist who states that high priced corn. means prosperity that more marriages take place then than during hard times. Pastures weedy? Good time now to cut them over. If you can't drivé a

mower over them, take a scythe and stick right to it till you have made a thorough job of it. Show to the door the man who is all the time trying to make you believe that the farmers are the worst used class of men in the world. It is not so. We all have our hard places; that is

them as anybody on earth. The same eminent scientist, one Darwin, credits a direct connection between the number of old maids and the crop of red clover seed. 'Tis very plain when you understand that red clover is fertilized by bumblebees, mice are enemies of the bumblebees more cats in the neighborhood mean fewer mice, more bumblebees to fer-tilize the clover blossoms and big

true; but the farmers have a few of



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Physical Culture, all in a Christian

home under experienced teachers. Lo-cation healthful. Home newly fur-

crops of seed-yet some people don'

CLAY COUNTY GRASS GOOD

Range in Fine Condition in Vicinity of

ng some good stuff on the market.

A. W. Reaht of Clay county was sell-

"My ranch is something like twelve

miles south of Henrietta and is in the

neighborhood of some breeders of fine

stock," said he. "I am a neighbor of Mayers ; that is, I am only eight miles

from his place, and we are interested in

the three cars of steers that I brought

course are 'sot' in our belief that ours

is the best class of cattle to be had.

that occupies most of my time, to the

exclusion of any other growing stuff.

am a stock farmer and believe that

it is the business of a man in that business to devote his whole time to

his cattle and to what food stuffs he

may desire and thing is best for his

are in good health and condition, From

this you can judge that the calf crop

of having a lot of grass of some sort

for his stock to graze on and if he

has not any land to spare for the nat-

ural grasses he should plant something.

I have Johnson grass and believe Ber-

muda is as good as any, but we think

up our way that it will freeze out on

our open country. Possibly if it were

allowed to grow rank for a month or

two before freezing weather it would stand the climate, but we have never

tried it yet, As you say, though

nothing is learned except by trials, and

some one will give it a fair showing after a while."

Harper's Weekly Comments on

Judge Sam H. Cowan

Sam H. Cowan has become such a

factor in national affairs that Harper's

Weekly makes comment on the Fort

quired to enable inspectors, appointed

by the federal government, to scruti-

the hoof to the can, the preparation

of meat products intended to be used

Roosevelt's judgment the expense at-

tending the inspection called for should

be met by a fee levied on each animal

slaughtered, and he has been informed

by experts, he says, that in no case

under such a law would the cost in in-

spection exceed eight cents per head

This specific recommendation is based on the belief that, if the cost of in-

spection were imposed on the govern-

ment, the vital purpose of the law

might at any time be defeated through

insufficient appropriation,

whenever there happened to be no par-

it would be easy to make the appro

priation insufficient. But for this con-

sideration he should favor, he says,

spection. Now it seems to us that the

President and congress, in dealing with

this minor matter, might do well to

heed a suggestion made by Judge S

H. Cowan of Texas, who represents the

Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Associa-

Cowan proposes that the cost of the new inspection be placed on the gov-

ernment with the proviso that if at any

time in the opinion of the secretary of

agriculture, more service is neede

han the appropriation bill provides

for he, the secretary, shall be empowered to furnish additional service and

charge the packer's a fee therefor."

'A's we go to press it looks as if the

house committee might accept the

compromise advocated by Judge S. H.

Cowan, the representative of the Texas

serted that if the cost of inspection,

liberally estimated by Mr. Roosevelt

at eight cents per head, were put, in

pursuance of the Beveridge proposal

to the cattle raisers. The latter do

said, but rather than do without a

rigorous inspection of slaughter houses

and packing houses, they would glad-

ly levy the whole cost on the cattle

him was that an appropriation of, say,

\$2,000,000 should be made annually

with the further provision that if the

any given year, the secretary of agri-

culture should be authorized to make

up the difference by levying a small

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amount would prove insufficient

BEAUTIFUL

The reasonable suggestion made by

not want to pay it, Judge Cowan

on the packers, they would transfer it

Cattle Raisers' Association. He

June 23-

tion. In a letter to the PresMent Judge

the government's paying for the

ticular public interest in the subject

is food by American citizens. In Mr.

nize and supervise, day and night, from

law, therefore, is urgently re-

Worth attorney in the following para-

FT. WORTH MAN

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crop some, but only raise feed, and

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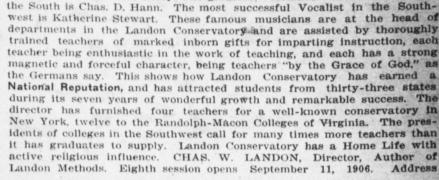
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fee for inspection on each packer. Such a precaution would put an end to the application of any pressure to congress for the purpose of reducing the annual appropriation.

"It is also evident that certain sections of the Beveridge rider must be rewritten if the packers are to be discouraged from disputing their consti-tutionality. George P. McCabe, solicitor for the department of agriculture, concurred with Judge Cowan in averring that congress has no power to tell a packer within a state that he shall conduct his business in this or that manner. Congress has no power to make it a misdemeanor for an intrastate packer not to comply with the sanitary regulations of the secretary of agriculture; but congress has the power to order the secretary of agriculture not to admit to commerce any meat or meat food products that have not been prepared in establishments conducted ance with the sanitary regulations prescribed by him. This distinction was not recognized in the Beveridge amendment, and will be distinctly brought out by the house committee

BURNETT STEERS BRING \$22 ROUND

"One of the best cattle sales made this year," is the way a sale lately made by Captain S. B. Burnett of Fort Worth is characterized by those who know cattle. The delivery was only made last week and Monday, accompanied by his little son, Captain Burnett returned from his Carson ounty ranch, where the delivery was made. The steers, 1,860, all 2s, were then sent to the "8," and all are high grade Durhams and Herefords. They are said to be smooth, good color, even in size and and appearance and really The buyer is George A. Keeline of Wyoming, one of the regular and ex-

excellent, there is an abundance surface water and the cattle are in the finest condition imaginable and all in all, as he is in good health, he and his family, the world has a very fair view for Captain Burnett at this

Try Before Buying

to the quality of the cattle he buys. The price paid is an index of the quality of the cattle bought, \$22 per head, one of the best prices paid for a long Captain Burnett says the range is

TEXAS STOCKMAN - JOURNAL FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Consolidation of the Texas Stock Journal with the West Texas Stockman. Published every Tuesday by The Stockman Publishing Co., incorporated. Entered as second-class matter, January 5, 1904, at the postoffice at Fort Worth, Texas, under the act of congress of March 3, 1879.

HEC. A. McEACHIN Editor

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Second Vice President-H. E. Crowley Pr	alodura
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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

city of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

Colonel C. C. Poole is the duly authorized traveling representative of this paper, and as such has full 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.

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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.

THE PRODUCTION OF BEEF

For the growing and feeding of profitable beef the American farm affords unparalleled conditions. And yet when we come to analyze the beef producing situation we find that very little of what is termed prime beef is grown and fed upon the same farm. How are we to account for the comparatively small amount of beef of salable quality raised upon our American farms? Is it because the production of profitable beef is a separate enterprise from the farm, and that the latter is only preparatory to the ultimate deevlopment of profitable beef whuch must be conducted by those who are experienced in the art of feeding, or, on the other hand, is it because it has become customary on the farm to grow a few head of cattle and at some seasonable time market, without seriously considering the numerous advantages of feeding the farm-produced stock into the highest marketable condition upon feed growing upon the farm? We are inclined to accept the latter as the most authentic version of the situation, and that farmers generally in the past have not given the matter of beef production on their farms the proper thought and consideration. When we stop to consider the enormous amount of stock raised and prematurely marketed off the farm annually below marketable condition that should be fed on the farm it ought to suggest there is a place on every farm for the production of profitable beef.

It has become an old custom with the vast majority of farmers to market their farm-produced cattle without feeding them into marketable condition. So deep in many instances has this custom become rooted that a general impression prevails that the production of good beef cattle cannot be successfully conducted upon the average farm. This impression is to a marked degree is erroneous. No other place possesses greater advantages, more unique facilties in unison with conditions that afford unrestrained opportunities for the study and working out of the solution of the greatest of all live stock problems, economical production. The farm, in other words, is the only permanent home where profitable beef production can be made the great benefactor of live stock operation. The American farmer must come to recognize this fact. He must sooner or later come to look up the growing and feeding of beef, not as an adjunct, but as an all-important phase of his agricultural operations. The selling of unmarketable rattle off the farm must stop, and for a substitute the retainment of such stock until it can be put upon the market in better condition and to more profit to the producer. Under the present mehod of tattle growing, for we cannot proclaim it beef profuction in the vast majority of cases, the producer can well be said to be the loser, because he has simply grown his stock into that condition where the most profit from his operations is to be received.

There are various reasons why beef production should be made an important phase of the farm operation. First, it is the most adequate place for economical production; second, it furnishes a means through which the roughage and grain grown upon the farm can be marketed at a great profit; third, by feeding all the roughage grown upon the farm and selling it in the way of marketable meat a large amount of valuable lertilizer can be made to go back upon the land as a restorative of lost fertility; fourth, it secures a home market for the farm produce, thus eliminating increased tost of transportation to market; fifth, it furnishes winter employment to the far mlabor, thus enabling the farmer to retain reliable help the year around; sixth, and perhaps the most important of all, it affords the farmer an opportunity to study the markets, buyers and business operations of one of the greatest industries of live stock production, thus bringing himself in contact with the business world that cannot help fitting him to more prudently handle and market all other produce sold off the farm. With these six reasons why the farmer should produce beef on the farm instead of selling his cattle in premature market condition more farmers should more carefully consider the advantages of beef production on the farm.

The question quitie frequently arises in the minds

Will it be more profitable to grow my feeding material, or go to the larger markets and purchase what is needcd each season to fill the feed lot? After several years' experience in growing and purchasing feeders, I am strongly convinced that where conditions are favorable the growing of the feed lot material is beyond question of a doubt the safest and most profitable.. The farmer who is so situated that he can grow his feeding material during the season upon pasture has by far the surest method of profitable beef production. He has in this method entirely eliminated two great problems that confront every feeder who is compelled to purchase upon a strong market, when other feeders must buy; second, by growing his stock he is better able to judge of its feeding qualities before going upon feed, thus insuring a higher grade of feeding material. The farmer who is fortunate enough to have some cheap pasturing land upon which he can grow stock has at his command the most economical means of preparing for the feed lot a class of feeders that if properly handled cannot help but convert the farm-grown roughage and grain into profitable beef. It has been my experience that the growing of the feed-lot material is the safest and most reliable method of profitable beef production on the farm.

Success in profitable beef production on the farm depends in a great measure upon the farmer himself. If a man has the proper conditions for handling the stock and possesses a liking for the enterprise he can make good money in producing a few head of prime beef each year. The grade of cattle grown will also exert an influence upon success. Cattle possessing strong constitutions, low-down, blocky animals, with well-spread ribs, affording a wide back, with a deep loin and possessing large, spacious barrels for the consumption of food-these are a few qualities in good beef producers the farmer should keep steadily in mind in making selection. Judicious feeding is equally as 4mportant a factory as good selection and too much stress cannot be placed upon this particular part of beef making. The aim of the farmer must ever be to produce his beef as economically as possible. In making selection for the feed lot only such animals as possess strong feeding qualities should be retained. Early maturity is one of the prime requisites of profitable beef production and should always be kept vividly in mind.

THE HOOF THAT IS GOLDEN

There is a revival of interest in the sheep industry in Texas, and it is a very gratifying indication. There ts no reason why the state should not again take the lead in the production of both sheep and wool, and events seem to be shaping in that direction. A. D. McNair contributes a very timely article on sheep to Texas Farm and Ranch, from which we extract the following:

Among the proverbs bequeathed to us by our ancestors is one which supposedly originated among the Spaniards, to the effect that "The Sheep has a golden hoof." There is not much appreciation of this fact in the Southern states, but that is due to circumstances which we hope may come to an end. Those who have never raised sheep or who have kept a few and let them take care of themselves while they gave attention to what they considered more important matters, are not good judges of the merits of sheep.

There are two general types of sheep raising with a variety of breeds adapted to these types. In West Texas and the western states of the union sheep are kept in great bands of 1,000 or more and the same is true in Australia. They range over a semi-arid country and thrive on the grasses and weeds and take the storms as they come with little protection from them, The sheep for such conditions is the Merino or some cross in which the Merino is prominent. Rambouillets and Delaines are, of course ,included under the Merino type, for the one is a Merino improved by the French to suit their conditions, and the others is merely an Improved American Merino. Merinos thrive better in large bands and scanty pastures than the mutton breeds and they stand cold rains and storms better than the coarse-wooled breeds. The wool of the Merinos is short, fine, dense and greasy and forms a coating that sheds rain and protects them from cold storms. In ability to rustle their own living and stand inclemencies of the weather, the Merino stands at the head of all breeds. They are the range sheep par excellence, or at least some of their blood is necessary in the sheep of

The other type of sheep farming is the type which goes with mixed farming on small areas. It is the type represented on the farms of the East and the Central West and in England and on the continent of Europe. It means flocks of perhaps 50 to 500 confined on good pastures and forage crops. For these conditions Merinos may be raised, if desired, and they will do well ,but they are losing ground in favor of coarsewooled and middle-wooled breeds of English mutton sheep. Southdowns, Shropshires, Hampshires and Oxfords, with their medium wool, brown faces and legs and compact bodies are magnificent mutton sheep and thrive in rich pastures. Lincolns, Cetswolds and Leicesters are the long-wooled breeds, with white faces and legs, large bodies and extremely long open wool. These large English sheep do not fare well in large flocks and on scanty pastures; neither do they stand cold rains as well as the Merinos, for their wool, being open, absorbs all the rain instead of shedding it, and It takes a long time to dry out. Give them care, however, and plenty of good feed and shelter ,and they attain enormous size and make the best mutton in the world. Rams of these large breeds frequently weigh 200 pounds and the ewes from 200 to 250 when fat.

But to come back to the "golden hoof," every man who has kept sheep for a considerable time has discovered that they enrich the land, and they do it all the better because their droppings are small and well scattered so that they are all utilized and never bury grass as "cow chips" do. Professor Thomas Shaw, than whom there is no better authority on sheep, says: "No method of maintianing fertility has ever been devised that will compare with its maintenance by sheep husbandry. The droppings of sheep are scattered over the surface of the ground and soon become incorporated with the same through the treading of the sheep. Since sheep are prone to live on elevations, the droppings are more abundantly distributed on these; that is to say, where they are most needed."

We should remember, in this connection, that sheep manure is much richer than cow or horse manure. A flock of 100 sheep will drop a ton of manure in four days, where they graze on good feed, and three tons of this manure are worth \$10 and make a dressing for an acre of land. In England, when the turnip crop is unusually large, farmers pay their neighbors something to get their sheep to eat up the turnips. They are "folded" on a turnip patch by means of movable hurdles or fences, hence their manure falls where it is needed and wanted.

Think of paying a neighbor to have his stock come in and eat up the feed that you raise just to get the benefit of the manure! That shows how highly they value sheep manure in England, and they have had several hundred years experience with it. No wonder they think the sheep has a "golden hoof."

But one of the greatest advantages of sheep raising f farmers who are somewhat inexperienced in feeding: lies in the propensity which sheep have for eating ceed to get busy.

weeds and keeping the fence corners clean. They seem to thrive on weeds and weed seeds, by way of variety, and their good grinders and good digestion do not let unbroken seeds slip through-at least I do not remember to have seen any. In thus thriving on weeds they are a double benefit: they rid the field of weeds and transform them into good manure.

They put on more fat for the same feed than cattle do, but not as much as hogs do. However, they grind their grain better than hogs and it is a waste of time to grind grain for them, while they are vigorous and have good teeth. They fatten readily on meal and hulls, as cattle do, and are now bringing high prices on the market. Yes, they have a golden hoof and nearly every farm should have a flock.

COWAN SHOULD ACCEPT

There is a pretty well defined rumor in circulation to the effect that President Roosevelt has expressed a desire to have Judge Sam H. Cowan of this city as a member of the interstate commerce commission when the new rate bill becomes a law and the membership of that tribunal is increased as contemplated in that measure. But the rumor goes a little bit further and says Cowan has declined to be considered in that con-

It has been believed for some time that this honor would come to Judge Cowan by reason of his eminent fitness and superior abilities, and when it was mentioned to him upon sundry occasions he did not appear altogether averse to the idea. This has led his friends to believe in the event of the appointment being tendered him it would be promptly accepted. And there are many reasons why it should be accepted.

No man in the whole United States is better posted on the subject of live stock rates and freight rates generally toan Judge Cowan. No man is better posted with regard to the law pertaining to such matters, and he can rattle off freight tariffs with as much ease and gusto as a circuit rider can quote familiar Scripture. In the various investigations that have been held by the present interstate commerce commission Cowan has proven himself a holy terror to railroad managers all over the country, and it can be safely asserted that he is more feared and respected by railway people generally than any other lawyer in the country.

If Cowan was a member of the commission this fear and respect could but add to the efficiency of the law, for the railroad people would be brought face to face with the certainty that there was at least one member of the commission up to their every trick. They would have a more wholesome respect for the law and would hesitate before they made up their minds to go contrary to its plain provisions.

The importance of the great live stock industry of the country demands representation on the interstate commerce commission. There are few live stock producers in the country who are not interstate shippers and fewer who have suffered in the past through the inefficiency of the present law and lax methods of its enforcement. These live stock producers and shippers are primarily responsible for the perfection of the law and its passage in its present shape. It has all been accomplished by virtue of the splendid campaign of an educational nature that was first instituted right here in Texas by the live stock interests, and which gradually spread over the country.

President Roosevelt recognizes the importance of having Cowan as a member of the commission. He realizes the fitness of the man and the justness of the cause which demands such recognition. It may be true that Judge Cowan feels that acceptance on his part would involve considerable sacrifice, but he ought to be patriotic enough to stand by the people who have manifested such unswerving confidence in his ability and his leadership. As attorney for the American National Live Stock association and also of the great Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, Judge Cowan has displayed remarkable ability, splendid zeal and untiring energies. Much of the credit for what has been accomplished belongs to him, and he should realize at this juncture that the great work has not yet been finished. He should yield to the desire of his people and consent to serve them where he is so badly needed.

Live stock shippers and producers all over the ountry should take the matter up with President Roosevelt and with Judge Cowan. The one should be importuned to renew the tender of appointment and the other commanded to accept.

THE AUTHOR OF THE JUNGLE

Upton Sinclair, the author of "The Jungle," a book that has created much discussion, belongs to the same type of authors as Thomas W. Lawson of Boston. In fact, Lawson is the man who financed the publication of the book and enabled the young man to publish it.

Naturally, Lawson is greatly pleased with the result, and felicitates himself and the public upon what has been accomplished. But the young author has heretofore confessed that he was only pandering to sensationalism. Three years ago Upton Sinclair published a newspaper article in the course of which he wrote:

"I knew that the hoax (the publication of 'The Journal of Arthur Sterling') would cost me my reputation and the respect of all decent people, but that did not matter, for I have not been favored with the acquaintance of many decent people, and I am obliged to hear what the world thinks of me. Besides, I would cheerfully have robbed a bank, or sandbagged a millionaire, had my task been possible in no other way. my one desire was to raise a sensation, first to sell the book of course, and, second, to give me a standing ground from which to begin the agitation of My Cause.

In plain words, the one desire of Upton Sinclair has been to "raise a sensation" and sell a book. There is no question about his having been successful in raising the sensation, and it is to be presumed the book is selling all right. His burning desire as expressed three years ago seems to still be doing business at the old stand.

Upton Sinclair is a fit pupil of Thomas W. Lawson. The literature Lawson has been contributing to the cheaper magazines and the product from the pen of Sinclair has the same mucky smell and is produced for the same purpose-sensationalism.

According to advices from Austin the chances of C. E. Gilbert for the democratic nomination as land commissioner are constantly growing brighter. The people of the state seem to think they have honored Commissioner Terrell sufficiently by giving him two terms, The third term idea is always repulsive to all democrats, for it is contrary to democratic precedent.

There is a howl going up from west Texas over the change made in common point territor by the railways, just as The Telegram insisted would be the case when an association was organized at Dallas to bring about this result. It helps the jobbers of Fort Worth and Dallas, but it plays havoc with the wholesale interests that have been built up in the territory affected.

President Roosevelt wants Sam Cowan on the interstate commence commission, but Cowan declines. The cattlemen of Texas and the southwest should pro-

BRYAN, THE MAN OF THE HOUR

a rolling stone gathers no moss.—Kansas City Star.

0 0 0 0

Bryan will return in September. By that time the rubber tires may be worn off the band wagon.-Roch-

4 4 4 4

Mr. Bryan has already carried Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, South Dakota and Col. Watterson.-Boston Globe.

The Bryan boom is endemic and epidemic. It can't

be quarantined against and it can't be stamped out .-

4 4 4 4

Memphis News-Scimitar There is a dark fear that the Bryan boom will be participated in by some objectionable characters .--

Columbus Journal It is planned to make Colonel Bryan's arrival in New

York next month an event second only to the San Francisco earthquake.-Kansas City Star.

0000 · It is evident that Mr. Bryan will have to tolerate others than the plain people in the crowd that is to welcome him to New York .- Salt Lake Tribune.

0 0 0 0 Mr. Bryan is billed for a Fourth of July oration in London. The British lion has fair notice to run over to the continent for that day.-Philadelphia Inquirer.

. . . . William Jennings Bryan's boom is said to be sweeping the country. Wish it would come to San Francisco and help out with our brickdust.—San Francisco

. . . . Mr. Bryan, who has twice run for President on the platform of a railroad coach, would like to run again on an anti-railroad platform.-Kansas City Times.

. . . . From the rate at which he has gained popularity in his absence it might be well for Colonel Bryan to remain out of the country until after the Presidential election.-Kansas City Journal.

Opinion in the democratic party as to Mr. Bryan's availability for renomination seems to boil down to

Mr. Bryan continues to disprove the old adage that I these two propositions: First, Mr. Bryan has become conservative; second, he has not become conservative enough to hurt .- New York Tribune.

. . . .

We can see the great athletic event of next year in a meet between the school attended by Theodroe Roosevelt Jr. and the one at which William Jennings Bryan II. is molding his young mind.—Chicago News.

-0 0 0 0 Young Bryan should be careful now he tells about your father's buying clothes in foreign lands. If papa is to be a regulation candidate nothing better than a \$10 suit furnished by his favorite clothier, at Lincoin, Neb., will do for him.-Chicago News.

. . . .

Mr. Bryan's Commoner may be pardoned if it pauses to pat itself on the head occasionally these days, Though outwardly it preserves its wonted calm, still that man who reads between the lines can see "I told you so" written all over its pages.-Chicago News.

0 0 0 0

Reporters over in Berlin are placing special sigrificance on the fact that Mr. Bryan smiled when told of the growth of his Presidential boom. The Berlin press folks will learn, possibly, that the Bryan smile is copyrighted, also stereotyped, also chronic.-Washington Post.

. . . .

But at the present time Mr. Bryan can congratulate himself on the most remarkable vindication ever given to a leader of the opposition by the party in power. And in view of this palpable fact the republicans who recognize the transformation, and are ready to acknowledge its meaning, are to be commended for their candor and courage.-Boston Herald.

0000

The Constitution finds in the overwhelming recrudescence of Mr. Bryan a gratifying vindication of its own convictions and of its consistent and unwavering support of him in his Presidential campaigns. The millions spent to defeat him, and to delay the accounting from organized wealth that he demanded as champion of the people, are now one of the main sources of his strength, since the memory of their unholy use is rallying universal support to his standard. Confidence in the man rises more surely as the alignment and motives of his past antagonists are laid bare. -Atlanta Constitution.

ONLY A DOG

There is a blind man in Fort Worth who has long been a familiar figure on the street corners. He sells daily papers every morning and evening, and is led from place to place by a dog, which seems to possess as much intelligence as a human being, although it hasn't the power of speech.

The dog's master's eyes are sightless, but the faithful little animal supplies the eyes for the man and conducts him to any part of the city in a manner that is marvelous. When the man wants to buy another supply of papers he shakes the chain and says a word or two to the dog. The canine wags his tail, looks up into his master's face and leads him unerringly to whatever office the master indicated.

Perhaps it is necessary to cross the streets once or twice to get there, but the dog looks out for automobiles, street cars and other vehicles and shields his blind owner from danger.

Although successful heretofore in protecting his master from bodily harm in the crowded streets, the dog himself was not so fortunate today, for while in the act of passing from one curb to another he was struck by a buggy wheel and badly injured about his hind legs. In considerable pain, and walking on three legs, the dog showed no disposition to neglect his master after the accident, but continued to lead him from place to place until the morning's work was finished and both wended their way slowly homeward, the dog limping and making little progress and the blind man groping his way behind him .- Dallas News

He was only a dog, but he is doing a little more than a dog's part in the care he is taking of the one out of whose soul Gods blessed sunshine has been

He could not speak the terrible anguish of his mind when the cruel wheels rolled over him. He cried out when he felt the grind, and he believed the end had come, but the thought of duty was uppermost in his mind.

He hopped off on three legs, still patiently leading the unfortunate attached to the other end of the string. There was a look of keen suffering in the patient eyes-a look that was almost akin to human intelligence, but the dog could not express what was in his mind. He did not lie down to lick the bruised places and whimper over the terrible hurt he had experienced. His only thought was his blind masterthe halt leading the blind.

It may be true that a dog has no feeling.

But what do you call this particular instance of canine devotion? Instinct, did you say? No; if it had been instinct the first act of the

dog would have been self-preservation. When he felt the grind of the wheels he would have abandoned his charge. But even as a little child, this suffering representative of the misused canine race led his helpless charge to a place of safety.

And what is the reward that comes to the canine tribe for its service and devotion to the human race? Ask Colonel Jim Moss.

TEXAS PACKERS ARE CLEAN

In regard to the meat products Texans can take a good breath and to some extent feel relieved, if they are to believe The Fort Worth Telegram's announcement that the Fort Worth packeries are absolutely clean, and that none of the poisonous preservatives are used in curing the meat. There is nothing at all strange in the fact that the trade has so greatly fallen off. The people do not have any great desire at present for the packing house products. While there may have been some exaggeration about the methods of the Chicago packeries the people have received such a shock that it will take some time to get over it .- Jacksboro Gazette.

. . . . WORTH MUCH TO TEXAS

The Fort Worth Telegram had the packing houses in that city inspected from center to circumference last week, and in Sunday's issue gave them a clean bill of health .- Sherman Register.

It is good news that our Texas packing houses are conducting their business along clean and decent lines. We can easily establish here in Texas a packing industry of the highest standard, large enough to supply all cur own needs and to export as well. Such an industry with an unimpeachable reputation would bring thousands of dollars to Texas .- San Antonio Express,

A big bunch of sacred bulls has just been imported from India by a South Texas cattleman, and it is claimed the animals are entirely immune from tick fever. That claim may be entirely correct, but according to the view of many cattlemen the only bull that is really immune from this dreaded disease is the Irish bull.

MODERN THERAPEUTICS

I went to a modern doctor to learn what it was was wrong.

I'd lately been off my fodder and life was no more a song.

He felt my pulse, as they all do, he gazed at my outstretched tongue;

He took off my coat and weskit and harked at each wheezing lung. He fed me a small glass penstalk with figures upon

the side. And this was his final verdict when all of my marks he'd spied:

'Do you eat fried eggs? Then quit it. You don't? Then hurry and eat 'em Along with some hay that was cut in May

There are no other foods to beat 'em. Do you walk? Then stop instanter-For exercise will not do For people with whom it doesn't agree-

And this is the rule for you Just quit whatever you do do And begin whatever you don't For what you don't do may agree with you

things we've learned.

As whatever you do do don't." Yea, thus saith the modern doctor. Tradition be double darned! What the oldsters knew was nothing compared to the

There's nothing in this or that thing that's certain in every case

Any more than a single bonnet's becoming to every It's all in the diagnosis that tells us the patient's fix-

The modern who knows his business is up to a host Do you eat roast pork? Then stop it. You don't? Then get after it quickly.

For the long-eared ass gives the laugh to grass And delights in the weed that's prickly. Do you sleep with the windows open? Then batten them good and tight And swallow the same old fetid air Through all the snoozesome night.

Just quit whatever you do do And do whatever you don't; For what you don't may agree with you As whatever you do do don't.

WORDS OF LOVE

-Strickland W. Gillian in Judge.

Do you know a heart that hungers For a word of love and cheer? There are many such about us; It may be that one is near. Look around you. If you find it, Speak the word that's needed so, And your own heart may be strengthened By the help that you bestow.

It may be that some one falters On the brink of sin and wrong, And a word from you might save him, Help to make the tempted strong. Look about you, Oh, my sister, What a sin is yours and mine, If we see that help is needed And we give no friendly sign.

Never think kind words are wasted, Bread on waters cast are they, And it may be we shall find them Coming back to us some day. Coming back when sadly needed, In a time or sore distress. So, my friend, let's give them freely; Gift and giver God will bless.

-Denver News.

The Cuero creamery paid a dividend of 20 per cent, and distributed some \$8,000 among the farmers of that vicinity. The time will come when the great state of Texas will not endure the humiliation of buying dairy products from other states.-Houston Post.

Citizens of Fort Worth and other Texas cities are annually contributing thousands of dollars to creameries located in other states and enabling them to pay dividends that should be distributed in Texas. If a creamery pays in Cuero such an enterprise can be made to pay in hundreds of other Texas communities.

extreme hardiness; the other its capa-

bility of being made as tame as can be

desired, Moreover, this hardiness is not confined, as in some fowls, to the

adults, but is also found in the young,

states that the young may be reared,

This goose is not difficult to pro-

cure, is not expensive. If increase is desired, the steck should be secured in

the autumn, for then the birds have time to become settled down before

the laying season, many of the birds

beginning to lay in March. Like the majority of wild geese, the

Grey Lag should be pinioned in cap-tivity, or there will be a strong risk

of loss. Unless so treated, wild-bred

birds are almost certain to desert, but many of those bred in captivity will

not leave headquarters permanently,

though they will range so far that sooner or later they will fall a victim

to some gunner, so that the only safe

way is to pinion. To pinion permanently, the last joint of the wing

should be removed whilst the birds are

quite tiny, which may be done with a

sharp penknife, and birds so treated,

never attaining the power of flight, never miss it. In the case of adult

birds, spread out the wing, and with a

pair of sharp, strong seissors cut off several of the flight feathers, leaving

the outer two intact, so that the muti-lation cannot be easily seen when the

wing is folded. Clipping is better than

pulling out the feathers, because when

clinned, new feathers do not grow

operation should be repated. What-

ever method of pinioning be adopted,

only one wing of each bird should be

CATTLEMEN INDICTED

Accused of Unlawfully Inclosing Fublic

Lands in Nebraska

WASHINGTON. D. C., June 26 .-

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock

has received from special agents at Omaha a full report of the land fraud

indictments in Nebraska. Thirty-nine indictments, at least one of which con-

tained forty counts, were returned. The

latter was against Bartlett Richards,

Will G. Comstock et al., who are the

largest cattlemen in the western coun-

the Spade ranch inclosure, comprising

293,000 acres, alleged to have been un-

lawfully fenced by them. Richards

and Comstock pleaded guilty to a sim-

ilar indictment last year and were sen-

tenced to six hours' imprisonment and

ard Cattle Company, who is now in

Mexico, was indicted for maintaining

an unlawful inclosure of 300,000 acres.

Another indictment involves Joseph

Crow, formerly postmaster at Omaha

and a prominent politician. The indict-

ment contains ten counts and charges

Crow with attempting to corrupt jurors

involve other men of more or less

prominence, clean up the land fraud

cases in Nebraska, Similar work will be undertaken in other states.

CAPT. LYTLE LEAVES

Will Be Absent from the City for a

Month

left Wednesday night for his San Pedro Blanco ranch in Mexico, where

he expects to spend a month in an effort to regain his health. Captain

Lytle has been in poor health several months and much of the time has been

forced to spend only part of each day

at his office.

It is the hope of his friends that he

will return from his vacation greatly

Captain John T. Lytle, secretary of

Texas Cattle Raisers' Association,

R. M. Allen, president of the Stand-

to pay a fine of \$300.

and impede justice.

They are indicted for maintaining

again until the birds moult, when

from wild procured eggs in the farm-

which makes such very easy to rearso easy, in fact, that one authority



POULTRY

TO THE AMERICAN HEN Poets sing of the glories of the eagle but the American hen that can equal

the production of all our mines is entitled to a tribute for her industry, Oh, let the country pin Its faith to you, oh hen And it will surely win The scads that glad all men.

You beat the fruitful mine When on a record lay. And so your fame must shine Forever and a day.

And patriots may dream, While looking on your hackle With joy supreme; Is beaten by your cackle,

The painter'll paint you soon In purple, gold and green Against a lacquered screen; And laureled bards will join Until the blue dome ring: That you upon the coin

May yet outspread your wing. Oh, hen, you lay by steam, And when the job you tackle And shout abeam The eagle's scream Is beaten by your cackle.

Oh, bird of boundless joy, And cashful industry, You make all care a toy That's beautiful to see Oh, long enjoy your day That is a day of gold! Lay on, oh hen, and may You ne'er be laid out cold. With wondrous vim agleam You make all song and quackle Like 6 cents seem-The higle's scream as beaten by your cackle.

CLODS

-Puck.

Tucker's "Antiseptic"

SCREW WORM KILLER

DEAD-SHOT EVERY TIME

A STRONG CHLOROFORM COMPOUND

and powerful; never fails. NO BAD AFTER EFFECTS. It not only

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.

WACO, TEXAS

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

The ideal is the mold in which the real is cast. Weeds and ignorance have cost the farmers of the United States more than all its wars.

A nagging woman's tongue is a needle that never yet made any man mend his ways.

The farmer is doubly equipped-he has God and nature on his side a seed and harvest time promised. Nothing you can do pleases the

Dear Stockman

devil so much as your attempt to de

A farmer who can't be taught any-

thing by his successful neihgbors issmart weed. Some farmers' gardens are landmarks to the wayside traveler-be-

cause the weeds are higher there than elsewhere. Nicely cured hay and plenty of ground feed will do more to furnish

milk and butter than a certain breed If you are entirely satisfied with

your religion and your education and your government you have reached the point of retrogression. There must be something yet to achieve else you become useless. Keep a note book and pencil in your

pocket and when you observe some-thing that needs the attention that you cannot give it at that time make note of it in your book and you wil have it where it need not be overlooked or forgotten.

There has been no food found quite equal to a good pasture. All kinds of dry mixtures may be devised, and all sorts of green grasses may be cut, but the cow gives her largest quantity and the best quality when she can select it for herself.

Rape is an excellent green food for Gluten meal of good quality is highly

nitrogenous.
Rankin says that 10 per cent of cotton seed meal can be safely fed. The portein contents of sunflower seed is about like that of good wheat bran, and the percentage of fat or oil is over 20 per cent.

Gluten meals and feeds are by-products from the manufacture of glucose from corn. The greater part of the starch of the corn is separated and converted by a chemical process into glucose. The different parts of the process of separation leave behind several by-products, nearly all of which are rich in gluten and protein.

The praise of the American hen and the recognition of her work have gone beyond the annual statistics of the secretary of agriculture. He reports that last year the eggs of the United States were worth more than the cotton or the wheat, more than all the potatoes, the barley, the tobacco, the sugarcane and the rice. They almost equal the dairy product and are surpassed only by the corn crop, a good part of which is fed to hens. The congressional

record also includes a proper tribute to the industry and value of the Every three months An rican hen. produces more wealth than the capital stock of all the banks in the New York clearing house. In two months she lays more value than the annual production of all the gold mines of the United States. Her eggs for six months are worth more than the year's production of pig iron. In less than two years the American hen could pay off the debt of the United States,

The Rural New Yorker tells of a real tragedy in peultry fife, A hen "stole her nest" in the manger of an used cow stable. The manger was tightly boarded all around, and so high that the chickens were not able to get out. As no one happened to go in that building for several days the poor little chicks starved, and the hen sould do nothing but jump in and out, clucking in helpless misery, so long as a chick remained with life enough deep. It is best to make sure that there are no out-of-the-way traps of this sort accessible to the he

CACKLES FROM THE HEN-HOUSE Keep the youngsters growing. Half-starved hens are less produc-

After an egg has been laid a day or more the shell comes off easily when

Do not allow them to bathe until fully feathered. A boiled egg which is done will dry quickly on the shell when taken from

the kettle.
One who is easily discouraged will never make a successful pouitryman.

It requires a careful, painstaking individual to create an income. When eggs are used in pancakes the cakes will be lighter if the wnites are beaten but slightly and added last.

One of the best schools for beginners is at the poultry yards and the poultry shows. If he does not win he will be able to see wherein his birds ome short. Thin shells are caused by a lack

of gravel, etc., among the hens lay-Place the feed in clean vessels; do not throw on the ground, as it is not

good for them. The most useful bird on the average farm is one that combines the qualities of both meat and egg production. One who will do well by the egg basket and at the same time be large enough to make a Sunday dinner should be required for that purpose.

Watch for lice. Keep up an everlasting warfare against them, as they will kill your young turkeys quicker than anything else.

FEEDING YOUNG CHICKENS

Young chickens should be fed a little at a time and often. If they are given ground food alone, there is a great danger of overfeeding. good results may be obtained by the feeding entirely of cracked grains from the time the chickens are hatched until they reach maturity. There are on the market many prepared chick feeds, consisting of different mixtures of cracked grains, which are very suitable. After the chickens are or six weeks old, the prepared chick feed may be dropped and the chickens fed on cracked corn, cracked wheat, hulled oats, etc.

If the chickens cannot get grass, some kind of green feed should be provided. Lettuce and cabbage are very good for this purpose. Some kind of meat should be provided, such as green cut bone or meat scraps. Finey cracked grit should be kept in a box where the chickens can help themselves at all times. Water should be provided from the start and should be placed in such a dish that the chickens cannot get into it and get wet.

RIGHT KIND OF BARRED ROCKS The following is in accord with the views of members of the American Plymouth Rock Club, as expressed in

the club catalogue:
"Don't breed them like Wyandottes or Brahmas for shape. Try for Rocks. An 8-months old cockerel should weigh eight to eight and a half pounds. In height, when standing in a natural and easy pose, about twenty-two to

"The white should be of a silvery hue, clear as a new silver dollar; the dark barring of a black that is not a dead black when placed on a black background, but a shade approaching a dark lead color; the whole surface should show up clear, bright ,distinctly barred, each feather having a dark tip in proportion to the barring other

"The under color should be pure and barred to the skin. If the feathers commence with a blue black tip and continue with straight bars the full extremity, both light and dark bars of equal width, the bird will be well barred both on the surface and un-

"We feel, as we have continuously stated, that we have given too much consequence to color, when we should all to a man, stand to the demand for shape, size, and color, in the order named alloting to each only its full share and no more."

"From the female we get shape mostly, such as comb and shape of body, while on the other hand, we get color and vigor from the male.

"Run a cockerel out on a ranch or with a neighbor until he is 2 year old, then bring him into your fold and breed from him and you have what is as good as new blood, but of your own strain."

occasionally breed a good cock bird on his pullets, as I know it strengthens the line of breeding, but I do not wish the reader to understand that I favor inbreeding to any extent, as it diminishes size and ruins the constitution of the bird.

"Use nothing that has more than two colors in the makeup—the light bar clear and the dark bar clear. What can you get from a brown hen but brown stock? Our judges should put brown birds down to seventieth place; they are no use as breeders."

AN ORIENTAL GOOSE J. T. Bird writes to the "Feathered

This goose is an ornamental breed, and in a wild state has a very wide range. It is frequently to be met with, naturally in Great Britain, and is said to be the only variety of wild goose that nests with us, the nesting, however, in a state of freedom, being usually, if not always, confined to Scotland so far as our island is con-

The Grey Lag goose is considered to be the wild breed from which our tame farmyard goose has descended, and there is every probability that this supposition is correct, although the tame goose has lost a good deal of gracefulness and vigor, and gained in size and domesticity. In the Embden and the Toulouse a very striking dif-ference from the Grey Lag is to be seen, but in geese similar to the small Irish the variation from the original is

much less pronounced. The Grey Lag is a large size for a wild goose. The bill is pink or flesh-colored, with a nearly white tip. The ashy brown, the lower portion of the neck are ashy brown, the lower portion of the breast grey, the shoulders French grey, the hinder part of the back also grey, but with a little more blue in it.

The underparts are white. head and upper portion of the neck are

This bird has two very prominent characteristics that make it particu-

MEN WHO STUCK **GETTING REWARD**

Panhandle Farmer Says Things Are Coming Settlers' Way

W. J. Thaxton is an old-timer in the Panhandle and is located at Giles, between Memphis and Clarendon, on the Fort Worth and Denver railroad. "My place is just a mile out of Giles and consists of ten sections, which I devote to stock farming. Giles is a great shipping point and has been for all time, that is, the time the railroad has been in the section. The pens are near my place and this makes it handy for shipments. I raise cattle and other stock and have in cultivation 200 acres, upon which I raise feed corn, kaffir corp, mile maize and sorghum and alfalfa. There is no life or industry more pleasing than stock farming, and when everything is in such good shape as it is now, it is simply impossible for any man engaged in the business to avoid feeling content with his section of the state, his business and his Best Year Ever

"This is the best year for stock grass and all kinds of crops I ever saw in the Panhandle, and I have been up there many years. Grass is simply immense and cattle could not help getting fat if they tried. All small grain crops are bumper ones and all others are their equals. The calf crop is better than I ever saw and the average is much larger than usual. There is no sign of sickness anywhere and none reported. Lands have advanced proportionately to the good times, until now from \$5 to \$25 is the price, all according to location and quality, of

Reward Coming

"The men who have stuck by the Panhandle through good and evil report are reaping a just reward for their faith now and may well feel repaid for their labor and patience. Many of the old-timers are still there and most if not all of them are doing well and

Squeals from the Pigs Slops made of middling and skim milk are among the best foods for suck-

Hogs should be fed three times a day; young pigs four or five times a day.
Other animals will not thrive if pas-

tured in the same enclosure with hogs. Sows should be allowed to live in a natural way and have the largest liberty of any hog on the farm. Making pork principally out of corn and other grains is the most expensive

way possible, and should be abandoned without delay. Providing good pastures will greatly lessen the amount of grain These indictments, some of which Do not let them have too large a range; it is not good for them. Be sure that the pigs cannot get out of the enclosure, for, if they once

escape, they will become restless and hard to manage. Never make your selection for s brood sow until a reasonable age has developed the good and bad qualities that are sure to come out. Do not think that anything is good enough for the hogs. Give them good,

clean food and keep the pen clean. Hogs like to be clean, if you will let A woman had better be mighty suspiclous of the husband who tells her she is the only pretty one he knows.

A cousin once removed is not necessarily a deceased relative.

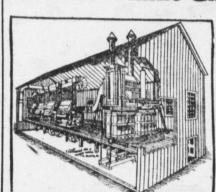


MYRES' SADDLES

Already well known, and the favorites throughout this section, are rapidly growing still more in favor. The business is transcending the most optimistic expectations of its founder. Mr. Myres has recently issued a cataanyone upon request.

D. Myres

E. Van Winkle Gin & Machine Works



Van Winkle Cotton Gins, Feeders, Condensers, Presses, Pumps. Van Winkle Cotton Seed Oil Machinery. We build the finest ginning systems on earth. Cleaner Feeders, Revolving heads, adjustable fronts, iron space blocks on saw cylinders, making them. interchangeable. Complete ginning systems equipped with electric magnets. We furnish complete outfits with Atlas Engines, Boilers, Feed Water Heaters and Pumps. We are Water Heaters and Pumps. We are not in a gin trust and our prices are right. Write us for circulars, estimates, etc., and get prompt reply. Ad-

JOHN WILLIAMS TAYLOR

General Selling Agent, 101 South Houston St., P. O. Box 87. Telephone 2761.

Dallas, Texas.

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THE DENVER ROAD"

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

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The Greatest Newspaper BARGAIN IN HISTORY!

Eight Big Papers One Year for \$1.35

FARM & RANCH AMERICAN FARMER VALLEY MAGAZINE

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM THE FARM MAGAZINE **DINGAM'S MAGAZINE** THE FARM STAR THE AGRICULTURAL EPITOMIST

Farm and Ranch-Published at Dallas, Texas, is considered one of the best farm papers in the Southwest. Published by Frank Holland.

The American Farmer—Published at Indianapolis, is devoted entirely to the Farm, Live Stock and Poultry Raising. The Farm Magazine—An illustrated magazine for farm folks, published at Omaha, Neb. The Weekly Telegram—Published at Fort Worth, Texas, by the publishers of the Daily and Sunday Telegram, is con-

sidered the best all-around weekly newspaper in the state. The Farm Star-Indianapolis, established 1822, contains the latest experiments of Federal and State Stations, new methods and discoveries by successful farmers concerning soil, crops, live stock, poultry, dairies, etc.; a special department discussing domestic affairs, one for children, pages of fashion, etc.

Dignam's Magazine - Dignam's Magazine is the latest success in the magazine field. It has an attractive cover in three colors, printed on heavy paper, full of interesting stories for every member of the household; contains articles on art, music, literature and beautiful pictures galore.

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

7 Papers One Year for 65c or 6 Papers One Year for 55c

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM THE AMERICAN FARMER VALLEY MAGAZINE DIGNAM'S MAGAZINE THE FARM STAR THE AGRICULTURAL EPITOMIST THE FARM MAGAZINE

The Weekly Telegram, Fort Worth, Texas: Inclosed find \$..... for which please

send me the.....paper named for one year.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM VALLEY MAGAZINE DIGNAM'S MAGAZINE THE FARM STAR THE AGRICULTURAL EPITOMIST THE FARM MAGAZINE

This is the lowest price at which these papers have ever been offered, or will ever be offered again. These prices are less than one-third what the white paper actually costs. One man sent in eleven subscriptions, all of them for his sons and daughters. Nothing will make a better present for a friend than these papers at the price mentioned. Fill out and send coupon herewith today:

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM. FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Name..... Address....

1 Year for 50c ALL ONE YEAR

One year's subscription to The Fort Worth Weekly Telegram

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7:00 P. M., Fort Worth 9:00 P. M. Send for beautifully illustrated Colo-

Fort Worth, Texas.

rado and California literature.

G. P. A., C. R. I. & G.,

For full information, write.

Think of it-a year's subscription to two first-class publications for the price of one alone.

WEDNESDAY'S MARKET

With 3,700 cattle on the market, selling had a good strong tone from the start and an active movement re-

More good steers were in the pens this morning than were shown yesterday, the bulk of the good once being cake-fed stuff. In fact, dry lot cattle are getting very scarce. With the good killers came a large supply of groups gratile transfer from relative to grass cattle, ranging from plain to

Buying began early on the good cattle and before the noon call the bulk of the steers had been sold at steady to strong prices, the tops being \$4.30, not quite as good cattle as sold yes-terday at \$4.35.

Sales of steers: No. Ave. Price. 10...1,110 \$3.60 No. Ave. Price. 27... 909 \$3.25 21...1,117 4.10 23... 975 8.65 18...1,103 3.80 23... 975 26...1,060 20...1,284 21...1.095 3.75 4.30 20...1,284 4.25 104...1,001 Butoher Stock 87...1.106 3.30 46...1,059

The cow supply was not as large as on Tuesday, nor was the quality any better, A good demand from packers took the supply early at fully steady prices, top cows bringing \$2.40, best car lot price being \$2.30. Canners.

Sales of	cows:		
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
13 876	\$2.50	6 800	\$2.25
26 808	2.15	4 685	1.50
13 775	2.25	7 655	1.90
4 912	2.85	7 743	2.00
11 864	2.05	6 745	1.80
7 966	1.80	8 692	1.75
12 738	2.15	26 764	2.30
52 746	2.20	27 724	2.25
14 666	1.75	5 646	2.25
15 660	1.90	27 717	1.90
17 685	2.00	84 812	2.30
13 682	2.10	26 902	2.20
8 700	2.10	5 946	2.00
Sales of	heifers:		
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
1 540	2.00	6 581	2.00
2 725	2.00	2 650	2.75

Bulls The bull lacked the snap of yesterday. The supply was small and mostly on the common order. The market was slow and barely steady. Sales:
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.

18. 1,130 \$2.75 1s. 1,190 \$3.00

3. . . 1,133 3.00

Calves
Calves dropped off 50 per cent in volume, which had the effect of putting some ginger in the market. While early tops were only \$4.40, the movement was more active and less desirable calves than market toppers sold

stronger.	Sales:			
No. Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
11 139	\$4.00	12	124	\$4.25
10 298	2.75	. 57	227	3,85
15 292	3.00	64	192	4.25
18 156	4.25	102	175	4.15
57 176	4.25	10	272	8.00
82 184	4.15	6	141	2.00
16 183	4.00	5	310	2.75
28 155	8.75	25	158	4.00
3 246	2.75	20	135	4.00
18 94	2.35	5	348	2.25
62 182	3.85	12	205	3.00
	/ H	ogs		

Hogs had gone to 1,800 in the volume of receipts by noon, the bulk of the supply coming from points north of Red river. The quality was uncommonly good, there being a large percentage of corn fed fat backs. The market opened strong to 10c higher and maintained the strength to the The movement was very active. Top hogs came from Oklahoma, averaging 230 pounds and made \$6.52½, making a new record for the year. Bulk of sales at \$6.40@6.47½.

Sal	es of	hogs:			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No. A	Ave.	Price.
70	186	\$6.421/2	35	254	\$6.40
65	245	6.47 1/2	57	180	6.30
69	233	6.52 1/2	4	235	6.30
Б	166	6.15	83	210	6.40
35	171	6.20	44	163	6.35
78	183	6.40	86	207	6.50
98	174	6.40	64	179	6.45
82	194	6.45	41	180	6.40
\$3	211	6.40	87	204	6.50
Sal	es of	pigs:			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
49	93	\$5.87 1/2	15	107	\$5.50
61	82	5.25	59	109	5.50
61	80	5.00	5	104	5.50
		She	ep		

Receipts of sheep were 2.595 head mostly from the Rlo Grande country. Twelve hundred head of sotol fed wethers made \$5.50, the price being strong for the week. Sales: Ave wt. Price. 1,180 wethers 102 7 lambs 58

LATE SALES TUESDAY

		owing sa	les were	mac	ie iare
Tues	day:				
		Ste	eers		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No. A	ve.	Price.
50	953	\$3.75	431	939	\$2.80
	858	3.75			
		(Cows		
26	726	1.85		636	1.35
	646	1.75	35	626	1.90
28		2.35	14		2.10
10		2.10	12		2.10
Brita.		Bı	alls		
1	720	1.50	61.	285	2.10
3		1.75			1
		Ca	lves		
75	154	4.00	19	318	2.25
56		3.75	43		4.15
90	136	3.75		196	3.75
77	. 191	8.75	73	195	4.00
7		3.00		376	2.50
45	. 211	3.35		162	4.25
90		4.15		175	4 25

89... 175 4.25 THURSDAY'S MARKETS

Receipts of cattle up to noon had aggregated 2,600 head, with the pros-pect of reaching 3,200 head before the day was over.

Steers

Beef steers struck hard lines in to-day's market. One packer was out of the trade and the other was indifferent. Heavy marketing of the first three days of the week had filled up coolers, and orders for more were not forthcoming. The fact that northern markets were reported steady strong had no effect here, and not a load of good steers had crossed the scales up to the noon hour. Several loads of cracking good cattle were on offer, but salesmen were reluctant to close with bearish offers in the face of good markets elsewhere. Later best steers sold at \$4.10@4.25, with 900. pound cattle at \$3.50. Many loads were

Sales of			
No. Ave. 21.825	\$3.25	No. Ave.	Price,
24 925	8.50	4 625	\$2.10
191,201	4.25	441,162	4.10
521,101	3.50		

Butcher cows made a larger showing than yesterday, although the qualt-ty exhibited was not as good as that marketed Wednesday. A strong de-mand prevailed for butcher cattle in contract to the indifference shown for steers, and firm prices prevailed for the supply. Top cows in car lots sold at \$2.75, with choice helfers and cows making \$2.55. The bulk of the selling

was between \$1.80 and \$2.25. Canner

	ing slow.	merous and was sell-	
	Sales of cows:		
	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	
	11,009 \$2.75	4 975 \$2.20	
	41 725 2.15	6c&h 710 2.55	
7	4 857 2.20	4 835 1.90	
	78 810 2.25		
	10 780 1.65		
	32 741 2.25		
	12 837 2.05	10 762 2.25	
	10 729 1.85	22 855 1.80	
	5 826 1.40	44 781 2.15	
4	27 854 2.05		
	12 658 1.90		
	10 922 2.25		
	13 761 1.60	9 822 2.15	
	25 665 1.90		
	27 710 1.90		
	Sales of helfer		
	**		

Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 635 \$2.20 21... 627 \$1.90 11... 635 \$2.20 Bulle The bull trade was easy, most of-ferings being on the feeder order. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 1...1,020 \$1.95 1... 730 \$1.35 1...1,120 1.50 Calves

The veal calf supply was light, around 700 head, and the quality was somewhat off. On the general trade prices were steady to 25c higher, with tops at \$4.25. Heavy calves had more

me.	Sales	3:			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
5	120	\$3.75	27	265	\$3.75
4	235	2.50	11	156	4.25
11	154	4.00	3	170	4.25
2	220	3.50	59	201	4.00
81	192	3.75	78	152	4.20
2	195	3.00	2	290	3.00
8	206	4.00	102	197	8.90
15	262	2.50	79	142	4.25
7	318	2.75	15	251	3.00
59	163	4.25	5	150	4.25
9	141	4.15	24	188	4.50
10	185	3.70	16	99	3.25
82	184	4.65			
		Ho	gs		

The hog supply was limited to 1,000 head and only one load of heavy hogs among them. Quality was good in medium packer and light butcher weights, and the market ruled fully steady with tops at \$6.47½. Pigs were in light supply and sold steady at \$5.50.

Sale of 1		ord ate	auy a	. 40.00.
No. Ave.		No.	Ave.	Price.
76 195	\$6.471/2	69	193	\$6.45
43 178	6.37 1/2	3	190	6.15
69 193	6.421/2	35	180	6.35
150 193	6.471/2	5	247	6.35
72 200	6.421/2	93	162	6.40
96 195	6.40	60	161	6.30
Sales of	pigs:			
No. Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
2 105	\$5.50	10	91	\$5.50
5 104				
	Shee	ep qe		

One single of sheep and a small bunch in a mixed load made up the mutton supply. Offerings were of fair quality only and in the absence of better sheep the market ruled steady with wethers at \$4.75@5.50 and lambs at \$5.75. Sales:

	Av. Wt.	Price.
4	mixed 93	\$5.75
3	ewes 120	5.25
19	wethers 83	6.20
	bucks 130	3.50
110	wethers 85	4.78
15	culls 78	3.50

FRIDAY'S MARKET

Receipts of cattle today were moderate, but ample for a Friday run, 2,100 head being marketed, of which 500 were calves. Steers

Steer cattle were shown in volume nearly equal to any day this week, for the great majority of offerings embraced good to choice beeves, though offerings were not equal to the best cattle for the week. A fair show of good grass steers was included in the

After an early spurt of buying that carried four loads to the scales at steady to strong prices, a let up of dullness prevailed for the remainder of the morning. Final buying was on a steady basis with tops at \$4.15, and the bulk making \$3.90@4. Grass steers

sold around	\$3.50.		
Sales of	steers:		
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
11 888	\$2.90	241,076	\$4.00
481,054	4.00	26 988	8.15
25 968	2.80	14 938	2.80
331,182	3.85	221.173	3.85
231,031	8.40	23 996	3.50
26 915	4.15	231,034	4.00
881,174	4.15	221,032	4.00
	Butcher	Stock	
T3 4 - 1			

mixed loads, with a few choice ones on offer. The bulk of the supply was made up of common killing cows, with not a great many good fleshed cows.

Good he	elfer	s were	fairly n	umero	us and
selling	arou	nd \$3.			
Sales	of	cows:			
No. A	re.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
18 8	64	\$2.15	20	. 568	\$1.35
24 8	01	2.15	20	. 721	2.00
31 7	56	2.10	34	. 736	2.30
9 7	54	1.75	7	. 647	2.13
9 7	39	1.75	14	. 685	2.05
12 7	45	1.80	20	. 794	2.10
15 8	24	2.25	12	. 758	2.18
13 6	68	1.80	22	. 645	1.50
26 8	70	2.40	0		
Sales	of	heifers	:		
No. A				Ave.	Price

27... 794 \$3.65 Bulls were again scarce, and prices were not inclined to grow any better than those prevalent for the week. The usual slow demand from speculators finally absorbed the supply. Calves

Can	recei	pra were	e smai	er tn	an on
any d	ay th	is week	, and	the o	uality
was ne	ot imp	proved o	ver tha	t sho	wn on
prior e	days.	Heavy	market	ting f	or the
week l	had its	s effect.	and pr	dces v	vere a
full qu	arter	lower, t	ops bri	inging	\$4.25.
Sales:					
No. A	ve. I	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
15	340	\$1.00	42	172	\$3.75
42	152	3.85	168	171	4.00
13	159	4.00	30	140	4.00
62	141	4.00	11	180	4.25
			**		

10... 143 4.00 5... 160 Hogs The receipts of swine ran to 1,400 head, embracing some of the best hogs of the week. Early arrivals sold readily under a strong demand with a top price of \$6.57½ for light butcher hogs of 188 pounds average. Later arrivals, very heavy and fat, were subject at first to no better bids, but finally sold at \$6.55@6.60, the latter being the top price of the year. The

general ma	rket was	strong	to 5c	high-
er. Pigs v	vere weak	to 25c	lowe	r.
Sale of 1	hogs:			
No. Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
80 184	\$6.471/4	40	221	\$6.45
38 221	6.421/2	73	199	6.40
59 172	6.3214	39	154	6.20
35 212	6.421/2	58	159	6.25
84 155	6.321/2	71	271	6.60
83 188	6.5734	86	185	6.55
59 171	6.32 1/2	81	195	6.55
77 183	6.521/2			
Sale of	pigs:			MATERIAL STATES
No. Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
20 110	\$5.25	12	105	\$5.90
15 96	5.00			

Early arrivals of sheep were south- of conditions that prevailed yesterday. | 23... 98

ern and Mexican wethers, while late comers were more of the recent sotol fed wethers from the Rio Grande coun-The market was weak in sympa-with lower prices at northern

SATURDAY'S MARKET

Steers The steer supply was made up entirely of grassers, two loads being Mexicans. None of the steers was due to sell above \$3. The demand was poor, and buyers held aloof. Two loads

were shipped and two held over.
Butcher Stock The cows in a mixed load were only of medium grade and sold steady. Sales of cows: No. Ave. Price. 1... 920 \$2.35 6... 808 1.75

\$2.35 1. .920 \$2.10 1.75 23. . 663 1.75 6... 808 Sales of helfers: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 1... 490 \$2.25 3... 440 \$1.70 Two sales of bulls were made as follows:

follows:
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
1...1,410 \$1.90 1... 710 \$1.80

Calves

Hardly any of the calf supply would class above medium, and the greater portion of the run was exceedingly common. There was demand enough for the supply and an early movement, well sustained, cleared the yards early. Prices were steady with the week's decline. Sales:

No. Ave. Price. 84... 174 \$4.00 54... 171 3.50 230... 198 4.00 10... 227 3.90 20... 823 5... 264 \$3.75 2.50 4.25 1... 240 3.50 10... 274 Hogs

Four loads, or 291 head, constituted the hog supply, three of the loads coming from the territories. These were of good quality. The market demand was strong and took in the supply at-firm prices, the top and bulk sales being at \$6.55. No pigs were on the Sales of hogs:

No. Ave. Price. 82... 196 \$6.55 44... 220 6.45 75... 217 6.55 No. Ave. Price. 90... 193 \$6.55 6.45 4... 250 Sheep

Three singles of south Texas sheep made the day's supply. No demand appeared during the morning for this class of muttons and the market was nominally steady with the week's de-

Saturday's Shippers

Cattle-J. Y. Bell, Cuero, 24; J. M. Joy, Cooledge, 26; R. Holbein & Co., Alice, 50; E. M., Peden, 37.
Calves—A. D. McGeehee, Hunter, 64.
Robert P. Korth, Yorktown, 71; H.
Graves, Belton, 20; H. L. Gates, Kingsland, 88; Blocker & Shaw, Dryden,

Hogs-H. Graves, Belton, 44; Geo. W. Thomas, Ninneka, I. T., 82; C. S. Merrett, Walter, Okla., 90; A. G. Pannell, Minco, Okla., 75. Sheep-W. H. Lacy, Marble Falls,

MONDAY'S MARKETS

The, run of cattle for the initial trading day of the week was just fairly liberal, reaching 3,885, of which nearly the half consisted of calves.

Steers Beef steers, next to calves, were the most numerous, there being a good assortment of the various classes from which to choose. Heavy choice cake steers were fairly numerous. There was also a good contingent of partly finished beeves, and a good many loads of common to fair grasser. The opening of the week found packer buyers with good orders for the best end of the steer supply, and steady prices were at once bid. The supply went range being \$4@4.50, with the long price the tops of the day. The partfed and best grass steers sold about steady with a free movement. Light

No. Ave.	f steers: Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
25 922		271,212	\$4.05
661,149	4.10	221,120	4.40
4 800	2.50	1241,169	3.75
191,393	4.50	461,029	3.60

cows came in, and the supply of mixed loads was even less. The quality was far from good on the general run, but a liberal demand took over the supply at an early hour. The market was fully steady on all decent killing cows and very slow on the stuff remaining unsold after dinner. Sales of cows:

Dates of	COWS.			
No. Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
56 847	\$2.40	152	721	\$2.20
30 789	2.35	24	787	2.15
25 752	2.15	28	748	2.40
25 752	2.15	1	850	2.75
25 687	2.05	32	729	2.15
17 808	2.20	37	616	1.90
11,110	3.00	29	799	2.35
10 736	2.00	10	753	1.80
27 682	1.85	61	626	1.85
19 774	1.75			
Sales of	helfers:			
No. Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
10 465	\$2.75	6	565	\$2.25
94 448	2.50	11	436	2.00
	B	ulle		
****		-		

The usual dull, slow sale of bulls prevailed at about steady prices, Sales: 1...1,100 \$2.00 1s.. 990 \$2.50 2s., 975 2.00 18.. 960 2.50 Calves

The calf run came in thirty-seven car loads, and the yards were pretty well filled up with "bawlers." The quality had a good, but somewhat heavy top end, and on a good demand sold strong to 25c higher. bulk of the run did no better than steady, while common thin calves were

wear	10 10	wer. Ca	ives:		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
5	264	\$3.00	171	196	\$4.25
13	176	4.25	82	199	4.50
4	134	4.00	10	251	2.59
4	196	4.15	79	219	4.50
37	159	4.25	5	306	3.00
85	177	4.00	. 3	200	3.00
84	187	4.40	152	174	4.25
72	189	4.50	143	205	4.25
91	167	4.10	106	205	4.35
14	149	4.00			
		н	ego		

A small run of hogs made its appearance, the bulk of which were light weight butchers and medium packers. Few strictly choice heavy fat backs were on the market. Packers were out early after the supply, and the selling side accepted bids on a basis steady with Saturday's close, tops being \$6.571/2 on good Oklahomas averaging 212 pounds. The bulk sold at \$6.40@6.50, with an early clearance. Pigs again declined 25c, the top and

Sales of				
No. Ave.		No.	Ave.	Pric
80 166	\$6.471/2	87	184	\$6.5
70 237	6.371/2	20	160	6.5
74 212	6.571/2	86	182	6.8
71 215	6.571/2	70	190	6.4
72 167	6.421/2	4	190	6.3
56 191	6.45	26	208	6.1
Sales of	pigs:			
No. Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Pric
63 105	\$5.00	. 121	105	\$5.0
20 111	5.00	8	115	5.0
44 90	4.75			

TUESDAY'S MARKET

Cattle receipts reached 2,600 head today, nearly half of which were The market was nearly a repetition

TO EXPLAIN INSPECTION

President Would Restore Confidence in Meat Industry

ADVICE OF COWAN

Fort Worth Man Requested Wilson to Lay Matter Before Head of Nation

In regard to the Washington dispatches Tuesday morning, which stated that Secretary Wilson had issued a statement by direction of the President, upholding the methods of meat inspection and aiming to restore public confidence in the meat industry, Judge Sam H. Cowan, Tuesday gave The Telegram the following inter-

"On the day I left Washington I had an interview with the President, in which I made the request that he have the secretary of agriculture publish in detail the system which the government applies in inspecting animals and carcasses of animals at the principal packing houses of the country and as to the extension of that system as proposed to the canned and prepared meats, to be given as wide publicity as possible, in order to reassure the public upon the proposition that our meats and carcasses of animals had gone into the coolers in good condition and that the same system applied to the prepared products. Dressed Meats Not Effected

"I had a similar interview a few days previous to that time with the secretary of agriculture. I was assured by the President and the secretary of agriculture that the administration would take the most active steps in this di-rection and the President requested that I put my request in the form of a letter, which I did, and in part I stated that the meat products known as dressed meats are not the subject of any criticism in any of the government reports. The President assured me that as he understood it the criticism applied mainly to the canned and prepared product and to certain sanitary conditions which did not seem to materially affect the dressed product.

To Take Active Steps

"On receipt of the letter setting forth somewhat in detail the points to be presented in the publication, Secretary Loeb wrote me that by direction of the President the same was referred to the secretary of agriculture for his careful consideration. I believe that the stockmen may rely upon it that President Roosevelt and the secretary of agriculture will take the most active steps possible in the direction of establishing the confidence of the consuming public in the wholesomeness and cleanliness of our inspected meats. This is indicated by the matter already given out by the secretary and undoubtedly will be followed by detailed statements of the exact method used in the inspection. It is to the great interest of every stock producer of the country to have this done, and especially important to give it the widest publicity in the press. If the newspapers of the country shall prove to be as anxious as is Secretary Wilson to make the public understand that our dressed meat output, which is over 90 per cent of the entire meat output, has not been the subject of inspection will be applied hereafter to whole output, and as diligent as certain newspapers were to make it appear that the whole of the output was bad because in some places the canned meats were subject to criticism. t will not take long to get public confidence restored.

Wilson's Diligence "The fact that Secretary Wilson is going to give his personal attention always been relied on as a friend of our great live stock industry. public will be glad to know that he is personally to supervise the establishment of the extended inspection serv-

Mostly steady with an undertone of strength pervading nearly all departments of the trade.

Steers Beef steers, next to calves, were in greater supply than any other class of cattle and the good sorts, showing a long continued acquaintance with con-centrated feed were largely in evidence, making up the bulk of the steer supply. A few loads of handy weight steers, but in good flesh, were on offer and likewise a few loads of grass cattle, but nothing like the number that were shown on Monday, and on which a big decline was registered on the lot

Trading began early, packers appearing to have orders for good cattle up to the limit, but not much life went into the trade until along towards the noon hour. Buyers dallied over the best steers as if they wanted the advantage of a good shrink. Sales were finally made on a basis steady with yesterday. Tops sold at \$4.60, Tops sold at \$4.60, with the bulk at \$3.50@4.35.

Sales of steers: No. Ave. Price. 20... 862 \$2.85 143... 984 \$3.50 30...1,098 3.80 24...1,140 4.80 6... 840 3.15 144... 974 3.50 3.25 Butcher Stock

Butcher cows were absolutely scarce, only some half dozen loads coming to market. The quality was not extra, mostly common to medium. mand was broad enough to take in all the short supply early, and a quick

clear	ance r	esulted.			
Sal	es of	cows:		-	
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1	726	\$1.85	1	475	\$1.90
18	766	2.05	8	784	1.75
60	679	2.15	10	682	2.10
4	637	1.75	6	818	2.50
€8	797	2.25	10	945	2.40
4	850	2.15			
		n.	.11.		

Bulls were few and selling steady around \$1.80 for feeders to \$2.50 for stags. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 1s., 920 \$2.25 1s..1,160 \$2.50 Hogs

The run of hogs was very light, only six loads and two pieces coming in, the supply totaling 700 head. Quality had a wide range, from good Oklahomas to regular razor backs. Outside conditions were favorable to sellers and the market was strong to a nickel higher, best territories making \$6.60 and mixed Texas hogs \$6.521/2.

	Dit.	ies or	nogs.			
ŀ	No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
	28	205	\$6.571/2	162	171	* \$6.45
	55	194	6.521/2	154	172	6.45
	76	178	6.521/2	29	168	5.90
	81	190	6.55	85	172	6.60
	Sal	les of	pigs:			
	No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
	92	100	95.00	90	104	25.00

Pigs slow and steady.



CAMPBELL BROS. @ ROSSON LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY

GEO. W. CAMPBELL.

SAINT LOUIS

KANSAS CITY

FORT WORTH

JOHN K. ROSSON.

VIEWS ON THE MARKET

Campbell Brothers & Rosson. Cattle-The market for steers north

during the past week has been on a very satisfactory basis and the best grades have sold about as high as the same class of cattle have brought any time during this year. This has not been the condition with the medium class, however, as there has been no outlet for the common grades of beef; therefore, the prices have been depressed. However, indications point to a speedy recovery of the depressed conditions as confidence is being restored rapidly in the foreign countries and as soon as the government gets their inspectors properly installed in the packing houses in the different markets and the people absolutely know there is nothing but pure food being issued to them you will doubtless see a very noticeable reaction in the beef market and especially so for the medium flesh and canner grades. We feel we can speak a word of encouragement to the cattle producers of Texas, as we feel assured we will see stronger and steadier markets this season than we had last and we base our opinion from the fact that there are not so many cattle in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma as there was last season, neither are there as many range cattle in Kansas from the plains country this season as there were last and from the best information obtain able there are not more than 65 or 70 per cent of the cattle in the northwest to be marketed this season as there were last and I think we are fairly safe on figuring we will have lighter runs from Texas. Taking all these matters into consideration and with a fairly good corn crop in sight for the corn producing states it appears to me we should reasonably expect a fairly good market. Regarding calves will say there are not more calves in the country than will fill the wants of the people for yeal and when we get a good market if the shippers would cut their calves and ship them as they are ready instead of rushing out and shipping because the market is good we would be able to secure good strong prices for your stuff all through the season. Steers—The choice steers have sold this market the past week from

\$4.25 to \$4.50 and they have been extremely good, while the medium class have been selling from \$2.75 to \$3.25 with an occasional bunch of toppy kinds around \$3.40 to \$3.50. The demand for the half fat and medium kinds seems to be very limited and when the buyers look at them they make a bid and say they'd rather not have them and from the price they bid I often think they are telling the truth. Hope to see these conditions improve shortly, however. There is but very little demand from outside buyers at the present time, nor will there be any demand from that, source until the anti-trust suits against the exchange

and commission firms are settled. "No dinero no comprar las vacas. Cows-Trading has been a little more active the last two or three days, which gives a little tone to the market and indicates a better future, and taking everything into consideration prices have been reasonably good. The best quality of the good butcher cows are selling from \$2.35 to \$2.50 with an occasional load of choice cows and heifers, \$2.75 to \$3. However, the bulk of the cutters and killers are selling from \$1.90 to \$2.25 with the common flesh to canner kind bringing from \$1.65 to \$1.80 and the very ordinary kind as low as \$1.25 to \$1.40.

Bulls-There is no change in the bull market from last week. The average good bulls are bringing around \$1.90 to \$2.10 with an occasional choice bunch around \$2.25 and the common kind around \$1.50 to \$1.75. Calves—The calf market has been in

rather a depressed condition for the last week. Yesterday, however, there was a little better tone to the market and prices were strong and today values are at least 15 to 25c higher. With good judgment being used in marketing your calves we think the results will be satisfactory. Tops this week, \$4.50 with the bulk of the good calves at \$4 to \$4.25. Ordinary kinds, \$3.50

Hogs-Last week we had the highest market of the year, tops going as high as \$6.60, and the bulk at \$6.40 to \$6.55: Although these high prices prevailed on fat stuff, buyers were very weak on thin, common hogs, and there was no advance on this kind and if light in weight were hard to move at a decline of fully 50c per cwt. Yesterday and today the quality of

the receipts was inferior. here brought \$6.571/2, and bulk at \$6.40 @6.55, but no choice hogs were on sale. Light pigs sold at \$5. Sheep-Sheep are dull and a big quarter lower on the best and 50c on

\$5@5.25; fair to medium at \$4@4.50; lambs at \$5@5.50. Special-It would be a source of satisfaction and would but us in position to give you valuable information if you would advise us the class of cattle you are going to have to market this sea . son, about when they will be ready for

market and the condition of the grass and cattle generally through your section. It is our desire and intention with this information before us to keep you thoroughly posted on market conditions, etc., and the best ilme to ship your cattle, and to which market to send them to get the best net results. As we have often said to you before, we have no interest in markets and always advise our customers where to send their live stock to get the best results. If you will give us an opportunity of handling your consignments we can demonstrate to you without a doubt no one can handle them to better advantage than ourselves. We always write our weekly letters as instructive as possible, giving to the public all the information and facts we can glean by a close study of market conditions, and I wish to assure you your business and influence will be highly appreciated, and we shall always work carefully to your interest. Write us for any special market information you may desire.

JNO. K. ROSSON.

Among Our Arrivals This Week G. C. Duncan of Wharton county, one of the best-known stockmen in Southern Texas and one of our oft-repeated consignors, was on our representative list the last week with a car of calves which sold at 4c, a highly satisfactory figure, judging from a communication

Wl. F. Wilson of Callahan county was here yesterday. He came down n charge of a consignment of calves which sold at \$4.25, the sale being "satisfaction." "W. F." was in his usual "W. F." was in his usual good health and vigor, and in that ever-prevalent humorous mood stories he told were a source of delight. "Butch," as they know him at home, a heavy contributor to the supply at this market and seldom fails to make a killing, occasionally getting the same result by backing up his judg-

ment and leaving 'em at home. Hon. A. L. Camp of Midland county enlisted among our Monday's consignors of this week, selling calves at very attractive figures. Mr. Camp is an enterprising ranchman and successful counsellor-at-law and his practice in the west has won for him an enviable reputation.

M. S. Smith from the Indian Territory was also among our arrivals the first of this week, his shipment consisting of porkers, which landed on a good market. This was Mr. Smith's initial relation with our firm and our fortune to have him on a good market served to make him an extraordinarily good sale.

Among our sales in St. Louis the last week we make special mention of T. A. Kirkland of Hill county, who had three cars of heavy steers, which Mr Campbell sold at \$4.60; one car for H. B. Nelson from Indian Territory, weighing around 1,000 pounds, at \$4.10 two cars for R. L. Gray of Hunt county, the shipment being mixed cattle, with steers selling at \$4.25, cows at \$2.35, stags at \$3.25 and yearlings at \$2.50, with calves also at \$3.50. William Menton from Indian Territory, three cars of bulls and steers; Mike Mayer from the Chickasaw Nation, two cars of steers, which landed around \$3.70. J. W. Karrer from Medina county, Texas, was among our Wednesday's consignors with \$3.85 steers; C. T. Hardy from LaSalle county, C. W. Woodward, seven cars from Frio county, a big bunch of steers land at \$4, W. J. Slaughter from the same county selling six cars of cows and steers; P. M. Greenwade of Bosque county with six cars of stoers; E. J. Monkhouse of Wilson county, selling a bunch of heavy calves at \$4.75; A. N. Weaver of Freestone county, selling steers and cows; T. E. Longbotham of same county, selling two cars of steers and cows; J. N. Morrow of Freestone county, also disposing of one car of mixed cattle at very satisfactory prices, John Roesler from Austin county was among our receipts in St. Louis last Tuesday; also Matthew Cartwright of Kaufman county, Fancher Brothers of Baylor county. Among others who were on the market the last week we have T. J. Ryon of Fannin county, L. M. Kok-ernot of Gonzales county, E. Wigles-worth of Tarrant county, Alley Broth-ers and Co. of Muskogee, I. T.; Oscar Longbotham of Nolan county, S. J. Winston of Fort Bend county, Allen & Davis of Harris county et al. J. J. Trew, a resident of Cooke

county and a prominent and substantial factor in the live stock business of that section, played an engagement with us the last week in the sale of a mixed load, cows selling at \$2.50, steers at \$3.50 and calves at \$3.75, which renews relations with the firm, but of ng-standing absence. Mr. Trew accompanied the consignment and figures noted met with his hearty ap-

D. W. Judd, whose domicile is Fannin county, cast anchor in our bay the last week, mixed cattle comprising the shipment which Mr. Campbell landed in high grade notches in the sales list. "D. W.," one of the most active and energetic stockmen in Northern Texas. is represented upon our account-sales register in a regular and frequent manner, having won much popularity in stock yard circles for his untiring

energy in augmenting receipts at this market. Stroud & Kennedy of Limestone county were inscrolled on our records the last week, their consignment embracing a mixed lot, cows selling at \$2.25 and calves at \$4.25. Mr. Ken-nedy, in charge, considered the sale equally up to expectations, which, taken together with his oft-repeated former "tests," are a basis for their continued favors and influence, of which the members of Campbell Broth-

ers & Rosson are very appreciative.
T. A. Morrison & Son of Mitchell county ushered a shipment on our trading campus the last week, calves seling at \$4.15. "T. A." needs no introduction to the cowman west or the packer east. He needs no higher rec-ommendation with his bankers than the name, which, with his contemporaries bears none the less stronger reference to an untiring, hustling and rustling cowman.

S. W. Punchard of Grimes county, manifesting his continued interest in the Fort Worth hog market, consigned us the last week a bunch of porkers, which landed at \$6.20. "S. W." first entered our rank and file some time since and has continued in our forces not only with his own shipments, but in converting others to the firm whose personal attention is given all consignments sent them.

N. C. Colerick of Caddo county, Oklahoma, was one of our presenta-tive consignors on last. The sday's market, finding ready disposal of a car of porkers at \$6.47½, which was a highly satisfactory figure. "N. C." never ventures away from home with-out first fortifying himself with advices on the market and checks to exchange for his oft-repeated consignof lard producers on this market.

Campbell's Letter

A letter from James H. Campbell of the National Stock Yards, Ill., giving some figures that will interest the cattle producer of this country, has been received here. Mr. Campbell went to considerable trouble to compile the figures given here, and we hope they will be read with interest.

The following are the receipts at the six leading markets for 1906, with

a comparison with receipts of 1905: Chicago Receipts 1906. Decrease, Increase.
Cattle ...1,284,116 50,032
Hogs3,317,476 228,517 115,500

Sheep1,812,348 Kansas City Receipts 1906. Decrease. Increase.
Cattle 868,517 228,933
Hogs1,119,158 133,263 Sheep 743,703 197,049 Omaha Receipts 1906. Decrease. Increase Cattle 350,035 55,879 Hogs 998,416 Sheep 206,344 St. Louis 43,429 Receipts 1906. Decrease. Increase. Cattle 334,243 1.683 Hogs 884,971 Sheep 206,344 43,428 Fort Worth Receipts 1906. Decrease. Increase. Cattle 261,925 30,800 Hogs 323,368 39,659 28 St. Joseph Sheep 28,288 Receipts 1906. Decrease. Increase 38,814 45,502 Cattle 215,937 Hogs 840,242 83,899 446,302 Total number of cars received in the

quarantine division at Chicago, Kan-

St. Louis3,886 6,566 2,680

1906, as compared with 1905:

sas City and St. Louis for the year of

Kansas City .. 1,996 2,700 Chicago 28 The sensational reports in almost every daily paper in the land regarding the inspection of our meat products have had a very depressing effect upon the market and the consumption of fresh meats. These sensational reports seem to have emanated from the writings of a novelist who is paid to write books of a sensational character without any regard for the truth or the facts in the case, and the wild and false reports issued in a book called "The Jungles," by Upton Sinclair of New York, seems to have been the direct cause of the present investigations and trouble in the government inspection of the live stock in-dustry of this country, and the President of the United States seems to be unable to distinguish between fiction and truth, and would have been serving his country and a large number of his admirers and the cattlemen of the United States much better to have sent his commissioners to the foreign countries to effect reciprocity treaties and to have induced foreign countries to buy our products and to admit them into their country freely. If he had been engaged in this kind of laudable undertaking instead of investigating sensational, senseless reports without any foundation of truth whatever, the cattle industry of the United States and the people would have been much

better off in the end. JAS. H. CAMPBELL



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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 a diameter and 16 feet in length, which accordan diameter and 16 feet in length, which according to Scribner's or Doyle's Tables, will make 400 feet of lumber.

FARMER—According to Ropp's Tables (p. 61)—the only correct and reliable Log measure—it will cut mactly 413 feet, and therefore I demand payment for that many feet and no less.



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



STECK SHIPPEN—The net weight of your lot of togs is 4426 lbs. and at \$3.75 per cwt, amount \$155.94. Here is your check.
FRANKE,—There is an error somewhere. I see y Repp's Calculator (page 6) that the amount took do \$165.94. 6.5 — (After figuring it over again.) You are ight. Here is a 510 bill with your check. Pardon by within; was done in haste.



MERCHANT—At what figure must we mark these coods, in order to sell them at a discount of 195 rom the marking price, and still make 80% Profit on cost.

Accountant—The marking price must be just 1½ times the cost price, according to Ropp's Discount Table No. 4.



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

Contractor—I see by R's C: (p. 62) that it must be 9% feet in diameter, and 12 feet deep; and it ill take 1,560 brick, if laid on edge or 3,000 is 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.

Banker-How do you know that the Interest is inct \$9.04? 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 75 is \$9.04.

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HORSES

DRAFT HORSE WILL STAY Referring to the growing demands in England and here for good draft horses, and English writer says:

"Some fifty years ago, when railways were springing up in all direct tions, farmers became in many instances so discouraged, thinking that horses would be no longer needed, that breeding was quite neglected for a time until gradually it was discovered, in spite of steam, the horse was still needed, and breeding was taken up again with redoubled energy. For past two or three years the motor has been the bete noir of horse preeders, but so far there does not seem

slightest reason for this fear. "Farmers will always find the horse the most suitable means, the cheapest for performing their work, simply because half a dozen horses can be in half dozen places at the same time, whilst a six-horse power motor cannot be divided, neither can extra speed atone for this. Many operations on the farm can only be carried out at a limited speed, such as stacking and loading at harvest time—the same with manure carting and numberless odd duties, and precisely the same applies to much of the work in the towns and at railway stations. Let breeders pay attention to the mating of their mares, discard the bad, and indifferent, too, where possible, and especially the unsound, either sire or dam, and use only as much as possible those animals that can give similar good accounts for generations."

FEEDING THE HORSE Three meals are necessary and sufficient, with an interval of four or five hours between, to keep a horse in good condition. Oats take at least two hours to digest, hay takes three hours, and because it takes so long to digest it should be given when the day's work is over. The evening meal should be a full meal, the animal being then at rest and able to digest its food at leisure. There should be an interval of half an hour between the return of the horse to the stable and his getting his evening meal. Too much food at a meal or too long abstinence between meals, followed by voracious feedings, is conducive to colic and indigestion. Irregularly fed, he is given to showing his impatience by letting his hoofs play about the woodwork of his stall. Giving "refreshers" at odd times is also bad. Renember that both stomach and bladded should never be loaded in work time, whether light or heavy work is A horse, therefore, should not be ridden or driven immediately after a meal, on the same principle that it ought not to be fed sooner than half an hour after work is over.-Journal of Agriculture.

HORSE BOT FLY The parent bot fly is the buzzing, numped, bee-like fly that deposits its nits on a horse's forelegs, where the horse is apt to lick them off. The nits eadily let loose of the hair, and cleave to the moistened tongue. They are, in this way, carried into the mouth, and then enter the stomach, which is the natural place for them to develop into bots. They stay there until about the middle of the next summer, when they pass from the horse, and soon develop into another pest of flies.

The horse does not remain free from

bots very long, for just as many horses die from bots in July and August as any other time of year. Why do horses have them? Do they harm or benefit the horse? Such questions have been argued from time to time, and we are baffled almost as much as our forefathers were. We cannot explain nature's object in spite of all our theories. As long as the horse exists the bot and fly will continue to live. To lessen or prevent them to a certain extent keep all nits as far as possible off the horse by washing. A wet rag or sponge rubbed over the hair where eggs are laid will readily take them off.-Farm and Stock Journal.

FARMER NEEDS MEDIÚM-SIZED

HORSES Literally all kinds of horses are found in the American horse market. There seems to be less uniformity there than among other kinds of farm stock. This is due to the very great number of different things for which horses are used. We have cattle either for milk giving or for beefmaking, and they quite naturally divide into two general classes. Not so with horses. All kinds of work is to be performed by them, and each kind of work requires a particular kind of horse. This has given rise also in a certain section of the country to the demand for the

The city establishment that has hard eaming to do wants a heavy horse that can pull an immense load. The better the roads over which the loads are to be drawn, the less active may the horse be, while the poorer the roads the more active. So in some cities a heavy sluggish horse is asked for, but in another a heavy horse slightly lighter in weight, but having more activity. In the great cities is felt the demand for a cab horse. comparatively cheap animal that looks well and can do a fair amount of work. The private coach horse is more

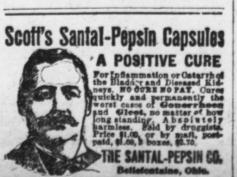
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of an aristocrat and is demanded by the wealthy of the cities.

The farmer wants a medium-sized horse that can be serviceable in many departments of farm work, says the Farmers' Review. He avoids the very heavy horse and the very light horse. man who spends a good part of his time on the "turf" wants a light horse that is all muscles and sinews. His only quality demanded is the one that will carry him over the ground at a great rate of speed.

It does not look now as if he would be able to get any general agreement as to what kind of horse is the most profitable for the farmer to raise. depends on the locality, to a considerable extent. The people are demanding all kinds of horses and are not confining themselves to any one class. An attempt to raise any one class horses to the exclusion of other kinds might easily result in a glut and low prices for one class of horses .- Southeastern Stockman.

BREAKING YOUNG HORSES One who has a great deal of experi-

ence in breaking and handling young horses says that practically the only thing in breaking in young farm horses is to avoid flurrying or exciting them in any way, and this can easily be done by gentle and kind treatment. If the young horse is excited or flurrled by rough treatment or by punishment, it is sure to cause trouble-excitement and nervousness being the chief reason, as a rule, why young horses prove troublesome on being taught to pull. A badly fitting collar is practically the only other cause besides excitement and nervousness which makes the young team hose troublesome. It is of the greatest importance that the collar should fit perfectly, so that it does not cause discomfort to the animal nor wring or hurt its shoulders. The shoulders often become more or less tender at first through pressure of the collar against them, and in order to harden the skin on them it is a good plan to bathe them with a solution of alt in water or alum in water when the young horse has finished its work for the day.—Indiana Farmer.

Nickers From Colts

Water the work team between meals if possible. They sweat out lots of water these days.

Slobbering in horses is supposed to be caused by eating of white clover blossoms. A little experimenting is needed to make sure.

Don't have any loose wire laving round the farms anywhere, especially where colts or horses run. It only takes two seconds to knock a hundred dollars off the value of the horse.

No man should be a better judge of a horse than the farmer. He cannot expect to improve his stock unless he knows what a good horse is when he sees it.

Horsemen say that good horses are now scarce, and will remain so for some time. This is a result of the fear that automobiles would displace them. which lessened interest in breeding two or three years ago. Good animals of the city delivery and carriage type

CATTLE

THE FEEDING QUESTION The feeding of cattle for market is a business which is subject to many changes. Each year brings out some new unexpected phase of the situation. It is a business which depends for success upon the price of land, the price of feeders, the price of feed and the condition of the market. There never been a time in the history of eeding cattle that the farmer has been dead certain of big profits, but year in and year out the men who have staved by the feeding proposition have made considerable money. In years past when land was cheap, and when corn had not found so many uses in the way of by-products as at the present time, and when there was more latitude and competition in the market, the feeding of cattle was more certain of profit than it has ever been since. Even with the extravagant methods of feeding in use years ago feeders made money. Since that time land has increased greatly in value, making it necessary to look well to the interest of the investment. The great ranges of the south and west have developed to great proportions, causing the middle west farmer to meet competition in the fall of the year. The price of corn, on account of its great demand for other uses, has steadily increased.

Although it is constantly denied that there is such a thing as a beef trust, he man who has sold cattle on the Chicago market has nevertheless been treated just as though the trust really Prices have been regulated by the will of the packer. In view of these changed conditions it has been no great wonder that feeding cattle during the last four or five years has been more or less of a gamble. About the only men who have made money are those who have fed out the highest class stuff and presented it to the market in a finished condition. Well finished stuff has been scarce enough so that it has been in good demand and has received the high prices. Those who have sent to market ordinary, half-finished cattle along with those who have sent canners and cutters have received low prices and more than made up in loss the extra price paid for good cattle. Feeding this class of cattle has been a gamble pure and simple, and there has probably been about as much monel lost as

money made. A look into the future shows still different conditions ahead of us, and things look brighter for the middle state farmer than they have looked for several years. In the first place the great competition of the ranges will be materially diminished. The great influx to market last season by the enforcement of the government "no fence" law is taken by those in authority to mark the wane of the range. This will mean that in the future it will be necessary to raise more of our own feeders. Grow them out and finish them on the farms of the middle west. The tendency for some time has been for the growing of younger beef, and baby beef can be best made from start to finish on the farm. People are going to continue to eat beef things go well in congress we are also going to have a large foreign market to supply. The cattle will have to be raised and fed in the corn belt and adjacent territory. These are questions which it is necessary for the farmer in the western states to be thinking about .- Farmers' Magazine.

Comparative Cow Values I am going to make a statement and prove it. When a cow that produces 200 pounds of butter per annum at a cost of \$39 and a labor cost of \$12.50 is worth \$35, the cow that produces 400 pounds of butter annually is worth \$400, and the owner can make \$16 more from her after paying interest on the \$400 than he can from the cows that produce 200 pounds of butter. There is no more labor connected with the 400-pound cows than there

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

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Rock Springs, Texas.

FOR SALE-An English-bred Texasraised registered Red Polled bull, "Dandy, 9143," 5 years old Aug., 1906. Sire, "Defiance, 6966." In every sense a superior individual animal. L. D. Brown, Attorney at Law, La Grange,

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cows was more than offset by the in-

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Test your cows, weigh their milk,

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MISCELLANEOUS

SEVEN big papers and magazines a Texas.

DURHAM PARK STOCK FARM-Shorthorns, English Berkshires, Angora Goats, White Wyandottes, high-class, pure-bred stock in each department. DAVID HARRELL, Liberty Hill, Texas.

Pittsburg, Texas. dition and the average of calves

have it a little way off, of course, but I suppose that I will have to bear my share of the burden when the time "I am in the agricultural line to a nited extent, but not in

it is fine this year, and will make something like forty bushels to the

her choice of feed within certain limits, a cow will do better than if forced to eat what the feeder sees fit to give It can be set down as a fact that there is no effect without a cause. If things do not go right, there is a rea-

son for it; investigate and then apply the proper remedy. It is a hard matter to avoid all misfortune; there will be stumbling blocks. But we can get at the root of our difficulties, and so frame our course that there will be no repetition. Farmers should not only breed pure used to make me do up in Denton bred bulls, but they should raise more county. I am an old cow puncher and calves and have more cattle on the like the business too well to give it

feeders that they should raise upon the farm. Some people say that there are objections to the farm separator, The truth is there is plenty of objections to the manner in which is is misused. It has been demonstrated that a milch cow will eat as much as seventyfive pounds of green food in a day. This appears a large quantity, but such cows are also producers of more

farm and not depend upon buying

milk than cows that eat but little. Nature never designed that an animal should suckle down to a skeleton which is never done if a proper supply of food is given. It is net results rather than gross

sales that measure the profits. It may cost as much to produce and products as they bring in the market, in which case there is no profit. What left after all expenses are paid is profit, whether it is much or little.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

The Aberdeen or Polled Angus are of Scottish origin, but it is not definitely known how they came to be bred without horns. No record has been found of the time the first hornless cattle were bred in Britain, but they are supposed to be descended from wild cattle of Scotland. But they grew horns and it is highly probable they lost this characteristic becoming domesticated. In the early history of cattle breeding in Scotland a tendency to the variation in the loss of horns was noticed. It is acceded that the present Aberdeen-Angus descended from two sorts of hornless cattle of Scotland, where now this breed is so numerous. One of these breeds was small, thin and weakly suited to the small farm owner or renter. The other was a large animal and well built and developed for the rough country it inhabited. The improvement or blending of these breeds began about 1,735 and was most noted in the work of Hugh Watson. His work was appreciated and recognized by the awards of 500 prizes in the shows of England, Scotland and France. They were first imported into the United States in 1873 and Canada in 1876 .- Denver Field and Farm.

RANCHES FLOURISHING

Colonel Burke Burnett Says Conditions Could Not Be Better Colonel Burke Burnett was making

himself pleasant in the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange and telling how good things are out in his section of the cow country. "My ranch property," said he "where ever located, is fine as silk,

as the saying goes. I never saw the country better, and as for grass, there is no end to it, and the amount is tremendous to look at. Cattle are ed with the 400-pound cows than there is with the 200-pound cows, the price at which butter has been credited, i. e., 20c per pound, is the net price from the creamery after the making has been paid for. In this herd the in-

whole year for 65c: Weekly Tele-gram, American Farmer, Valley Magazine Farm Magazine, Digham's Magazine, Farm Star, and Agricultural Epitomist. Offer limited. Send today. The Weekly Telegram, Fort Worth,

POULTRY

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

creased cost of feed for the 400-pound dropped is large. "No; there is no railroad pointing directly to my King county ranch, but have the 200 pounds increase but-ter as net profit over the 200-pound will pass about fifteen miles, the near-est point being a new town called Knox City. One will be apt to get cow. Two nundred pounds of butter at 20c is \$40. We have \$400 invested in through my place though, for it exthese cows, which, at 6 per cent intertends on one line for forty miles and some day or other there will be one projected through it. I had rather the \$40 and we have left \$16 to the credit of the 400-pound cow .- H. B.

My nephews and myself have 1,000 acres in wheat in Wichita county, and

"I have advertised for some geese for this ranch. "What for? Well that is a secret, or rather the use I intend to put them to is, but if any one of my friends wants to know what they are for and will promise to keep this secret in agriculture to himself I will tell him. ain't much on farming, that is doing the plowing myself, although a man just rides now when he plows, instead of following a mule with a cotton line over his neck and holding on to two woden handles and kicking dry clods with his naked toes, as my old dad

28-HOUR LAW IS **FINALLY PASSED**

Amended Bill Only Needs Signature of President

A telegram received from Congress. man W. R. Smith by Judge Sam H. Cowan Tuesday night brought the news that the much talked of 28-hour law has been amended finally, and now only waits the signature of President Roosevelt to become a law. The amendment paysed the house Tuesday afternoon in the same form as passed by the sen-ate. The amended bill is essentially the same as the original law, but that, in cases where shipments of live stock are detained over twenty-eight hours, from unavoidable causes, it shall

not apply, and provides; "That, upon the written request of the owner, or person in oustody of that particular shipment, which written request shall be separate and apart from any printed bill of lading, or other railroad form, the time of confinement may be extended to thirty-six hours." The bill also excludes the time limit for loading and unloading and requires suitable and properly equipped pens. Sheep are not required to be unloaded in the nighttime. Judge Cowan says that the bill has had strong opposition from the humane societies and that the West has practically had to fight all the rest of the country to secure the

amending of the law.
"Had it not been," said Judge Cowan "that the live stock organizations from all northern and western states, the commission exchanges, stock yards, packers and the railroads united in pressing this demand systematically, the amendment would not have been

BOWS TO NEWSPAPER

Knocks Too Hard for Louisville Pack ers, Who Quit.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 27 .- The Louisville Packing Company, said to be the largest plant owned by the Cudahy Packing Company of Chicago, was closed for an indefinite period. The Louisville Packing Company was established in 1892, employed about 350 men and had an annual output of 10,-000 sheep, 20,000 cattle and 300,000 hogs. The plant and its equipment are valued at \$800,000 and furnished about 60 per cent of the local meat supply. W. W. Mason, manager of the Louis-ville Packing Company, received orders to close down two days ago and gave as a reason for the order paper criticism and adverse legisla-

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

MISCELLANEOUS

Horses which are inclined to be balky should never be overloaded, for in most cases that is just what makes them balky. A horse is soon spoiled if you go at it right. If you want to spoil a horse all you have to do is to overload and if on soft ground so much the better. Work all horses with care and load with judgment. Give the horses a bite of grass evenings and Sundays.

INSPECTOR'S JOB GOES A BEGGING

Place in Local Packing Houses, But Only One Applicant

But one applicant appeared at the office of the local representative of the civil service commission in the Federal building Monday to take the examination for meat inspector. This fact is quite a disappointment to the government officers, who had hoped to have several applicants for the position. There is at present a vacancy in the Fort Worth packing houses and if the young man who is trying today succeeds he will likely get the place. The passage of the meat inspection bill by congress has caused a need for a large number of inspectors and six sets of questions were sent to the Fort Worth office for the Monday examination, the Washington authorities hoping that more applicants would appear at the eleventh hour and telegraph in their applications. Several causes are given

for the dearth of inspectors. The applicant must be a graduate of a college of veterinary medicine of the first class and when a man has fin-ished such a course he is usually able to make much more in the practice of his profession than in the government work, where the salary is but \$1,200 at the start. The highest salary paid in this department of the service is \$2,400. Another more potent factor in keeping men out of the service is the fact that it is the practice of the government to keep the inspectors on the nove, leaving them in one place usually but a few months at a time. Such continual change of residence is distaste-

CONDEMN ENTIRE HERD

ful to many, especially men with fam-

Thirty-Eight Cows Declared to Be Infected with Tuberculosis CHANOTTE, N. C., June 30.—Dr. Adam Fisher, meat inspector of the city, has examined and condemned 38 cows out of a herd of 66, belonging to a leading dairyman of this city and the animals will be killed without delay. Tuberculosis infection is the trouble, as diagnosed by Inspector Fisher. He declares, however, that the disease has not reached the milk and that therefore the patrons of the dairy, which is one of the largest here, are not in any

dager from using the milk.

NEW PASTURES SOUGHT Cattlemen Belleve Admission of Oklahoma Will Lose Them Lands LAWTON, Okla., June 30.—Cattle-men of Oklahoma, who have been men of Oklahoma, who have been pasturing their cattle on big leases in the Chickasaw nation, have begun looking for other pasture lands for next year and the years to follow. They are confident that after the termination of the confident of the ritories are admitted as a state these lands will be leased in small tracts for

JUST ONE WORD that word is Tutte it refers to Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills MEANS HEALTH.

agricultural purposes.

Virtigo? Billous? ANY of these symptoms and many others indicate inaction of the LIVER.

Are you constipated? Troubled with indigestion? Sick headache?

You Need

with all these breeds of swine, I would not feel justified in advocating one particular breed against another; but if I were going in for raising market hogs in quantities, for large, heavy meat

of good quality, I should use Chester white, large Yorkshire or Poland-Chi-

na sows with a Tamworth boar; and

for smaller, Essex, Berkshire and smail

Yorkshires with same, the latter cross

producing a very excellent product.—A. Williams, in Country Gentleman.

FATTENING HOGS

Hog feeding is nothing but common

sense. I notice that many of the farm-

ers are using a little of it. The first

thing is pure blood. Take the breed

you have a liking for and stick to it.

When you breed your sows pick sows

well matured, fairly good length, good-

boned legs, and good bones all over.

See that they have a well shaped head

and nose ,a broad back arched a little, a large ham, and a medium coat of smooth hair. See that they are

rustlers. If they are old sows you will

know whether to keep them or not by

their litters and how well they have

done. Take good care of them while

carrying young, and the same until you

wean those pigs. And take good care

of the pigs. See that they get muscle

and bone food, a run of clover, alfalfa

hay. Plow up different lots and sow

rape. Keep feeding lots well drained.

If your sows did not farrow all at the

same time, divide them up according

to size. When you take these pigs will

carry 250 pounds, then is the time to

pen them up to feed. Put them in a

lot large enough for plenty of exercise,

and a dry one, too. Regular care, feed

three times a day, and have them come

squealing after you. Sell those hogs

when you think they are fat enough so

that they do not put as much on to a

bushel of corn as they ought to. But

do not do like I did. I sold some not

quite eight months old, weighed 228

pounds average, at \$4.70 and thought

that a stiff price. A little later they

were \$1 higher per 100 pounds. If I

had kept those hogs until nine months

old they would have weighed 300

THE DRY SOW

sows should be turned out on pasture

by themselves and given a little grain.

Good prolific mothers should be kept

for breeders and the unsatisfactory

sows fattened and sold as soon as pos-

sible. Unless a sow is pure bred or

an exceptional individual, it will not

pay to keep her if she cannot produce

large litters. A second litter is gen-

erally wanted during the year and the

sows should be put with the boar dur-

ing the first heat after weaning. It

is generally believed that if many

periods of heat are passed the sows

will become "shy." Whether bred di-

rectly after the pigs are weaned or

not, the sows should be fed a com-

paratively light diet until it is certain

ABOUT THE HOG BUSINESS

This is the season of the year when

hogmen keep their ears to the ground.

They want to find out what sort of a

pig crop is arriving, whether large or

small, and whether it will be as early

In a few weeks we shall see it all

worked out in figures, in some of the

livestock papers. We shall think then

that we know all about it, but next

fall we will come to the conclusion

ber of hogs there is in the country,

and never did. That is about the way

it will always be. When it is figured

that the pig crop is scarce, the country

is full of shoats in three or four

months. When an overload of pigs is

said to exist, shoats are often hard to

find in any number about feeding time.

business that do not always seem right

There are a few things that are not

right now, one of them being the fact

that shoats to fatten are scarce just

at a time when the margin between

corn and hogs is so wide that even

the poor feeder cannot miss getting a

profit. But the shoats to be fed are

held at such a price that it may or

may not pay to buy them feed. In

oher words, the man who has shoats

now is the man who is strictly in it;

the other fellow is pretty much out of

it, however much he would like to

PUSH THE LITTLE FELLOWS

When the litter is three weeks old

ooth the sow and pigs should have the

run of a lot where they can get sun-

shine, exercise, and if possible fresh

grazing. The pigs, however, should

still have a feeding place where the

sow cannot come and should be fed

regularly with all they will eat. Their

food should be such as will give them

bone and muscle but not be too fatten-

ing. Shorts, ground oats and peas are

the best grain feeds. Skim milk is

worth more to a pig just before and

after weaning than at any other time.

Corn is of little value in making

growth. Bran is harsh and often

causes irritation of the bowels. It is

hardly a safe food for pigs under three

months old. Good grazing will make

the larger part of the growth, but a

little grain is needed to make the pigs

IN THE WAKE OF HOG CHOLERA

The losses from hog cholera can by

There are some things about the hog

that they are again with pig.

as usual, or not.

When the pigs are weaned the dry

pounds or better.

some oats in early spring, and

WEAK MEN ARE QUICKLY CURED



treatment—the best treatment for the Special and Pelvic Diseases peculiar to the Male Sex. The fact that Dr. Terrill is daily curing diseases which have successfully resisted the combined efforts of other Specialist and Physicians reflects most highly upon his remarkable skill and ability and the meritorious features of his modern methods of treatment. Dr. Terrill's honesty and integrity are beyond reproach and all promises made by him are fulfilled. If you are an afflicted man, call upon him TODAY or write him in regard to your trouble. His expert opinion and advice will be given J. H. TERRILL, M. D. J. H. TERRILL, M. D. you free of charge and he will explain to you why he can afford to give you a written, legal guarantee of

a positive cure. DR. TERRILL CHARGES NOTHING FOR HIS SERVICES UNTIL A CURE IS EFFECTED.

HE CURES TO STAY CURED STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, LOST MANHOOD, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, NERVO-VITAL DEBILITY, EPILEPSY, PILES, HYDROCELE, CATARRH and all CHRON-IC DISEASES of the STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER

and PROSTATE GLAND. SPECIAL NOTICE-Dr. Terrill has a copyright given him by the government on a remedy for Lost Manhood and Seminal Emissions which never fails to cure. We will give a thousand dollars for any case he takes and fails to cure if the patient will follow his instructions.

DR. TERRILL'S LATEST BOOK No. 7 SENT FREE This book should be in the hands of every man whether he is

afflicted or not, as it is the best book ever published on the Diseases of Men. SEND FOR IT TODAY! It will be sent absolutely free to any address in a plain, sealed envelope if you mention this paper and inclose six cents for postage and packing. IMPORTANT

All persons coming to Dallas for treatment are requested to inquire of the Leading Banks, Commercial Agencies and Business Men of Dallas as to who is the bestand most reliable Specialist in the city. If you will do this it will save you both time and money, CONSULTATION AND A THUROUGH X-RAY EXAMINATION FREE

J. H. TERRILL, M. D. Dallas,

CORN Harvester cuts and throws in pile on harvester or windrows, Man and horse cuts equal to a corn binder. Price \$14. Cir-culars free showing Harvester at work. New Process Mfg. Co., Lincoln, Kas.

STOCK FARMING

LONG DROUTH BROKEN Sheepman Reports Good Rain in Mc-Culloch County

William Whittenberger, the big sheepman, came in with a double decker containing 250 head of good sheep, a mixed lot. Mr. Whittenberger tives in McCulloch county and loaded the sheep at Lometa, on the Frisco. He reports range good, and it was raining hard when he left home. Rain has fallen in quantities and the long drouth that had stockmen scared for a time has had its backbone effectually broken at last, and the country will get a move on itself and grow grass enough to put things well on their feet and ready for the fall business. Crops are doing well and, as this rain came in time to help corn, that very useful feature of the agricultural possibilities of Texas will be on hand in ample

SANSOM GOING HOME

Has Been Spending Months' Vacation in Texas

Frank Sansom, who has been down from Kansas City for a month on furlough from his regular duties, came from the lower country, that is Johnson and Hill counties, and reported having had a fine time during month that he had loafed. "I have had great fun and luck fish-

ing," said he, "and I would like to do some more of it, but business before pleasure, you know, is more than likely to make a man 'healthy, wealthy and wise;' so I will have to return to "grind.' My farm and ranches are all in fine condition and crops and grass are all good. I have one farm near Grandview which is rented and planted in cotton and ranch property is near West in Hill county and like all the country down as far as Waco, is shaped up all right. North Texas is certainly in good shape and unless something happens to set things back all will be well. I leave for Kansas City Saturday night."

WEST COUNTRY WET

E. F. Criser Says Rain Has Been Abundant

E. F. Criser, who was formerly of The Austin section, but who now travels from Fort Worth west to El Paso for the packing houses, came in and reported as follows:

"The whole country west is in a blooming condition and the people are 'fat and sassy.' There seems to enough cattle in that western country to supply the packing houses for some time. Nelson Morris, the big packer, has 400 sections under fence. and well stocked with cattle of good grades. There is no sickness reported anywhere and the calf crop is some thing unusual. It is reported dry in the valley of the Pecos up in New Mexico, and it is also said to be very dry out in the Davis mountain sec-

IN ABILENE COUNTRY

J. F. Drahan Says Conditions Are Excellent

J. F. Drahan, from Abilene, was around the market, smiling as usual, "We are all right out in Abilene and Taylor county, and the rain that has fallen, though immense, has not

hurt us to any extent. If there had

been no hail the damage would

have been slight. Our soil drinks up water in a hurry, and is not so muddy after a rain as the black lands. "Cattle are in good shape; grass fine and the outlook for lots of stock feed in the fall and winter was never better. The farmers are all planting plenty of the right kind of stuff for eattle feed, not alone from the fact that they have had experience in not having feed in the winter time, but also from the fact that they are all less raising some cattle, horses, mules and, of course, hogs, and

feed is essential in this stock farm-

finished between the two places, and

"The railroad to Anson is nearly

this has given Abilene quite a boom." Fix the Blame

A lot of us who blame fate for our misfortunes could fix the blame nearer home if we would acknowledge it. Go round the fence corners now and cut every weed and brier you can find. Maw out the corners of your mind, too.

It will pay big. Plan to attend your state fair. It will pay you well and you will say so, too, when you get home

Many a good beginning has been shattered by subsequent carelessness, shiftlessness and haphazard methods. A very good friend of ours once concluded to send away for some 99 per double-distilled thoroughbred, high-protein-content corn to use for seed. He got a stand after planting corn picked from his own crib.

Every farmer who has stock, grain or ther products to sell should have good scales on the farm. If only a small amount of product is sold annually a platform scale costing something like \$10 can be used, but in nine cases out of ten the two to four-ton wagon and There are good reasons why the farmshould own scales. Some of the product is sold to dealers-they may or may not be honest, for some have both buying and selling scales.

Farmer's Toast

Harper's Weekly suggests that in these days of agricultural prosperity we should not forget the fine old farmer's toast not uncommonly found on English drinking vessels in former times. It goes as follows:

Let the wealthy and the great

Roll in splendor and state I envy them not, I declare it. I eat my own lamb, My chickens and ham, shear my own fleece and I wear it I have lawn. I have bowers. I have fruits, I have flowers The lark is my morning alarmer. So my folly boys now God speed the plow

Long life and success to the farmer. The young man on the farm who is empted to go to the town or city, giving up a substantial certainty for doubtful prospects, would do well to onsider the truth expressed in these ines. The farmer's life is the most independent, and is beset with less emptations than any other. It is the nearest to nature and the farthest away from the degenerating artificial-

ties of the modern world. It is because of this artificialty and its false standards that the \$10-a-week clerk, who may be fired any day and not be able to pay his laundry bill, is led to consider himself superior of the strong, sun-browned harvester who gathers his own crops, on his own

There are higher prizes than those that are won by the successful farmer, but those high prizes are too often secured in part through a moral compromise and a sacrifice of self-support which the farmer is never called upon

OF UNUSUAL INTEREST

Investigations of unusual interest to he farmers of the semi-arid and the so-called arid regions of the west are now in progress under the direction of Dr. Elwood Mead, chief of the irrigation and drainage investigations of the office of experiment stations. After careful investigation of the conditions which confront the settlers of the regions of scant rainfall the office has come to the conclusion that there is need of carefully conducted experiments to determine and advise farmers what are the best methods of crop production in dry seasons. Two

methods are being investigated as feasible. First: For each farmer to provide for himself a small irrigation plant from which he can irrigate a few acres of his farm and on which he can be insured of such crops as will maintain his family and live stock in case of excessive drouth. Second: By means of special implements and extra cultivation to conserve all the available moisture in the soil for the benefit of the crop instead of allowing the rain to pass over the surface into the streams and thus be entirely lost

For the purpose of these investigations experiment stations have been established at Wichita Falls, Texas, Cheyenne, Wyo., and near Imperial, Neb., and the plan is to establish similar stations in the rest of the states in the west where such experiments are of value to the settlers. purpose of demonstrating what can be done by irrigation of small tracts from individual irrigation plants, three different methods are adapted at the three stations already established. At Wichita Falls the water for irrigation is obtained from a storage reservoir which is made by constructing an earth dam across a small creek bed and which obtains its supply from the surface water of the water shed above and is utilized on the farm as desired.

OUR CORN EXPORTATION In the supply of the European demand for corn the United States has a sharp rival in the Argentine Repub-

lic. Since 1902 that country has sent more corn to Great Britain-the best of our markets-than our country. High prices and more general consumption at home have had something to do with our falling off in foreign supply, but we should not be satisfied with gradual loss of our markets. Reciprocity treaties would do much to correct the adverse conditions. But our South American competition is growing more and more formidable and will continue to grow. Competition in various lines is very much in evidence, and will be in the future. The first place may again be accorded the Inited States, but the assurance of this is not particularly bright. There can be little doubt that the maximum of production in this country is more nearly reached than in Argentina. s also probable that the consumption of corn as food for stock is growing with our farmers relatively more than with those of Argentina. It is at least questionable if this loss of first place in the volume of corn exported is greatly to be regretted. The more corn exported the more fertility to our soil goes away with it. When corn is judiciously fed, the feeder should get at least market value for his corn in the meat and dairy products resulting and he should get a material benefit to the soil from feeding his corn on the farm.

Fashionable women are carrying little silk bags slung over the arm. They are either of Dresden ribbon or a vividhued messaline that matches hat or

SHEEP

COMMERCIAL SHEEP

The Scottish Farmer gives the following points on breeds and crosses for the market:

"The best definition of a 'commercial sheep' is the sheep that pay best. Border Leicesters, the aristocracy of the Scottish sheepherds, are commercial is they can be made to pay, but Mr Bruce, in his Haddington lecture, more than hinted that he was not making a fortune in that department of his business as flockmaster. The general sig nificance of the term "commercial" as applied to any kind of live stock, class of stock which can be handled under ordinary conditions on the majority of farms. In the opinion of Mr. Bruce, this class of stock is represented by the half-bred ewe and any of her produce, but preferably by the Border Leicester, the Suffolk, or the Oxford ram. Some surprise was expressed by Mr. Bruce's hearers at relative positions assigned by him to these sires. Few agreed that the Suffolk was preferable to the Oxford for leaving an immediate profit, but Mr. Bruce explained that in making this classification he was thinking as much of the breeder as the feeder. His opinion in that the Oxford ram is very severe on the half-bred ewe, and he therefore inclines to the belief that the profit to the breeder who is also a feeder, will be quite as great from the Suffolk as from the Oxford, even although he may have to feed the Suffolk cross for a longer period. The butcher, no doubt, prefers that cross, but he does not pay the difference for the extra cost of his production.

"An interesting feature in the discussion was the question of the best kind of half-breed for feeding purposes. Mr. George Riddell entered a spirited plea for the lamb by a halfbred tup out of a half-bred ewe, and he was ably supported by Mr. Thompson, whose opinion was worth its weight in gold to the flockmaster. The general sense of the meeting seemed to against the idea, but, as is usual in such cases, the argument was conducted from different premises. one claimed that a half-bred-half-bred (to put it so) was, for breeding puroses equal to a Border Leicester-Cheviot half-breed: Mr. Riddell's claim had reference only to the relative values for putting on flesh and meeting the demand of the early maturity market. It scarcely admits of question that the profit is bound to be greater from the kind which Mr. Riddell advocated than from the other. The sire and dam will cost less, and the feeding value will be greater. Hence the commercial value is bound to be considerably in favor of the Stobshill variety, on which unstinted praise was bestowed by various speak-At the same time, there is found truth in the remark of Mr. Lee. There can be no profit in breeding and feeding three-parts-bred lambs except when the plough is kept going. You may do without roots, but you cannot go into this trade without young grass. Hence the problem which Mr. Elllot of Clifton has set himself to solve. It does not seem to be admitted that he has, as yet, suc-

ceeded in his endeavor. "Mr. Thompson has had a wide experience of the London market, and his remarks indicate that the London dead meat salesmen is not a gentle-man to whom anything may be sold. He wants mutton, and he wants plenty of lean flesh in the mutton that he buys. Although Mr. Bruce and his hearers generally were a little skepti-cal about the brand of mutton class! fied as 'Scots tegs,' Mr. Thompson had no doubt about the class. It is the first quality of Blackface mutton, a small joint, from a carcase of forty-six pounds weight. For this class of mutton the London butcher is willing to pay the top market price. He does this because the type is scarce and the demand far in excess of the supply. It would seem from Mr. Thompson's remarks, as if there might be a neglected market here. The potentialities of the Blackface lamb are great, and what the London butcher seems to desiderate is not a three-parts-bred carcase of lamb dressed like mutton, but a genuine small carcase of early maturity mutton. Will it pay the feeder deliberately to set about supplying such a market? As in beef, so in mutton, the market now seems to demand a class of meat which the time honored methods of breeding and feeding cannot supply." .

Stomach Worms of Sheep It is during the summer months that loss from the twisted stomach worm of sheep occurs, and flock owners should early endeavor to prevent their flocks from becoming diseased. Healthy adult animals seldom affected with this ease, and the greater part of the loss occurs among young and weak animals However if the conditions are favorable for the sheep to become infested with this parasite, the death rate among the

mature animals is also heavy.

This disease is not as difficult to reat successfully, as is generally believed. The preventive treatment is very important. It is based upon keeping the sheep in a healthy, vigorous condition, and among surroundings unfavorable for the entrance of the eggs or larvae of the parasite into the digestive tract with the feed. Drinking surface water and permanent pastures especially if pastured close, are faxor-able for the production of the disease. The preventive measures that are most practical to use under the local conditions can be judged best by the person in charge of the flock, and the success of this part of the treatment will depend on the precautions that he deems necessary and the thoroughness with

which they are carried out. Sheep raisers, who have lost sheep from this cause in former years, should not wait until the disease develops in the flock before using medicinal treatment. The following mixture is recommended by Dr. Law, and has given Arsenious acid one excllent results: dram, sulphate of iron five drams, powdered nux vomica two drams, powdered areca two ounces, common salt four ounces. This mixture is sufficient for thirty sheep and can be fed with ground feed once or twice a week. In case the symptoms are already mani-fested, it should be fed once a day for two or three weeks. In giving this remedy in the feed, the necessary precautions should be taken, or each animal may not get the proper dose. Turpentine is largely used in the treatment of stomach worms. It is administered as an emulsion with milk (one part turpentine to sixteen parts of milk). The emulsion should be well shaken before drenching the animal. The dose is two ounces for a lamb and four ounces for an adult, and to be effective should be repeated daily for two three days .- R. A. Craig, veterinarian, Purdue Agricultural Experiment Sta-

Sheep are the scavengers of the farm. A farm is not complete without sheep. How many of our readers keep sheep?

SWINE

SELECTING A BREED

The variety of breeds is sufficiently wide in general characteritics and colors to give scope to particular fancy, but no intelligent breeder will be projudiced in favor of any particular breed as the best. All are good in their way, and the selection of any one should depend on the special purpose in view. If classified by colors, we have but three groups-the white, black and red or sand-colored. Under different colors there are again arieties of breeds.

In white swine we have the Yorkshire, large, middle and small; the Chester, the Suffolk and Victoria; ler black come the Berkshire, Poland-China, Essex and Black Suffolk; for red, we have Tamworth and Duroc-Jersey. Some fancy white, others black swine, and if the market calls large Yorkshire will be whites, and the Poland-China in black. For a general purpose black hog, perhaps no breed is superior to the Berkshire. They are excellent grazers and feeders, fattening at any age, and giving a fairly well-mixed meat. For fine, fancy lean meat, the Essex can hardly be surpassed. The small Yorkshire, the only one of the three Yorkshires well known or widely distributed in the United States is quick maturer and best suited to intensive conditions, where rapid growth and early maturity are desired, and where the markets call for light-weight pork. The meat is fine in texture, of good flavor and well adapted for a

high-class trade. Perhaps no breed is growing more rapidly in favor than the Tamworth, owing to the increasing demand for lean bacon. In size, the Tamworth comes next to the large Yorkshire; they are very vigorous and hardy, and are without a superior in the production of bacon. Therefore they may be advantageously selected by those desiring to raise a superior quality of bacon. Being good rustlers, they are admirably adapted to those locations where passive will be largely used in the production of hog meat. Perhaps their greatest value is in crossing; used on small grade sows, they give size and improve the kuality of meat. and the young pigs are very hardy.

They are also unexcelled in prolificacy, Crossed on Poland-China sows, the Tamworth produces a fine feeding pig. A large feeder in Illinois uses this cross, and says the hogs make him more money than any other breed, pure or cross. Compared with his the cross Tamworths weighed forty-five pounds heavier at nine months, scaling 295 pounds. One Tamworth-Poland-China barrow one year old, weighed 450 pounds. ing in a western journal, J. B. Keller of Illinois says: "I am feeding and perhaps have fed in the past twenty years, more cattle and hogs than any man in this corn county, and I believe the Tamworth male will make millions for our market feeders. As to the packers' liking the cross, I recently topped the Chicago market with two loads of them. Personally, having had experience

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A wise Indiana physician cured 20 years' stomach disease without any medicine as his patient tells: 'I had stomach trouble for 20 years, tried allopathic medicines, patent medicines and all the simple remedies suggested by my friends, but grew worse all the time.

"Finally a doctor, who is the most prominent physician in this part of the state, told me medicine would do me no good, only irritating my stomach and making it worse-that I must look to diet and quit drinking coffee.

"I cried out in alarm, 'Quit drinking coffee!' why, 'What will I drink?' 'Try Postum, said the doctor, I drink it and you will like it when it is made according to directions, with cream, for it is delicious and has none of the bad effects coffee has."

"Well that was two years ago and I am still drinking Postum. My stom ach is right again- I know Doctor hit the nail on the head when he decided coffee was the cause of all my trouble only wish I had quit it years ago and drank Postum in its place." given by Postum Co., Battle Creek,

Neveratoo late to mend. Ten days' trial of Postum in place of coffee works wonders. There's a reason. Look in pkgs. for the famous little ook, "The Road to Wellville,"

no means be summed up in the actual number of deaths which this disease causes. If the herd contains many pregnant brood sows it is pretty certain that the death rate will be large

do their best.

when these litters arrive, if they are not born dead. Much depends upon the stage of pregnancy and the severity of the disease. If the dam has been affected with cholera in the early stages of pregnancy and the disease has been violent the litter is very apt to suffer. Some of the pigs may be malformed, dead or in various stages of Geray. Some may be alive but lacking in development. In the same litter it is not uncommon in such cases to find both dead and alive pigs in a

great unevenness in their size. When the dam has been seriously affected for a prolonged period, she is often unable to nurse her pigs, she is low in flesh and vitality, and her appetite is not constant. To make use of a stockman's phrase, she doesn't make good job of nursing the pigs.

Nor do the pigs make a satisfactory growth. Some may come along fairly well while others will always be runts. Evenness will be lacking.-Farmers' Magazine.

Many a fellow's wife is too rich to agree with him.

A black and white checked silk sairt waist suit recently seen was enlivened by a red belt, a red hat and a red

Black gloves and all-black hats are n vogue for wear with white gowns.

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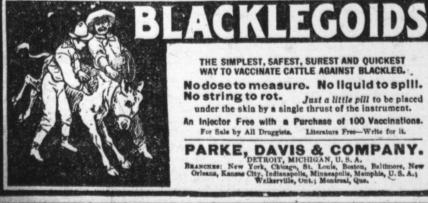
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