



ECHOES OF THE RANGE

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

In Irion County

Sherwood Record. The season for prairie fires on the range is at hand.

The O9 ranch shipped three cars of calves out Monday.

Sam Oglesby has bought four head of bulls from Sol and Ab Mayers.

Sam Oglesby has bought 1,000 wethers from Ray and Grinnell. They are 1.2 and 3-year-olds.

McKenzie & Ferguson took 4,000 head of muttons through town Monday on their way to market.

William Schreiner, the successful Crockett county ranchman, made one of the best shipments of mutton last week that has left this country this year.

Angora goat breeders of the Concho county have been invited to attend a meeting at the 19 ranch, Z. C. Farmer, during the international fair for the purpose of organizing a breeders' association for mutual protection.

A prairie fire broke out in T. H. Taylor's pasture in the Big Lake country a few days ago and ruined considerable grass before it could be put out.

The fire was started by attempting to burn a steer, which had died with the fever. It is getting pretty dry out there.

McKenzie & Ferguson bought 2-year-old steers from the following parties last week and which were delivered at the 19 ranch, Z. C. Farmer: 13 head; Sam Dameron, 10 head; Clint Owens, 20 head; Kern Coats, 100 head. The price paid was between \$16 and \$16.50.

The cow market has been on the toboggan slide for the past two or three weeks and from all appearances the slide will continue for some time.

Usually decline in price at this time of the year because the demand is small.

During a recent trip to bleeding Kansas, Dick Williamson, of the famous Twin Hill ranch, purchased several head of fine mares for breeding purposes.

Mr. Williamson may not know it but he has done a good thing for the country.

Sam Oglesby, the big sheepman, has sold 2,000 head of muttons this spring, the average weight of which was 99 3/4 pounds. They brought \$5.55 in the market.

From the same sheep eight pounds of wool each had been sheared in half a year. This wool was sold for 21 3/4 cents per pound, making the price received for the wool from each sheep \$174; this added to the selling price netted Mr. Oglesby the price of \$7.39 a head for his sheep.

This is a real show for his sheep. This is a head of big sheep, which sell for more and produce more wool. Mr. Oglesby sold his wool to George Richardson, of San Angelo, the famous Concho county wool buyer. Mr. Oglesby still has 5,400 sheep on his ranch.

In Kerr County. Kerville Sun. Cecil Robinson died of heart trouble at his ranch, fifteen miles from Rock Springs in Edwards county, at 3:30 a. m. Saturday, June 23.

Mr. Robinson, who has resided in Kerville for several years, passed here Thursday of last week with his family for a visit to his ranch. They arrived at the ranch Friday evening.

Mr. Robinson complained of feeling badly after reaching the ranch, and had an attack of heart trouble from which he has suffered several times for several years. He seemed to get better, however, and slept some to midnight, when another attack came on. It was his custom at such times to walk about the grounds in the open air. About 3:30 a. m. he seemed to be suffering greatly and got up from the cot upon which he had been lying for some time, and started to walk out in the yard. As he stepped off the gallery he staggered and fell, and a few minutes later he was dead.

In Bee County. Beeville Bee. The Laureles ranch in Nueces county, containing 190,000 acres of land, has been sold and the approximate price is \$900,000.

The purchasers were Mrs. Harriet King, owner of the celebrated King ranches and R. J. Kleberg, her son-in-law, who since the death of Captain Richard King has been in charge of the properties.

As near as can be learned the price paid for the property was \$5.50 per acre. The sale also includes from 17,000 to 35,000 head of cattle which stocked the ranch.

The land was sold by the Texas Land and Cattle company, Captain John Tod was managing the Laureles ranch for the company. He and his wife will return to Scotland, his native land, and where the stock of the Texas Land and Cattle Company is held.

In San Saba County. San Saba News. Parish & Borer, of Llano, purchased twenty cows from Linn & Owens at \$12.25 and thirty from Jim Chowning at \$13.25.

In Deaf Smith County. Hereford Brand. At the call meeting of Deaf Smith and Castro Wool Growers' Association Monday afternoon of this week, the purpose which called the members together was not accomplished. It had been arranged with representatives from different commission houses to be on hand, but the volume of wool which the association had to offer seemed to be rather too large a proposition for the agent to handle, hence they asked time to communicate with their respective houses with a view to ascer-

taining the highest cash price which could be paid for the holdings.

J. P. Carr, president of the association, tells us that there will be in round numbers 75,000 pounds of wool to market through this organization this season.

At present it is estimated and determined effort on the part of all interested to get the worth of their product before letting it go.

The market at present is standing at about 22 cents, which will net the association the nice sum of about \$16,000.

George F. Boardley of Illinois closed a deal Saturday whereby he becomes the owner of the McCrory ranch, situated three miles north of Hereford. This ranch consists of fifteen sections and sold at a consideration of \$6 per acre.

In Gonzales County. Gonzales Inquirer. The following live stock shipments will be made over the Sap this afternoon from this place: Caldwell & Skinner, three cars to St. Louis; W. H. Davis, ten cars to Kewville. These cattle will be placed in the Davis pasture near there.

Cardwell & Skinner shipped a carload of cattle to New Orleans this morning over the G. H. & S. A. railroad.

In Brewster County. Alpine Avalanche. Ed Nevill has added to the stock on his ranch 100 cows with calves at side and five thoroughbred Hereford bulls, bought of J. R. Irving.

W. A. Hurt of Booneville, Mo., arrived this morning with the blue-grass cattle which Sam Schwing bought on his recent trip to that state. There are twenty cows and six calves, all registered Shorthorns, representing some of the best blood in the world.

Seymour Banner. H. H. Fancher shipped two cars of cattle to St. Louis Saturday. Clyde went with them and while there will bring in some of the sights of the big city.

Saturday afternoon Lub Fancher met with an accident that might easily have proved more serious. He was out with his cow in the Mary's creek pasture when his stirrup strap broke and he received a hard fall on the hip.

He managed to get up and called for help. He was taken to Mr. Chilton's and came to the remainder of the night with Jim Chilton. The bruise was more painful than serious, and Monday Mr. Fancher was limping around town.

In Lampasas County. Lampasas Leader. Sam J. Smith is home from St. Louis, where he took some fat steers. He reports that he did well with them.

Most of the wool has been shipped from the warehouses here to the markets abroad, and the growers are pleased with the price obtained this year. Some wool is reported as yet lying netted the grower as high as 27 cents.

In Howard County. Big Springs Enterprise. H. T. Hill of Martin county sold last week to Field & Frisby three cars of cow and calf at \$21.50 per head.

R. N. Henderson of Midland spent Wednesday here. He was on his way home from Fort Worth, where he had been with a shipment of cattle, and returned to the market at that place very unsatisfactorily.

In Irion County. Sherwood Record. W. J. Carver has bought 15 Shorthorn bulls from John Young of Ozona.

Blanks & Parr have sold to J. N. Cobb for McKenzie & Ferguson 450 head of calves at \$1.50 per head.

Ed Branch has bought 300 sheep from Joe Tweedy, paying \$3 for wethers, \$2.25 for ewes and \$1.50 for lambs.

Mont Noelle had 35 Angora goats and a lot of other stock stray away from his ranch last week and as yet knows nothing of their whereabouts.

Mr. F. Noelle has sold his fine five-section ranch twelve miles west of Sherwood to Mr. E. M. Gunn of Alabama. Mr. Noelle having gotten \$2.50 bonus per acre. Possession will be given the first of next January. Mr. Gunn is reported to see as worthy a gentleman as Mr. Noelle become a citizen of our town. We also extend the hand of good fellowship to Mr. Gunn. He reports the well known land man, made the deal.

In Sutton County. Sonora News. John A. Ward sold to Wesley Bryson 73 2-year-old steers at \$15.

John A. Ward sold 721 muttons to the McGonigall Bros. 200 head of cattle at \$3.

John A. Ward reports the sale of his wool by Charles Schreiner of Kerville at 22 1/2 cents.

George Richardson, the wool commission man of San Angelo, sold H. O. Ward's wool for 20 1/2 cents.

Charles Hobbs of San Angelo sold Hamilton & North's wool, 6 and 12 months, at 20 1/2 and 23 cents.

T. A. Cope sold to R. E. Robbins to S. E. Gilbert the John Robbins house and lots near Hibernia Heights, east Sonora, for \$550.

J. A. Cope sold for R. E. Harris his entire stock of drug fixtures, etc., for about \$4,000 to W. H. Gardner. Mr. Gardner will engage the services of a first-class prescription clerk and everything will be up to date.

J. J. Ford bought of W. F. and J. A. McGonigall their half interest in the Ford & McGonigall ranch, sixteen miles east of Sonora. Mr. Ford also bought from the McGonigall Bros. 200 head of cattle at private terms. The consideration was about \$8,000. The McGonigall Bros. did not sell their Angoras and will probably reinvest in a ranch.

In Tom Green County. San Angelo Standard. D. D. Daniel has sold his irrigated farm and ranch on the Colorado river to Z. Davis of Sterling City. Mr. O'Daniel took in exchange a thirty-two section ranch near Sterling City. Both families have moved to their new homes.

Now that congress passed an appropriation to continue the war on the extermination of the cattle tick it is

probable that a station may be established in or near San Angelo. This is an ideal location for the establishment of such an experimental station. J. L. Tandy of Eldorado was in the city Friday. Mr. Tandy sold recently several bunches of sheep. He sold 265 muttons, 200 head of dry ewes to a Mr. Keeney of Eldorado at the same price.

Mr. Tandy says there is money in the sheep business and that it has been. The range is fine and every condition points to a profit for the sheep man. He stated that he was well satisfied and expected to get through the year with a good profit.

It is understood that the price for good muttons is gradually advancing and is now better than for years before.

A rain fell over many parts of the Concho country early Tuesday morning. At some places the rain was very light, while at other places it was having been very fine. A report given by the San Angelo Telephone company says very light rains visited Ozona, Menardville, Sonora, Abilene and Eden. Good rains fell at Sherwood, Stiles and Bronte and C. W. B. Collins ranch. At Eldorado and Hallinger the rain was light, while at Miles a heavy rain fell. At Fowler's ranch, five miles north of the city, a four-inch fall is reported.

In San Angelo the rainfall was about three-tenths of an inch, laying the dust and doing an inestimable amount of good.

In Val Verde County. Del Rio Herald. According to reports for hundreds of miles around, splendid rains have fallen during the last week or ten days in West Texas, and have done a better condition than at the present date.

J. R. Hamilton is in the city from his ranch and other parts of the county. He reports that the city markets last week six car loads of fat muttons, which averaged around ninety pounds, and sold for \$5.58, the highest price paid in that market this year for grass wethers.

In Howard County. Big Springs Enterprise. Yesterday afternoon a slow rain began falling here and rained steadily all night and is still raining as we go to press with indications of its continuing all day.

J. M. Crow of Rogers, Bell county, was here last week and bought one and a half sections of land in the northeast part of the county from Henry Holter for which he paid \$7,000. He also bought a car of cattle from E. C. Rico and shipped them to market.

The Alpine Country. ALPINE, Texas, July 7.—Sam Schuring has received the blue blooded stock he recently bought in Missouri. There are twenty cows and six calves, all registered shorthorns, and are the finest cattle ever seen at Miles and probably in West Texas.

Ed Nevill has bought 100 head of cows with calves and five head of thoroughbred Hereford bulls from J. B. Irving.

Grasshoppers and another insect new to this part of the country are playing havoc with all kinds of vegetation and are even injuring the fruit trees. The only effective way to deal with them is to get them as early as possible and kill or throw them into water containing coal oil. A good hard rain is needed to start other vegetation for them to subsist on.

E. D. Jackson shipped a carload of cows to El Paso Tuesday and Tip Franklin also shipped a carload the same day.

S. R. Guthrie shipped a carload of calves to Fort Worth Thursday.

Alpine is not doing much toward celebrating the glorious Fourth this year, but her neighbors at Miles and Marathon are to have grand celebrations and extend a cordial invitation to all to attend.

SWINE SUPPLEMENTS TO CORN FOR FATTENING HOGS

Professor E. B. Forbes, animal husbandry, college of agriculture, Columbia, Mo., in Bulletin No. 67 gives the result in this practical experiment for every farmer feeding hogs.

Fifteen lots of six-months-old pigs were fed for 90 days, in a comparison of wheat middlings, linseed oilmeal, cottonseed meal, gluten meal, and corn meal, each being fed with linseed oilcake.

The following is a summary of the results: The rations of linseed oilmeal and corn meal in proportion of 1 to 5 were eaten in larger quantity than any other feeds tested, and made more pork, with smaller expenditure of feed than any other ration involved.

Estimating the cost of linseed oilmeal at 30 per ton, corn at 10 cents per bushel, grinding at 10 cents per 100, and wheat middlings at \$18 per ton, the cost of pork made from the oilmeal ration averaged \$13 per cent less than from the rations of corn meal and wheat middlings. The average cost per 100 pounds with the oil meal ration was \$23, and with the middlings ration, \$28.

With corn at 25 cents per bushel it was an even thing, so far as cost of grain is concerned, whether one would feed it alone or with oilmeal at \$30 per ton, as in lot 15.

The rations of corn meal and wheat middlings, half and half, required from 13 to 14 per cent more feed to produce a given weight of pork than the ration of corn meal and oilmeal in proportion of 5 to 1, and made from 19 to 27 per cent less pork in a given time.

Corn meal and fermented cottonseed meal fed in the proportion of 8 to 1 killed three out of fifteen hogs at the end of fifty-one days feeding. The gains up to that time had been moderate in extent and cost. The hogs did not relish this feed. A change to the corn and linseed oilmeal ration increased much greater consumption of grain, increased the gains in weight 39 per cent and reduced the gain requirement per pound of increase to the extent of 18.1 per cent.

An attempt was made to cheapen the corn meal and linseed oilmeal ration by a substitution of gluten meal, gluten feed and germ oilmeal in three rations respectively for half of the linseed oilmeal in the standard 5 to 1 ration. In each case the amount of food eaten and the rate of increase were lowered by the substitution, and the amount of grain requisite to the production of a pound of pork was increased. The ration containing gluten meal was eaten in the smallest quantity and returned the least pork for the feed consumed.

Corn meal five parts and oilcake (pea size) one part, fed dry and mixed, produced gains in weight with nine per cent less grain than did ear corn and oilcake fed separately, both dry. The gain in the corn meal lot was 28.6 per cent greater than in the ear corn lot. The hogs receiving ear corn would not eat more than one-third as much

oilcake as corn (the cob figured out) when both were allowed ad libitum.

The pork produced in these experiments had much more fat than that of the previous trials, because of the severe winter weather prevailing, and because the hogs used had been raised on grain feed with very little use of pasture.

The experiments indicate that extreme heat of summer and extreme cold of winter act alike to the detriment of the pig, and that the energy on the part of the animal, in one case to keep warm, in the other to keep cool; and in either case occasion a great reduction in the amount of feeding in the dry lot when compared with the results obtained in spring and fall. These results, however, do not apply to the feeding of hogs on pasture.—Wallace's Farmer.

OUTLOOK FOR SWINE BREEDER In his paper before the Iowa Swine Breeders' Association, held in Des Moines recently, Mr. W. H. Hakes, of Williamsburg, Ia., said, among other things:

The hog business has its ups and downs just as any other business. Cholera, canker sore mouth, bad March weather, etc., all tend to reduce the number of pigs. Notwithstanding the drawbacks, however, the swine breeder has, I think, done as well as the breeder of any other live stock, and the future looks bright, especially for the small farmer.

It devolves on the central west, where corn can be grown to furnish the bulk of the hogs with which to supply the world. The breeder of the corn belt always has the advantage over the breeder in any other section. The wonderful increase in population means increased consumption of hog products.

The demand for hog products is better than has prevailed for several years, and prices have been remunerative to the breeder. There is a smaller amount of surplus meat on hand than for some time past, which would seem to insure a continuance of the demand.

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clabber cheese to young turkeys. I feed it for it is not digestible for people or turkeys. I never feed them under thirty-six hours after hatching. I use custard, made of milk and eggs. For a flock of seventy-five I use one quart of milk and one quart of sweet milk and four or five eggs, stirred together and cooked until the cream crumbles. Feed four or five times a day while small. Have oyster shell, cracked fine, and fresh water always before them. I use a saucer with a tea cup inverted in it, then pour water in the saucer; the turkeys cannot get wet by stepping into the dish.

I sometimes use chicken hens instead of turkey hens for mothers. When I take the mother from the nest I grease her under the wings on the breast and put three or four drops of coal oil in it. Then in eight days I grease again. I watch closely for lice. I sometimes have to grease the little turkeys when the wing feathers appear. I grease the top of the quill feathers by pushing the smaller feathers up. I never grease the breast. When the yellow of the egg is taken into the body or the umbilical cord, or naval I call it (I do not know what it is called in turkology) is a place where the lice congregate. I never found out until late years that it is a tender place, and I grease there also.

I forgot to say how long I feed the custard. I feed it until the turks are feathered. In fact, when they are feathered they would say: "Give me nothing else." You can see them grow. I feed them wheat mainly. Keep them in a clean pen until they get strong and understand their mother's call, which is about a week. Feed three times a day. Put them in a coop at night until they are large enough to fly onto the roof. The first year I raised turkeys I had three to sell in the market from two five turkey hens; kept eight more and so many to raise from. I have not mastered the art yet. Every year I learn something. I read in one of our farm journals that "turkeys must be fed like cattle when feeding to fatten. Feed corn gradually until on full feed."

I will close these instructions with a turkey tale. One of our neighbors had a flock of turkeys stray off. They had been in the woods for weeks and were given up as lost. I was at my mother-in-law's in Wellsville. I picked up a paper edited in the town, and my eyes fell on a notice, "Stray Turkeys (State of West Virginia). The owner can get them by paying the cost." I said to my husband, "Go and see if those turkeys are not our neighbors." He looked at the notice and said, "Do you think they would travel that far?" He went up town and met the man that had the turkeys, and my husband gave a description of the turkeys—so many blue and so many yellow; and sure enough they were the turkeys. They had traveled thirteen miles. The owner paid the cost and got the turkeys.—California Cultivator.

CAKES FORM THE HENHOUSE Carelessness in poultry management is more dangerous than disease. Rub and so many to lay, and the wings to kill off the lice.

Throwing the head of the fowl just killed to the dog or cat may teach them a bad habit.

Cracked Indian corn and meal mixed, not too wet, is the feed for the goslin.

The hen that lays the eggs is the one that is always busy scratching among the litter for grain and feed. Get rid of the idlers.

Hens are grass eaters, and it is so essential that they do not do their best unless they have it, or its equivalent.

It is not so much what you feed, as it is how you feed it. If you judiciously feed a variety of good foods you will be successful.

Good healthy fowls properly killed and cooled ought to keep in any ordinary storage, at a temperature of 40 to 50, for a week at least, and be all the better for being kept.

As a rule, the farmer is better fitted for successful poultry culture than the city dweller, and yet he is slow to grasp his opportunities.

The custom of feeding the hen on the nest, so as to keep her as long as possible, is a mistake. Eggs need a few moments airing every day. If the hen stays on too closely she is liable to spoil the whole hatch.

It is not an easy matter to determine which are males or females among goslings when they are only about fifteen to twenty weeks old, because the most noticeable points, boldness and shyness, do not yet become developed to a sufficient extent. As a rule males take the lead, and when the flock is alarmed the males place themselves on the outside of the flock facing the danger point. As they advance in age the males become bolder and much more upright in carriage than the females.

TURN BACK TO CORN Farmers Near Sweetwater Raising Maize for Feed

A. Nussbaumer came in from Sweetwater with four cars of cattle and said:

"I raised for two or three weeks steady out in the Sweetwater country and then gave up and got a little better, when I looked back from Baird from the train there was a big black cloud that looked as if it might be washing the dust off of our grass in the Sweetwater and Roscoe section. Nothing was suffering to any extent, but with rain now the corn crop will be saved. Since cotton seed came in use as a feed product, people have neglected raising corn, but now that cotton seed prices have gotten so high there is a prospect that corn will again become the leading feed."

I can remember when in parts of this section the people raised corn and hogs and fed cattle and always had money and they can do it again if they only try."

E. T. Ambler went west to Big Springs on his way to his ranch in Garza county.

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CATTLE NOT ON THE DECREASE

Stock Farming Means Smaller Herds, But More of Them

"You have heard of Collin county," remarked E. E. Mayes to a reporter, "I suppose? Well, I live in the best part of Collin county, twelve miles from McKinney. I am sure that some other inhabitants of the old county have claimed the best part for their section, but we are satisfied that ours is the best. Take it all around, although all five years or so ago and at the time got it for \$13 per acre, a bargain, which I can now sell any day for \$75; in fact, have an offer of that for it. I confine myself to farming and raising such stuff as will make stock and do not make any attempt to make any cotton, although my land is good cotton land. Corn, wheat, oats and alfalfa are the possibilities, except in the fall. I have Shorthorn cattle, not registered stuff, but good grades and I am of opinion that for ordinary market purposes where a man is only raising them for fat purposes they will make him more money at least expense."

"I have just bought on the yards a white-faced bull which I intend to cross on the Durbin. I have concluded from all the evidence that this cross will make a very fine grade of market cattle and when well fed will be hard to beat. Everybody who owns his own land and has a few acres of stock, but unfortunately, much of the land is owned in McKinney and Dallas and rented out. This precludes, of course, the possibility, except in a few instances, the raising of anything but such crops as will bring ready money in the shortest time after harvest.

There are not many sheep raised with us, but there will be an increase in the future. There is a mistaken idea among some people, and especially in this apparent in Dallas and other cities, and that is that the cattle business is declining to nothing when the big ranches are abandoned.

"I was talking with a gentleman in Dallas not long ago and he said that when the big ranches had closed down the cow business would go to nothing and that Fort Worth would lose most of her business. I asked him what he based his conclusions upon and he said that of course when people quit raising cattle the business would go to nothing and that is that the cattle business is declining to nothing when the big ranches are abandoned.

Cattle on Increase

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Treasurer—S. B. Burnett.....Fort Worth

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

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

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

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

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

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

SPECIAL OFFER

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

STOCKMEN WANT COWAN.

The cattlemen of Texas and the entire southwest want Judge Sam H. Cowan of this city appointed as a member of the interstate commerce commission when the President makes the additional appointments required under the new law. There has been a hint of such desire for some time, but of late it has blossomed into all the magnitude of a popular demand. The cattlemen say that Cowan is the best qualified man in the United States for the position by virtue of his long and intimate acquaintance with the livestock industry and his easy familiarity with the railway rate question. As attorney for the great Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas for a number of years, Judge Cowan has led in the fight that has been made for every reform and has been instrumental in accomplishing much good. His later employment as attorney by the American National Livestock Association only served to broaden his field and the scope of his work, and while engaged in the work of these two great livestock organizations he has acquired a national reputation.

It is well known that Judge Cowan possesses both the friendship and confidence of President Roosevelt. That fact was attested when the railway rate regulation bill was to be framed and again when the meat inspection bill was brought forward. At the instance of the President Cowan was called in to help shape both measures, and it is an open secret that the bulk of the work was done by him. The work performed by Judge Cowan was of such a strikingly able character that it attracted the attention of a leading United States senator, who suggested to him that he wanted him appointed a member of the commission when the reorganization occurred. But Cowan declared he would not make application.

It is known, however, that the senator proceeded to take the matter of the Cowan appointment up with the President and even now it is under favorable consideration, although hampered by some adverse influences. Under the new law the interstate commerce commission is to be increased from five to seven members and four of these members must be Republicans out of deference to the party now in power. Clements of Georgia, Cockrell of Missouri, and Lane who was recently appointed from California, are Democrats, and this necessitates the appointment of two Republicans under the new law to preserve the ratio of four Republicans and three Democrats. Judge Cowan is a Democrat, and of course could not accept appointment as a Republican.

Those who have watched the drift of affairs connected with the workings of the interstate commerce commission say the President is apprehensive that something of a mistake was made in the appointment of Senator Cockrell, whose age is against him in the proper exercise of the duties of his new position. They say that Senator Cockrell was not appointed to the commission on account of any special fitness for the duties of the position, but on account of his sterling honesty and long public service. It is hinted that if a proper and suitable berth for Senator Cockrell could be found in some other direction Judge Cowan would very promptly be called upon to declare whether or not he would accept the appointment.

Judge Cowan is a conscientious man and loyal to the people he is serving as attorney. He has made the necessary arrangements already for the case now pending before the interstate commerce commission in behalf of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas to constitute the first case that will come up under the new law. In other words, Texas not only fathered the movement that has resulted in the improvement of the law, but will be the first to test its provisions and see whether or not it will answer the demands of the occasion. Judge Cowan is getting things in shape for the trial of this issue, and as he has been so active in bringing matters to the present focus his pride prompts him to desire to carry the fight on to the point where complete victory is established. Under a former ruling of the commission existing freight rates on interstate shipments to market have been held to

be too high, to the extent of about three cents per hundred pounds. This amounts to more than a million dollars annually to the livestock shippers of Texas, and constitutes a sum in excess of \$3,000,000 for the past three years. It is believed to be possible that this excess may be recovered, and it is more than probable that a determined effort will be made in the direction of its recovery. As attorney for the great association with which he is connected, Judge Cowan would have charge of the bringing of these suits, and he is a man who does not hesitate where duty points the way. The cattle shippers and producers of the country are not in the humor to do much compromising or temporizing with the railway interests. They believe the hand of extortion has been laid heavily upon them for several years and a deaf ear constantly turned to every importunity for relief. They have been compelled to fight desperately for everything they have obtained and this has but served to develop their fighting propensities. They are now prepared to go on and fight for all the things they believe they are entitled to, and it means a warm time for the immediate future.

And the railway influence of the country can be depended upon to fight any proposition looking to the appointment of Judge Cowan as a member of the interstate commerce commission good and hard. They fear him perhaps more than they do any other attorney in the country. He has met them at every investigation loaded with facts and figures that were positively amazing. When it has come to a discussion of livestock tariffs and every other feature of the business Judge Cowan has never failed to be on hand with the goods. He has given those matters such close study that no traffic man in the country is better posted or more thoroughly prepared to give forth absolute facts and figures.

And Cowan is not the railroad hater that has been pictured by many of the leading railway managers of the country. He does not believe in confiscating railway property or compelling roads to be operated at a loss. He says frankly that the great railway lines of the country are entitled to earn legitimate interest upon the capital invested. He believes that rates should be sufficiently high to enable them to do this, but right there he brings his few brief remarks to a close. He does not think they should be permitted to lay the hand of enforced tribute and extortion upon any industry in the country, but should be so regulated and controlled as to keep them within proper bounds. That is all Sam Cowan would do to the railroads and the man is perfectly sincere in his position. He has carefully studied every phase of the situation. He has mastered facts and figures in such a thorough manner that he can never be caught napping. When a railroad manager makes a statement with regard to rates in an investigation, woe to him if that statement is aught but the truth and the whole truth. Cowan is dead sure to call him down and give the exact figures.

It is a knowledge of these facts that has brought about the very ardent desire on the part of the livestock producers of Texas and the southwest that Sam Cowan should be a member of the interstate commerce commission. They believe that tribunal has been dominated by political influences long enough and the time has come when it should serve its proper purpose. They say the presence of Cowan as a member of the commission would do more to strengthen it than would that of any other man in the United States. The railway people would track the letter of the law, they say, if Cowan was a member of the commission, for they would be afraid to indulge in any other procedure.

But it may be frankly stated that Cowan does not want the position. It is true it pays the very nice salary of \$10,000 per annum, but Cowan has come to the point in his professional career when a few fees will exceed an annual salary of that size, and the man values his independence very highly. He is not impressed with the glamor of official life to the extent that he is willing to pick up lock, stock and barrel and make a hogra to the national capital for the purpose of beginning life all over again. There is a freedom and a happiness connected with life in Texas that he could not find in the stilted circles of the nation's capital, and Sam Cowan knows all this full well. He is satisfied with his present surroundings and prospects and is not an applicant for the position that may yet be tendered him from Washington.

But his friends are taking the matter up. It is suggested that the livestock interests of the entire country unite in an appeal to the President to make this appointment. Leading men of weight and influence are taking hold of the matter and it may be that an aggressive campaign will be waged by his friends for his appointment. It is believed this is the best way to reach the desired result—first bring pressure to bear on the President and then bring the same influence to bear on Cowan. That is the way things are shaping themselves at this time.

THE THREE BIG BILLS

The three conspicuous measures pending before congress relating to railway rates, meat inspection and pure food, finally passed and have been signed by the President. Jointly they comprise the most important legislation enacted in this country for many years. Following is a brief synopsis of the leading features of these very important measures:

The railway rate bill requires all interstate carriers to make through routes and reasonable joint rates. It makes oil pipe line companies, express companies and sleeping car companies common carriers and subject to the law. Railways are forbidden from engaging in any other business than transportation. Pipe lines are excluded from this prohibition. While permitting railways to use private cars, it requires that all incidental charges arising from refrigerating and other services be incorporated in the transportation charge. It requires publication of all rates, fares or charges, and forbids change save on thirty days' notice. Jurisdiction is conferred upon the interstate commerce commission to hear complaints of unjust and unreasonable rates, and to fix rates that are just and reasonable. Rebates and other discriminatory practices are forbidden and subject to penalties. A limited review or orders or requirements of the commission may be made by the courts, but no injunction, interlocutory order or decree suspending or restraining the enforcement of an order of the commission shall be granted except after not less than five days' notice to the commission. Free transportation is limited to certain specified persons, and the interstate commerce commission is enlarged to seven members, whose compensation is fixed at \$10,000 annually.

The meat inspection bill provides that before any cattle, sheep, swine or goats are taken into any establishment for slaughtering and preparation for market they must be examined while alive for any signs of disease, and if such are found they are to be slaughtered separately and the carcasses given a special examination. All carcasses are to be carefully inspected and if sound, healthful and fit for human food will be tagged "inspected and passed," and if not will be tag-

ged "inspected and condemned," and in the latter case must be destroyed in the presence of the government inspector. After this first inspection another inspection of carcasses or parts of carcasses may be had to see if the meat has become unfit for human food since the first inspection. An inspection must also be made of all meat food products, and this inspection will follow the product into the can, pot, canvas or other receptacle into which the same is put until the same is sealed. Any meat or meat food products put into can, pot, canvas or other receptacle, must have a label attached to it under the supervision of a government inspector, which shall state the contents. All establishments which prepare meat for interstate or foreign commerce must be inspected by expert sanitary inspectors, and kept in perfect sanitary condition according to rules and regulations provided by the government. Government inspectors are given the right to enter any part of any establishment at any and all times.

The pure food law prohibits the manufacture, sale, delivery for shipment, or introduction into any state or territory or the District of Columbia of adulterated, misbranded, poisonous or deleterious food, drugs, medicines or liquors and imposes a penalty for any violation of the law. It provides for making rules and regulations for executing the provisions of the act, requiring an examination of specimens of foods and drugs and if the law be violated the offender will be proceeded against without delay in the courts. If drugs differ from standards in strength, quality or purity, which are fixed in the national formulary, they will be held to be adulterated. Confectionery will be declared adulterated if it contains any ingredient or coloring matter deleterious or detrimental to health. Foods will be considered adulterated if containing any substance injuriously affecting the quality or strength. Preservatives may be applied externally when directions for their removal are printed on the package. Drugs or foods will be deemed misbranded if falsely described by their labels. Drugs in packages must bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine or heroin alpha or beta cocaine, chloroform canabis indica, chloral hydrate, or any derivative thereof. The word "compound," "imitation" or "blend" must appear on mixed liquors, and only harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients can be used. False labeling of food or drugs imported into the United States will prevent their admission.

THE NEW MEAT BILL

Following are the main provisions in the new meat inspection bill:

1. Ante-mortem inspection by government veterinarians.
2. Diseased live stock to be slaughtered separately from all others.
3. Post-mortem examination and inspection of carcasses.
4. Government to pay inspection fees and permanent annual appropriation of \$2,000,000 provided.
5. Carcasses found sound, healthful, wholesome and fit for human food to be labeled "inspected and passed."
6. Carcasses found unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human food to be marked "inspected and condemned."
7. Reinspection of carcasses at will of inspector.
8. Destruction for food purposes of carcasses, meat or meat products found unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human food.
9. Inspectors to have access at all times to all parts of establishments.
10. Use of dyes, chemicals, preservatives or ingredients which render meat or meat products unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome or unfit for human food prohibited; meat and meat food products so affected shall be marked "inspected and condemned" and be destroyed for food purposes.
11. Meat food products prepared for export may be prepared or packed according to instructions from foreign purchaser provided it is not in conflict with the laws of the country to which the article is to be exported.
12. All prepared meats must be labeled "inspected and passed," and will be subject to condemnation until inspected and sealed. No false or deceptive name shall appear upon the label.
13. Sanitary inspection of packing, slaughtering, canning and similar establishments, and when such establishments are not maintained under rules and regulations prescribed by the secretary of agriculture, or where the sanitary conditions render the products unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human food, the label "inspected and passed" shall be refused.
14. Night time inspection when night work is done.
15. Transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of meat or meat products not labeled "inspected and passed" prohibited.
16. Punishment for counterfeiting labels, marks, etc.
17. Inspection of live stock, meat and meat products to be shipped abroad.
18. Suspension of civil service rules for one year in appointment of inspectors.
19. Appeal to the courts from decision of inspectors.
20. Punishment for the giving or taking of bribes.
21. Exemption of farmers and small retail butchers from operation of law.

The most stubborn contest in committee was over the question of payment of the cost of inspection. Representatives Henry, Connecticut; Hepburn, Iowa, and Davis, Minnesota, republicans, and Lamb, Virginia; Bowie, Alabama, and Candler, Mississippi, democrats, voted to impose the cost upon the packers. Representatives Cromer of Indiana did not vote, and the other members concluded that the President's object could be accomplished by committing congress to a permanent annual appropriation of \$2,000,000.

As worded the paragraph in the substitute will render it unnecessary for subsequent congresses to appropriate for the service, although coming congresses may increase the amount to meet the growth of the industry. The object in suspending civil service rules is to permit the secretary to obtain enough inspectors. The suspension is limited to one year, and is objected to by some members of the committee on the grounds that it means that the service is to be turned over to the politicians.

THE THIRTY-SIX HOUR LAW

The cattlemen of Texas are greatly pleased with the amendment to the live stock shipping law which gives the privilege of 36 hours for live stock on cars without the necessity of unloading for feeding purposes. This is a measure that the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas has taken a deep interest in and pushed in every fair and legitimate manner. The result is largely due to the fight made by these Texas cattlemen, and there is reason for the pride they are now experiencing. It will be noted from the phrasing of the bill that the privilege of longer time for stock in transit remains in the nature of a special opportunity that may be taken advantage of at the option of the shipper, who is presumed to know his own mind in the premises. Follow-

ing the main provisions of the bill which has become law since the signature of the President:

That no railroad, express company, car company, common carrier other than by water, or the receiver, trustee, or lessee of any of them, whose road forms any part of a line of a road over which cattle, sheep, swine or other animals shall be conveyed from one state or territory or the District of Columbia into or through another state or territory or the District of Columbia, shall confine the same in cars, boats or vessels of any description for a period longer than twenty-eight consecutive hours without unloading the same in a humane manner into properly equipped pens for rest, water and feeding, for a period of at least five consecutive hours, unless prevented by storm or other accidental or unavoidable causes which cannot be anticipated or avoided by the exercise of due diligence and foresight: Provided, That upon the written request of the owner or person in custody 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. In estimating such confinement the time consumed in loading and unloading shall not be considered, but the time during which the animals have been confined without such rest, food or water on connecting roads shall be included, it being the intent of this act to prohibit their continuous confinement beyond the period of twenty-eight hours, except upon the contingencies hereinbefore stated: Provided, That it shall not be required that sheep be unloaded in the night time, but where the time expires in the night time in the case of sheep the same may continue in transit to a suitable place for unloading, subject to the aforesaid limitation of thirty-six hours.

That animals so unloaded shall be properly fed during such rest either by the owner or person having the custody thereof, or, in case of his default in so doing, then by the railroad, express company, car company, common carrier other than by water, or the receiver, trustee, lessee or any of them, or by the owners or masters of boats or vessels transporting the same at the reasonable expense of the owner or person in custody thereof, and such railroad, express company, car company, common carrier other than by water, receiver, trustee or lessee of any of them, owners or masters, shall in such case have a lien upon such animals for food, care, and custody furnished, collectible at their destination in the same manner as the transportation charges are collected, and shall not be liable for any detention of such animals, when such detention is of reasonable duration, to enable compliance with section one of this act; but nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the owner or shipper of animals from furnishing food therefor if he so desires.

That any railroad, express company, car company, common carrier other than by water, or the receiver, trustee or lessee of any of them, or the master or owner of any steam, sailing or other vessel who knowingly and willfully fails to comply with the provisions of the two preceding sections of this act shall for every such failure be liable for the forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500; Provided, That when animals are carried in cars, boats or other vessels in which they can and do have proper food, water, space and opportunity to rest, the provisions in regard to their being unloaded shall not apply. That the penalty created by the preceding section shall be recovered by civil action in the name of the United States in the circuit or district court holder within the district where the violation may have been committed or the person or corporation resides or carries on business; and it shall be the duty of the United States attorneys to prosecute all violations of this act reported by the secretary of agriculture, or which comes to their notice or knowledge by other means.

That sections 4386, 4387, 4388, 4389 and 4390 of the revised statutes of the United States be, and the same are hereby repealed.

TEXAS BOYS WITH NORTHERN BREEDERS

To make the successful stockman of the future, theory and practice must be combined. Today our agricultural colleges explain theories to their students, not from books, but from practical observations.

Texas Agricultural college students are thoroughly trained in making practical use of the knowledge acquired on the farm and in the class room; this was shown when Mr. J. Ashton, who graduates at that college this summer, was declared to be the best all round judge of live stock among the thirty-six students from seven different colleges represented in the stock judging contest at Chicago in December last.

The best ideas are those deduced from a study of application of common principles under a variety of conditions. Six undergraduate students of the Texas Agricultural college, who are already familiar with Texas live stock affairs, are spending their vacation in the employ of prominent breeders in Missouri and Illinois. W. A. Gilbert is with Mr. N. H. Gentry of Sedalia, Mo. Mr. Gentry has world-wide fame as a Berkshire breeder, and the products of his Shorthorn herd are very popular with Texas cattlemen.

W. Milligan and A. C. Burns are at the Kansas City stables of McLaughlin Brothers, the noted dealers in Percheron and French coach horses. The draft horse is gaining ground in Texas, and these young men will have excellent opportunity to study the best types. R. Pendleton is with Ira Cottingham of Eden, Ill. Mr. Cottingham holds an auction sale of Poland-China and Shorthorns in October, and Mr. Pendleton will help prepare the animals for that event.

L. W. Dahlman will assist in preparing W. S. Corson's Berkshires for sale at Whitehall, Ill., on Aug. 30. Mr. Corson's last sale averaged \$150 on twenty-three Berkshire sows, and since that time he has purchased a \$2,500 boar.

F. B. McKie is with J. A. Countryman & Son of Rochelle, Ill. The Countrymans are among the best farmers of Illinois and will sell Poland-Chinas and Shorthorns this fall.

One of the bills Mr. Hudspeth proposes to introduce in the state senate next winter is one asking for \$100,000 appropriation for the extermination of wolves. A few years ago an appropriation of \$50,000 was made, but the amount did not go very far. A movement has been started by stockmen all over the southwest to secure such an appropriation. The cattlemen are particularly anxious to get rid of the lobo wolves, which run down and kill their cattle. The farmers in eastern and northern Texas are anxious to get rid of coyotes and are in favor of the bill.—San Angelo Standard.

It is said wolves are greatly increasing in Texas and are doing much injury to the live stock industry. Some steps should be taken to wipe them out, and a bounty law would exert a wholesome influence in that direction.

J. K. Lambertson, like most Hardeman wheat raisers, is looking very happy these days. He has cause for feeling good though: 240 acres in wheat that will average thirty-five bushels per acre, is enough to put sunshine into any man's soul.—Quannah Tribune-Chief.

A yield of thirty-five bushels of wheat per acre is enough to flood a man's soul with sunshine, and the Quannah man is entirely excusable. The Panhandle country is strictly in the swim this year.

IF KNOCKING PAID

If knocking paid, how easily  
We might win freedom from our cares!  
The problems that are hard for me  
Would soon be trivial affairs;  
I'd live in luxury and own  
An auto of the highest grade;  
With all my troubles overthrown,  
I'd shout for joy, if knocking paid.

Of all the things that people do  
I trow the easiest by far  
Is finding that the world's askew  
And knocking at the things th' are  
The lazy man who turns his gaz  
A thousand times up the clock  
And dawdles mealy through the days,  
Is never too inert to knock.

The one who labors all da long  
With brassy arms and all his might  
Finds that so very much is wrong,  
And, oh! so little that is right!  
If knocking paid, his wife could wear  
Fine gems upon her soft, white hands,  
And there would be a palace where  
His poor, unpainted cottage stands.

Alas! that what is must be so,  
That all things are not otherwise!  
This world is but a vale of woe,  
Where man must languish till he dies.  
The easy things are not the kind  
That cause the cares we bear to fade  
I do not doubt that we should find  
It hard to knock if knocking paid.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE MAN WITH THE HAMMER

Oh, what is the use of these stories of old, of deeds that were daring and hearts that were bold?  
Come, let us have at 'em with hammer and mace; let's rip 'em and slash 'em till never a trace  
Remains of the glamour, their glory and pride; to ashes reduce them and scatter them wide.

Ho-ho for the tale of young Mr. Revere, a tale to the schoolmarm and pupil so dear!  
Ho, ha, for his horse that came clattering by, foam-flecked from his bit to his nethermost thigh—  
Revere couldn't ride on a three-legged stool, and I know for a fact that the nag was a mule!

Ha, ha, for the story of Washington's axe that showed his devotion to plain simple fax—  
That cherry-tree tale is too silly by half and would bring a broad smile to the lips of a calf.  
The tree was a sapling of turpentine small and Washington never went near it at all!

And Barbara Fritchie, three-score and gray-haired, who bade Stonewall Jackson to shoot if he dared,  
At which Jackson didn't but passed on his nag, with never a shot at that beautiful flag—  
The story's the veriest, totalst bosh; the thing she hung out was old Barbara's wash!

And so they run on in a ne'er ending stream—tales flimsy and idle and vain as a dream.  
Old Pat, and his bill and Bill Jonah's big whale—fish stories like that have the steadiest sale;  
Sir Walter, Queen Bess and the piddle and clock—  
The garment was old and Sir Walter was broke.

I'm after them all with my hammer and tongs, and I'll bring each one down just where it belongs.  
I'll smash 'em and slash 'em, I'll cut 'em all down; I'll whack 'em and crack 'em and do them up brown.

For I am the Man with the Hammer of Steel, who doesn't want much, but must have it real!  
—JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

OUR FATHER LOVES US STILL

When the sunshine, which has cheered us  
With its bright and genial ray,  
Has departed and the shadows  
Gather thickly 'round our way,  
Let us trust amid the darkness,  
With no fear of coming ill,  
Knowing this, whatever befalls us,  
That our Father loves us still.

When the friends in whom we trusted  
Have grown cold and cease to love,  
Or perchance they may have left us  
For that happy home above,  
Let us try to be submissive,  
And may peace our spirits fill,  
While we have this best assurance,  
That our Father loves us still.

Then with childlike faith, believing  
What we cannot understand,  
Let us cling more closely to Him,  
And more firmly clasp His hand,  
He will daily keep and guide us,  
And his promises fulfill.  
For we know what'er betide us  
That our Father loves us still.

—Denver News.

The big ranches out in West Texas are being steadily cut up and sold in small bodies to the people who are flocking into that section in search of homes. The prediction is now being made that the time is near at hand when big ranches in that section of the state will be so rare as to almost constitute a memory.

The big ranches were the direct cause for the settlement of this section, but for years they have held it back. What holds good for this section is equally true of every ranching country, and it is dead lead pipe cinch that no one is crying over the passing of big ranches. The Panhandle still has more than its share of big ranches, several million acres being tied up in only two or three, and it will be years before they pass entirely into the hands of the farmer. Even the owners of these colossal bodies of land are making every effort to dispose of their holdings at the price they are worth. This, however, is an undertaking of such magnitude that it can't be done in a day, and the farmer will necessarily be slow in coming into his own. If the J. A. XIT and Matador ranches were to put their lands on the market at the same time the Panhandle would once again see one dollar land, and the end sought would be farther off than ever. The big ranchman holds the Panhandle at his mercy. If he turns loose the bottom will fall out and many will suffer—but he won't turn loose.—Clarendon Banner-Stockman.

HE'S ALL RIGHT

Nobody knows much about the new senator from Kansas; but he isn't Burton.—Albany Argus.

# FORT WORTH SCENES LATE RISERS MISS

### CARLOADS OF PACKING HOUSE WORKERS WHO LEAVE BEFORE MAJORITY OF TOWN PEOPLE ARE AWAKE, A GREAT CHANGE FROM STREET CAR PASSENGERS TEN YEARS AGO—HOUSE-TEN STREET MARKET AN INTERESTING SIGHT

(By J. B. Roberts.)

HERE is no more interesting sight in Fort Worth than that presented during the early morning hours when the army of packing house employes are on the move from their homes in the city to the packing houses on the North Side. It is this movement of working people that conveys an idea of the benefit to Fort Worth the packing houses have been and are yet.

Every car that leaves the city before 7 o'clock a. m. is loaded to its utmost capacity with men employed at the packing houses who have homes in the city.

It is a continuous stream of human freight—a city emptying itself until the great army of wage workers in the next car find remunerative employment at the great industries north of the river. This great tide of travel, passing as it does all the leading hotels, is a big advertisement of Fort Worth. Strangers in the city take notice of it and learn that the great movement in the trolley cars is a people going to their daily work. It gives an idea to the stranger in the city of the great magnitude of Fort Worth's leading industries over the river.

In the earliest cars will be found the brawny laborer with his dinner bucket; in the next cars clerks and office men followed in the next cars by neatly gowned young women who are employed as stenographers, typewriters and in other capacities. The succeeding cars will bring along bookkeepers, heads of departments, superintendents, until when the whistle blows for work Fort Worth has sent an army to the North Side.

Then and Now  
The contrast between the scene presented now by the early cars and that presented ten years ago is marked and suggestive. Before the present packing houses were built there was an electric street railroad to the North Side if it is true, but there was no such rush for seats in the cars as there is now. The first car then would pull out from the city over the big bridge with probably a dozen men in it, and the second car would probably not have so many, and from the first car up to 7 o'clock there would be a straggling travel that was not of sufficient volume to attract the attention of any one. There were no conductors on the cars then. Passengers were expected to walk up to the front of the car and put their nickle in the slot—the motorman was not permitted

to handle the cash. At night an office man would rob the boxes of the day's receipts and count the cash. The cars then ran on a kind of catch-as-you-can schedule that was productive of any amount of profanity on the part of waiting passengers, the company operating the car line coming in for an unstinted allowance of abuse, condemnation and ridicule. It was not an infrequent thing in those days for the motorman to stop a car long enough for a passenger to rush in a neighboring saloon, get a glass of beer and get back on the car again. And the other passengers were never known to object to this very accommodating practice that made the motorman popular with a certain class.

Those days seem like a dream now; they will never be repeated, but they have left behind them memories that furnish food for much thought when the present up-to-date business methods are compared with the easy-going methods of ten years ago. Fort Worth was provincial then; now she is metropolitan—has outgrown the crude customs that obtained away back yonder when it was regarded as vulgar to be in a hurry.

But there are a few old timers here yet who have a sigh when they talk of the old times and old customs and say: "Well, they may not have been as much money or as much business here then as there is now, but everybody had a good time, everybody knew everybody else and we stood shoulder to shoulder."

### The Early Market

There is another early morning scene in Fort Worth that is worth getting up at daylight to see, and about which three-fourths of the people in the city know nothing about. That is the scene on Houston street where the vegetable wagons get their supplies of vegetables to sell from house to house in the city.

This scene is made up of people peculiar to themselves and it is interesting to be on the ground and see them select and barter for the crisp vegetables that have been brought in by the car loads from the truck gardens in south and east Texas. All is life and bustle about the commission houses during these hours. For blocks the street is packed with wagons waiting to get their loads, and the jobbing of the hucksters in a dozen different languages as they load up is suggestive of the confusion of tongues at the building of the Tower of Babel.

Sometimes there is a clash, but not often; and it is never serious enough to demand police interference. The men who are buying truck are too busy waiting to get their routes, and to waste any time in pulling the bark off another trucker's head, and they simply let fly a few cuss words in Italian, Romanian, French, Bohemian or Scandinavian, or plain old English, and let it go at that. When the wagons are all loaded up they are simply bouquets of vegetables arrayed with a view to effect in colors. The smooth white bunches of new onions occupy a prominent place, and are flanked by rosy bunches of beets and radishes, while heaps of crisp lettuce, big white and blue turnips, pink cheek new potatoes, rosy tomatoes, great green bunches of parsley, white plume celery bunches, parsnips, golden carrots, luscious peaches and delicious cantaloupes are arranged in a manner to tempt the appetite of any man.

Everybody in a Hurry  
When the wagons are loaded there is another interesting scene, and that is the break away to the suburbs. There is no time wasted in idle talk, but every man appears to be actuated with a get-there-ell-motive and he gets. This scene is like a stampede of a wagon train with the enemy just out of sight, but coming, and it is

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worth any man's hour of sleep to get up and have a look at it.

The wagons are in a row, out of sight, quiet prevails where only a few minutes previous pandemonium reigned, and away off in the suburbs can be heard the familiar early morning cry: "Nica! fresh! fresh! veg! veg! veg! veg! veg! Nica tomato! Nica peach, cantalope!" And thus it is morning after morning, and ninety people out of every hundred in Fort Worth miss a good thing by not seeing it all.

# SHEEP

## SHEEP BREEDING

Readers of the Weekly Telegram are, to some extent, interested in the cross-breeding of their sheep for the best results in both wool and mutton.

This is quite a problem to answer intelligently in taking the different grades of sheep in the different climates, but my observation has been, based on the experience we have had in handling sheep in the yards, the Western breeder should not (by any means) breed too far back in the Merino or Delaine's for the best results, by this I mean that they should be highly in these breeds, as I find, from actual experience, that the Western ewe, without exception, should be bred to a so-called native buck, Shropshire, Southdown, Hampshire, or other Down, the Cotswold, Lincoln and other similar breeds we advocate in many instances. The breeder should be capable of judging for himself the best of these different grades of sheep to cross on his particular buck of ewes, as there are as many different kind of Western ewes as there are different kinds of sheep, and it is not to be advocated breeding too highly in this blood, as the breeder, of course, in looking to his interests, has to breed for both wool and mutton.

In growing sheep wool but it is necessary to get as heavy a clip as possible and have the wool on the fine medium order, as it is called. There are some exceptions, for instance, the rather greasy or the greasy and downy, I would advocate breeding to a more open, long and coarser woolled buck than perhaps the Down breeds, they have a longer staple of wool, and are more open and the greasy is very desirable, for both mutton and wool, but an average Western ewe I advise breed to black faces or Down breeds, as they have a shorter staple, but quite so long yet longer than the average Western sheep. They make a more shapely sheep for mutton as well as produce a good staple and desirable selling for wool. The lambs grow larger in less time and also more or less of them are black faces and legs and they are more desirable from the mutton standpoint.

I do not want to impress the reader on raising high grade so-called natives, for as a rule they will not do so well on a range running in large bands.

I have in mind a customer or two who are considered almost experts in crossing their breeds for both wool and mutton. For instance, for many years they have their crop of lambs they decide whether or not they are just right in regard to their fleece, if they think they are bred up in the open wool too much, the next time they cross them back, by so doing they keep a uniform and desirable band of sheep from both a wool and mutton standpoint.

For illustration take the ordinary bred Western ewe compared with what we call the native cross ewe, the weight of the clip would be practically the same, while there will be an advance in the price of wool from 2 to 4 cents per pound in favor of the cross-bred ewe; then take the lamb five months old from the ordinary Western ewe, and he will not be as heavy as the lamb of the cross-bred by at least five pounds at the same age, and will sell on an average of from 25 to 50 cents per 100 less than the cross-bred lamb.

There are other points that should be considered in grading your sheep for best results. The northwest, without exception, have larger sheep, partly due to a cooler climate and partly due to the fact that they have a better quality of feed than the cross-bred in the so-called native blood. I have always felt that the West and Southwest could accomplish just as much or more in the way of production, if they would consider this cross more seriously and use the kind of bucks I have suggested. A great majority of the range experienced sheep men are better qualified to put the cross-bred in particular cross than I and I think as the old adage goes: "We are growing weaker and wiser" that this matter should be considered more seriously in this advanced age, and the cross-bred sheep breeders would be greatly benefited by exchanging views among themselves; by so doing their experience and observation would be a great teacher.

The above is given at the request of some of my Western friends who are desirous of raising cross-bred lambs.

Yours truly,  
W. M. LEITCH.

### SHEARINGS

For blot in sheep give one dram hyposulphite of soda and three drams of spirit of ammonia.

Cull your ewe flock at every possible chance and reserve those topky ewe lambs.

Every farm should have a small flock of sheep on it to keep down the weeds and turn them into dollars.

The breeder who buys the best rams usually makes the greatest success of the sheep business.

Be sure to grow some green feed for your sheep this season. It will pay you.

The breeders who use the scrub rams this fall will take a back seat and their pocketbooks take a back seat in comparison to the pocketbook of the breeder who uses a good registered ram.

When starting a flock, be sure to get the best ewes that you can find. It seldom pays to buy old ewes, as it takes so long and is so hard to get your flock to any high standard. Shear and dip early and avoid the loss of fat that your sheep had at the beginning of the spring, also you will be rid of the "peaky" ticks that

# OLD PLAINSMAN TELLS WHY HE'S FOR C. K. BELL

"How are you going to vote?" asked the corner groceryman of the old plainsman who is now retired, who likes to spend his evenings at the store.

"Reckon I'll get mine," said the old man. "Reckon he'll get most of 'em when the votes are counted."

"How do you figure it?" said the groceryman. "We're hearing a lot of talk about some of the other fellows nowadays and where there's lots of talk there must be some votes."

"It's like this," replied the plainsman. "Two or three years ago a young feller who'd heard I used to hunt buffaloes in Howard county come to me and said, 'Uncle, they tell me you're a great big game hunter. I wish you'd tell me the best kind of rifle to take out in the Kent county with me. I want to shoot a bear!'"

"What kind of rifles you been lookin' at?" I asked him.

"With that he pulled out a catalogue with a fancy cover and turned over the pages till he stopped at a picture of a handsome lookin' gun."

"I've kind er had my eye on this one," he said. "I looked at the picture and then at the readin' under it. It sure was a handsome gun. It had German silver mountin' and telescope sights, a Circassian walnut stock and a hand carved grip, and on the other side of the page was some picture of playin' cards and the target record it had made shootin' at them fifty paces away."

"Son, that sure is a handsome gun," I said; "but I reckon if you're going to hunt bear out in Kent county you'd better take an old fashioned 45 Winchester. You can depend on it."

"Why?" he said. "And I could see he was disappointed for it 'pears he'd set his heart on the handsome gun."

"'Cause, I sez, 'you come to me and ask what kind of gun you'd better get. I tell you a 45 Winchester because I've shot 'em and know what they'll do. You don't know anything about that gun except what that catalogue's tellin' you. That gun can shoot through playin' cards at fifty paces and hit the same spot every time, but supposin' you were to wing a big Kent county black bear, and not get him the first shot. That bear'd be so mad he wouldn't care whether that gun could shoot through a whole deck of cards or not. He'd come right after you and he'd come mighty quick, son. You'd better take an old fashioned 45.' And he did."

"Now, that's the way I figure it out in this governor's race. Some of these here candidates is mighty fine lookin' men and the catalogues their managers have gotten out tells all their good points. I understand one of 'em is special dead set agin' playin' cards, just like that fancy rifle, and he probably would want to pass a law, if he was elected, makin' it a penitentiary offense to play pinochle, but what's that got to do with bear? I'll tell you."

"There's bear in Texas right now, and big ones. There's the Standard Oil trust squeezin' not only the Independents but the man who has to use kerosene because he can't afford electricity. There's not only bear prowlin' round in Texas but there's catamounts and whole herds of other varmin. It's going to take a man of big calibre and who can shoot hard every time to put 'em out of business."

"That's why I'm goin' to vote for Bell. He's the biggest caliber'd man in the race and I know what he can do because I've known his record for thirty years."

"Adios."

have annoyed your sheep all season if you did not dip last season.

Don't neglect to fix a creep for the little lambs, where they can go and get some extra feed. The enjoyment in watching the little "rascals" will more than repay the cost.

Changes of pasture and good shelter, also pure water, are the prime essentials of the welfare of your flock during the summer months.

### STOCK FARMING GROWS

Montague County Man Tells of Its Possibilities

W. R. White lives at Forestburg in the southeast corner of Montague county and is a stock man and farmer. "Stock farming," said Mr. White, who was in Fort Worth a day or two ago, "is becoming one of the leading industries of the county. And why should it not be so? We have every condition that will make it a success and our people are just as intelligent as those of any other part of the state. It is sometimes hard to move as conservative a people as farmers generally are

from old ways, and, in Texas, people have been so long accustomed to raising cattle on grass that a very few still cannot believe there is any other kind of grass that will be better.

"They are like most of our southern people used to be, who thought that hogs could not be raised without corn, and horses would do no good unless they had it three times a day, forgetting that the sires of the imported animals for generations of time had never seen or smelt corn, much less eaten it.

"Cattle ear doing well with us and small grain was a fairly good crop. Unless it rains at once, though, corn is going to be small. It is suffering now, but a good rain will bring the average yield up greatly.

Wiley Potts, residing at Wautaga, was a visitor in the exchange.

As the young pigs grow older a little corn may be added to their rations. Hogs should be fed three times a day; young pigs four or five times a day.

W. R. White of Montague county was in the city and on the yards.

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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.

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Inclosed find \$....., for which please send me the..... paper named for one year.

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## THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

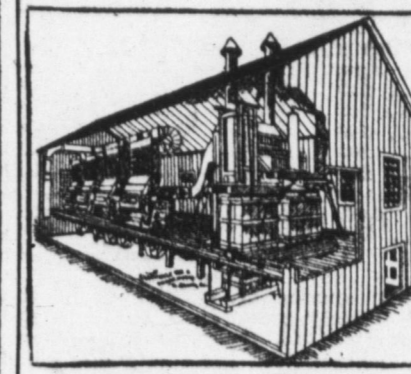
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# Tucker's "Antiseptic" SCREW WORM KILLER

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### A STRONG CHLOROFORM COMPOUND

Dear Stockman:

The very best exterminator of the CORK-SCREW Pest made; quick 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, SPLEEN FEVERS, etc. Also a sure and safe "DIP" to kill LICE, TICKS, MANGE, SCABBIES, FOOT-ROT, and all skin troubles.

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 suitable syringes for introducing the Worm Killer.

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We sell every day this summer to the resorts in Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, West Virginia.

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ARE YOU IN ARREARS? WHETHER YOU ARE OR NOT, BE SURE AND READ EVERY WORD OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT

Send us \$1.00 to pay for your subscription for two years to The Weekly Telegram, or send 50c to pay for subscription for 12 months for anyone you may name who is not now a subscriber, and we will send you as a premium absolutely free, postage prepaid, a copy of Ropp's Commercial Calculator.

What the Calculator Is.

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The number of bushels and pounds in a load of wheat, corn, rye, oats or barley, and the correct amount for same, at any price per bushel. The exact amount for a lot of hogs or cattle, from 1 lb. to a carload, at any per cwt.

CATTLE

The Food and the Cow Professor W. H. Wing of Cornell University addressed the Farmers' Reading club of Batavia, N. Y., and said in part:

"We do not keep animals for the pleasure of their company and it takes about three-fourths of all the food for maintenance ration—that is, to keep the animal alive. Now this one-fourth that goes toward a productive product, if the feed is cut down, cuts off first from this one-fourth production ration, and correspondingly cuts off the profits.

"If a cow is a profitable one, that is, a good milk producer, it can be detected within a month, and if she is not more profitable than the average cow of the state of New York, which produces only 4,400 pounds of milk a year, it is not a profitable one. The cow that does not produce 6,000 pounds of milk in forty weeks is not worth keeping, and if the milk is low in butter fat, less than 4 per cent, the animal should produce 3,000 pounds to be a profitable one."

Value of Good Breeding Stock

Farmers who have been known to contribute one hundred dollars toward the purchase of a good cow, or a pair of stallions which was worth about one thousand dollars often think that a twenty-dollar bull is good enough. They don't understand the value of a good sire as much as thirty-five dollars for a bull. The difference is that they let the smooth promoter think for them when he sold them the same of the breed, and they are left when they have to think for themselves, they are lost. This isn't putting it too strongly. It's true in many cases and where it isn't true, it doesn't hit.

A pure bred hog or bull or cow is worth what it costs when bought in the open market by a man who knows his business and knows what he is buying it for. With scrub cows, it is a waste of money to pay for fancy breeding in a bull but it is good business to buy a pure bred bull of a type that will cross well with the cows. Knowing what is wanted and paying for it when the proper price is paid, is the way to do it and improvement goes on when the want of which all agree is profit. It can't be had from scrubs. At times, it is hard to get from good stock.

Money in Black Cattle

Did you ever see a cattle buyer riding his horse lame through stock yard alleys in search of cattle? It is a mystifying stunt. There are cattle to right and left of him, in front and behind him. Cattle all around him. Why, then, does he ignore the bovine multitude?

Hunting Feed Injurious

We must so care for the cow that the feed we give her is such that she does not need any exertion or in making heat. That can be done more economically by other means than by expensive feeds. Take the matter of exertion in feed; I believe many times our dairy cows waste as much energy in hunting feed over the pastures and fighting flies between the acts, as does the horse in the same time cultivating corn. It is a drain on the animal to have to hunt her feed. The Holsteins and Jerseys would never have brought to the highest state of production had they been obliged to seek their feeds. It has either been brought to them or they to it. It is more than useless to have our cows roaming over five acres to get the food that might be furnished on one. They should be provided with some food supplemental to the pasture.

NICKERS FROM THE COLTS

Overfeeding is just as bad for a horse that works as under feeding. If a horse is short ribbed he is light in his middle and is nearly always a poor performer. During the summer especially, over-fat horses are in a worse condition than tolerably poor ones.

TREATMENT OF THE COLT

Many a colt has been spoiled by a fool man who worked on the principle that the animal must be shown who was the master, and that this could only be done by making the animal fear the man. It is an easy task to break a horse of bad habits, but there is not one colt in 1,000 but that can be brought up solely by kindness firmly applied.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

The Children's Favorite Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. This remedy is famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It can be used in all cases of cough, croup, whooping or other harmful lung and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult.

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A POSITIVE CURE For Inflammation of the Bladder, Prevention of Stricture, Hematuria, etc. 50 CENTS PER BOX. One capsule is dissolved in water and taken after meals. It is a powerful and safe remedy for all cases of bladder trouble. Sold by all druggists.

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HORSES

EVOLUTION OF SPEED HORSE The evolution of the speed horse in the United States has been so rapid during the last twenty years as to rank with the marvelous, says an American Sportsman. In 1870, the American record for the three minute record was beaten. In that year Yankee took a record of 2:55. Just twenty years later Trouble took a record of 2:43 and in 1900, the record was broken by Flora Temple trotting the old mile ring at Kalamazoo, Mich., in 2:19 3/4 in 1895.

THE AMERICAN SADDLE HORSE

The first requisite to be considered in a saddle horse is the quality of being sure-footed; the second, that of a kind disposition, coupled with a good mouth; third, a courage and ambition; fourth, the conformation of a weight carrier; fifth, gait and manners.

BREEDING AGES

A correspondent says that in nine cases out of ten a horse that sires can be greatly improved if not wholly cured by the removal of the blinders. A simple remedy and certainly worth trying. There is a possibility that defective eyesight may be at the bottom of the trouble and should such be the case, all the more reason why the blinders should be removed.

SHORT STORY

"THE RABBIT" (A Story of Two Boys—and a Pa) "Claude," said Mr. Tyrell, sternly, to his 10-year-old boy, "you must not play with that boy, whom I've heard is called 'The Rabbit.' He's a hard case from the gutter, wears ragged clothes, and is not one to associate with."

WILSON PRAISES MEAT

Statement issued to Restore Confidence of Public in Packers WASHINGTON, July 2.—By direction of the President, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has issued an official statement concerning the new system of meat inspection to be immediately put into effect. The statement is intended to restore public confidence at home and abroad in canned meat and products of American packing institutions. It reads:

Power Was Lacking

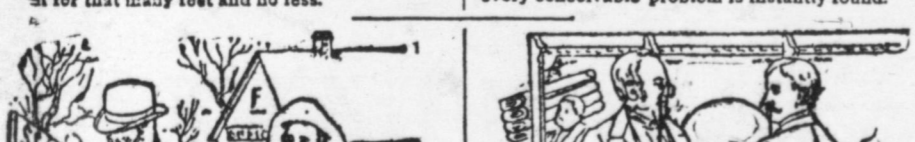
"It is true the department heretofore lacked the power and money to provide for efficient supervision of methods for preparing canned meat from products. The legislation just effected provides the department with adequate law and ample money to carry it into effect. The supervision of inspection will be extended from pasture to package. Federal stamps upon the can will be a guarantee not only of the healthfulness of the animal, but also that the product was prepared in sanitary surroundings with the addition of no deleterious chemicals or preservatives in any product."

UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDER IS THE BEST. FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS. Uncle Sam's Condition Powder creates an appetite, purifies the blood, prevents disease and cures Coughs, Colds, Worms, Hooves, Yellow Water, Fever, Diarrhea, etc. Sold by all druggists.

Tutt's Pills stimulate the TORPID LIVER, strengthen the digestive organs, regulate the bowels, and are unequalled as ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE. In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Elegantly sugar coated. Take No Substitute.



GRAIN BUYER—The top price for No. 2 Corn today is 38c. Your load weighs 3180 lbs. net. Take a seat while I am figuring it up.



MEASUREMENT—At what figure must we mark these goods to give us a profit of 20% on the cost? The marking price must be 24 times the cost price, according to Ropp's Discount Table No. 4.



CONTRACTOR—See by R. C. (p. 42) that it must be 9 1/2 feet in diameter, and 12 feet deep; and it will take 1,500 brick, if laid on edge or 3,000 if laid flat.



FARMER—I wish to borrow \$500 for 90 days. Will pay the \$50.00 interest next Saturday, as I have over \$500 today.



CONTRACTOR—See by R. C. (p. 42) that it must be 9 1/2 feet in diameter, and 12 feet deep; and it will take 1,500 brick, if laid on edge or 3,000 if laid flat.

Fill Out This Coupon And mail at once to The Texas Stockman-Journal Fort Worth, Texas

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

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J. H. TERRILL, M. D.

VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, CONTAMINATED BLOOD POISON, LOST MANHOOD, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, EPILEPSY, CATARRH, PILES, HYDROCELE or any of the CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER or PROSTATE GLAND.

IMPORTANT: Dr. Terrill has a copyright given him by the Government on a remedy for Lost Manhood and Seminal Emissions which never fails to cure. He will give a thousand dollars for any case he takes for treatment and fails to cure...

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TERRILL MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE

285 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

GREAT RACER HERMIS SOLD

Horse Once Worth \$60,000 Is Sold for \$4,000

WON BIG FORTUNE

Commonwealth Handicap of \$17,000 Run at Sheepshead Sees Public Loss

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACE TRACK

New York, July 7.—Hermis, the once mighty king of the turf, the greatest race horse of this year, was sold at auction here today...

Besides Hermis, Stalward and Advance Guard were sold to dissolve the partnership of Shields and Thomas. Stalward before his retirement from the turf had won \$83,000. Hermis won \$85,000 and Advance Guard \$66,200.

\$17,000 Handicap Run

The final Saturday afternoon racing in the midsummer meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club was dignified by the running of the \$17,000 Commonwealth handicap for 4-year-olds and upward at a mile and a quarter...

The opening handicap for 3-year-olds and upward saw the public a sad loser. Harry Payne Whitney's Prince Hamburg was backed heavily, at least \$100,000 being bet on him.

The second race, a steeplechase for 4-year-olds and upward, went to Gold Fleur at 16 to 5.

In the Commonwealth handicap, Calngorm broke well and Lynne let him go right on and make the pace. In the run to the turn Cedar Storm raced up to him and they ran in close order to the back stretch.

At the meeting of the stewards of the Jockey club the appeal of F. R. Hitchcock from the decision of the stewards of the summer meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club is sustained and the horses Go-Between and Ormonde Right were declared ineligible for the Commonwealth handicap.

SAN ANTONIO FAIR

Will Meet from Oct. 31 to Nov. 11, inclusive

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 7.—The San Antonio International Fair Association has issued its premium list for the eighth annual fair and race meet to be held at San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 31 to Nov. 11, inclusive.

In addition to its stated premium list exceeding \$50,000, special premiums are offered for many features of vital interest to agricultural and live stock industries.

In order to adequately display agricultural products, a special agricultural building of large proportions is now under construction. Activity at the fair grounds has already begun and a

WORLD'S CHAMPIONS COMING TO FT. WORTH

Kings of Pacers and Trotters Are Engaged

FIVE DAYS MEET

Three Running Races Each Day—Wednesday Is Fort Worth Derby Day

Friday, October 12, the fifth day of the Fort Worth Fair Association's big racing meet this fall, will be the first time in the history of Texas horse racing when Dan Patch, king of pacers, and Crescens, king of trotters, will appear on the same track and on the same day to give extreme speed exhibitions and the only time the people of this section will have to compare the two kings and view their different gaits.

Seven thousand dollars is the price to be paid for the exhibition of the two kings of horses and their three running mates here this fall.

Entries Outnumber Dallas Fair

The fair to be given here, beginning October 2 and ending October 12, will be a success. Enumeration and comparison shows, according to the statement of H. A. Lawler, secretary of the association, that there have been nine more entries in the stake events for the meet here than has been entered for the Dallas fair this fall.

Monday, October 8, the opening day of the Fort Worth fair, there will be a \$500 novelty race in which all classes of horses are entitled to enter.

Wednesday, October 10, will be Fort Worth Derby day. On that day will be run the Fort Worth Derby, a race of 1 1/2 miles.

There will be three running races each day. Entries that were closed July 1 for the stake events, are as follows:

Stake Races: 2:25 pace, the Hotels, \$500. Following are the entries, owners and the owners' address in the order named:

Dr. McKay, J. T. Huguely, Danville, Ky.

Doctor Mason, G. & C. P. Cecil, Danville, Ky.

General Adelle, G. & C. P. Cecil, Danville, Ky.

Volo, Dave Reddick, Waterloo, Ia.

Miss Idol, P. H. Lillie, Waxboro, N. D.

Col. Frank, Col. Frank Sloan, Paola, Kansas.

Choineta Curtis, Joann C. Harrison, Fort Worth.

J. W. P. C. R. Webster, Shreveport, Louisiana.

Sunshine, C. R. Webster, Shreveport, Louisiana.

Lauras Last, Marvel Park Farm, Parsons, Kas.

Alecarrno, Marvel Stock Farm, Parsons, Kas.

Lucille Hal, L. Nelson, Taylor, Texas.

Billy Wilkes, B. B. Sellers, Cleburne, Texas.

Billy Mc, J. E. Whiteselle, Corsicana, Texas.

Miss Mallow, A. E. Buck and J. W. Mallow, McKinney, Texas.

Blanch Water, A. E. Buck and Horn, McKinney, Texas.

Albert G. Albert Gale, Winfield, Kansas.

Cotton Patch, Dell Bates, Fort Worth.

Pricc H., J. W. Hunter, Omaha, Neb.

Elwood King, R. S. Johnson, Colorado, Kas.

Miss A. Z. S. L. Green, Celeste, Texas.

Miss Murray, J. M. Coleman, San Angelo, Texas.

Minnie K., J. L. Forkner, Joplin, Mo.

Todd Allerton, D. E. Hade, Checotah, Indian Territory.

Blanche Almont, J. L. Edmondson, Houston, Texas.

2:18 pace, grocers' and butchers', \$900.

Dr. McKay, J. T. Huguely, Danville, Ky.

Annie Fox, J. T. Huguely, Danville, Ky.

Black Ace, Glenn Shipp, Paola, Kas.

Bessie K., J. W. Mitten, Corsicana, Texas.

Cons Sherbert, J. A. Daly, Nevada, Mo.

Mayville, J. A. Daly, Nevada, Mo.

Billy Wilkes, B. B. Sellers, Cleburne, Texas.

W. O. Foote, B. B. Sellers, Cleburne, Texas.

Dr. Whitten, A. E. Buck, McKinney, Texas.

Cons Audubon, C. H. Comeau, Opelousas, La.

Lee Lec, S. L. Green, Celeste, Texas.

Lon Kelly, Dr. Harold Elderkin, Hillsboro, Texas.

2:24 trot, the Lumbermen, \$900.

Lady Margaret, J. T. Huguely, Danville, Ky.

Edmonta, J. T. Huguely, Danville, Kentucky.

General Brightheart, G. and C. P. Cecil, Danville, Ky.

Great Monica, G. and C. P. Cecil, Danville, Ky.

T. C. B., Dave Reddick, Waterloo, Iowa.

Ruth J., Colby Bros., Fort Dodge, Ia.

Symbaline, F. H. Crawford, Tonkawa, Okla.

Great Britton, L. L. Batty, Hutchinson, Kas.

Early Alice, W. L. McMillen, Carthage, Mo.

Confidential, W. E. Clark, Nevada, Missouri.

Red Major, J. A. Daly, Nevada, Mo.

Emmoia, J. H. Shire, Calley Falls, Kansas.

John B., O. A. Wells, Ardmore, I. T.

Lo Gratton, Chickasha Stock Farm, Blackwell, O. T.

Allie N., F. S. Heffner, Taylor, Tex.

Waldie, John Duke, Fort Worth, Texas.

Capt. Strong, W. O. Foote, Dallas, Texas.

Queen Anoca, J. W. Hunter, Omaha, Nebraska.

Old Miller, S. D. Miller, Pecan Gap, Texas.

Billy B., T. L. Britton, Houston, Tex.

Vanita O., J. E. Briggs, Garden City, Kas.

Bizzy Izzy, E. F. Bell, Council Grove, Kansas.

Waldie, John Duke, Fort Worth, Texas.

2:15 trot, the Liquor Dealers, \$900.

Emily, J. E. Whiteselle, Corsicana, Texas.

J. E. W., J. E. Whiteselle, Corsicana, Texas.

Maud H., T. A. Williams, Dallas, Texas.

Billy B., J. L. Britton, Houston, Tex.

Waldie, John Duke, Fort Worth, Texas.

The following purses close Sept. 25 (September 16 no bar):

Purses: 2:24 pace, the Cattlemen, \$400.

2:15 pace, Hardware and Furniture, \$100.

Free-for-all pace, Merchants and Manufacturers, \$1,000.

3-year-old pace, Livery and Sales Stables, \$400.

2:12 trot, Doctors and Lawyers, \$400.

Free-for-all pace or trot, open to Tarrant county horses, \$150.

Sunday weather good and grass green. Twelve cars shipped out. H. C. Coffee, inspector.

Midland — Getting dry; several prairie fires in last few days. W. L. Callahan, inspector.

Dickens and Range—Range good; weather dry and hot. We are needing rain. Grass is getting pretty dry. Surface water about all gone. J. D. Harkey, inspector.

Dalhart and Texland, Okla.—Weather and range fine; cattle doing well. J. E. McCanness, inspector.

Lawton—Grass never better; rained all day Monday; range and weather good; Sunday fine day; everything looking good. W. P. Smith, inspector.

Chickasha, Comanche, Duncan, Marlow, Lindsey, Alex and Ninnekah—Fair Monday; rain at night and on Tuesday and Wednesday; hot Saturday and Sunday. Fifty-three cars shipped out. J. M. Barkley, inspector.

Purcell, El Reno, Davis and Paoli—Grass good; cattle doing well; weather warm. Thirty cars shipped out. G. H. White, inspector.

Liberal, Tyrane and Guyton—Weather and range good; plenty of rain, nothing shipped. P. A. Craig, inspector.

Fairfax, Hennessey and Pawnee—Range fine; cattle fat; heavy rains; going fine. Fifty-two cars shipped. F. M. Cauton, inspector.

FEEDERS RUN RISK IN CATTLE MARKET

Supply and Demand Does Not Affect Prices

T. J. Pannell, the vigorous young stockman, came in on one of his monthly trips and smiling on his friends and acquaintances as always...

"It is a serious question with a feeder whether he can take chances on such markets as we are having and no one can tell what will happen when he is ready to put his costly stuff on the market."

Stockman Unprotected

The stockman has no such methods of protecting himself and it will only be after stock farming has gotten to be the big end of the cattle business that the control of prices will fall into the hands of those who make it a business of raising them for market.

ANGELO COUNTRY DRY.

But Cattle Are Reported to Be in Good Condition.

Asked if he knew how conditions were down in the Angelo country Captain G. W. Shields replied:

"I learn from correspondents that it is dry pretty much all over the Angelo country and rain is needed for crops and grass. Nothing is suffering materially as yet, but you know how quickly a change can come over the face of the land when it gets dry."

There is plenty of stock water, however, out there and since the advent of gasoline engines everybody can have water who will go to the trouble of supplying himself with a pump. Cattle are reported to be in fine condition and unless some unforeseen trouble arises they will keep up their flesh.

CALF CROP BIG

Crop Expected to Go Beyond the Average This Year.

W. H. Green Jr., the successful stock farmer and shipper of Eastland, was in the city during the last rain.

"We are in as fine condition out of way as we could be and my stuff is just growing to beat the band or a half dozen of them for that matter," said he. "Cattle are doing finely and if crop is so big that they are scattered all around, it will go above an average this year sure. There is no sickness of any kind with us and none anywhere that I can hear of."

Crops Better Than Ever.

"Crops are better than we have had for a long time and as the people are paying more attention to raising feedstuffs, that makes it all the better for in the cow and farm business the more tons in the fire the more sure they will be that money will be made. It was raining when I left home and it rained about all the way down. This will assure the corn crop that was just in shape to need it. I am just down here looking around. I have nothing to sell, but might buy."

SOLONS AGREE ON MEAT INSPECTION

Will Divide Cost Between Government and Packers

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—When the conference on the agricultural bill met today of the house representatives it was announced that under the instructions voted by the house they would be compelled to uphold the provisions in regard to meat inspection. Without a compromise the proposition was offered by Senator Proctor to divide the expense of the inspection between the packers and the government by retaining \$3,000,000 appropriation but taxing cattle 5 cents and swine, sheep and goats 3 cents a head, which would result in revenues of about \$1,000,000 annually. The conference broke up at 11:15 o'clock. Senator Proctor announced he would ask the senate for instructions.

The Southern states are getting more and better sheep. They must keep right on improving as rapidly as possible, and the best way to do it is to get rams from a little farther north. It is the early sheared sheep that makes the best gains on pasture at this time of the year.

DO YOU DIP CATTLE TICKICIDE. Specially selected Crude Petroleum. Used for two years by largest consumers. In all instances has given perfect satisfaction. GULF REFINING COMPANY, HOUSTON, TEXAS. Sold only in tank car lots. Write for prices.

The Official Route On Another Large Occasion Is the Old Reliable. Louisville, Ky., June 13 to 17, 1906, account homecoming week for Kentuckians, the grandest event in the history of the "Blue Grass State." THE SIGN OF GOOD SERVICE history of the "Blue Grass State." ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00 FOR THE ROUND TRIP. Dates of sale June 11, 12 and 13, limited for return thirty days from date of sale. SIDE TRIP tickets, Louisville to all points in Kentucky at rate of one fare plus 25 cents. STOPOVER AT MAMMOTH CAVE IF DESIRED SPECIAL THROUGH SERVICE ON JUNE 11TH Clean up-to-date Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers without change to Louisville. The party will be under the personal supervision of an able COTTON BELT representative. This is positively the best chance to visit the Blue Grass section this year, and the Cotton Belt is the best road to take. Call on any agent or address either of the undersigned for full information regarding rates, schedules, cost of trip, etc. D. M. MORGAN, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas. GUS HOOVER, T. P. A., Waco, Texas. JOHN P. LEHANE, G. F. & P. A., Tyler, Texas. R. C. FYFE, A. G. F. & P. A., Tyler, Texas.

The Sunset Route NEW ORLEANS to SAN FRANCISCO OVER THE ROAD OF A THOUSAND WONDERS IN CALIFORNIA FINEST EQUIPMENT, OIL BURNING LOCOMOTIVES Makes connection at New Orleans with Southern Pacific Steamship Line for New York and Havana. Also rail connection to Memphis, Atlanta, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Cincinnati, Chicago and all points in the North and East. NO DUST. NO CINDERS. THE CLEAN, CONVENIENT AND COMFORTABLE ROUTE. Procure Pamphlets, Publications and Pointers from any Sunset Agent, or write to JOS. HELLEN, Gen. Pass. Agt., T. & N. O. R. R., HOUSTON, TEXAS.

ELKS meet in DENVER IN July Rate One Fare for the Round Trip Selling July 13-14-15. Limit Aug. 20, via COLUMBIAN for further information ask Santa Fe agent or address W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A., G. C. & S. F., Galveston.

IF YOU HAVE A DAILY MAIL Why not subscribe for the Sunday and Daily Telegram, 60c per month, the best daily printed in the state. Full Associated Press dispatches, complete market reports, and reaches your place from six to twenty-four hours ahead of any other daily. Special correspondents in every important town in Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Comic colored supplement on Sunday, etc.

BEST IN TIME BEST IN RATES BEST IN SERVING THE WANTS OF THE TRAVELING PUBLIC FRISCO SYSTEM Low round trip rates to Northern points during the Fall. Write for information. C. W. STRAIN, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

BLACK REGOIDS THE SIMPLEST, SAFEST, SUREST AND QUICKEST WAY TO VACCINATE CATTLE AGAINST BLACKLEG. No dose to measure. No liquid to spill. No string to rot. Just a little pill to be placed under the skin at the throat of the animal. An injector free with a purchase of 100 Vaccinations. For Sale by All Druggists. Literature Free—Write for it. PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1877.

The A. P. Norman Live Stock Co. (Incorporated) Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns. A. P. NORMAN, W. T. PEARSON, Salesman. C. P. NORMAN.

DOCTOR'S SHIFT Now Gets Along Without It. A physician says: "Until last fall I used to eat meat for my breakfast and suffered with indigestion until the meat had passed from the stomach. Last fall I began the use of Grape-Nuts for breakfast and very soon found I could do without meat, for my body got all the nourishment necessary from the Grape-Nuts and since then I have not had any indigestion and am feeling better and have increased in weight. Since finding the benefit I derived from Grape-Nuts I have prescribed the food for all of my patients suffering from indigestion or over-feeding and also for those recovering from disease where I want a food easy to take and certain to digest and which will not clog the stomach. I always find the results I look for when I prescribe Grape-Nuts. For ethical reasons please omit my name." Name given by mail by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. The reason for the wonderful amount of nutriment, and the easy digestion of Grape-Nuts is not hard to find. In the first place, the starchy part of the wheat and barley goes through various processes of cooking, to perfectly change the starch into Dextrose or Post Sugar, in which state it is ready to be easily absorbed by the blood. The parts in the wheat and barley which Nature can make use of for rebuilding brain and nerve centers are retained in this remarkable food, and thus the human body is supplied with the powerful strength producers so easily noticed after one has eaten Grape-Nuts each day for a week or 10 days. "There's a Reason." Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.