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SECRETARY WILSON WILL SUPERINTEND

Head of Agricultural Department will Use Every Effort to Restore World Confidence in American Meats, and Tells How the New Law will be Enforced.

tion of the President, Secretary Wilson tomorrow will take the first step toward the restoration of worldwide confidence in American meat.

The secretary will issue a statement which will show that American food animals are the best of their kind in the world; that the rules which have been observed in connection with their Inspection have received the indorsement of the leading pathologists of the country, and that, in order to guarantee to consumers of the United States and every country in the world the healthfulness of American meats. the new meat inspection law is to be enforced with the utmost vigor.

Within the next six months Secrelary Wilson himself will visit every large packing house in the country, and will personally assure himself that he buildings are sanitary, as required by the law, and the products which they turn out are, in the language of the statute, "sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food."

The secretary will warn the packers he will not permit the use of harmful preservatives, though the law as passed will prevent him from prohibiting the application of preservatives to the outside of packages.

Laws to Be Enforced Strictly

I found the secretary in his apartment this afternoon and talked with him at considerable length in regard to the policy he will pursue in the enforcement of the meat inspection and pure food laws. Uncoftunately the latter statute carries no appropriation, one of the defects pointed out, which was made advisedly by the house because it did not want any more work in the preparation made for the inauguration of the law than could be

The law Moes not take effect until Jan. 21 west and its effective enforcement can be postponed by congress even at that time by failure to appropriate sufficient funds immediately after convening. But though congress was giving the country what it wanted with one hand, while taking away with the other, it reckoned without the personality and determination of Secretary Wilson. The secretary intends make as much preparation as possible in order that when the new year

arrives he can require at once improvement in the food of the people. For instance, take the question of bottled beer, which contains, save in a few prominent cases, salicylic acid for preservation purposes. The tary will direct Dr. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry of his department. to make a chemical examination of all bottled beer and on Jan. 1 he will be in a position to descend upon the guilbrewers and compel them to aban-

don this unhealthful practice. No Escape for Offenders

If the practice continues, the offenders will subject themselves to the punishment of a fine or imprisonment as the law specifically requires the secretary to certify the facts to the proper United States district attorneys, who must initiate judicial proceedings. Canned goods in which preservatives are alleged to exist also will be examined. So Secretary Wilson will be in a position to proceed with the execution of the pure food law the moment, by its terms, it becomes opera-

A different situation exists with re gard to the meat inspection law. This legislation entered into effect the moment the President approved of it. It carries a permanent appropriation of \$3,000,000. The secretary did not wait for the act to be signed by the President, but a month ago, when it became apparent congress would pass it, he began preparations for putting it into

It was thought then the President would reorganize the bureau of animal industry, which has charge of the inspection of meats, but Secretary Wilson has full confidence in the ability and integrity of Dr. Alonzo D. Melvin, chief of the bureau, and he will remain in office. The secretary is obtaining additional inspectors from the civil service and these will be assigned to duty at the different pack-

ing houses. Our Cattle Best in the World

"There is no country on earth," said Secretary Wilson, "that has such fine, healthy animals as we have. The percentage of disease is less in the United States than in any place in the world. By steady, persistent, scientific investigations we gradually are getting rid what diseases prevail. We will soon be free entirely from sheep scab and cattle mange.

are causing the disappearance of blackleg in calves by making the vaccine ourselves and sending it to the people who ask for it. Tuberculosis and actinomycosis or lump jaw, are known in the United States, but there is less of it than in any other coun-Some states in Europe have per cent tuberculosis in their animals. Ours is as low as 5 per cent and on the western plains, where the animals eldom indoors, but out in the pure air all the time, the percentage is still

"I do not think we can improve or our methods of inspection with regard to these diseases. It is more thorough and severe now than in any other Some foreign governments permit meats to be used which we would condemn and require to be de stroyed. We are in consultation with regard to this inspection, with the leading animal pathologists in the country, and most of them have reported and assured us they cannot how we can improve our rules in this

Watch Every Butcher Shop

WASHINGTON, July 7.-By direc- | butcher shop that does business across state lines, and see to it that the animals they kill are inspected and the meat they transport across the state lines is in good condition, and that houses in which they did the killing and preparing are kept in sanitary condition. And there will be no trifling

> keep clean and observe our rules or they will not get our labels." The secretary was asked to give an idea of the way in which he proposed to move in putting the law into op-

with that class of people. They will

"As you know," he answered, "the law establishes government control and supervision of all the meats that enter into inter-state commerce. We will call upon all establishments engaged in inter-state business to report the fact, and we will assign inspectors to them. These reports will give us nidea of the extent of the business. We will call upon the civil service authorities for what inspectors they

"Probably they have a good many now on the eligible list. A month ago, when I saw the legislation coming, I asked the civil service commission to order a new examination. At that time about forty-five men were on the eligible list. The examination was held a few days ago and probably as a result of it we will get as many men as we can use to begin with until we ascertain the exact number an adequate inspection service will require

Inspection by Experienced Men "The inspectors, of course, must be educated men, every one of them. will require them to have passed three years in a veterinary college. The new men who will be appointed will be assigned to duty under our experienced inspectors. Undoubtedly experienced men will be put in charge of the new houses. Probably we will not divide the country into districts, as we will have to ascertain first conditions existing in the large cities which export meat without killing, buying from butchers who can furnish them satisfactory meat, and preparing it for export and also for inter-state com-

"I propose to give this matter my personal attention. I do not intend to seek shady places anywhere until this service is running in good shape, and by that time I expect congress will be

back again." secretary was asked to say something about the organization of

the bureau of animal industry. "There will be no reorganization of that bureau," he responded, "simply an enlargement of it. The officers who are there now are men whom we can and must trust. I think of going before long to several packing centers. I want to get in touch with the superintendents in the large cities and reach an understanding with them with regard to the additional work we will have to do. The appropriation which congress, has granted will enable us to do things in a different manner than

was possible in the past. "From Pasture to Package"

"The inspection will go now from the pasture to the package. Last year, because of lack of money, we had to drop a great many excellent inspectors, the result that car load after car load of cattle went to Chicago without inspection from those localities we are exterminating sheep scab, cattle mange, etc. All these animals will be inspected now.

"The Pacific coast is building up The people are multiplying rapidly, They cannot grow corn. Consequently they cannot produce their own hogs They have to go to the Mississippi valley to get them. They have their own packing houses, but the animals, as I have said, come from the Mississippi valley. We were urged to make inspections for them, but we did not have the money. Their state laws required inspection, so there has been a pretty mess out there.

they will get inspection. do not know how extensive or far-reaching that may be. It is quite an undertaking. If they buy in certain markets or neighborhoods there will be no difficulty about the inspection, but if they buy over a wide area, of course it will be hard and require more men.' Secretary Wilson spoke at this point

about the export trade. Protection for Foreign Consumers

"There is an extensive line of work in shipping to other countries," "The British take the most of our meats of course, and they have been having adequate inspection for those meats. There is no about that-that is, as far as inspection on the hoof and at the block is concerned. Now we will have to folthe beef from the block to the package and see that before it starts on its way in interstate or foreign commerce it is in good condition.

"Of course, when an animal is inspected at the block, if the meat is promptly taken care of and put into the can, it is as good for that purpose as it is when shipped in the quarter or in the whole carcass. The only possibility of bad meats in the package or in the can would arise from not cooling it properly between the block and the can. We will have to see to all these things and satisfy We will have to ourselves that when it goes into the can it is as good as when killed in order that our certificate on the can or on the box which enters interstate commerce will tell the

"What about preservatives, Mr. Secretary?"

truth.

"I do not expect any trouble in connection with the use of preservatives," was the reply, "as the representatives of the packers told the house committee on agriculture that they used nothing except salt, sugar, saltpeter and things that have been always regarded "All that is needed now, as I have as innocent and satisfactory for pre-

made as to the use of preservatives on the outside to maintain pieces of meat, like hams, etc., in dry condition, as

Does Not Fear Use of Boric Acid "Will the packers be permitted to inject boric acid into the bones of

"Mr. Wilson, representing the packrs, said the packers did not do anything of the kind," the secretary re-"so I expect no trouble along that line. With regard to sanitation, to begin with we will require our sanitary inspectors to make frequent reports describing the condition of the packing houses under their super-vision. We will require cleanliness ough and effective,"

everywhere. We cannot begin by demanding the rebuilding of all packing houses that happen to be old. would ruin the business. But where in future any part of a packing establishment becomes so old that it cannot be kept in a sanitary condition, why, we will expect it to be replaced.

"I think the world has learned by this time," concluded the secretary "that we wash our dirty linen in public. We have concealed nothing has learned also that the agricultural department has ample authority and \$3,000,000 for adequate inspection for our meat production. It can have no doubt of the determination of the department to make the inspection thor-

COLONEL POOLE SEES SNAIX AND SHOOTS TURKEY HEN

Editor Stockman Journal: ? While at Bryson, Jack county, the Farmers' union was in session, I was a little curious to know something of the objects of the organization and interviewed several of the delegates on the subject. After learning the objects and aims of the organization I heartly direction. It is for the protection of farmers and truck growers. Bonde-1

warehouses will be built all over the state where cotton will be stored and insured and be classed by an expert; each farmer will receive a check or certificate for the amount of cotton so stored, which is first-class collateral to bankers, merchants and moneyed men to loan money on and a farmer can draw on the same for what amount he is compelled to have without forcing him on the market when the price is too low. The farmers will all know just what amount of cotton has been produced and in sight and they will be able to dictate the price of the staple to the spinners. The farmers getting the benefit of the price instead of the sharks and speculators, and I maintain the farmers are justly

any class of people in the United States unless it is the girls and women who work for wages. They, too, ought to receive better pay. I maintain that if a woman does the same amount of work behind the counter or any other work as a man she ought to receive the same amount of pay. But poor woman! Because she wears a petticoat she is compelled to work for less wages which is not just nor right. I have often heard housewives say 'I want a girl to do my work but I

will not pay over \$10 per month, when

they are paying their men help \$20 to

\$40 per month. Is this discrimination

against woman help right? I should

entitled to their hard earnings, as they

work longer hours for less money than

say not. On Saturday evening I said adieu to my friends in Bryson and took a seat beside my old friend, Brother Bottoms, in his buggy and headed toward my old friend, Captain P. B. Keyser's ranch, four miles south of Bryson Brother Bottoms is a fluent talker and our arrival the captain and Mrs. Keyser gave me a hearty welcome, saying were glad to have me pay them a visit. This is the Shannon Dale ranch or herd. The captain located here twenty-two years ago, opened up a little farm and fenced his pastures and has raised pure shorthorn Durham cattle continuously ever since. He commenced with registered cows and buils Everything on the ranch is registered or eligible to registration. I did not see a cow brute on the ranch that was

not a dark red color. Yes, all are uni-

The pampas of Argentina corre-

spond closely to the Mississippi valley

of the states and the great plains of

the Canadian northwest, but on a

showdown they would prove far truer

to the name of "plains" than anything

we have north of the Isthmus of Pan-

ama. Nowhere else in the world is

there so large an area that approaches

so near to an absolute level as do the

pampas. The exigencies of the rail-

road building best illustrates this fact.

Look at a large scale map of any of

the flattest of our middle western

states and observe how no red line,

representing a railroad, holds to a

straighter course than that of a row of

children playing hippity-hop across a

broad lawn. This is because the coun-

try is not level; the curves are to re-

duce a gradient that cannot be avoided

by cuts or fills. Now look at a rail-

road map of Argentina and see how

the lines radiate from Buenos Ayres

like the spokes to a wheel. Whether

northwest to Rosario and Cordoba,

west to the Andes, southwest to the

Pampa Central or south to Mar del

Plata and Bahia Blanca, their course

is invariably almost perfectly direct.

The Buenos Ayres and Pacific railway

has the longest "straight" in the world,

where between Vedia and Mackenna, in

the heart of the pampa, the rails run

for 175 miles without an inch of curve

and but for an "S" at the former place,

is indicative of the real thing in level

To the average inhabitant of the

The pampas of today are not the

pampas of thirty years ago. Then the

prevailing pursuits were pastoral; now

those horticultural take the lead, and

are rapidly increasing in importance.

Formerly, master and man lived alike

both in mud huts and on a diet of

carne asado, gallentas and mate, Now

master divides the time between his

palatial estancia and Buenos Ayres

and Europe. Probably nowhere else in

the world certainly not outside the great cities, is there so great a gulf

etween the standard of living of the

highest and the lowest. Nowhere have

I seen such lavishly run establishments

as those of these land kings of Argen-

tina, both native and British, and no-

where among Caucasians have I seen

such primitive quarters and such hard

living as among the peons and gau-

various parts of the pampas were almost equally divided between these

diametrically opposite ways of living,

giving me all the advantage of sharp

contrast in showing the one up against

the other. It is an amusing and rather

or ten weeks that I have spent

all this is for the peons, while

plain is a thing of interest, and

pampas a gentle swell on the bosom

would continue so for 206 miles.

hill a thing to revere.

form in color. The cows are extra large and fine. I have not seen such a splendid shorthorn herd in a long time. He bought all his herd bulls in Missour for twenty-two years. His herd bull, Duke of Shannon Dale, a dark red fellow 4 years old, is a perfect beauty, and tips the scales at 1,800 pounds in common flesh. This bull was bred by G. A. Betteredge of Cooper county, Mo. His register number is 175276. All of his calves show the breeding. The captain has three yearling bulls for sale, the get of the Duke of Shannon Dale. They are first class in every respect. Any one wanting a bull will not make a mistake when he buys one of these bulls, for there are none better bred in Texas.

I spent three days and nights on the Shannon Dale ranch, living on the fat of the land. Think of it-good country ham three times a day, fried chicken twice a day, beets, cabbage, potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, fresh from the garden every meal; also milk butter, curd or smearcase, to heart's content. They milk eight of those big shorthorn cows and get milk by the bushel, Mrs. Keyser has her mother with her, Mrs. Martha Cullens, an elegant old Missouri lady, 74 years of age. Yet she has the appearance of being about 50 years old, and gay as a lark. Miss Gussie Keyser, the captain and Mrs. Keyser's daughter, is a charming, nice, accomplished young lady of about 20 summers and very pretty. What these ladies can't get up good to eat is not worth thinking of. Miss Nora Henry was visiting the Shannon Dale ranch. She and Miss Gussie play and sing to perfection, which I enjoyed as much as the good grub. The captain and Mrs. Keyser are great entertainers. He has two good farms on the ranch, raises all his bacon and lard, butchers from sixteen to twenty big fat hogs every winter. Mrs. Keyser says during all the twenty-two ears she has never bought but one half gallon of lard, never been out but once. He has in his pens about twentyfive fine Essex hogs and says it pays to raise the best of all kinds of stock,

Henry and the captain, I bid adleu to Shannon Dale ranch, headed for Bryson, I certainly enjoyed my visit very much. Yes. I was swollen out like a poisoned pup after eating all that good grub. The Keysers have my good wishes for all time to come. At 8 o'clock I again boarded the cars for Graham, and arriving there I soon hotel and turned in for the night. Next day country people were scarce as hen's teeth in town. There

was no chance to sell papers One of my friends-that is, I thought

CATTLE KINGS ON ARGENTINE PAMPAS

novel experience to sit with the knees

under a mahogany and sip French wine

from a glass of Mauze crystal one day,

and the next to hunch up on a horse

bombilla that has been in a dozen other

mouths before it comes to you; or per-

haps to have imported English lamb

chops and French peas for 11 o'clock

breakfast, and for 5 o'clock dinner a

hunk of smoky, greasy carne asado

cooked on a steel spike in the midst of

an open fire, and eaten by holding in

the hands and rending with the teeth.

But whatever and by whomever dis-

pensed, it was tendered with a free

and unforced kindliness that reduced it

Bahia Blanca a while ago, he divided

his countrymen who owned estancias

in the pampas into two classes: Those

who were gentlemen when they come

not gentlemen when they came to the country, but had since become such

through the accession of wealth follow-

ing their foresight and good manage-

herein implied may be somewhat open

to question, otherwise the statement

gives a very good idea of the situation

They are all gentlemen; only part of

them came ready made and the others

made themselves. I met many of both classes and as hosts I would say that

neither leave anything to be desired;

as practical farmers, those of the

acquired gentility seem to have rather

the better of it. The latter do not re-

turn to England every summer on a

visit, have fewer fads and fancies, will

use American machinery when it is

proved to them that it will do twice as

much work with less men than the English, and in many other ways dis-play more "horse sense" than the born gentleman. Most of these are making

money, too, because they cannot help

They farm as gentlemen farm in Eng-

land, and their kennels and stables

and fancy cattle, and their imposing

but antiquated agricultural machinery

are resposible for a substantial deficit every year, a deficit which, however,

their thousands of hectares of land to

Italian tenantry regularly make good,

and with some to spare. Over and

above this, the steadily increasing value of their lands, incident to the

growth of the country, is doubling and

trebling their wealth every few years.

grain train anywhere else in the world

and the sight of one on the move is

alone worth a trip to the pampa. They

are specially designed for this country,

and could be used in no other. One of

them would be far too wide to pass

through an English lane, far too long

to turn an ordinary cross-road corner in the states, and far too heavy to be

used in any country where horses were not at bedrock prices. A good sized

wagon will be from forty to fifty feet

long and from twelve to fourteen feet

high, and the driver's seat twenty feet

There is nothing like an Argentina

rather than for any other reason

The definition of gentleman

the country, and those who

Talking with an Englishman in

all to the same level.

now-pumped me full about the quantity of squirrels out four miles from town. I have always had a weakness for a coon or a squirrel hunt. He proposed to furnish the horse and buggy if I would go. I soon borrowed a fine shotgun and we set out for the hunt, and three and one-half miles out we tied up the horse and buggy in a good shade. We ran into two big black snakes soon after leaving the buggy and I shot and killed ont of them. I have a perfect horror of snakes. We came in sight of a house about 300 yards away. My partner said: will cut through back of the orchard, as we want to hunt on that little creek west of the house and that fellow is a cranky fool anyway and his wife is not much better. They have two mean dogs that will bite a fellow if they get half a chance and if we were to shoot one of them we would have trouble on our hands."

Just as we got opposite the house he stopped short and said: "What is that noise?" I heard a blowing hissing kind of noise in the high weeds and grass near us, when he said: "It is snakes. There they are in a big pile about twenty feet in front of you." I saw something black move, when he said: "Shoot quick or they will be on you." I turned both barrels loose at once on that pile of black snakes, and when the smoke cleared away a little the air was full of feathers. I had blown into smithereens an old setting turkey and nineteen eggs just ready to hatch. I heard a voice yell out: "Jane, there is two fellows out yonder shooting your setting turkey hen." He came in a run, hat in hand and one of those big dogs and was using some language that was not Bible quotation. I warned him to keep his dog off of me or I would be compelled to hand him the contents of that gun also. His wife soon made her appearance. I turned to look for my companion, but he was nowhere to be seen. I commenced to try to explain and reason the case with the lady, but she got frantic and vowed that she would not have taken \$30 for that bronze turkey hen and her brood, which would have been out tomorrow or next day. She said: "I always get from \$1.50 to \$3 apiece for those big bronze turkeys and you must come forth with the money or I will have you arrested at

I explained to her that I thought it was a big pile of blacksnakes and I had no intention to injure any of her property; that I was a newspaper man and only had about 85 cents left, but would send her the Stockman Journal, the daily and weekly Telegram, the papers I represented, until she was satisfied. She replied that she did not want the papers, as they could not be much good or they would not send a man out to work for them that did not have sense enough to tell the difference between a setting turkey and a pile of snakes, I replied that I was honest and was very sorry indeed of the mistake. She retorted that she presumed that all idiots were honest, but that did- not protect her turkeys. I saw I was in for it and I remembered what an old Methodist preacher told me long years ago, that was to give the ladies lots of taffy and compliments if you wanted something good to eat and their good will. I thought to myself: "Old gal, I will try it on you." her I was sure as pretty and accom-plished a business woman as herself would be reasonable in this matter. After a few seconds thought she replied that accidents might occur in the best of families and agreed that \$10 would pay all damages and insisted that I up to the house and take dinner with her, which I declined, as I had to return to where we had left buggy. But that young rascal had fled to town and left me to foot it through

(Continued on page two)

and more from the ground. The horses

used to appear innumerable, and

actually at times run above two and

three-score. They are driven either by

the "jerk-line" system, common in Southern California and the San

Joaquin valley or by rein run out to

the leading pair. The capacity of one

of these vehicles is enormous, and the

general rule of "a wagon load makes

a car load" will not often be found

amiss. The principal idea of so large

will not be engulfed by the mud or dust of the bottomless roads of the

pampas, but it also has its economic

advantages in a country where men are

counterpart of our cowboy of the

plains and the boundary rider of the

Australian "back blocks," and he is in

many ways quite as attractive a char-

worst fault seems to be his extreme

carelessness in regard to the lives of

those around him, but as he is equally

careless of his own I cannot see where

this can logically be held against him. As a handler of stock he is possibly

is certainly not to be mentioned in the

same breath with a Texas, Arizona or

Montana cowboy, nor with the best of Mexican vaqueros. I had arrived at

this conclusion in my own mind from

the first time I had seen what were

said to be expert gauchos working out

pleased when, not long ago, a bunch of

half a dozen Texas cowboys came to

this country on an exhibition tour and

demonstrated to the satisfaction of

everybody that, both in method and

execution, in the handling of cattle and

horses, the North American is far su-

I say demonstrated to the satisfac-

tion of everybody; as a matter of fact

it was to the extreme satisfaction of

every one but the Anglo-Saxons. The

average Argentine is quite lacking in

anything resembling a sporting instinct

and he took it very hard when he saw

his representatives so completely out-classed in a kind of work he had fond-

ly imagined in his ignorance that they

were supreme. In no branch of their

work did the cowboys not make the

pauchos appear fairly ludicrous in comparison. In roping and tying, and

at breaking and riding untamed steers,

horses and mules, the work of the

Americans was neat and expeditious;

that of the Argentines and Uruguayans

clumsy and slow. A cowboy would

rope and tie a steer in from thirty to

forty seconds, so deftly that it would be released by a single pull, where the

gaucho would spend five minutes

smothering the animal in a coil of

rope, from which a surgical operation

was usually required to release it. Buenos Ayreans found the dose a hard

finally got it down and admitted that their men were outclassed at their own

game.-Los Angeles Times.

perior to the South American.

a round-up; hence I was more

peer of a Queensland drover, but

as either of his brothers.

The gaucho of the pampas is the

scarce and horses plentiful,

wagon is to have something that

FARM LANDS MAKE CATTLEMEN RICH

Rapid Enhancement in Values Serves to Make Wealth for the Men Who Have Been Struggling with Adversity During Trying Times of the Past.

At once the easiest and surest method of getting rich which has been hit upon by the acquisitive instinct of man is that of securing possession of a piece of land, sitting down upon it, and watching it increase in value. The successful merchant must have a genius for anticipating the capricious tastes of the public and for organizing and directing his business so as to meet these tastes. The successful manufacturer must have a capacity for constantly devising improved and more economical methods of produc tion or for utilizing the brains of those who can devise them. To get rich through investment in land-not speculation in land ,understand, but investments in it-what is chiefly need-

ed is to "sit tight." Some of the greatest fortunes in the world have been created by this means. The Duke of Westminster owes his enormous fortune mainly to it. London chose to extend itself over a tract acquired by his ancestors. It is now in the heart of the city, and, of course, is immensely valuable. The Astor for-tune chiefly consists of land in New York City which was a farm when the first John Jacob Astor, the founder of the family, bought it. Covered with great skyscrapers, the rents

derived from it in a month far exceed its whole value a few generations ago. Land may fluctuate in value as times alternately become good and bad, but, unlike other forms of wealth, it will not take unto itself wings and fly away and experience shows that it almost invariably will be worth more at the end of a period of fluctuation than it was at the beginning. Improvements will add to its value, but in the long run its value usually will increase without them. What it is worth depends less upon what is done with it than upon what goes on around it less upon the enterprise of its owner than upon the progress of society Where society is in a progressive state with industry expanding and population growing, the owner of land may get rich, though he never turn a fur ow or build a shanty upon it. Of course he must cultivate or rent or otherwise utilize his property to realize on his investment, but meantime whether he does anything or nothing with it, the price for which he could works for him with assiduous industry What the Westminsters, Astors, and

others have done on a big scale in large cities many thousands of men have done and are doing in the agricultural parts of the United States on a small scale. Every farming community contains men who have got well fixed simply by settling on or buying land when it could be had cheap and holding to it while, owing to the growth of industry and population, it has risen in value. To buy land at from \$1.25 to \$5 or \$10 per acre and keep it until after twenty or five years it is worth \$75 or \$150, or \$200 an acre is as simple a process acquiring wealth as could be imagined.

While most of the numerous fortunes made in the rural districts in this way are small, here and there have been men with prescience to see that the rise in farm values as well as in city real estate values might be made the road to opulence. Probably the most notable instance of the kind is that of Mr. John S. Bilby of Quitman, Mo.

When lists of the great land-owners of the United States have been published, Mr. Bilby's name has not mentioned, yet considering both the extent and the value of his holdings, he s one of the large land-owners this country or in the world. He is so little known because he always has been a sphinx in regard to his operations. He hates what he calls "newspaper notoriety."

Thirty years ago he moved from New Jersey to Missouri a poor man. There then large tracts of the beautiful land in northwest Missouri to be bought for from \$1.25 to \$4 per acre. Bilby saw in these tracts his op-portunity. He reasoned that, with the tide of emigration rolling westward in steadily increasing volume, Missouri and other western land must rise rapidly in value for years to come,

e resolved to get all of it he could. He bought 320 acres in Nodaway county with what money he had, and energetically began farming and ing stock upon it. In course of time he mortgaged it, added the money he had saved to what he had borrowed and bought another quarter section. As soon as he could he repeated the operation. He has worked that system from that day to this and his anticipations have been fully realized

When the panic of 1893 came, Bilby owned 30,000 acres in Nodaway and Atchison counties, Missouri, which was worth an average of \$45 an acre. The panic drove its value to about \$40. It also reduced the price of surrounding land, however, and right through the depression, despite the burden of debt he was carrying, Bilby boldly contin-ued to buy more land. He also had acquired a 20,000-acre ranch in Ne-braska, one of 40,000 acres in Arkansas and tracts in South Dakota, Texas and Oklahoma. He confidently looked and he considered it certain that with their return there would be an unprecedented rise in land values. Prosperity came, as everybody knows, in 1897. It found Bilby with around 35,000 acres in northwest Missouri and enough in other states and territories to run his holdings up to

more than 100,000 acres. Land values in northwest Missouri rose by leaps and bounds. By 1905 Bilby's holdings, which before the panic had been worth \$45 an acre, were worth \$75 an acre— an increase in value for his entire 35, 000 acres there of \$1,050,000. His holdings in other states also rose an average of \$10 an acre, or an aggregate around \$650,000, making the total in-crease in his wealth caused by the return of prosperity about \$1,700,000. Besides his land in the United States, Mr. Bilby has 50,000 acres under lease

Thus, chiefly, through the rise in the value of land, Bilby has been made at least three and a half times a millionionaire. He is a stumpy, white-whiskered man of 75, with keen little gray eyes and fox-like face. He dresses like a cowboy, and, old as he is, spends most of his time riding horseback over his ranches, followed by half a dozen dogs. He is uneducated, but the educated man who tries to bilk him in a business deal is likely to have cause to regret it.

Only a few miles west of the Bilby ranches in Atchison county, Missouri, lie those of David Rankin, who has profited only less than Mr. the rise in the value of land in the last quarter century, and especially in the last ten years. Mr. Rankin was fairly well fixed when, twenty-six years ago, he left Henderson county, Illinois, to seek a new home farther west. While driving across Atchison county he was impressed with the apparent richness of the soil. He inquired what land was worth there, and was informed it could be bought for \$6 to \$10.

There is a story that standing on the hill where Tarklo college, an institution founded and largely supported by his beneficence, now is, he told a land agent he would take every acre in sight. Whether the story be or not, in two weeks he had bought 2,000 acres in that locality, and he kept on buying until now he has 20,000 acres in Atchison country, Missouri, and 3,000 in Fremont county, Iowa, which adjoins it

Rankin bought this land for an average of less than \$10 an acre. In 1896 it was worth about \$55 an acre. The return of prosperity raised its value to \$80. Mr. Rankin paid \$7.50 an acre for the ranch where his home stands. It is now worth \$125. His land is easily worth \$700,000 more than it—was ten years ago, and \$1,500,000 more than he paid for it.

There isn't so much good soil to be had cheap in the United States now as there was a quarter of a century ago. The middle west, once the promago. The middle west, once the promised land of the homeseeker, is pretty well settled. But there remains a great deal of rich soil, especially in southwest and the northwest Thousands of American farmers and thousands of immigrants will take advantage of the railways' homeseekers' excursion rates this year to go out and buy and settle on this low-priced land. Thousands more will do so next year and the year after that. There will be many among them who will grow rich, as Bilby; Rankin and numbers of others have done, by getting all the acres they can and sitting tight while

The American farmer often has been criticized for doggedly preferring the system of extensive to that of intensive culture. He has been wiser than his critics. He has seen that the land owner is enriched not only by big crops, but by the increase in the value of the soil, and that, therefore, he should aim not only at growing all the wheat, corn and cattle he can, but also of getting the largest possible number of acres to grow them on.

WILSON TO VISIT **PACKING HOUSES**

WASHINGTON, July 6 .- Secretary Wilson has arranged to depart next week on his tour of packing centers. with a view to the proper enforcement of the meat inspection law. In Chicago, where he will go first, he has plans made to convene the managers of the packing houses, heads of concerns and the immediate executive subordinates and give them a lecture on living up to the new law. A number of letters have reached him from packers, all expressing willingness to counsel with him and uphold his hands in meat inspection administration.

Backed by thorough-government inspection, Secretary Wilson will tell the ackers that they can conquer the world's markets more fully than ever before and have little to fear from Australia or Argentina. The secretary proposes to use all the powers of his department to push the sale of American meats abroad and President Roosevelt will back him.

COMPANIES MAY LOSE CHARTERS

AUSTIN, Texas, July 7 .- Assistant Attorney General Hawkins late this evening instituted quo warranto proceedings against the South Live Stock Insurance Company, of Houston and the Southwestern Live Stock Insurance Company, of Dallas, to cancel their respective charters and to prevent them from doing business under Injunctions are asked for and District Judge Brooks will hear the case next Saturday in Austin.

The defendants in the Southern Live

Stock Company vs. J. M. Cobb, J. S. Lambard, H. E. Adams, James So Fred J. Burkey, R. J. Sloat, F. D. Walker, E. M. Cobb and Robert Bennett, are all of Houston. This corporation is capitalized at \$10,000. The de tion is capitalized at \$10,000. The defendants in the Dallas corporation are W. N. Burgess, L. L. Albright, George B. Burgess and J. T. Dewherry. This concern has no capital stock. The state contends that both are doing business without a valid charter as nature of provisions should place them under the supervision of the insurance commissioner. Both have been doing business in the state since last April

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 Abe Mayer. Sam Oglesby has bought 1,000 wethers from Ray and Grinnell. They

are 1, 2 and 3-year-olds. McKenzie & Ferguson took 4,600 head of muttons through town Monday on their way to market.

William Schneeman, the successful Crockett county ranchman, made one of the best shipments of mutton last week that has left this country this year. There were four cars in the

shipment. Angora goat breeders of the Concho county have been invited to attend a meeting to be held at San Antonio 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

McKenzie & Ferguson bought 2year-old steers from the following parties last week and which were delivered at the O9 ranch: Z. C. Dameron, 185 head; Sam Dameron, 104 head; Clint Owens, 200 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 was greased. The old cows 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 Hell 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 \$5.65 in the market and 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 \$1.74; this added to the selling price netted Mr. Oglesby the price of \$7.39 a head for his sheep. This is a fine showing and proves that it pays to raise 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. Ceecil Robinson died of heart trouble at his ranch, fifteen miles from Springs in Edwards 3:30 a. m. Saturday, June 23.

Mr. Robinson, who has resided in Kerrville for several years past, left 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 at times for several years. He seemed to get better, however, and slept some up 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 on the gallery, 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 coun ty, 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-inaw, 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 \$6.50 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 Laurels 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 \$13.25 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 een 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-

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR SALE-A well located ranch in Bell county consisting of 1,189 acres; acres in cultivation, 500 acres tillabalance good grazing land; good ings; everlasting water: chool one mile; terms easy. For parculars apply to Calhoun & Brown,

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, and there is a united and determined effort on the part of all interested to get the worth of their mod-

uct 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,-

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

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 Beeville. These cattle will be placed in the Davis pasture near there.

Cardwell & Skinned shipped a car load of cattle to New Orleans this morning over the G. H. & S. A. rail-

In Brewster County

Alpine Avalanche. Ed Nevill has added to the stock on ranch 100 cows with calves at side and five thoroughbred Hereford bulls, bought of J. B. Irving. W. A. Hurt of Boonville, Mo., ar-

rived this morning with the blue-grass cattle which Sam Schwing bought on his recent trip to that state. are twenty cows and six calves, all 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 ake in some of the sights of the big

Saturday afternoon Lub Fancher net with an accident that might easily have proved more serious. He was cuting out cattle in the Mary's creek pasture when his stirrup strap broke and he received a hard fall on the hip. He managed by riding a short way at a time to get to Mr. Chilton's and came the remainder of the way with Jim Chilton. The bruise was more painful than serious, and Monday Mr. Fancher was limping around

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 markeis abroad, and the growers are pleased with the price obtained this year. Some wool is reported as having netted the grower as high as 27

In Howard County

Springs Enterprise T. Hill of Martin county sold last week to Field & Frisby three cars of choice steers 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 reported the market at that place very unsatisfactory.

In Irion County

Sherwood Record. W. J. Carson has bought 15 Shortnorn bulls from John Young of Ozona. Blanks & Parr have sold to J. N. cobb for McKenzie & Ferguson 450 mutton. They went at \$3.60. Ed Branch has bought 300 sneep

om Joe Tweedy, paying \$3 for wethers, \$2.25 for ewes and \$1.50 for lambs. Mont Noelke had 35 Angora goats and a registered billie to stray away from his ranch last week and as yet knows nothing of their whereabouts Mr. F. Noelke has sold his fine fivesection ranch twelve miles west of Sherwood to Mr. W. M. Gunter of Alabama, Mr. Noelke having gotten \$2.50 bonus per acre. Possession will be given the first of next January. Mr Noelke intends to move here and make our city his home. He owns a handsome piece of residence property in Sherwood, but expects to add to its attractiveness by remodeling the house We are highly pleased to see as worthy gentleman as Mr. Noelke become s citizen of our town. We also extend hand of good fellowship to Mr. Gunter. Judge G. S. Walker, the well

known land man, made the deal, In Sutton County Sonora News.

John A. Ward sold to Wesley Bryson 2-year-old steers at \$15. John A. Ward sold 721 muttons to Henry Sharp at \$3. John A. Ward reports the sale of his

vool by Charles Schreiner of Kerrville at 221/4 cents. George Richardson, the wool commission man of San Angelo, sold H. O. Word's wool for 201/2 cents.

Charles Hobbs of San Angelo sold Hamilton & North's wool, 6 and 12 months, at 201/2 and 23 cents. J. A. Cope sold for J. R. 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 drugs, 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. Ford bought of W. F. and J. A. McGonagill their half interest in the Ford & McGonagill ranch, sixteen miles east of Sonora. Mr. Ford also bought from the McGonagill Bros. 200 head of cattle at private terms. The consideration was about \$8,000. The Mc-Gonagill Bros, did not sell their Angoras and will probably relinvest in a

In Tom Green County

San Angelo Standard. J. D. O'Daniel has sold his irrigated and ranch on the Colorado river to Z. Davis of Sterling City. 'Daniel took in exchange a thirtywo section ranch near Sterling City. Both families have moved to their new

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

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probable that a station may be established in or near San Angelo. This is an ideal location for the establishment of such an experiment station.

J. L. Tandy of Eldorado was in the city Friday. Mr. Tandy sold recently several bunches of sheep. He sold 265 muttons to Noelke & Carruthers for \$4 around and 200 head of dry ewes to a Mr. Keeney of Eldorado at the same

Mr. Tandy says there is money in the sheep business now if there ever 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 be-

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

In San Angelo the rainfall was about three-eighths 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. West Texas was never in a better condition than at the present date

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

In Howard County Big Springs Enterprise. Yesterday afternoon a slow rain be-

gan falling here and rained steadily all night and is still raining as we go to press with indications of its contining 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 Holler for which he paid \$7,000. He also

and shipped them to market. The Alpine Country.

bought a car of cattle from E. C. Rice

ALPINE, Texas, July 7 .- Sam Schuring has received the fine blooded stock e recently bought in Missouri. There are twenty cows and six calves, all registered shorthorns, and are by far the finest cattle ever seen in Brewster county and probably in west Texas.

Ed Nevill has bought 100 head of ows with calves and five head of horoughbred 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 destroy them found so far is to sit and catch them 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. Guthrle shipped a carload of calves to Fort Worth Thursda Alpine is not doing much toward celebrating the glorious Fourth this year, but her neighbors at Marfa and Marathon are to have grand celebrations and extend a cordial invitation to

SWINE

SUPPLEMENTS TO CORN FOR FATTENING HOGS

Professor E. B. Forbes, animal husandry, college of agriculture, Columola, Mo., in Bulletin No. 67 gives the esult in this practical experiment for very farmer feeding hogs:

Fifteen lots of six-months-old pigs ere fed for 90 days, in a comparison of wheat middlings, linseed oilmeal, ottonseed meal, gluten meal, gluten feed and germ offmeal used as supplements to corn in dry lot feeding during the months of December, January, February and March, 1904-05. Two nore lots were fed a year later, during November, December and January, 905-06, in a comparison of ear corn and corn meal, both being fed with lin seed oilcake. The following is a sum-

The rations of lindseed oilmeal and orn meal in proportion of 1 to 5 were eaten in larger quantity than any other feeds tested, and made more oork, with smaller expenditure of feed than any other ration involved. Estinating the cost of linseed oilmeal at \$30 per ton, corn at 30 cents per bushel, grinding at 10 cents per 100, and wheat middlings at \$18 per ton, the cost of pork made from the oilrations averaged 11.3 per cent ess than from the rations of corn neal and wheat middlings. The average cost per 100 pounds with the oil meal rations was \$3.23, and with the

niddlings rations, \$3.60. With corn at 25 cents per bushel it rould be an even thing, so far as cost of grain is concerned, whether one vould 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 grain to produce a given weight of pork than the ration of corn meal and oilmeal in proportion of 5 to 1, and made from 9 to 27 per cent less pork in a given

neal fed in the proportion of 8 to 1 killed three out of fifteen hogs at the nd of fifty-one days' feeding. gains up to that time had been modrate in extent and cost. The hogs did not relish this feed. A change to the corn and linseed oilmeal ration ingrain, increased the gains in weight 9 per cent and reduced the gain requirement per pound of increase to the extent of 13.1 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 lindseed 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 neal was eaten in the smallest quanity 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 ofleake 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 ene-sixth as much

olicake as corn (the cob figured out) when both were allowed ad libitum The pork produced in these experiments cost more than that made in the previous trials, because of the severe winter weather prevailing, and be-cause the hogs used had been raised on grain feed with very little use of

uasture. The experiments indicate that extreme heat of summer and extreme cold of winter act alike to the extent that they both occasion large 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 profit from eeding 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. canker sore mouth, 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 to the breeder of pure bred swine wh uses good judgment and plenty of good feed. This is a large world and the American hog finds his way to the most remote parts of civilization. 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 will always have the advantage over the breeder in any other section. wonderful increase in population means increased consumption of hog products, both at home and abroad he demand for hog products is better than has prevailed for several years, and prices have been remunerative to every swine grower who understands his business. There is a smaller amount of surplus meat on hand than for sometime back which would seem to insure a continuance of the demand-

"There have been quite general re-ports of losses of early farrowed pigs. March was a bad month for young pigs, and with hogs at present prices breeder is going to have trouble in filling the demand which comes from the farmer this fall. Iowa certainly has reason to be proud of its hog industry. We have over 61/2 per cent of all the hogs in the United States, and more than any other state. The hog this year is certainly all right, and all that is necessary for breeder to do is to take good care of it, breed right, and feed right."

SQUEALS FROM THE PIG

No difference how much slop the igs have, they need plenty of clean ater to drink. Got a fine litter of pigs from a sow

ve've kept four years. I tell you it pays to hang onto good sows. Keep the pig growing, if you expect to take any prizes with him this fall. Same way with the chicks and the

The hog wallow is where many a lisease gets its start in the herd. hogs like it but it isn't the right thing. Give shade instead. Charcoal given to animals, espe-

cially to poultry and swine, acts upon the blood as a purifier, often being found of benefit when there is no definable disease. That hogs are not profitable is

more often the fault of the owner than A sunny place is the most healthful for young pigs. It is really to their advantage if they can have the sun shine into their beds.

As the young pigs grow older a litle corn may be added to their rations Every pen and yard should have its ox of charcoal, sulphur and salt as they are good correctives and are relished by the hogs.

Do not keep the sow in a closed building excepting a week before and after farrowing. An experiment with young pigs at

the Connecticut experiment station showed that they did much better on milk with 31/2 per cent of fat than on having over 5 per cent, and the best results were secured with skim milk. Many good farmers have raised fine calves on a diet almost exclusive ly of skim milk.

The fresh succulent grass is just what the growing pig requires, and the exercise involved in getting the food, and the pure fresh air inhaled while getting it are disease preventatives or dispellers that no drug store or condimental stock food factory can turn

POULTRY

GEESE AND GEESE BREEDING Old geese lay a greater number of

arger eggs and are more reliable than young geese. Nevertheless, if geese must be purchased, it often saves time to buy young geese rather than to atsecure any number of Young ganders are better for breeding purposes than young geese. Young geese do not lay as many fertile eggs or produce as many goslings the first season as they do the second. If geese are often changed from one place to another they are apt not to breed well, and the other conditions being equal, they breed better the third season they are in a locality than the second.

In order to insure the best results geese for breeding should be obtained as early in the fall as possible, not later than October. They thus have an opportunity to become acquainted with the new surroundings before the breeding season. Breeding geese hould have considerable exercise and be kept moderately thin in through the winter by light feeding and a free range of facilities for swimming. The best ganders preeding purposes are African and Brown China. The Toulouse geese lay well, but often do not sit. The Em ooden geese lay fewer eggs, but make better mothers. Brown China and White China geese are prolific layers,

Geese are grazers and too much grain is not good for them. To insure ertile eggs they should have an abundance of green food and have cess to a pond or other body of water. If this is not possible a tub of water set level with the surface of ground may be substituted. Very early laying is not desirable, since the goslings do not thrive well unless they have abundance of grass Fort the first two or three days they should be given nothing except grass and water. Later little feed of scalded cracked corn should be given in addition, three times a day. The goslings are liable to be overcome by the heat, should always have some place of retreat where they may escape the sun's

rays. The eggs may be hatched advantageously under hens, but the goslings should be immediately taken away from them. They may be brooded for a short time in outdoor brooders and after that confined in houses at night .- Poultry Item

CARE OF YOUNG TURKEYS I am an old turkey raiser. I have raised them twenty years. Experience has taught me many lessons. Se many advocate feeding curd or

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

THE CUTTER LABORATORY BERKELEY, CAL.

clabber cheese to young turkeys. never 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 lit-tle turkeys, I use one half pint of sweet milk and four or five eggs, stirred together and cooked until the mess 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 inof turkey hens for mothers. When I take the mother from the nest grease her under the wings on the breast with lard with 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 heads. Where the yellow of the egg is taken into the body or the umblical cord, or naval I call it (I do not know what it is called in turkeyology) is-a place where the lice congregate. I never found out until late years that it is a tender place, and I grease there

I forgot to say how long I feed the custard. I feed it until the turks are feathered. In fact, if they could talk they would say: "Give me nothing You can see them grow. I feed them wheat mainly. Keep them in a close 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 roost. The first yea; I raised turkeys I had three to sell in the fall from two turkey hens. Last fall I marketed fiftytwo from five turkey hens; kept eight hens and a gobler 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 tail. One of our neighbors had a flock of turkeys stray off. They had been gone four weeks and were given up as lost. I was at my motherin-law's in Wellsville. I picked up a paper edited in the town, and my eyes fell on a notice. "Stray Turkeys. (Stating the number.) The owner can get them by paying the cost." I said to my husband, "Go and see if those turkeys are not our neighbors'.' laughed at me, and said "Do you think they would travel that far?" He went town and met the man that had the turkeys, and my husband gave a description of the turkeys-so many bronze and so many yellow; and sure enough they were the turkeys. They had traveled thirteen miles. The own-er paid the cost and got the turkeys. -California Cultivator.

CACKLES FORM THE HENHOUSE Carelessness in poultry management is more dangerous than disease

Rub a little grease or oil under 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 mix-

ed, not too wet, is the feed for the The hen that lays the eggs is the one that is always busy scratching among he litter for grain and feed. Get rid

of the idlers. Hens are grass eaters, and it is so essenial that they do not do their best work unless they have it, or its

equivalent. It is not so much what you feed, as is how you feed it. If you judici-

usly feed a variety of good foods you will be successful. Good healthy fowls properly killed and cooled ought to keep in any ordinary cool place, at temperature of 40

o 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 average poultryman, and yet he is low to grasp his opportunities.

The custom of feeding the hen or the nest, so as to keep her there as ong as possible, is a mistake. Eggs few moment's airing every 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 amongst goslins when they are only about fifteen to twenty weeks old, be cause the most noticeable points, boldness and shape have 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 nd much more upright in carriage

than the females. TURN BACK TO CORN

Farmers Near Sweetwater Raising Maize for Feed

A. Nussbaumer came in from Sweet-

vater with four cars of cattle and said "It rained for two or three weeks steady out in the Sweetwater country and then gave it up and got a little dry, but when I looked back from Baird from the train there was a big black cloud that looked as if it migh be washing the dust off of our grass in the Sweetwater and Roscoe section Nothing was suffering to any extenbut with rain now the corn crop wil be saved. Since cotton seed came into use as a feed producer people have neglected raising corn, but that cotton seed products 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 Big Springs on his way to his ranch in Garza county.

POULTRY DOLLARS COME EASY

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

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 the county is as good as any one ought to want it to be. I have lived where l am now thirty-six years and that is all my life. My own farm I bought four or 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. fine my efforts at farming and raising such stuff as will make stock fat and do not make any attempt to make any cotton, although my land is good cotton land. Corn, wheat, oats and alfalfa are my mainstays and are hard to beat I have Shorthorn cattle, not registered stuff, but good grades and I opinion that for ordinary market purposes where a man is only raising them for that purpose 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 Durham. 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 up with us raises more or less 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 mong some people, and especially is this apparent in Dallas and other cities and that is that the cattle business will dwindle to nothing when the big ranch es are abandoned.

Cattle on Increase

"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 mos of her business. I asked him what he based his conclusions upon and he said that of course when people quit raising cattle there would be no more use for packing houses and that this would occur when the ranch men sold their lands. I said to him that people who did not understand the business might talk that way, but that there were few counties that were cow counties called that had more cattle than Collin: that according to the assessment the county had over 17,000 head of cattle and such a county as Randle, which is a cow county, did not have as many As the state settles up more and more cattle would be bred and the business instead of falling off would increase by leaps and bounds and that Fort Worth would bound with it. Stock farming has come to stay and will be for the benefit of all, as it will diversify the holdings, place them in the hands of the many and enable these to control the price of their stuff more and more.

OLD STOCKMEN ARE OPTIMISTIC

Col. Parramore and Judge Merchant Talk of Conditions

Colonel Jim Parramore and Judge Clabe Mercahant, the two most noted owmen in West Texas, were found wandering along Main street, in Fort Worth, and were held up for a story as to what they knew about anything and

everything. Mercahant refused to talk because, as he said, Jim Parramore was his superior officer in the cow business, as he was a member of the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Asociation, and it was his duty to do the blowing for the two. Moreover, that Parramore had become a public speaker and was used to addressing

crowds.

Agree to Hopeful Outlook "Yes, I know all that," said Colonel Parramore, "but you know just as much about these things as I do, and as your superior officer, I now order

ou to do the talking." This brought on a dispute as to which was the older and the matter looked serious for a moment, but both agreed at last that cattle conditions vere never better, grass good and catle just swelling up to a condition of fat from eating it. Colonel Parramore said that there was no sickness among stock and that the increase of calves

was very satisfactory. Colonel Parramore said that he had not sold his Runnells county lands yet; that he was inclined to hold on to them, but that a man always met a price at some time that would lead to sale. He said that the committee had given expression to the sentiments of all in the resolution which it had

nanded to the newspapers. The two are among the best-known owmen in the state and were both mong the pioneer cowmen who helped to open up the great ranges of the West Texas country thirty-five years

POOLE ON THE WING

(Continued from page one).

the hot sun, and I have not seen him since. Now, Mr. Editor, send me \$10 and send it quick, for I am in the to come off here in Graham on the ourth and I am going to stop over for it. Don't forget that money, for I am liable to break into jail if you do not attend to this matter at once. I want to say to my many friends in Brown, Lampases, Llane, McCollough, Mason and adjoining counties that I will be on hand at the old Confederate reunion in Mason county on the 25th, 26th and 27th of July and hope to meet all my old time friends that occasion. I will tell the readers of the Journal something more next week of Young county and the big barbecue

Will close for the present C. C. POOLE. Young County, Texas.

Select a young sow with a large umber of teats placed well forward on the belly when keeping one

on the Fourth.

Give great attention to the sow after farrowing. Any unhealthy condition in the mather affects the entire litter.



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

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

1024 WALNUT.

THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY

"A gentleman," said old Colonel Drake to his son Percival, whom he had summoned to his presence, "has usually the choice of three professions -the army, the law and the church. It is time for you to get into some-thing. You have no dash, no courage, that goes to make a soldier; as a lawyer you would only succeed in obtaining the scorn of your clients. So, therefore, I have decided to send you to an ecclesiastical college, where you may qualify for hold orders." The son looked at him calmly. will not," he said. "I will be a solore or nothing.

Rage glared in the face of the old olonel. Never before had he been openly defied by any one of his sons. Here was the "fool of the family" defying him to his face. give you one hour to quit my

he roared. roof," In far off India Corporal Smith rode toward Delhi. He made a splendid figure as he took the broad,

military road. A few straggling bun-galows told him that Delhi was not far off. Delivering his message, in half an hour he was out of the town and in the open country. The sun blazed overhead, to his right lay the jungle. Suddenly he saw a beautiful

picking flowers, and-what made his heart leap, behind her in the tall grass gleamed the yellow, ferocious eyes of the man-killer, the ever-to-be-dreaded Bengal tiger,
No time to lose. He drove the spurs home in the sides of his steed. The girl sprang up in alarm, but ere she could move she felt herself lifted by

of the tiger hovered above them. The horse screamed, and flew galloping down the road. The tiger lit upon the grass where the girl had stood, and snarling, with

two strong arms. Then came a flash

and a roar, and the long, lithe body

bound, was off in pursuit. The corporal set the girl in front of him, quietly drew his revolver, and fired back at the racing brute. It was a true shot, straight through the eye, and the striped mass of ferocity toppled over dead. Then Corporal Smith had a chance to look in the face of the girl. He started violently as his eyes met hers. She was the daughter of

his colonel. Captain Carr removed his cap. "Miss Conquest," he said to the colonel's daughter, "you are requested by your father to find room in the house for a sore-wounded soldier. The fact is that there has been an outbreak among the soldiers at Delhi. Disguised as natives, they ambushed Colonel Drake, who has been very severe in his discipline. They would have killed him but for the grand bravery of Corporal Smith, who was all but killed in his effort. He fought like a demon. but, poor fellow, the doctors say he

has but little chance." The girl's face turned white, haggard, her slender form rigid and tense. She remembered Corporal Smith, the dashing, gallant soldier, who had saved her from the monster of the jungle.

That night when the heavens were a blaze of stars and the great white moon soared majestically, a silent figure crept to the side of Corporal John Smith, drew back the sheet that is used to cover the face of the dead, and looked with eyes of grief and love at

the stiff, calm features. "I loved him." she moaned:-"oh, how loved him. Dear John, dear John Smith. The soldiers standing by turned away and tears dropped from eyes that

warfare's horrors could never moisten. Suddenly she started. She had seen his eyes half open! With a quick movement she put one hand "He lives!" she shouted. "He's not dead! Hurry, hurry, Dr. Graham!" Then Amora Conquest sank back "Well, how's the leg?" asked Colonel

Conquest of Colonel Drake.
"Bad," said the other, "but if it hadn't been for that corporal of yours wouldn't have any use for legs. Is ne fit to come here now? I want to thank him." "And I owe him thanks, too. saved my daughter's life once from a

Colonel Drake: "I never noticed that fellow on the road, I'm curious to see what he looks like." A dark figure stood in the doorway. Colonel Drake sat suddenly rigid. "What's your name?" gasped Colonel

tiger," said Colonel Conquest. "I'll see

Corporal Smith was summoned. Said

if we can get_him."

Drake.

"Oh, your real name?" "I'm the fool of the family, too stupid for a soldier, not sharp enough for a lawyer, fit only for the church." Colonel Drake turned to his brother officer. "Conquest," he said, "this is my youngest son. He's a better man

"No. 532-Corporal John Smith."

Conquest smiled grimly. "Young nan," he asked, "how came it my laughter visited you when you were aid out for dead.' "I think she loves me," replied the

corporal, modestly; "at any rate, I love The two officers looked at each other. "Come on, you old idiot," said colonel Conquest to Colonel Drake; 'let's go out on the veranda and take a smoke. I'll wheel you out. And you.

Trade Notes

corporal, get to your lady love.

The hog can turn more articles of liet into meat than any other farm animal. The pigs from a mature sow are always larger, stronger and more nu-

merous than from a young one. Select a typical cow from a large, lealthy, growthy litter for a breeder. Get smooth, clean, dense bone in your brood sows as well as in any other type of breeding stock. Always have plenty of fresh, clean drinking water handy.



As the years go by and lands that | are at present given over to grain growing lose their fertility, which they inevitably will, and their owners are compelled to engage in livestock growing, the use that can be made of the various grains in producing beef will become a matter of very great importance. Anticipating this the South Da-kota experiment station has been conducting an experiment worthy of the careful study of the grain growers of the northwest. The object of the experiment was threefold: First, to deter-mine the relative value of speltz, oats, millet and corn as a ration for growing calves on separator milk; second, the relative value of these grains for yearlings while on pasture, and third, the practicability of fattening yearlings for the production of baby beef. The results are given in bulletin 97 of the South Dakota station, and are

worthy of careful study.

The calves selected were grown on the station farm and were from common cows purchased in the neighbor-hood, and bred to pure bred registered bulls of the Angus, shorthorn and Hereford breeds, The calves were fed separated milk until six months old, and an accurate account was kept of the amount of grain fed during the three stages, the calf period, the grass period and the fattening period. Our readers in Minnesota and the Dakotas should read this bulletin for themselves, and therefore we give only a

brief summary of the conclusions. The calves were sold under two years old in the Chicago market at the following prices: Those fed on millet, \$5.75; on oats, \$6; on speltz, \$5.85; on corn, \$6.25. They paid the station the following prices for the grain feed: Speltz, 33 cents per bushel; millet, 38 cents; oats, 26 cents, and corn, 47

The best gains made with ground millet were during the fattening period, being 1.76 pounds each daily during this period. Taking the entire period from calfhood up, the daily gain

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

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

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

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

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

ROCK ISLAND SLEEPING CAR LINE TO CHICAGO

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

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

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

If any reader of this paper is in need of anything in the light conveyance kind, buggy, surrey, phaeton, Stanhope, carriage, etc., they will unquestionably be consulting their interests by getting in touch with the Anderson Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati.

The Anderton Company are large manufacturers of buggies and all light vehicles. Their vehicles are high class and they are sold direct to users at most extraordinary low prices.

Vehicle buyers are not ordinarily concerned with the why of the low prices. It is enough for them usually to feel assured that they are really getting a bargain. But the Anderton concern is being so much talked about and are doing business with so many of our readers, that a word of expla-nation will not be out of place.

The Anderton factory is possessed of wonderful facilities. Their large shops possess about every known appliance for facilitating the work. They have a large force of skilled workmen. They have every advantage any concern could desire in the way of buying the finest materials at low prices. all these advantages there is every reason why Anderton vehicles should be built as well and as cheaply as any In the country. But that is not all. Here is what most concerns the buyer. The Andertons not only build good vehicles at small cost, but they see to it that they are put into the hands of users at a low price. This is accomplished by their well known plan of selling direct from the factory to the user. Dealers do not handle Anderton goods. There are no dealers to pay. There are no profits of jobbers or agents to be added. No middlemen of any kind. The buyer of an Anderton vehicle gets it straight from the factory. That is the whole secret. An additional advantage in this course Is the dealing direct with the respon sible head. If anything is not right you can go straight to the maker to make it right. Andertons are guaran; eed for two years. They maintain a ank deposit of \$25,000 to make their ontracts good. Besides all this the venicles are originally sold on thirty Jays' free trial. There is every opportunity to see and know that you are getting a bargain before the deal is losed. The company publishes a large illustrated catalogue, which is mailed

to any one on application.

per head on the corn lo pounds; on the oats lot, 1.76; on the millet lot, 1.47; and on the speltz lot, 1.69 pounds. During the grass period the lot fed on the speltz gained 112 pounds more than the lot fed on the corn. The speltz produced a hard fat, about the same as oats, and as good a quality of meat as corn.

The station found that ground oats proved to be profitable feed for the production of baby beef, and the steers thus fed were nearly as fat as those

fed on corn. When the calves were fed in lots on the same kind of grain from birthday to maturity, those which received the most highly carbonaceous feed produced the largest per cent of dressed beef. The lot fed on oats dressed out 57 per cent while the lot fed on corn dressed out 60.4 per cent.

While this is but one experiment, it indicates that when the farmers in the northwest are compelled to go to feeding cattle to maintain the fertility of their land, it is entirely possible for them to grow baby beef to advantage by the use of either millet, speltz or oats, or combinations of these three feeds, all of which can be cheaply grown north of the corn belt.

Cleaning the Pastures.

The bureau of animal industry has not waited for the special appropriation to begin the active work of exterminating boophilus annulatus in Oklahoma, in co-operation with the territorial sanitary board. The bureau on June 12 authorized Colonel Albert Dean, in charge of the quarantine work in the southwest, to proceed to help the sanitary board of Oklahoma, which had already agreed to the plan of co-operation previously outlined, says the Drovers' Telegram. Dr. Leslie J. Allen, inspector in charge in the territory, was instructed to organize the

The bureau has assigned three inspectors to the work; the territorial sanitary board has employed several inspectors. The government inspectors ride over the country with the territorial inspectors, assisting them in discovering the infested pastures and in directing the cleaning of them. When-ever a pasture is found to contain cattle infested with fever ticks the pasture is quarantined and put in charge of a deputy sheriff. The deputy sees to it that the cattle are disinfected, either dipped or greased. This disinfection must be repeated every three or four weeks during the season usually all the ticks are disposed of by the end of three or four months. The expense of disinfection and the fees of the deputies must be paid by the owners. One deputy, however, looks after several pastures, his duty consisting merely of requiring the disinfection and of observing that the cattle are not moved.

The eastern part of Oklahoma is under special quarantine; that is, the bureau regulations provide that cattle may be shipped out to the native division of the various markets after a government inspector has seen them and found them in fit condition. The inspectors, however, have refused to inspect cattle out, because some of the pastures in the districts supposed to be clean have been found to be infested with ticks. The sanitary board also declared a quarantine. None of the cattle in that district, therefore, may be sent to native division on the markets, and none in pastures found to be infested may move on the highways and consequently they cannot be As the inspectors examine pastures however, those that are clean are so declared and shipments may be made from them. The work is therefore resulting in a distinct advantage to the stockmen, whose cattle have no ticks. It is expected that by the fall of 1907 all the pastures will be cleaned.

Two inspectors commenced in Payne county, and will work through eastern Logan and Oklahoma counties. Another inspector is working in the south part of Caddo county, and will go into the south part of Kiowa county.

After July 1 the bureau will have more money available and may put more men to work. In this case the district will be covered more rapidly and the clean pastures may all be relieved this year of the rigid quarantine. Next year the inspectors will have to make another round of the district to see that the pastures are still clean.

Cattle Expert for Uruguay. WASHINGTON, July 7.-Dr. D. E.

Salmon, former chief of the bureau of animal industry, has been advised by the Uruguayan government of the acceptance of his offer to organize a bureau of animal industry for that government at a salary of \$6,000 annually in gold and all of his living expenses. One of the first things Dr. Salmon will do in Uruguay will be to draft a number of United States cattle experts as assistants. When he took charge of the animal industry bureau for the United States there was a quarantine in Europe against American cattle on account of Texas fever. He established an effective quarantine and the result was that American cattle were shipped to Europe and marketed on the hoof. Europe has quarantined now against live cattle from Uruguay and the government looks to Dr. Salmon to restore its foreign market.

Indians Raise Cattle

DEADWOOD, S. D., July 7 .- The Indians on the reservation are getting to be great cattle raisers and the government is buying a large amount of its beef from them. At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, the government will have purchased from the Indians for this year about 1,000,pounds of beef, and will have bought from contractors another million. It is the intention to change the proportion in the coming year, buy-ing 1,500,000 pounds from the Indians and the remainder from the contractors. The Indians are now getting about 4 cents for their beef, which is a rise of about 20 cents a hundred above the price of last year.

Run of Texas Cattle

Temptation to convert calves into eash when veal is selling at lamb prices is irresistible. Frequently it is ill-advised. A dairy-bred calf ought to go to the shambles, but no reasonable excuse can be offered for the wholesale manner in which Texas has been sacrificing beef calves recently, except it may be inability to mature the stuff owing to contraction of grass area.

This continued movement of Texas sne-stuff and calves to market affords cattle scarcity theorists a stock argument. They point to reduction of breed-ing herds and slaughter of young stock as proof positive of the correctness of their position.

There had been expectancy that this movement would be materially checked during the present season, but a recent run of nearly 5,000 calves in twentytwo days at Fort Worth indicates the contrary. While many of these calves are east Texas "dogles" there has been a liberal proportion of beef-type youngsters that would have been eligible for STOCK FARMING

THE THEORY DISCOUNTS TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE

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feed-lot positions in the corn belt at

weaning time. Kansas City and St.

Louis have also been glutted with Tex-

as calves, a fact that has been made apparent to shippers from dairy sec-

tions of Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin

recently. Killers were able to get all the Texas calves they needed and let

Most of these Texas calves go to

market with their dams. Statistics of

this trade furnish a fair indication of the manner in which she-stuff is being

sacrificed. Texas meanwhile continues

to discredit the oft-repeated prognostication that it is short of cattle by

piling steers, cows and calves into the

markets of the southwest in a manner

suggestive of an inexhaustible supply.

Girls Want Cowboys

TUCSON, Ariz., July 7.—The sher-iff's office of Tucson has been-turned

into a veritable matrimonial bureau for

a romantic set of society girls in Co-

hoes, N. Y. A few weeks ago Nabor

Pacheco, sheriff at Tucson, received a

sweet-scented missive, requesting him to hand the note to some young, bold

The writer, Miss Flourine Ford, said that she and some of her friends had

been reading about the southwest and

Will Coberly, who has charge of his

father's vast ranches in the Arivaca

country, and a lively romance was im-

Hardly had young Coberly had an

opportunity to write his first letter, when a half dozen similar missives

reached the sheriff's office. They were

all from Cohoes girls, who wanted to

One was given to Sam McEwen, the

bold deputy sheriff of Silver Bell, who has pacified that tough mining camp

and is noted all over Pima country for

his marksmanship. Another was given

to Tom K. Richey, a dashing young

vaquero, and the rest were distributed

sheriff deemed would meet the fancy

Killed by Dipping

barbarity in dipping cattle under fed-

eral supervision is reported from near this place. Two weeks ago, two

bunches of fine bulls, one belonging to

the Benson estate and the other to the Turkey Track outfit, were dipped

in the Carlsbad vat, in the presence

of a representative of the United States

bureau of animal industry and of the

New Mexico cattle sanitary board. The

dip was too strong with lime, so that

the bulls were horribly burned, and

out of forty twenty have already suc-

cumbed to their injuries, dying after

frightful suffering. The hair was com-

pletely burned from the animals and in

some places patches of the hide are

peeling off. Cattlemen are much aroused, as this is said to be the first

incident of the kind and some of the

owners are more determined than ever

to resist the order of the federal gov-

The American Royal

The preliminary classification for the

eighth annual American Royal Live

Stock Show, to be held at Kansas City,

Oct. 6-13, indicates that this year's show has been planned upon broader

and more comprehensive lines than any

of its predecessors. In addition to the

features which have characterized this

event in past years, there will be a

large display of breeding swine, a con-

test for dual-purpose Shorthorns, and

a students' judging contest. Some idea

of the scope of this snow may be ob-

tained from the following summary of

classes for which prizes are offered:

fords, Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus and

Galloways; dual-purpose Shorthorns;

pure-bred and grade fat steers and

neifers; car lots of fat and feeding cat-

cherons, Clydes, Shires, Belgians, Ger-

man Coachers and French Coachers;

draft horses in harness; mules. Swine

Department-Breeding Berkshires, Du-

roc Jerseys, Ohio Improved Chester Whites and Poland-Chinas. Students'

judging contest. The prizes in these

various departments aggregate in num-

ber upward of 1,000, and in value up-

DRY IN SOUTHWEST

J. F. Gray of Austin was a visitor on the yards and said: "I have no

cattle or any other kind of live stock

with me. The market is in too bad a shape for the risk just now. It has

been and is very dry in the Austin

section where I live, and this state of

affairs extends out into the Llano and

Mason country and in fact down to the coast and east I don't know how

far, but as far as Houston any way.

Cattle are doing very well, however, but none will be shipped at present

unless men have too, on account of market conditions. Corn is ruined and

hardly any crop will be raised. Cot-

ton is doing well, for it can stand a

lot of dry weather, more than most

any other crop. I will hang around the

DIFFERENT NOW

Since the Slugger Coffee Was Abandoned.

Coffee probably causes more bilious.

ness and so-called malaria than any

one other thing-even bad climate. A

"I have always been of a bilious

temperament, subject to malaria and

up to one year ago a perfect slave to coffee and at times I would be covered with boils and full of malarial poison,

was very nervous and had swimming

I finally became convinced that my sickness was due to the use of coffee

and a little less than a year ago l

stopped coffee and began drinking

Postum. From that time I have not

had a boil, not had malaria at all,

have gained 15 pounds good solid

weight and know beyond all doubt this

is due to the use of Postum in place

of coffee as I have taken no medicine

red blood for me in place of the blood

that coffee drinking impoverished and made unhealthy." Name given by Post-um Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in pkgs, for a copy of the fa-

districts to welling lewiscowner.

mous little book, "The Road to Well-

Postum makes red blood.

"There's a reason."

the second property of the second second second second second second second

"Postum has certainly made healthy

"I don't know how it happened but

yards for a day or two."

Fort Worth man says:

in the head.

ward of \$28,000.

Horse Department-Breeding Per-

Department-Breeding Here-

ent that the cattle

CARLSBAD, N. M., July 7 .- Horrible

of the young women of Cohoes.

picturesque young cowboys, makeup and reputation the

just "dying to know a real cow-

The sheriff handed the letter to

-Breeders Gazette.

and dashing cowboy.

mediately set on foot.

know real cowboys.

the native product severely alone.

8-8 W. 11th St.

YOUNG MEN HAVE THE FLOOR with the superior officers of the Farm' ers' Union; saw them in Dallas the point that was to be published. They are a wise lot and have refused to give all the papers a fair chance. This

industrial lines for the development

Talking with Frank Corn, who is stock farming in Tarrant county, he said that stock farming is all that young men should want to make a living and with cattlemen it was all that was left to most of them to do. He me that he had followed his father's calling and had been a cow-man, but that, realizing the evolution that had come upon the state in the cattle business, brought about by the advance of the farmer, he had made up his mind to take up stock farming as a

nish all the meat that is needed on the of stock and many more than one be a failure to the account of the

I met another young man who lives in Dallas county near Farmers Branch and he was interesting and had ideas which we sometimes find lacking in the best looking of men. His name is W. L. Moulder and he farms a small place of forty-five acres. He said that this was not much land as some people thought and estimated, still it was his own, lock, stock and barrel, and that was better than renting a couple of nundred of acres or more from a big landlord and working and worrying yourself sick to make the ent and living besides for one's fam-

He planted a little cotton, a little corn, some wheat, and oats and vegetables and rented about ten acres in addition to round out his field. has his cows, horses and makes all the meat for home use and has a surplus to sell for cash. He has a good living and more and that is about what one can expect to get from the world any way. His land is worth, or rather he in sell it for \$65 per acre any time he wishes. Many men are holding no better land for \$85. He has the West Texas fever, he said, and he supposed he would land out there eventually but he was in no hurry. I said would it not be best for him to gradually add to his holdings of land and remain

"No." re replied "lands are so high oriced and gaining all the time that it would hardly be possible for a man to get hold of them. The half of the country around Farmers' Branch was owned by men who lived away from the place and rented out the land for good rental and held the land for better prices. They were able to hold and would not sell a small portion at any price." This was natural and most iny man who owned land would take the same view of it. The day for the small man to buy land is passed in this section and if he wants more land he will have to go farther away from the thickly settled country. would be a great thing if all the lands around Dallas county were in the possession of the men who worked them for then a better quality of improvements would be put up and a more diversified system of farming would take the place of the present forced system of cotton and corn. He had some more ideas that he expressed but they will have to wait to some fu-

I am going to continue to hunt up he young men and get at their views as the best systems to advocate. It is no use to go ahead and advocate a set of ideas that were thought to be the thing fifty years ago, when I was a boy, for times and methods have materially changed since then and it behooves all to be up with the procession and keep up with it. Your's until MARSE BUNCK

BERMUDA GRASS state, to be successful in its operations as it has become in other states, as a prerequisite, would have a pasture grass generally adopted among farmers, that will afford the quality and quantity of green feed, and winter pasture, also, such as the bluegrass furnishes states north of Texas, such as Missouri, etc. The Texas stock farmer has at his door such a grass and it is that Bermuda which being so common that constant association has considerably reduced its value to many and by others it has been declared a common nuisance and danger to their crops. However this may have been n the past, it has become apparent that all this prefudice was caused by ignorance of its good qualities and also from the habit the Texas people had absorbed of believing that the 'native" grasses were the only ones that a cow would benefit by eating States department of agriculture has been making along all agricultural lines has developed many errors and common prejudices, which through study and investigation and experimental work have been removed and the value of the plants heretofore ignored, and demonstrated beyond cavil. Among these Bermuda grass has had its "day," and to assure the readers of The Telegram of the great value of this "home" grass and aid in its general introduction on the stock farms of our state, the results of the government's investigations is appended herewith, this special being written by F. Lamson-Scribner, agrostologist of the department of agriculture: "Bermuda grass is well known throughout the Southern states. It is a native of tropical regions of the east, and was introduced into the United States at an early period. It

OKAL MIRRY KOREV

s to branch tathert straggles ton

I have been having a few words other day and if it had not been so al-fired hot there is no telling what I would have succeeded in talking them into in the way of using The Weekly Telegram as they do other papers to publish their business in. At any rate they said they would be glad to get the help of the paper and would give it all the news from the union standhave an organ to represent them, but s as it should be, and speaks for the fairness and justice that influences the

The future of stock-farming and the fulfillment of Texas' destiny as the leading industrial state of the union is in the hands of the young men and it is a satisfaction to all old Texans who have spent all of their lives or a major portion of it, in the state, to see so many of the younger class taking hold and earnestly working along

In addition to his cattle he had added a small bunch of sheep, about twenty-five head, and would increase his flock as he could find good ma-terial to do so. He has purchased a small flock of Angora goats, seventeen in number, the very best quality and will make these the scavangers of the farm in so far as the brush is conerned. With the sheep and goats all brush and weeds will be eliminated and this much good result. The hair of the goats when sheared will sell for as much as the wool of the sheep and the cost of raising them will be very small, as a goat is a hardy animal and an always be depended upon to earn his own living. The flesh of this class of goats is superior to mutton and the flock can be depended upon to furranch. He believed that a man fixed for it should have about him all kinds kind of crop so that there could never

Fort Worth, Texas.

The stock farming interests of the experiments that the United Prominent Educational Institutions

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andon

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and Instrumental, Art, Elocution and Physical Culture, all in a Christian

TELEGRAPHERS E

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has since spread over the region from

Maryland to Missouri and Texas, and

is locally abundant from New Mexico to Southern California. Although its

name would indicate that it came from

Bermuda, it is well known in Europe, and is thought to have originally

come from South Asia. Bermuda grass

is said to have been first noticed in this country about 1825 by General

Bethune, of Georgia, who planted it

There are many local names for

Bermuda among which are reed grass,

Bahama grass, and, in the region of

Washington, wire grass. (Webster's

the definitions of bluegrass. Ed.) In

Australia it is called couch grass. It

is a standard grass in the South, but

can not be grown successfully north

Description

grass spreading extensively by creep-

ing stems. These stems may be on

the surface of the soil, or commonly

more or less buried, sometimes to the depth of several inches. Under favor-

able circumstances they may extend

five or six feet with lateral branches

of a foot or more. At intervals of an

inch or two, roots are produced, and usually a leafy stem is thrown up to

the height of a few inches. The flow-

ing stems are upright, naked above,

spikes are from one to two inches in

length, and are in clusters of four or

five, although there may be more of

fewer, according to conditions under

Where it obtains a foothold, Ber-

muda grass spreads with rapidity, and

in exposed situations tends to drive

out other vegetation. It does not thrive

in the shade, but will endure great

extremes of heat and drouth, (Webster

gives this as a distinctive peculiar-

itself to a great variety of soil condi-

loam, or even on strongly alkaline soils, and will endure a large amount

of moisture and even inundations. It

does not usually produce fertile seed

in the United States, except in the ex-

ket is mostly imported from the West

Indies or other tropical regions. Pro-

fessor Toumey reports that it seeds

bundantly in Arizona, and occasional

plants with apparently mature seeds

Bermuda as a Pasture

the grasses for pasture in the South

it will stand trampling of stock, is

very nutritious, and thrives on soils too poor for the successful cultivation

of other crops. It is pre-eminently a

summer grass, the length of the sea-

Mississippi it furnishes grazing from the middle of May to the middle of

November. In the gulf states, where

grazing is desired through the entire

Bermuda with bur clover. In this case

the Bermuda sod is sacrificed about

September 1 with a cut away of disc harrow, and 10 to 20 pounds of bur

clover sown per acre. The clover grows

during the winter and disappears in the spring when the Bermuda appears.

Bermuda, these are likely to be re-

placed by the latter when subjected to

continued grazing, especially on poor soil. Professor Tracy, of Mississippi,

states that Bermuda and Japan clover

should be the foundation of pastures

states. On the black soils of Missis-

sippi and Alabama he recommends

that sweet clover be added. In the

course of a few years a Bermuda pas-

ture becomes somewhat sod bound. To

renovate such a pasture and keep it

in good condition, it should be plowed

and harrowed in the spring every

Bermuda Grass for Hay

On fertile soil the growth becomes

very luxuriant, and may reach a height of two feet or more. It can be

cut two or three times during a sea-

high feeding value. The yield under

favorable conditions may be as much

as two to four tons per acre, and even

ten tons during the season is re-

The following treatment is recom-

mended by Professor Tracy: "After the last cutting in the fall, plow the

land and sow oats of vetch, or a mix-

ture of the two. The soil should be

thoroughly harrowed both before and

after the sowing, and if possible

smoothed off with a heavy roller in

The oats and vetch gives a crop

order to give a level surface for mow-

of hay in May, and by October the

Bermuda may be cut. Bermuda, like other grasses, re-

sponds readily to the application of stable manure or other fertilizers.

Formation of Pasture

The grass may be started from seed or cuttings of the creeping stems. On

account of the high price of seed, and the necessity of a thorough prepara-

tion of the soil pastures and meadows

are more often started from cuttings.

To prepare cuttings the sod is gathered and cut into small pieces with a

feed cutter or other similar maching or a wooden block and hatchet can be

used if only a small quantity is needed. Since most of the propagating

stems are near the surface, it is nec essary to shave off a layer of sod only an inch or two thick. If cuttings are

wanted in large quantities, the sed can be plowed and the roots harrowed into

windrows or piles. In all cases care

should be taken not to allow the root

to dry. The cuttings may be planted

at any time of the year in the South

except the coldest winter months, but

the work is usually done in March. I

a meadow is desired, more care should

son, and yields a nutritious hay

especially upland, through the

three to five years.

ported

When other grasses are mixed with

season, it is recommended to combine

son depending upon the latitude.

Bermuda is the most valuable of all

Philadelphia.

been found as far north as

treme South. The seed upon the man

tions, growing on sand, clay,

ty of the bluegrass. Ed.) It adapts

and have the flowers in slender, one

sided spikes at the summit.

which the grass grows.

Bermuda grass is a low perennial

of Virginia and Oklahoma.

dictionary gives wiregrass as one

in many places throughout the state.

home under experienced teachers. Location healthful. Home newly fur-

nished. Send for catalog.

servatory Famous

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accept its graduates on certificate without examination. Select school of high grade, individual attention, rapid and thorough progress, firm discipline, Christian influence, active Y. M. C. A. No saloons. Athletics, well equipped gymnasium, hot and cold shower baths, healthful location. For catalogue address S. V. Wall, Honey Grove, Texas. Box 300-S.



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perts. The Famous Byrne Simplified Shorthand and Practical Bookkeeping, at greatly reduced rates. Posiions secured for worthy students. Clip this ad, mail to use, receive large

be taken in planting the cuttings to insure a level surface for the mowing nachine. The cuttings are planted by dropping them at intervals of a foot AMARILLO HOTEL ANNEX. AMAor two in shallow furrows and covering with the next round of the plow. This can be done when the field is plowed, the cutting being dropped upon the surface and pressed in with the foot as they are planted. meadows it is best to go over the land with a roller after planting. For pastures, when a smooth surface is not necessary, it is sufficient to plow shallow furrows every two to four feet and drop cuttings therein, covering them with the foot or turning the soil back over them. Professor Tracey Rooms 9, 10 and 11, First National Bank says: "So easily may Bermuda grass be propagated that good stands can be secured by scattering a dozen or more sods to the acre and cultivating the land in cotton and corn two or three

turbed in the field." Feeding Value

Bermuda grass is much relished by stock of all kinds, both when fresh and in the form of hay. Experience has shown that its milk producing qualities, ton for ton are equal to timothy. The feeding tables show that t contains more protein than most of he grasses commonly cultivated for forage. Some may say that it can never be

when the grass becomes dis-

eradicated and will ruin a farm. There s a method that will effectually do away with it which can be given when

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION

Lessons to Be Given in the Handling of Cotton The school that was proposed by the

Farmers' Union for the instruction of members in grading and handling cotton and in classing the product, has met with very great encouragement from the members, the answers being unexpectedly large. Several of the county unions have appointed delegates to attend the school. This is done so that each union may a man capable of managing the local warehouses for cotton.

The school is planned to last through the month of July. The third floor of the building in which are lo-cated the offices of the state union on Elm street, have been selected to hold the sessions in. It is proposed to have a very thorough course of instruction and should there be a sufficient de-mand the session will be prolonged. Responses are coming not alone from members of the union, but also from persons who contemplate engaging in

cotton buying as a business. President Calvin says that some se of men will inaugurate a school of instruction that will be in session all the LAKENAN & BARNES LAND AGENTS

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patient is well. CONSULTATION and valuable BOOK FREE, by mail or at office. DR. C. M. COE, 915 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

ABILENE PROSPEROUS

Henry Sayles Says Conditions Could Not Be Better Henry Sayles of Abilene, lawyer and

stock raiser, was a visitor in the city and ran up on a collector of news for the Stockman and Telegram, and of course was pleaded to give an expression of his knowledge of things out in his section:

"We are just as fine as a bride in her wedding gown," said he, "and most all of us feel about as proud as a young man who has been married. "It continues to give us the needed

rain at the right time and everything in the growing line is doing its best to try to outgrow the other. Stock interests are in excellent condition ar cattle are fat and getting fatter Plenty of calves, at least a full av-erage, and no sickness among them to cause the tally to come out short. Or railroad to the north is being but right along and we will soon be center for that industry out west."

Frank Corn was around the market, looking for something good.
W. E. Brown had in from Worthan one car of mixed cows and calves.



year. He said the necessity for such a school was the cause of its starting. my Years layer ribber guarante ed. For catalogue ad-

TEXAS STOCKMAN - JOURNAL

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

HEC. A. McEACHIN......Editor

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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 ad \rtising.

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 Demperats, 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 appoint ment 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 comething 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 onesty and long public service. It is hinted that if a oper and suitable berth for Senator Cockrell could e 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 he people he is serving as attorney. He has made the cessary arrangements already for the case now pendng before the interstate commerce commission in behalf of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas to nstitute the first case that will come up under the w law. In other words, Texas not only fathered the vement that has resulted in the improvement of he law, but will be the first to test its provisions and whether or not it will answer the demands of the asion. Judge Cowan is getting things in shape for e trial of this issue, and as he has been so active bringing matters to the present focus his pride mpts him to desire to carry the fight on to the nt where complete victory is established. Under a er ruling of the commission existing freight rates 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 rast 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

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 pro-

But it may be frankly stated that Cowan does not want the position. It is true it pays the very nice alary 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 hegira 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 bered "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

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 veteri-
- 2. Diseased live stock to be slaughtered separately
- from all others. 3. Post-mortem examination and inspection of car-
- 4. Government to pay inspection fees and perma-
- ent 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, unwhole-
- some or otherwise unfit for human food. 9. Inspectors to have access at all times to all parts
- 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
- 12. All prepared meats must be labeled "inspected and passed," and will be subject to condemnation until closed 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
- 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 counterfelting 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
- 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. Representative Cromer of Indiana did not vote, and the other members concluded that the President's object could be accomplished by committing congress to a perma-

nent 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 emendment 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 phraseology 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 pretagged "inspected and passed," and if not will be tag- sumed 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 the sc 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 violaion 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

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. Corsa's Berkshires for sale at Whitehall, Ill., on Aug. 30. Mr. Corsa'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 direc-

. . . .

J. K. Lamberton, 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 .- Quanah Tribune-Chief.

A yield of thirty-five bushels of wheat per acre is enough to flood a man's soul with sunshine, and the Quanch 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 the are The lazy man who turns his gaz A thousand times up the clock And dawdles meanly through the days, Is never too inert to knock.

The one who labors all da long With brawny arms and at his might Finds that so very much is krong, 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-Herala

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, foamflecked 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 Frietchie, three-score and gray-haired, who bade Stonewall Jackson to shoot if he

At which Jackson didn't but passed on his nag, with / never a shot at that beautiful flag-The story's the veriest, totalest bosh; the thing sha 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 Put. and his hill and Bill Jonah's big whale-fish stories like that have the steadlest sale: Sir Walter, Queen Bess and the puddle and close the garment was old and Sir Walter was broke.

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

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, whate'er 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 blest assurance, That our Father loves us still.

Then with childlike fath, 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 whate'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 jrediction 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. -- Fort Worth Telegram.

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 collossal 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 JA, 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 fail 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 | ted to handle the cash. At night an office man would rob the boxes of the WORKERS WHO LEAVE BEFORE MAJORITY OF TOWN PEOPLE ARE AWAKE, A GREAT CHANGE FROM STREET CAR PASSEN-GERS TEN YEARS AGO-HOUS-TON STREET MARKET AN IN-TERESTING SIGHT

(By J. B. Roberts.) HERE is no more interesting sight in Fort Worth than that presented during the early morning hours when the

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 pack-ing houses have been and are yet.

Every car that leaves the city be-fore 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 that of the great army of wage workwho 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 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 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 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 it is true, but there was no such rush for seats in the cars as there is 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 permit-

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A STRONG CHLOROFORM COMPOUND

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.

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

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

gallon package \$2.25 per gallon; in half or full barrels \$2.00 per gallon. All

the above delivered FREE. For all such orders we mail free of charge

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

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

suitable syringes for introducing the Worm Killer.

ROCK ISLAND RATES ARE LOW

TO THE SOUTHEAST

ELKS TO COLORADO IN JULY

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

tucky. West Virginia.

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

day's receipts and count up 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 com-pany 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 motormen 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 meth-

ods are compared with the easy-going methods of ten years ago. Fort Worth was provincial then; now she is met ropolitan—has outgrown the crude customs that obtained away back yonder when it was regarded as yulgar to be in a hurry. But there are a few old timers here yet who heave a sigh when they talk of the old times and old customs and "Well, they may not have been as much money or as much business

The Early Market

here then as there is now, but every-

body had a good time, everybody knew

everybody else and we stood shoulder

to shoulder."

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 veegtables 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 to get out on their routes to waste any time in pulling the bark off another trucker's head, and 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 bouquets of vegetables arrayed with a view to effect in colors. The smoothe 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, lucious peaches and delicious canta-loupes 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-Eli-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

BEAUTIFUL

If your own efforts fail to keep your skin young and perfect, or your hair from failing out, write to me. I can tell you just what to do to make your complexion beautiful, your skin free from wrinkle, pimple, blackheads, spot or blemiah.

If you have superfluous hair on your face, arms or body; moles, warts, freckies or other blemishes, they can be absolutely removed either at your home or as my offices, without the slightest danger or pain.

If your hair is falling out or you have dandruff, itching or eruptive scalp, it can be speedily cured and restored to natural vigor and beauty.

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

My reputation for 80 years and the many thousands successfully treated, is a guarantee of my reliability and the thoroughness of my methods. Book and full information free.

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worth any man's hour of sleep to get up and have a look at it. The wagons are soon 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:

fresha veg'tabuls! veg'tabuls! 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 not grade them highly in these breeds, as I find, fromactual experience, that the Western ewe, without exception, should be bred to a so-called native buck, Shropshire, Southdown, Hampshire, or other Down, the Cotswold, Lincolns and other similar breeds we advocate in many instances. The breeder should be capable of judging for himself the best of these different kinds of bucks to cross on his particular bunch of ewes, as there are as many different kind of Western ewes as there are different kinds of so-called native bucks. I do not advocate breeding too high-

ly in this blood, as the breeder, of

course, in looking to his interests, has

to breed for both wool and mutton.

In growing sheep for wool 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 thick skinned ewe I would advocate breeding to a more open, long and coarser wooled buck than perhaps the Down breeds, they have a longer staple of wool but it is open and the cross is very desirable, for both mutton and wool, but an average Western ewe I advise breeding to black faces or Down breeds, as they have a denser fleece not 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 de-sirable selling kind 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

hands. I have in mind a customer or two who are considered almost experts in crossing their breeds for both wool and mutton. For instance, after 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 of 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 lambs with the crossbreed 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 considered in grading your sheep for best results. The northwest, without exception, have larger sheep, partly due to a cooler climate, and in addition they have more or less graded their sheep up in the so-called native blood. I have always felt that the West and Southwest could accomplish just as much or perhaps more if they would consider this cross more serihave suggested. A great majority of the range experienced sheep men are ticular 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 Western 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 bloat in sheep give one dram hyposulphite of soda and three drams spirits of ammonia. Cull your ewe flock at every possible chance and reserve those toppy

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

The breeders who use the scrub rams this fall will take a back seat and their pocketbooks take a back slide 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

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 Bell'ill git 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

"Tve 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's and telescope sights, a Circassian walnut stock and a hand carved grip, and on the other side of the page was some pictures 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 handsomer gun. "'Because,' 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 be comin' 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 sot 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 squeezing 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

"That's why I'm goin' to vote for Bell. He's the biggest calibred 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

Change 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

than repay the cost.

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 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, forget-ting that the sires of the imported animals for generations of time had never seen or smelt corn, much less eaten it. "Cattle ar eall doing well with us and

small grain was a fairly good crop. Un-

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

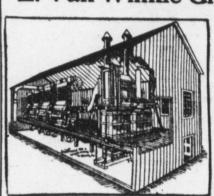


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methods and discoveries by successful farmers concerning soil, crops, live stock, poultry, dairies, etc.; a special department discussing domestic affairs, one for children, pages of fashion, etc.

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Complete and Accurate Report of the Business Done in All Classes of Stock in This City

WEDNESDAY'S MARKET

Cattle receipts were liberal on the market day following the Fourth, reaching 3,800 head, of which 1,300 were calves.

Steers Beef steers, as usual, were in larger proportion to the whole cattle run than any other class, the bulk of steers being grassers, making no pretentions to goodness in quality. A few loads of heavy, well-finished steers were

among the offerings. Demand for choice beeves was as urgent as at any time within the past two weeks, and this class sold straight off the block at steady prices. The big run of grass cattle, however, oversupplied the market for this class, and buyers showed little disposition to take hold of the supply. The big end of the grass stuff was not disposed of before noon, and the movement was

Sales of	steers:		
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
461,208		2191,138	\$3.80
381,127	3.55	22 941	3.00
451,189	3.90	251,070	335
281,080	3.55	43 811	2.30
231.049	3.60	25 926	2.80
221,038	3.25	71 805	2.60

Butcher Stock Butcher cows were on offer in about the usual proportion, say ten or twelve loads, and these were mostly of com-mon to medium quality. Though one load was choice. Buyers began beartch tactics in view of the large supply of thin steers available for butcher use, and the supply moved slowly, and on a sale basis a full dime lower for the week.

Sales of	COWS:		
No. Ave.		No. Ave.	Price.
1 910	\$3.00	2 840	\$2.40
23 752	2.25	23 648	1.65
	2.30	1 890	2.85
7 764	2.20	33 844	2.35
25 752	2.00	31791	2.55
1 790	2.50	75 626	2.25
19 585	1.90	17 767	2.05
Sales of	heifers:		
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
1 560	\$2.25	1 530	\$1.75
11 427	2.35	8 413	1.90
3 440	1.75	9 403	2.75
1 460	2.00	2 420	1.85
	-		

Bulls Bulls continue to be slow sale on a dull and weak market. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 1...1,020 \$1.75 2...1,115 \$1.90 Calves

The run of calves was more than

ample for the demand, which had fal-len down over the holiday. The first few loads taken were about on a steady plane, but subsequent buying was 15c to 25c lower for the week. Sales: No. Ave. Price 115... 176 \$4.2 No. Ave. Price. 27... 148 \$4.75 \$4.25 72... 172 15... 240 224 232 3.00 199 161 4.25 3.00 **74...** 159 **65...** 167 4.10 18... 202 4.25 60... 184 7... 218 40... 156 5... 194 140... 164 4.25

3.00 10... 217 152... 205 3.85 Hogs Hogs made a good showing, the run reaching 1,350 head. Some very good Oklahoma hogs were on offer, having good finish and strong weight. Markets north were on a strong basis, and the supply here went to the scales carrying a little more money than on Tuesday. Top hogs, averaging 228 pounds, sold at \$6.67½, a new mark for the year, with the bulk making \$6.40@ 6.65.

Bailes Of	nogs		
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
8 261	\$6.45	31 180	\$6.35
102 170	6.57 1/2	13 230	6.15
69 228	6.67 1/2	77 188	6.30
40 185	6.25	81 183	6.60
7 250	6.50	79 179	6.50
80 186	6.55	81 219	6.65
86 171	6.45	72 222	6.65
67 200	6.55	37 175	6.20
Sales of	pigs:		
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
25 104	\$5.00	76 84	\$5.09

42... 74

7... 116 5.00 3... 106 5.03 Sheep The volume of sheep receipts reached 1,745, the bulk of which went through Five doubles of choice heavy grass wethers, from the Rio Grande try, were taken here at \$5, and a mixed load of lambs and yearlings were also sold, the lambs at \$5.75, and the yearlings at \$5.521/2. The market was 10c to 20c lower in sympathy with north-

-										A	ve. Wt.	Price.
14	lambs										70	\$5.75
7	yearlings										85	5.52 1/2
11	sheep										95	4.70
4	culls	,	 								90	3.50
115	wethers										99	5.00
131	wethers										99	5.00
129	wethers										99	5.00
173	wethers										99	5.00
199	wethers										99	5.00
			_		_	_	_	_		_		

THURSDAY'S MARKETS

Receipts of cattle for Friday ran to 2,900 head, a moderate run for near the end of the week.

The run again ran largely to grass and short fed cattle, the general qaulity of fed stuff not being as good as the average for the week. Packers were in the market for good cattle on a limited scale and all the heavy flesh carrying beeves were taken early at prices about steady, quality considered. The best steers sold at \$4.10, with the bulk at \$3.60@3.90. The large volume of common grassers received no attention, even at the low prices prevailing yesterday.

Sales of	steers:		
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
421,048	\$4.00	51.023	\$3.25
261,023	3.20	291,200	4.10
211,156	4.10	29 951	3.75
371,016	3.75	52 957	3.25
24 970	3.65	531.075	3.70
	Co	ws	
Come for			

Cows for butcher purposes were in good supply, about a dozen loads being on offer. The quality marked no improvement over yesterday, very few good to choice cows being on the market, the bulk being common to medium. The general market was steady with the dime decline put in force on yesterday's late market.

	of cow	a.	ct.		
No. Av	re. Pric	ce. N	Vo.	Ave.	Price.
	70 \$1.	.90 6			\$2.50
	60 1.	80 1	2	782	2.00
14 7			9	795	2.15
27 7			14	860	2.25
8 7		.50	8	777	1.95
11 7	84 1		8	735	2.15
the same of the sa		Bulls		A	

Bulls continue to command only mean prices, and the quality of offerings is no better than the price, Sales: No. Ave. Price. 1...1,270 \$3.00 Ave. Price 3.00

1...1,140 Calves Calves made another big run, 1,050 head, and the size of the supply proved to be the proverbial last straw, prices going off another 25c. The movement was slow and the market dull. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 10.4 255 \$3.00 111... 175 \$4.00

~~~	~~~	~~~	~~~~		h
1 74	. 171	3.65	5	236	3.3
11	. 175	4.00	212	171	3.8
85	. 182	4.25	162	208	3.7
34	. 148	4.25	59	984	4.0
14	. 207	2.50	37	211 .	4.0
5	. 272	3.00	35	192	3.5
5	. 290	2.50	95	271	3.5
37	. 186	3.75	5	114	3.5
55	. 160	4.00	6	130	3.5
15	. 142	12.00	23	178	3.5

91... 189 3.75 11... 181 3.60 Hogs. The run of hogs was very light, only 350 head, and the most of these from Texas, only one load of Oklahoma hogs being among the offerings. Most of the supply was heavy in weight, but coarse and rough as a rule. This poor quality naturally put prices down on paper, but, quality considered, the market was only a shade lower than yesterdoy, though top hogs sold a dime lower than on Thursday. Pigs

1			than on	THE	But y.	TIPO
	were	stead	y at \$5.			
	Sal	les of	pigs:			
	No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
	21	219	\$6.521/2	7	177	\$6.35
	12	212	6.521/2	82	201	6.45
	8	240	6.521/2	26	182	6.35
	77	203	6.62 1/2	2	265	6.30
	49	202	6.37 1/2	2	240	5.50
	Sal	es of	hogs:			
	No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
	2	105	\$5.00 .	5	98	\$5.00
	2	110	5.00	30	118	5.00
			Shee			

Four singles of wethers from the Rio Grande were on offer, but the quality did not recommend them and no sales had been made at a late hour. One load of mixed sheep of yesterday's supply sold at \$3.40@4.35. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 61... 67 \$3.40 94... 74 \$4.35

### SATURDAY'S MARKET

The best quality steers have met a consistent, strong demand and a good market the past week, poor quality steers have found a mean and weak outlet, and those between the two extremes have genefally sold steady.

The strength shown by good steers at the close of the week indicates a gain of at least a dime in values during the past six days. This applies to cattle selling for \$3.75 and better. On steers making \$3.50 to \$3.75 the demand has been less active than on the good ones, but they have generally sold steady. The discrimination against the thin and common end of the supply carried prices on these to the bottom point of the season, a good many of these selling below \$3. the week the market is a quarter

For the first half of the week the cow market held active and fully steady on supplies that were not at all burdensome. After that time the depression in thin steer prices extended to all common to medium cows, though in less degree. Good to choice cows do not seem to have lost much if any, but such classes are not at all plentiful on the market. Prices range from \$2.20 to \$2.35 on pretty good cows, canners from \$1 to \$1.65. Good butcher cows \$2.50 to \$2.75, with few odd lots at \$3.

The bull market is low and very quiet. Packers require but few, and speculators are shy at present prices. Thin bulls command \$1.75 to \$1.90, with fat bulls, strictly good, quotable at \$2.50. Stags up to \$3.50. Heavy supplies of calves came in on Monday and Tuesday and found a strong market. The resumption of trade on Thursday after the Fourth of July recess was greatly lessened demand and at lower prices. The slump continued every remaining market day, and the closes with the calf market 30 to 75

Hogs The week's total receipts of hogs have been small, around 4,200 head. Early in the week, following the uplift in prices on the northern mar-kets, the market advanced 10 to 15 cents, tops bringing \$6.671/2, the highest point reached in three years, with big run coming on Saturday, the

# the advance of the week and closing

Sheep Following the loss at Missouri river points in the sheep trade, the market here slumped 15 to 25 cents on heavy grass wethers, and proportionately more on less desirable classes. On the last named the demand has been dull and trading draggy. wethers are in fair demand, and spring lambs show the effect of the decline in

market became demoralized, losing all

other grades of sheep. Cattle and calf receipts were the lightest for many Saturdays. Only two loads of cattle and two loads of calves came in, 235 head in all.

The two loads of cattle consisted of light grass steers that were in poor demand, and fair quality cows.

Butcher Stock In addition to the one load of cows, a few heldovers and a small bunch of drive-ins were on offer. These were part good and part poor quality. Hardly enough were sold to make a market, but prices looked steady.

Dates or	COWS.			
No. Ave.	Price.	No. A	lve.	Price
1 960	\$2.40	4	675	\$1.75
2 735	1.35	1	740	2.25
	Cal	ves		
The calv	es on s	ale were	an	indif-
ferent lot	and buy	ers were	not	anx-
lous to ro	und out	the wee	k. 8	Selling
was dull d	on the p	poor and	ind	iffernt
supply. Sa	iles:			
No. Ave.	Price.	No. A	ve.	Price
80 156	\$3.75	5	266	\$2.75

72... 290 3.30

Hogs The run of hogs was unexpectedly large, most of them coming in late Friday evening, too late for the ket. The supply totaled 1,450 head. Some of them arrived early enough to receive bids, but these were de-clined, and on today's market they falled to command the support had encountered the day before. The market looked crazy, with most any old bid being made, and running from steady to 15c lower. Several hours were required to send the supply the scales, sellers resisting to the last the efforts of buyers to "get 'em low-

	is or buyer			n low-
r." but	without m	uch suc	cess.	
	f hogs:			
Vo. Ave	. Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
5 194	\$6.571/2	59	180	\$6.15
8 199	6.60	88	198	6.60
1 180	6.55	86	168	6.55
8 222	6.621/2	93	168	6.50
5 194	6.571/2	59	180	6.45
8 203	6.40	157	155	5.70
3 171	6.50	65	158	5.50
Sales o	f pigs:			
Vo. Ave	. Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
0 11	\$5.00	10	105	\$5.00
6 10	4.75	68	97	4.75
	She			

One load of thin sheep was on offer, but with no demand. LATE SALES FRIDAY

Friday:	Ste	ers		
No. Ave. 111,024 49 960	Price. \$3.20 2.90	No.	Ave. .1,014	Price.

1	Distance of	STEELS SEE					MIN	
	65	132	3.40	alves	5	. 228	. 1	3.00
	The	latter per he	lot	sold	on	basis	of	80

MONDAY'S MARKETS Cattle receipts were moderate for a Monday run, around 3.000 head.

Steers Beef steers were aagin a dublous proposition, that is all cattle of quality-below the \$4 kind. Above that range steers were selling steady with a top of \$4.40. Below that price the market was very uneven, some sales being steady, others 10 to 25c lower. Prices on grass and light fed steers were largely a matter of caprice. They were selling anywhere between \$2.25 and

No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price
371,241		211,159	\$3.70
11,160		26 928	
	8.00	461,139	
221,207		27 903	
611,037	3.50	25 940	
231,050		221,120	
54 908		30 895	
18 896	2.85	29 829	

Butcher cows were in very ply, more being driven in than coming by rail. Prices were steady, with Fri-day's prices. Some outside butcher de-

Ave.	Price.	No.		
	\$6.20	11	836	\$2.4
	2.15	22	752	2.1
	2.55	1	720	2.4
. 903		8	557	1.6
. 766		7	792	2.2
. 792	2.25	15	682	2.3

No. Ave. Price. 10.... 422 \$2.35 No. Ave. Price. 7.... 554 \$2.25 1.... 530 2.25 Bulls Bulls were scarce and quiet at last

week's low prices. Calves suffered another decline. The run was liberal, 1,400 head. Packers did not appear to have worked off supplies taken last week and were indifferent bidders. The best calves were driven in and sold at \$4.25. Carlots could not make better than \$4, at which price the bulk sold. The market

			active.	in Boid.	The .	net nee
1			calves:			
	No. A	ve.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
	15	145	\$4.25	22	. 156	\$4.00
	80	194	3.85	73	. 176	3.75
	8	220	2.50	5	. 144	4.00
	60	168	3.75	137	. 193	4.00
	74	169	3.75	10	. 219	2.75
	31	148	4.00	56	. 202	4.00
	18	250	2.75	6	. 346	2.25
	67	251	8.00			
	Shappen I.A.		H	one		

Very few hogs were an offer for the Monday market. About 650 head. Quality was ordinary only on the bulk of the supply, good to choice hogs being few, and some of the offerings being common rangers, Demand was good for all offerings at steady to strong prices on a basis of Saturday's

Sale	of h	ogs:			
No. A	ve.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
80	200	\$6.571/2	62	170	\$6.40
20	208	6.50	61	198	6.50
96	158	6:45	10	159	6.50
31	218	6.35	143	204	6.65
		Pig	gs.		

No. Ave. Price 40.... 124 \$5.00 15.... 109 \$.500 Sheep No fresh sheep were on the market.

# TUESDAY'S MARKET

Another big run of cattle, 120 cars, er 4,600 head, nearly half being calves, was received today. The steer run was of about the same complexion as on Monday-a good top end of fed stuff and a long trailing end of coarse and

Buyers had good orders for heavy beeves, and all such as were good enough to command \$4 found a steady market. Below that price trading was duli, draggy and spotted. Grass steers

	Sales of			
	No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price
	221,054	\$3.70	231,006	\$3.7
-	231,203	4.25	221,097	4.1
	65 976	3.35	191,236	4.6
	211,228	4.35	391,072	3.8

Butcher Stock Butcher cows were in much larger supply than on Monday, with a lot of fair to good quality and plenty of canning stuff. The light steers, competing with cows for an outlet, put the market weaker on the latter to the extent of a dime. Sellers were disinclined to accept the buyers' dictum

of low marke	er pr	rices, and lowed.			
		Price.	No	Ave	Price.
		\$1.90			\$2.40
		2.45	24		2.35
11	702	2.35	11	772	2.35
12		2.35	19	732	1.35
56	772	2.20	123	796	2.25
		B.	ille		

No change in bull prices, and but few on offer. Calves

The run of calves was like a spring flood, it ran over 2,200. Buyers were swamped, as well as the market. Some sales were about steady, but all made late were 25c lower. Some speculators bought for shipment north. Sales:

No.	Ave.	Price.	No	Ave.	Price.
16	144	\$3.25	108		\$3.35
28	152	3.75	6		2.50
15	289	2.50	237		4.00
-9	162	4.00	151		3.75
80	162	3.75	80		4.00
70	168	3.50	24		3.75
to	188	3.75	16		2.75
35	154	3.75	162	176	3.50
77	218	3.25	76	187	3.25
10	300	2.75	73	. 198	4.00
10	189	3.00	34	. 178	3.65
15	282	2.75	61	. 210 .	2.75
12	171	2.25	16		2.25
12	171	2.25	16		3.25
27	178	3.25	20		3.75
35	188	3.50	10	. 300	2.50
-			ogs		
Rec	ointa	of hogg	Were	limited	Only

900 head, but the quality for the most was good, in fact some of pest hogs of the season were on offer The demand from packers was something fierce, they outbidding the out-siders at all points. The market made two top records for the year, Oklaho ma hogs making \$6.70 and \$6.72%, respectively. Pigs were a dime strong-er selling from \$5.05.10.

er, se	Street	TY OHIT COM	U.LV.		
Sal	e of l	nogs:			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price
78	228	\$6.721/2	78	219	\$6.70
11	230	6.521/2	63	194	6.60
75	221	6.671/2	49	224	6.5
5	220	6.57 1/2	42	186	6.5
79	173	6.671/2	5	156	6.4
57	208	6.62 1/2	66	196	6.6
9	302	6.60	25	242	6.53
46	155	6.10	72	199	6.6
Sal	e of p	olgs:			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price
4	100	\$5.10	2	125	\$5.10
5	115	5.00	15	110	5.00
		She	ep		

The mutton supply consisted of two small bunches coming in mixed loads. The quality was fairly good and sales were made on a steady basis, with wethers at \$5. Sales: Ave. Wt. Price

14 wethers ..... 94 6 wethers & yearlings 80 LATE SALES MONDAY The following sales were made late

4.45	St	cers		
No. Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
221,120	\$3.60	1601	,009	\$3.35
251,000	3.50	20.	918	3.00
461,045	3.10	221	,167	3.35
35 601	2.00		10000	
	C	ows		
24 712	2.10	10	681	1.90
		ifers		
52 463		6	471	1.90
11 434	2.30			
	B	ılls		
281,305	3.00			
	Ca	Ives		
71 182		413	181	3.75
15 462		6		3.75
50 316		82		
84 215		68		3.20
		028		0.20
52 203		153	204	6.65

# "GRASS IS FINE AND CATTLE FAT"

Ike T. Pryor Says South Texas Is Booming

Ike Pryor paid a visit to the city from his home in San Antonio on his way to Mineral Wells, where he will spend two weeks or more. When requested to give some idea of cattle and crop conditions down in the Uvalde country where his ranch is located, he said:

"Conditions are fine, just as fine as could be. We had good rains in May, when we needed them, and this month we have had other good rains that have kept things going. Grass is fine and cattle fat, and with no sickness of any kind and a good crop of young ones things could not be much better in the cow line; that is, on the

"Early corn will make a full crop, for it got rain at the right time, but the late crop of that grain will be cut short, for it got caught in the middle of wet and dry and failed to make good. Cotton was never better and all other things that have been planted are up to the same standard. All the western part of Texas has had good rains and will go through the summer months all right."

### DRY AT MORGAN

Cattle-The northern markets as R. L. Whisenant Says Water Is

Pumped for Cattle R. L. Whisenant, who does a cattle business, came in with a load of stock for market and said: "It is very dry with us down at Morgan, where I make my home. I am now engaged in pumping water for my cattle and they are not doing well. We have had but little rain this year, to tell you the truth, and this summer's dry spell just makes things crack. The earth has cracked sure enough, and if it does not rain things will come to a worse pass.

"Corn is a failure this year, cotton is fine and no boll weevil to pester it.

"What averaged about ten bushels to the acre and was not very good.
"Oats was fine and will average anywhere from fifty bushels to seventy. Cattle are getting very ticky and this, with the scarcity of water, makes them fall off very fast, instead of gaining flesh. When cattle are on the mend and picking up flesh, stock will shed the ticks and cleanse their skins. There is a little alfalfa planted in our section and it does well, but I pin my faith to Johnson grass. Well cured, it can't be beat, and any man can make crop feeding only Johnson grass. Of course, alone it takes a big lot of it. rode my horse all summer and fed him nothing but Johnson grass and he held up well. I gave him about a bale of it a day. Johnson grass can be killed out easier than cockle burrs or erab grass, and it requires only a little constant and hard work to do it. but I do not understand what a man

#### wants to get rid of it for." SOME HAVE FEVER

Calves and Yearlings Stricken in Rush Springs Country

Alex Cockrell of Dallas county, who has stock interests and, at the same time, superintends the interests in the territory of Silverstine, was in looking over the stuff that was in the yards. He said:

"Grass and cattle are doing very well up in the Rush Springs country, although calves and yearlings are suffering more or less from some kind of fever incident to the locality. I do'not know what causes it, nor have I ever heard it diagnosed. Stock interests as far as the range conditions are concerned, are good, and only the market is off. We have had plenty of rain and the crops are fine.'

### DRY IN AUSTIN COUNTY

Only One Rain Falls in Several Months

J. W. Johnston, a vigorous young stockman from Sealy, Austin county, which is claimed to be in East Texas, said:

"We have been and are yet dry comparatively. We had a light rain a week ago, but this is all we have had for months. You may as well put it down that we have had no rain to count this year. My two pastures are bare and cattle are not doing as well as they should. There is plenty of grass in the Brazos bottoms and in all the creek bottoms, and those who have it are in luck. With all this, however, cattle are in fairly good fix and, with rain now, all would be well. "Corn is a big failure down our way, cotton is fine; never was better, and there are no weevils to speak of yet. It is finer than I have ever seen

it at this time of the year. There is a lot of land that was taken up by some northern people on representation that it was good rice lands, but that prairie will not grow much of anything but grass, and not that when it does not rain. The northern men are gone now and the real estate men are going to settle it with some more northern men, who will meet the same fate that those English did whom the Southern Pacific induced to come over and settle on the prairie some twenty miles east of Columbus, on what was afterwards called New Philadelphia. They came, settled and then the most of them died and the rest escaped to San Antonio. That prairie was originated for the puroose of herding and grazing cattle, and it is good for nothing else, certain."

If a cake cracks open while baking too much flour has been used.

Clean sponges by washing in diluted tartaric acid and rinsing thoroughly. To prevent rust in water cans turn

them upside down to drain after using paste of sulphur and lemon juice rubbed into straw hats and brushed off when dry will whiten them.

GUARANTEED CURE. Will send receipt of a guaranteed cure for colle in horse or cow for \$1 and give plan to make \$1,000 to \$5,000 123, Sta, B, Atlanta, Ga.



# CAMPBELL BROS. @ ROSSON LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY

SAINT LOUIS

KANSAS CITY

FORT WORTH

### VIEWS ON THE MARKET

Campbell Brothers & Rosson

well as ours closed slow and dull last week, but yesterday, with 23,000 cattle in Chicago, the market was strong to 10c higher, and with the heavy run of 17,000 cattle in Kansas City, of which about 7,000 were quarantine, the market was 10c lower on all grades. St. Louis had 4,500, with a strong and active market. Today there are 4,500 in Chicago, 11,000 in Kansas City, 5,-000 in St. Louis, with a steady to strong market. There are about 2,-500 grown cattle and about 2,500 calves on the market here today. Calves are weak and lower, cows, steers and bulls being about steady. Judging from past observation, we predict a strong and active market for St. Louis and Kansas City and probably Fort Worth the closing days of this week. From the comment in the Drovers' Telegram we are of the opinion the Territory cattle are not fat and therefore are not bringing as much money as they should bring. I presume, however, they figure the sooner they begin shipping the earlier they will get to it. think this a very good year to hold for a late market, therefore, we do not

think it advisable to market half-fat and medium fleshed steers and cows. Steers-There has been some extra rs on the market this weel but they have been choice in both flesh and quality. The majority of the fat steers weighing from 1,100 pounds are selling from \$4 to \$4.15 with the 1,000 to 1,100-pound steers at \$3.50 to \$3.80, the medium kinds of same weight at \$3.15 to \$3.40 and the ordinary common grades, but good flesh, \$2.75 to \$3, and the ordinary half-fat kinds from \$2.40 to \$2.75.

Cows-The demand has been fairly good and prices fully steady with last week, but we cannot say there is any improvements. We are glad to say, however, there has been some improvement in the quality, which, of course, is a recommendation to them. The top on cows is \$2.85. This, however, was for only a few odd cows, with the of the good grades selling from \$2.40 to \$2.60, with the ordinary kinds around \$1.85 to \$2.15 and the to good canners from \$1.40 to \$1.60. We are of the opinion good cows will sell at a fairly good price later on and we think it would pay you to keep your half-fat cows at home until they get in market condition, as there is practically no demand for this class on the market at the present time.

Bulls-There has been no change in the bull market since last week. best bulls are bringing from \$2 to \$2.25, with a few extra choice a dime to 150 above that price, with the bulk of the medium to half-fat kinds from \$1.65

Calves-The condition of the calves that are being marketed the last week, as a rule, is not so good as some two or three weeks ago, and on account of heavy receipts the market continues slow and inactive. The statistics at these yards show there has been 35,-944 more calves marketed the first six months of this year, as compared with the same period last, or in other words, calf receipts have more than doubled. This would indicate a rush of calves to market early and a shortage later on. Read between the lines and use your judgment.

Hogs-Receipts continue very light and quality inferior as a rule, although a few loads of choice stuff are offered. The top last week was \$6.671/2 for one load and the bulk of good hogs selling at \$6.50 to \$6.65. Today two very choice loads of Oklahomas sold for \$6.70 and \$6.72½. They were better than anything that has been here this week and established a new top price. Bulk today \$6.55 to \$6.65, Light pigs are steady at 5c for seventy-five to one hundred and ten pounds, demand for these lightweights is not as good as formerly and buyers do not care for them at the price. Sheep market is about steady with last week, best 90 to 100-pound wethers, \$5; fair to medium, \$4.50 to \$4.75;

lambs, \$5 to \$6. Special—Light receipts have pre-vailed in Chicago for the last three weeks, which have stimulated prices in St. Louis and Kansas City with heavy receipts. The market on good finished steers and cows has been active and strong, while classes have been neglected. If the live stock shippers would ship their cattle when they are ready for market the results would be much more satisfactory. As a rule, they watch the markets and when prices look encouraging they will ship a few cars of cattle that are not fat and which are not ready for market, but they figure they may slip in and fool the buyer with this bunch and they will be that much ahead. Universally the buyer fools them and they are that much behind; therefore, it is our advice to our cus-tomers to ship their fat cattle when they are ready to market and ship your veal calves between the ages of 2 months and 10 weeks old and the results will always be satisfactory. After your stock are in market condition you can then watch the market and invariably land your cattle where the prices will be satisfactory to you and the beef satisfactory to the man who buys it. If you will read this over the second time and remember it the consequence will be most satisfactory. Write us for any special market information you can desire on any class of cattle. JNO. K. ROSSON.

Among Our Arrivals This Week. C. G. Gay of Collin county was represented among our arrivals Thursday of last week with one car consignment embracing sneep of 70 pounds average at 5.75c, porkers of 262 pounds average at 6.45c, and calves at 3.50c. "C. G." is an associate in the cattle business with J. H. Stanford, and to say he is acquiring the same marked strides in success as the latter is evidence of his hustling propensities.

R. B. Davis of Canche county, Okla. enlisted with our visitors one day last week. His shipment consisted of mixed cattle with light steers at \$2.89, the sale meeting with his decided approval. Mr. Davis has been a resident of Comanche county for a good many years, which period has spent in successful stock farming, his ocation being in the center of one of the finest agricultural sections of Ok-Robert Goehring of DeWitt county, one of our south Texas representative

shippers, was inscrolled in our roll of transactions the latter part of last week, in the sale of a bunch of ers at good strong values. Robert's representatation on the various markets is of frequent and regular occurrence, which the "C. B. & R." boys as often are given opportunity to land in high-grade values. T. A. Bounds of Freestone county, a

minent central Texas cattleman and feed-lot operator, was responsible for a two-car consignment of steers or last Thursday's market, which, on account of unsatisfactory bids prevailing at the Texas market, were forwarded to Kansas City, where they landed with a good profit margin plus the freight and shrinkage from Fort Worth, Mr. Bound's son, Oscar W came in charge and went north with the shipment.

D. W. Judd of Fannin county, one of the "shining lights" among our north Texas clientele and a thriving energetic stockman, who has shared very remuneratively and liberally in the cattle trades negotiated in this market had a mixed bunch of hogs and cattle in his consignment last Thursday, 174-pound Texas porkers landing at \$6.35 and light pigs at 5c.

L. M. Kokernot of Gonzales county, one of the most influential stockmen of southern Texas and a staunch and admiring friend of the Campbell Bros. Rosson Live Stock Commission Company, whose mutual relations on the market are of a long standing period, steered in a consignment which brought eminently strong values.

John Roesler of Austin county, who took out "naturalization papers" in "C. B. & R. fellowship," some time since. ushered in a shipment of calves among our consignors of last Friday, which landed safe and sound. Mr. Roesler is hustler from Hustlersville, and as long as there is a bovine in that section that will contribute to his "profit ledger" his relations with the markets will be a source of pleasure in inter-

Sam Lazarus, a well known railroad promoter and financier of St. Louis, who ranches in western Texas, shipped us the past week a long string of calves and cows, the latter bringing \$2.50 per cwt. with 245-pound heavy calves at \$3.50 and 17-pound vealers at Jim Savage, the popular and genial manager of the ranch, accompanied the shipment and expressed his pleasure at the manner in cattle were handled and sold.

W. J. Steele of Limestone county registered in person with us the past week, the consignment passing here for the Kansas City market, where they landed safe and sound, taken on a basis of values offered on the Worth market and considering the cost shipping and shrinkage to the northern market. Mr. Steele, yet a young man, is no sinecure in the cattle business and, standing behind the footlights in steer-feedingdom, sipped his share of the cream in the J. W. Johnston of Austin county re-

ported personally the arrival of a twocar consignment of steers, which through the "Campbell combination" engaged the attention of the packers in a very satisfactory manner. Mr. Johnston resides in a section where stock raising receives the credit being more profitable than the other varied interests, also being worthy of no little degree of credit for produc health, vigor and strength, this evidence being manifested by coming n contact with her representatives. Henry Duderstadt of DeWitt county was identified as one of our well known clients in our porker division the first day of this week, Texas hogs selling at \$6.40 of 168-pounds aver-age and light pigs at 5. Mr. Duderstadt is a substantial stockman, who

has long played engagements on the

cattle trading campus of southern Tex-as, and will be found under the harvest

on as long as another party to a contract of sale can be found. Among our Texas clientele in St. Louis who are worthy of special mention on the market the past few days we have Charles & J. B. Waide of Denton county, J. W. Nicholson of Denton county, J. W. Nicholson of Ben-ton county, topping the steer market one day the past week on Texans; J. T. Sneed of Williamson county, R. M. Tadlock of Tarrant county, landing bulls at \$2.65@3; J. L. Hugglins of Clay county, string of 1,135-pound steers at \$4.30; J. W. Karrer of Medina county, steers at \$3.75; M. E. Cook, Indian Ter-ritory calves, at \$4; Jno. Dean of Kauf-man county; Bluford Miller of Indian Territory, steers at \$4.25 and calves at the same price, with a string of cows at \$3 and bulls at \$2.80. Gip Smith of Bosque county, eighty-six steers, 1,-088-pounds, at \$3.85; Lankford & Marcum, Indian Territory, and J. W. Mad-

dox, Montague county. Among our customers in Kansas City, whose names will be familiar among our Texas and Indian Territory trade, we have the Citizens National Bank of Atoka, I. T.; J. L. Huggins of Clay county, sixty-six steers, averaging 1,114 pounds, at \$4.10; Blewett & Beverly of Denton county; J. W. Williams of South McAiester, I. T., calves at \$4.50 and cows at \$2.35; Talton Embry, who ranches in Parker county, eighty-eight steers, 1,053 pounds, at \$4.55; Vanscoyh & Co., Oklahoma; Peter O'Conner, Logan county, Okla., cows at \$3.15 and heifers at \$3.25; Jack rence, Indian Territory, forty galves, 156 pounds, at \$5, and cows weighing 859, 750 and 766 pounds at \$2.75 straight; Noah Lael, Indian Territory, two cars steers, \$3.35, and C. E. Law, Chickasaw Nation, cows at \$2.40.

## RAIN REPORTED IN SOUTHWEST TEXAS

Improved Condition Shown by Cattle Inspectors Reports

Eleven inspectors of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association reported to Captain Lytle, secretary of the association, this week and the general tenor of the reports indicates an improvement of conditions due to rains which have fallen generally. The Victoria-Beeville country, Llano, Pecos, Midland-El Paso and Amarillo, all report rains and in some of the reports the rains are reported as good rains. One or two of the inspectors give the news of rain on several days during the week.

The range along the Southern Pacific, from Alpine to Marfa and beyond, is said to be dry, with warm weather. Nearly every one of the reports tell of shipments of cattle. Taken as a whole the reports may be regarded as showing improvement over the last reports. Victoria and Blessing-Range good;

Good rain Friday. Range good and weather good. Thirty-eight cars weather good. Thirty-eight ca shipped. CHARLES E. MARTIN, Inspector. Beeville, Reynolds and Skidmore --Range good, with rain three days. For-ty-one cars shipped.

weather dry Monday; nearly all of

this section has had good grass rains.

JOHN E. RIGBY, Inspector. Alpine and María to El Paso-Weather dry and warm, with cloudy and cool weather Sunday. Forty-eight cars shipped. M. B. CHASTAIN, Inspector.

Llano, Lone Grove and Cherokee-It rained practically all day Sunday and last night. Range good; cattle in good shape. Two cars shipped. Range fine. H. C. COFFIN, Inspector. Pecos, Sierra Blanco and Toyah-Range very dry Monday, warm and cloudy. Good rain Tuesday, followed

by good rain Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. W. D. SWANK, Inspector. Midland to El Paso-Good rains all over the south plains as far west as El Paso. Six cars shipped. Weather wet. W. L. CALAHAN,

Amarillo—Getting dry in parts of my country, from Panhandle City east. They have had rain and hail; grass crops and stock are doing fine. We have good prospects for rain

now. Twelve cars shipped out. R. C. SOWDER, Inspector. Chickasha and El Reno-Rain. J. M. BARKLEY, Inspector.

Fairfax and Collinsville-Hot and dry; cattle fat; fine corn crops.

F. M. CANTON, Inspector. Muskogee and Foraker—Range excellent; cattle doing well; weather pleasant. Sixteen cars shipped.

JOHN R. BANISTER, Inspector, Lawton and Mount Park-Range and weather good, with rain. W. F. Smith, Inspector.

Shake clothes well before hanging up on the line. Cold rainwater and soap will remove machine grease.

Above all things

children's dresses should be made of material that wears well and looks well.

Simpson-Eddystone Prints will stand lots of hard wear and still look fresh and bright.

As for your own clothes—can you get goods that will be too full of quality and style? Our calicoes have been the standard of the United States for 62 years, and every piece that we send out is fully up to that standard.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints. In Blacks, Black-and-Whites, Light Indigo-Blues and Silver-Greys, Shepherd Plaid Effects and a large variety of new and beautiful designs.

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This is unquestionably the most complete and convenient work on Figures, for Practical Use ever published. It contains nearly all the Short Cuts known; Hundreds of Simple Rules and Original Methods for "Easy and Rapid Calculation," and Millions of Accurate Answers to Business Examples and to Practical Problems.

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The exact contents of lumber, cis

terns, bins, wagon beds, corn cribs,

cord wood and carpenters', plasterers'

The exact interest on any sum. for

any time, at any practical rate per

The day of the week for any date

in 300 years, besides hundreds of other

It gives all the Latest and Shortest

methods known, besides many pub-

lished for the first time, viz.; an Easy and Unerring process for "Adding

Long Columns." Short Cuts in Multi-

plication and Division. Problems in

Fractions; Interest, Percentage, Men-

suration, etc., are usually solved with

less than one-third the figures and

and 'ricklayers' work.

very useful things.

### I Will Show at a Glance, Without the Use of Pencil, Pen or Paper

The number of bushels and pounds ! 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. The correct amount for a load of hay, straw, coal or coke from 25 cents

o \$20 per ton. The correct amount for articles sold by the bushel, pound, yard or dozen, from 16c to \$1. The exact wages for any time, at various rates per month, per week,

and per day. The equivalent of wheat in flour, when exchanging same, from 25 to 40 lbs. to the bushel. The only correct Rule and Table for estimating the exact contents of logs of all sizes.

Handsomely and attractively bound cloth, with round corners and just the right size to fit the pocket.

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



Your walnut Log measures 24 inches er and 16 feet in length, which accord-ribner's or Doyle's Tables, will make IOU feet of lumber.

RARMER—According to Ropp's Tables (s. 61)—the maly correct and reliable Log measure—it will cut mattly 41,3 feet, and therefore I demand payments.



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



dreck Shippar.—The net weight of your lot of logs is 425 bls. and at \$8.75 per cwt., amount \$155.04. Here is your check.

Farmer.—There is an error somewhere. I see Repp's Calculator (page 6) that the amount seed to \$165.04.

S. S.—(After figuring it over again.) You are 6. 8—(After figuring it over again.) You are

mietake; was done in haste.



MERCHANT—At what figure must we mark these Goods, in order to sell them at a discount of 101 from the marking price, and still make 80% profit on cost.

ACCOUNTANT—The marking price must be 146 times the cost price, according to Ropp's Discount Table No. 4-



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

CONTRACTOR—I see by R's C: (p. 62) that it must be 9½ feet in diameter, and 12 feet deep; and it lill take 1,560 brick, if laid on edge or 3,000 i laid flat.



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

BANKER—How do you know that the Interest is increase 0.04? just \$9.04?
F.—Why by Ropp's Calculator (page 55) I see at a glance, that the Interest on \$500 for 90 days (and 3 days' grace) at 7% is \$9.04.

# 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-fournal six months to the name of the new subscriber named herewith. Send me as a premium postpaid a copy Ropp's Commercial Calculator.

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

### 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. Later study has shown that the balancing of rations down to small percentages, formerly thought necessary, need not be done for good results. Food rich in protein, such as gluten meal and dried brewers' grains, have largely reduced the price of foods like oilmeal, which was largely used to supply a proper ratio. The bulk of the ration is an important matter. Those animals that chew the cud should have a reasonably full stomach for the digestive operations to go on in the best manner. The alfalfa plant comes nearest to being a food perfect in its feeding value, although, perhaps, a little rich in pro-

"If a cow is a profitable one, that is, a good milk producer, it can be determined 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 weeks is not worth keeping. and if the milk is low in butter fat, less than 4 per cent, the animal should produce 8,000 pounds to be a profitable

### Value of Good Breeding Stock

Farmers who have been known to ontribute one hundred dollars toward paying three thousand dollars for a stallion which was worth about one thousand dollars often think that a twenty-dollar bull is good enough. The on't understand how anyone ould pay as much as thirty-five dollars for a boar. The difference is that they let the smooth promoter think for them when he sold them the snare of stock in the stallion company and when they have to think for themselves, they are lost. This isn't putting it too 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 found is the proper plan. And 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.

Present prices for breeding stock are such that there is no occasion for the use of scrub sires. The quality of the hogs is, as a rule, good. But there is great need for improvement with cattle and improvement may be effected so easily. The temptation to use a nice looking young grade bull is strong but it must not be forgotten that even the best of pure breds sometimes get poor And what can be expected of a calves. Chiefly scrubs. - Oklahoma

### 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 fi and behind him. Cattle all around him. Why, then, does he ignore the bovine multitude? The answer is easy; he is after qual-

Suddenly his pace is halted by an inquiry from a salesman, who says: "Want a load of good black ones?"

"You bet I do," is the enthusiastic answer of the buyer, and if the cattle are black and half decent, they go over the scales with the same celerity that marks the movement of the hired man

toward a well-laden dinner table at the welcome honk of the noon horn. Yes, brother, they want the black ones because they dress well and look well when the retailer, always a critical cuss, comes around to stock up his coolers. Black cattle are noted for their victories in the show ring and on the hooks. They are the cattle for the feeder, the slaughterer and the meat

vender. When you see a load of fat Angus beeves in the stock yard you can rest assured that the man assigned to the task of selling them is not worrying about the difficulty of his stunt, and, in most cases, they are sure top-price getters.-Live Stock World.

### Hunting Feed Injurious

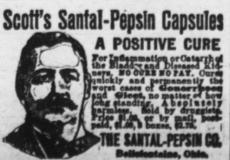
We must so care for the cow that the feed we give her is not wasted by(unnecessary exertion or in making heat. That can be done more economically by other means than by expensive feeds. Take the matter of exertion for feed; I believe many times our dairy cows waste as much energy in hunting feed over 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 Jer-



Cough Remedy

Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. This remedy is famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It can always be depended upon. It contains no opium or other harmful frug and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult Price 25 cts; Large Size, 50 cts.

Sold by All Druggists



seys would never have been brought to their high 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. -Edward Van Alstine.

Chewing the Cud If the calf has waited a long time for his' meal, he will overeat, if given an opportunity.

One of the impossible things is to make better butter good by any process Good breeding and good feeding will

give an average weight of 1,000 pounds to a calf at 12 to 14 months old. In profitable dairying, liberal feeding is required. This means that a cow must have as much wholesome nutritious food as she will eat and digest. Remember that the separator must be washed every time it is used, some

Never sell the yearlings and younger stock while there are older animals that can be disposed of with equal advantage and which will grow into more

silver-tongued agents to the contrary

notwithstanding.

Holland reports an average yield of over 9,000 pounds of milk per year, and Holland has Holstein-Friesian cows mainly, and Holland has the most prosperous dairy interest on earth .- Hol-

Always select smooth and growing animals to feed, even at greater cost, and the profit will certainly be in proportion to the good judgment exercised in making this selection.

We feed our calves in stanchions made in a board fence. The floor is gravel and the roof a short length of battened boards. They cannot suck cars after drinking milk. We give them just a little grain.

The cow's udder should always be washed or sponged off before milking, so that no impurities can enter the milk, Churning at too high a temperature or churning too long will produce greasy butter in which the grain is injured, the melting point lowered and

the keeping qualities injured. The department of agriculture has agreed to recognize the brand "Minnesota Butter" in the markets and to prosecute any one who undertakes to counterfeit the brand and put it on any butter not made in Minnesota and graded up to the accepted standard. It has been demonstrated that vacclnation will prevent blackleg, and while it may slightly interfere with the gain of calves, the loss from this cause will not amount to nearly as much as the loss of one or two with blackleg.

No doubt thousands of calves ar sold for veal every year that would have grown into the best milk cows on the farm. Usually, however, the best spring from the best, and where one has a good milk cow, and the sire comes from a milk producing strain, no mistake is made in keeping the young of such a cross. Once in a while though here is no telling from what source the best will come. This is what we call a freak. Now and then the best milk cow on the farm is a Hereford, a strictly beef breed. Such a cow is certainly a freak when she outranks the Jersey for milk.

### Breeding Animals Well

The foundation of good breeding with plants and animals is judgment. Better breeding animals and larger yields per acre of grain and grass is demand-ing a better breed of farmers. New systems and much thought are required to make farming pay on highpriced land. The successful breeder will never think he knows it all, but will be ready to learn from every re-liable source. If he is a beginner in stock he will start on small scale and grow in the business. As the stock improve through better breeding, and the farm crops receive better attention, it will be but a short time before the effect of good judgment will be felt.

### 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 the American Sportsman. It was not until 1806 that the three minute record was beaten. In that year Yankee took a record of 2:59. Just twenty years later Trouble took a record of 2:431-2 and it took 33 yaers of evolution to beat 2:20. Flora Temple trotted the old mile ring at Kalamazoo, Mich., in 2:19 3-4 in 1859. Then the evolution evolved through Dexter 2:17 1-4 in 1860, Rarus 2:13 3-4 in 1879, St. Julien 2:11 1-2 in 7880, down to 1885, when Maud S over the Glenville track, Cleveland, startled the world with 2:08 3-4. And in 1903 at Memphis, over Billings park track, Lou Dillon beat the supposed to be impossible two-minute record by trotting a mile in 1:58½. If the human race had made anything like this evolution in either morals or intelligence it would have been an easy task to have secured a good racing law for Ohio, through most any kind of legislature.

### 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 feeder. During the summer especially, overfat horses are in a worse condition than tolerably poor ones.

The breeding and raising of com-mon ordinary mules, like raising low grade horses, is not a profitable busi-

Never give a horse a large feed of immediately after undergoing violent exercise. The colt should be trained to step off at a lievly, vigorous walk, whether

with a load or without one. If a horse breaks into the crib or bin and gorges himself on grain, give him a good dose of oil-castor oil, sweet oil, cotton seed oil, or linseed oil are

For horses at hard work about the only guide as to the amount to be fed is as much as they want to eat. A horse at hard work will eat about a pound of grain and a pound of hay for each 100 pounds of weight.

#### TREATMENT OF THE COLT Many a colt has been spoiled by

some 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 not 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.

horse than a loud tone which invariably incites fear. Speak to the colt or horse in accordance with what is required of him. Pet him occasionally, do not whip him and he will love and obey you. Even the kind word will have a most remarkable effect on the HEREFORDS

### B. C. RHOME JR.,

Saginaw, Texas.

Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Herd headed by the Beau Brummel bull, Beau Bonnie. Reg. No. 184688. Choice bulls for sale

HEREFORD BULL AND HEIFER CALVES.

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

SHORTHORNS

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

ABERDEEN ANGUS

SALE - Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. All immune. Some choice bulls. C. E. BROWN, WILLS POINT, TEX. HEREFORDS

Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Goliad county, Texas). Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 817, Beaumont, Texas.

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

Advertise in The

Texas Stockman-Journal

for Sure Results

#### RED POLLED

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

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

EXCELSION HERD, Red Polled cattle of both sexes for

sale. M. J. EWALT, Hale Center, Hale county, Texas.

CAMP CLASK RED POLLED Cattle. J. H. JENNINGS, Prop., Martindale, Texas.

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

Joe Fields, Coppell, Texas, had on the market a car of good mixed stuff.
Poole & Smith of Walnut Springs had in three cars of steers. Colonel Marion Sansom left for St. Louis and Kansas City and will be

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ONE CENT PER WORD EACH INSERTION. NO AD ACCEPTED FOR LESS THAN 15 CENTS.

#### FOR SALE

FOR SALE-Twenty-five Hereford bulls, two and three years. J. T. Quinn, Big Springs, Texas. FOR SALE-Two hundred 3, 4, 5 and 6-year-old steers; also some 1 and 2s; also 200 dry cows. I. D. Pepper,

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

SIX big papers and magazines a whole year for 55c; Weekly Telegram, Valley Magazine, Farm Magazine, Dig-nam's Magazine, Farm Star, and The Weekly Telegram, Fort Worth, Texas.

horse who has hitherto heard few of

Mules are raised a great deal easier than horses. They will bring a higher

price on an average. Three mules will

keep fat and do twice as much work on what will keep two horses in only

way the mule is superior to the horse

mule colts every year will not stay poor very long. He is bound to be

prosperous, as from the time the mule

than the horse colt and does not need

the care and attention the other does.

Of course, the mule responds to good

care and kind treatment, and the farm"

er who recognizes this fact has the

better animal than the one who lets

them run wild and almost hunt their

THE AMERICAN SADDLE HORSE

in a saddle horse is the quality of be-

ing 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, galts and manners.

Neither the first qualification nor the order in which it is placed will be dis-

puted. No stumbling horse should

ever be mounted. Almost every person

who has seen a horse knows the

meaning of a kind disposition to a cer-

tain extent, and none can possibly ap-

saddle horse should by all means have

a level heard, and no one thing has ten-

dency to produce this more than a

good mouth. When drawing in the

reins on a start, there should be a per-

ceptible yielding of the lower jaw,

followed by a steady pressure willing-

ly given in such a way that the rider may at all times "feel" the horse's

mouth, and the absence of a desire to

mouth is many times the root of all

evil, and the thought of its influence

upon the horse's disposition should

never leave the rider's mind .-- Ameri-

BREEDING AGES

A correspondent says that in nine cases out of ten a horse that shies can

be greatly improved if not wholly

cured by the removal of the blinders. A simple remedy and certainly worth

trying. Then there is a possibility that defective eyesight may be at the bot-

tom of the trouble and should such be

the case, all the more reason why the

There is probably no cure for shyness except to get the animal used to

seeing strange things and by treating A writer in the London Live Stock

Journal has been investigating the ages of some of the parents of some

of the most notable Hackneys, and

finds that the facts of the case do not

all bear out the theories held by horse-

men on the subject. For instance, it

is believed to be a mistake to breed

from two-year-old fillies, as the dams,

not having come to their full growth, cannot throw a good foal, but he finds

a list of six notable horses whose

mothers were bred from at two years

old. Again, it is believed that "it is

good breeding from old mares," or, if

you do, you must use young sires, but

he finds a list of seven good horses bred from old parents—including Danegelt, whose sire was 18 and dam

22 years of age. He finds some nota-

bles produced from aged mares and

UNCLE SAM'S

CONDITION POWDER

BEST.

pull or lug should be marked.

can Saddle Horse Register.

blinders should be removed.

preclate it more than the rider.

The first requisite to be considered

is fooled it has a cash value more

The farmer who raises a couple of

fair condition, and in fact in

them.-Rural World.

as a working animal.

own living-Ex.

#### MISURILANEOUS

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

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

150 LARGE Spanish goats for sale, All nannies. F. G. Kimbrough, Salado,

nothing to do with excellence at all.

conclusion of the whole matter is, in

selecting a sire for this mare a breeder should not take age into abount at

selecting a sire strong in

points in which his mare is deficient,

and rich in that blood which will best

combine with hers .- The Daily Lon-

a correction of a notion quite general-

effect that the first calf of a heifer, will prove inferior in breeding power

as compared with later calves. So far as we have been able to discover,

there is no truth whatever in the no-

**SHORT STORY** 

"THE RABBIT"

(A Story of Two Boys-and a Pa)

his 10-year-old son, "you must not

play with that boy, whom I've heard

is called 'The Rabbit.' He's a child

from the gutter, wears ragged clothes,

"He's a nice boy," said Claude re-sentfully. "He's not ragged, because

he sews up all the holes in his clothes

himself, and he's not from the gutter,

the two lads. Moreover, he had loaned

Bunny his box of farcy tin soldiers

and had promised to call for them on

Saturday evening and share supper

with Bunny, Bunny lived in "bachelor quarters," which he easily maintained by his energetic sale of news-

papers and the generosity of his land-

lady, who treated him as might a

Claude made up his mind, He would

call for his tin soldiers but would not

stop to tea. Some kind of a verbal

garment he must piece together to make it appear that the poor, slain

Claude's father returned home un-

usually early that Saturday and

caught a glimpse of his hopeful on a

street car. Mr. Tyrell suspected where

the boy was going, and he followed

him, a quarter of an hour behind. He

knew where to go—indeed, it was seeing an envelope with a weird ad-dress in Claude's handwriting which

Claude found his friend's door locked. He concluded to take a stroll

around and return later. Meantime Mr. Tyrell approached from the op-

posite direction. Men and women are

commonly considered grown-up chil-

dren. Not quite correct, for the child

is still there, just as it was twenty,

forty or sixty years ago. So Mr.

Tyrell stopped when he saw a fine-

looking, athletic boy, kicking an empty

tomato can with splendid precision.

The more he watched the more Tyrell

wanted to take a kick himself, and he

finally did so. The contest was on,

and Tyrell finally won by scoring a

goal against a lamp post. He was

"I can beat you at other games," said the boy, "Come to the room where I live and I'll show you." Tyrell would not be bluffed. He forgot his.

flushed with elation.

friendship had died naturally.

had first opened his eyes.

ecause he lives at the very top of a

between

and is not one to associate with.

house. Bunny Ford is all right."

Bunny Ford-The Rabbit.

attachment had sprung up

with.

"Claude," said Mr. Tyrel, sternly, to

tion.-Blooded Stock.

The above is a side line leading to

believed in by dairy farmers, to the

### MISCELLANEOUS

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

It does not take much to fence a farm sheep tight if you will go at it with a determination to do it.

To obtain full value for the wool it must be sent to market in the best possible condition.

Seemingly, in the last decade of the nineteenth century ordinary farmers grew forgetful of the fact that sheep have golden; but, if so, repented of making that mistake and have taken to shepherding again, remarks the Mark Lane Express.

The forts were built, the soldiers

boy was-depended on rapidity of fire. Tyrell trusted to a high muzzle velocity and a low trajectory. Beneath his bombardment walls bulged and parapets went crashing down upon the soldiers behind them. He claimed vic-

boy, and he pointed to one soldier (obviously a corpse) at an angle of tween bricks, prevented his falling.

company. "I've got you now, general," he yelled, gleefully. Tyrell threw down his pea

the streets—a mere ragamuffin!
"I will take my soldiers," he said, icily, and then: "Mr. Bunny Ford. that was my father you were playing "Don't you want me to play with

friends in your own class to play "Perhaps you don't think me good

Tyrell came to. He tried to laugh, but the thrusts of his boy had hit

And in later life when Tyrell retired from business, he left in his stead the thriving partners-Claude Tyrell

Statement Issued to Restore Confi-Claude was disconsolate. Of all his dence of Public in Packers ompanions he thought most of

WASHINGTON, July 2.-By direc-

"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 sur-roundings with the addition of no dele-

### ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE,

In malarial districts their via are widely recognized, as they sess peculiar properties in fre the system from that poison, gantly sugar coated.

Once let the colt fear the man and there is trouble to the end. On the other hand if the young horse is ruled by kindness, without the loud harsh word there will be no trouble. Of course one must be firm and teach the young animal the laws of obedi-ence, which is not difficult. Expert horsemen say that a moderate but firm tone will have more effect on a

UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDER Creates an Appetite, Purifies the Blood, Prevents Disease and Cures Coughs, Colds, Worms, Hide-bound, Yellow Water, Fever, Distemper, etc. bound, I bound of the solid by all druggists, warranted. Nothing equals it for Hog Cholera, give it a trial. Send us your name for "Farmer Jones" Horse Deal."

Texas.

replied the boy, "and pea-shooters young sires, and also proportionately as many from young sires and young and peas.' mares, so that the evidence neither to one side nor to the other, but all goes to prove that age has placed, and the battle begun. The Rabbit-for, of course, that is who the

The writer quoted has found, from a tudy of the Stud Book, that the most celebrated Hackney stallions have been bred anyhow in the matter of age of parents, and there does not appear "Not yet, general," shrieked the to be any superiority of one age over another in either sire or dam. The

45 degrees, whose bayonet, wedged beall, but should confine his attention solely to his conformation and pedi-Tyrel began firing again. In vain Protected by debris, the corpse could defy him indefinitely. A lucky shot by The Rabbit laid down an onlire

> testily. "I will not go on with such foolishness," he said. "That man of yours has been dead for a week.' The door opened and Claude entered. His father was playing and quarreling upon equal terms with a child from

with.' him?" asked Bunny.
"No, sir. You must find some

enough to play with your father?"
"I do not."

"Come, lads," he said, "we mustn't quarrel. "I'll take you both out for an elegant super and a good time at the park."

# and Bernard Ford,

"Well, you must tell him to find WILSON PRAISES MEAT some boys of his own class to play

> tion of the President, Secretary of Ag riculture 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 cannel meat and products of American packinstitutions. It reads:

> "American live stock is the healthiest in the world. The great ranges of the west produce herds of cattle in which the percentage of disease is re-markably small, which the federal government is steadily reducing by approved scientific methods. Inspection of animals before the time of slaughter laws has been thorough.

Power Was Lacking

terious chemicals or preservatives in any product."

would not be bluffed. He forgot his dignity, his errand. He had gone back thirty years in his life. "Til just go you," he said.

The boy led him into the garret of a nearby house. In the corner was a deal table covered with tin soldiers.

"They don't fight like that," said Tyrell. "Extend them in open order on the floor, or put them into a fort."

"Twe got some pasteboard bricks,"

# BREEDERS' DIRECTORY The Leading Breeders of the Great Southwest

# A FREE BOOK FOR MEN



J. H. TERRILL, M. D.

been written for men who desire to possess normal strength, health and happiness and it will be of the greatest value to men in any walk of life who suffer with any of the Special or Pelvic Diseases peculiar to their sex and who are in need of expert medical attention. Dr. Terrill has not published this book for profit, but to give necessary scientific information to those who need it and it is conceded to be the very best of its kind ever published and distributed to weak men. SEND FOR IT TODAY. It will be sent absolutely free in a plain, sealed envelope (if you will mention this paper and enclose 6 cents for postage and packing) to any man who is afflicted with

VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, LOST MANHOOD, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, EPILEPSY, CATARRH, PILES, HYDROCELE or any of 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, if the patient will follow his instructions.

CONSULTATION AND A THOROUGH X-RAY EXAMINATION FREE J. H. TERRILL, M. D. Pres.

TERRILL MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE

# **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 Lose

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. E. R. Thomas paid \$60,000 for Hermis and today Alexander Shields bought Hermis for \$4,-

Besides Hermis, Stalwarth and Advance Guard were sold to dissolve the partnership of Shields and Thomas. Stalwarth before his retirement from the turf had won \$68,000. Hermis won \$85,000 and Advance Guard \$66,200. The opening bid on Stalwarth was \$5, 000 by Shields, then W. Wallace bid \$11,000, at which price the horse was knocked down to Wallace, who was acting for Shields. Advance Guard went to A. J. Joyner for \$1,500.

\$17,000 Handicap Run

The final Saturday afternoon racing in the midsummer meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club was nalized by the running of the \$17,000 Commonwealth handicap for 4-yearolds and upward at a mile and a quarter and the Vernal stakes for 2year-olds, at five furlongs, down the futurity course.

The opening handicap for 3-yearolds 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. Lyne gave him an indifferent ride and he finished outside the money. Hand Zarra, at 13 to b. won.

The second race, a steeplechase for 4-year-olds and upward, went to Gold Fleur at 16 to 5. They ran to the "chute" in a very

close bunch in the Vernal stakes with Fantastic, Misgiving, Soprano and Atuda heads apart. In the run home Misgiving crowded all the other horses and in the jumble got home by a scant length from Soprano.

Sir Huon Wins the Commonwealth handicap Cairngorm broke well and Lyne let him go right on and make the pace. In the run to the turn Cedar Strome raced up to him and they ran in close order to the back stretch. leaders were the same in the stretch turn, then there was light crowding and Dandellon fell. Cairngorm held his lead to the last furlong, where he weakened. Sir Huon and Glorifier then closed on Cedar Strome and in a hot drive, Sir Huon won by three-

fourth of a length. 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 Ormondes Right were declared inelligible 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. \$1 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 fair grounds has already begun and a

generous transformation of these will have taken place several weeks before the opening of the fair. Among the new features is a standard race track, cattle and swine arena, buildings for amusement devices, new walks and driveways and attractions. On a whole, this will represent an outlay of

approximately \$40,000 Of great interest to the visiting hosts at the fair is the solving of the trans-portation problem to and from the grounds. Through the efforts of the fair association, the transportation charges to and from the grounds will be 10 cents. All railroads in Texas have agreed upon the minimum low rates to San Antonio. Thus, a visit to the fair is within the reach of all. There will be the usual free attractions, band concerts and nightly features at the fair. Racing purses are the largest ever offered in Texas. this, as well as all other departments, the 1906 fair will eclipse all previous

## PANTHERITES VISITING

W. D. Davis and Others Talk of Cattle Conditions

The San Antonio Express prints the following grist of items concerning Fort Worth visitors in the Alamo City:

W. D. Davis and wife of North Fort Worth spent the day in San Antonio Thursday. Mr. Davis is mayor of his city and is also prominently connected with the live stock commission trade in that market.

Discussing the situation generally, he said to the Express: "The cattlemen of north and northwest Texas are in excellent shape, both from a financial as well as a range point of view. Rains have been reasonably abundant, and while prices are not as good now as they have been, they are sufficiently seductive to attract heavy receipts of cattle at the markets. The calf re-ceipts in Fort Worth of late have been averaging about 2,000 head every day. The price has been pretty good and this, together with the evident desire of the cattlemen to re-duce their herds, has caused the extra heavy runs of vealers. Many of the big cattlemen are now investing in lands and city real estate, and I could name a half dozen or more right in Fort Worth who are investing in city property rather than extend their holdings in cattle. The settlement of the country by farmers is, of course, the prime factor in this disposition to

dirt instead of heifers." Mr. Davis is a member of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange and is as firmly convinced as ever that he has not violated any of the anti-trust laws of the state, but believes that the courts and not the newspapers are the proper place to decide the question. He and Mrs. Davis left for home Thursday night.

William T. Way of Fort Worth came in from Spofford Monday. "I don't know just how much rain fell out west," said he, "but I know it was raining between Cline and Uvalde as we came through there Monday night The west is in very good shape and while the cowmen are in an enthusiastically receptive mood, so far as rain is concerned, they are still shipping fat cattle to market. I ought to know, for I came in with a train of them Monday night. South Texas, at least, for the past four or five years, has never failed to get rain in time to prevent any suffering among stock and the precipitation last night and the threatening aspect today is, I trust, the forerunner of sufficient moisture to guarantee an excellent fall range."

J. W. Carter, traffic manager of the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company, is back in the city from a trip down the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railway as far as Corpus Christi. "Some good rains fell along the line the early part of the week," said he to the Express, "and the cowmen the world over are just alike about rain. They are always glad to see it and are never in a hurry to have it stop. The cattle are looking good everywhere I stopped and nothing to prevent the South Texas man from marketing cattle most any time he likes, for he can always hustle up a string of fat ones."

V. E. Cummins, Grapevine, Texas, drove in from his ranch with stock

for sale. J. R. Morgan Jr. from Hebron had

in a car of mixed stuff. S. W. Knox, the Jacksboro cowman, was in with a car of calves.

## BLACKLEGOIDS 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 by a single thrust of the instrument. An Injector Free with a Purchase of 100 Vaccinations. For Sale by All Druggists. Literature Free-Write for it.

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## The A. P. Norman Live Stock Co

STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns. Ber's and Tress. W. T. PEARSON, Relesman. C. P. NORMAN.

Kings of Pacers and Trotters Are Engaged Miss Sherbert, J. A. Daly, Nevada, FIVE DAYS MEET Texas. W. O. Foote, B. B. Sellers, Cleburne,

COMING TO FT. WORTH

Danville, Ky.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONS

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 Cresceus, king of trotters, will ap pear 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 A fact that lends local interest to the coming of Dan Ratch is that Joe Gratton, now at the Fort Worth Driving Club's grounds, in the stables of Trainer Al Lawler, was, in 1903, cam-paigned with the king of pacers over

the grand racing circuit by McChesney Two weeks before appearing in Fort Worth, Dan will try his speed against his own record at Lexington Ky and will rest, after that attempt, until his next appearance which will be under the auspices of the Fort Worth Fair Association in this city, October 12, as stated.

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 snows, 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. Entries closed July 1 for the stake events.

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. The first horse that arrives at "the quarer" receives \$100; the first to gain the half mile will be entitled to \$100; the first to make the "three-quarters" will be awarded \$100 and the winner of the mile race will receive a purse of \$100.

Fort Worth Derby Wednesday, October 10, will be Fort Worth Derby day. On that day will be run the Fort Worth Derby, a race of 11/8 miles. For this occasion, the railroads have agreed to run excursion trains from all points at the rate of one fare for the round trip. On other days the railroad fare will be one and one-third fares for the round trip on all

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

Stake Races 2:25 pace, the Hotels, \$800.

and the owners' address in the order named Dr. McKay, J. T. Huguely, Dan-Doctor Mason, G. & C. P. Cecil, Dan-

General Adelle, G. & C. P. Cecil, Danville, Ky. Volo, Dave Reddick, Waterloo, Ia. Miss Idol, P. H. Lillie, Maxbass, N. D.

Col. Frank, Col. Frank Sloan, Paola, Choineta Curtis, John C. Harrison, J. W. P., C. R. Webster, Shreveport, Louisiana.

Sunshine, C. R. Webster, Shreveport, Louisiana Lauras Last, Marvel Park Farm, Parsons, Kas.
Alcalletta P., Chickasha Stock Farm, Blackwell, O.

Lucile Hal, L. Nelson, Taylor, Texas. Billy Wilkes, B. B. Sellers, Cleburne, 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 Price H., J. W. Hunter, Omaha, Neb. Elwood King, R. S. Johnson, Colenan. Texas.

Miss A. Z., S. L. Green, Celeste, Tex. Miss Murray, J. M. Coleman, San Ancelo, 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' Dr. McKay, J. T. Huguely, Danville, Annie Fox, J. T. Huguely, Danville,

Loretta Loraine, G. and C. P. Cecil, Danville, Ky. Josephine Bell, G. and C. P. Cecil, Danville, Ky Col. Frank, Col. Frank Sloan, Paola, Choineta Curtis John C. Harrison,

Fort Worth, Texas. Hallie M., J. W. Mitten, Corsicana, Texas. College Boy, J. L. Fuller, Paola, Kas. Sly Medium, Marvel Park Farm,

Parsons, Kas.,
Mayville, J. A. Daly, Nevada, Mo.
Dan O'Malley, Chickasha Stock
Farm, Blackwell, O. T. Happy Hooligan, L. Nelson, Taylor,

Lucile Hal, L. Nelson, Taylor, Tex. Billy Wilkes, B. B. Sellers, Cleburne, Billy Mc., J. E. Whiteselle, Corsicana, Texas. Riverside, F. G. Adams, Winfield, Kansas. Cotton Patch, Dell Bates, Fort Elwood King, R. S. Johnson, Coleman, Texas. Golden Bow, Mrs. R. H. Lehr, Eldorado, Kansas.

Cornetta, J. H. Costello, Council Grove. Kas. Miss Murray, J. M. Coleman, San Angelo, Texas, Todd Allerton, D. E. Hade, Checotah, Snake Brown, E. E. Brown, Caney,

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

Anna May, J. T. Huguely, Danville, 2:10 pace, buggy and harness stores, Castlewood, G. J. Thomas, Waterloo,

Milo, P. H. Lillie, Maxbass, N. D. Baby Kidd, J. Cleary, Langdon, North Dakota.

Black Ace, Glenn Shipp, Paola, Kas. Bessie K., J. W. Mitten, Corsicana,

Mayville, J. A. Daly, Nevada, Mo. Billiy Wilkes, B. B. Sellers, Cleburne,

Dr. Whitten, A. E. Buck, McKinney, Nona Audubon, C. H. Comeau, Ope-

ousas, 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 Monical, G. and C. P. Cecil,

Ruth J., Colby Bros., Fort Dodge, Ia. Symbaline, F. H. Crawford, Tonka-

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

Great Britton, L. L. Batty, Hutchin-Early Alice, W. L. McMillen, Carthage, Mo. Confidential, W. E. Clark, Navada,

Missouri. Red Major, J. A. Daly, Nevada, Mo. Emmola, J. H. Shire, Calley Falls, John B., O. A. Wells, Ardmore, I. T. Lou Gratton, Chickasha Stock Farm,

Allie N., F. S. Heffner, Taylor, Tex. Maud H., T. A. Williams, Dallas. Capt. Strong, W. O. Foote, Dallas. Com, Strong, W. O. Foote, Dallas.

Queen Anoca, J. W. Hunter, Omaha, Nebraska Ollie Miller, S. D. Miller, Pecan Gap, Billy B., T. L. Britton, Houston, Tex.

Vanita O., J. E. Briggs, Garden City, Bizzy Izzy, E. F. Bell, Council Grove. Kansas

Waldie, John Duke, Fort Worth. 2:15 trot, the Liquor Dealers, \$900: Emily Letcher, G. and C. P. Cecil, Danville, Ky. Jeanette Cecil, G. and C. P. Cecil, Danville, Ky.

Alice Roosevelt, O. Z. Smith, Wichita, Kas. Alcarmo, Marvel Stock Farm, Parsons, Kas, Gamma Lena, Chickasha Stock Farm, Blackwell, O. T.

Pearl Stanmore, L. Nelson, Taylor, Dimple L. Nelson, Taylor, Texas, Martha Hague, Sharles Hague, Tay-

J. E. W., J. E. Whiteselle, Corsicana, Texas. Maud H., T. A. Williams, Dallas, Billy B., J. L. Britton, Houston, Tex. Waldie, John Duke, Fort Worth. The following purses close Sept. 25 (September 16 no bar): Purses

2:24 pace, the Cattlemen, \$400. 2:15 pace, Hardware and Furniture, Free-for-all pace, Merchants and Manufacturers, \$1,000.

3-year-old pace, Livery and Sales Stables \$400 2:25 trot, Doctors and Lawyers, \$400. Free-for-all pace or trot, open to ket."

# RAINS ARE LIGHT ON CATTLE RANGE

But Conditions Are Reported as Improving

Twelve inspectors' report to Captain John T. Lytle, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, for the week ending July 1, show that conditions have improved some, it having rained down in the coast country, although not enough. It is getting a little dry up about Dalhart and fires been burning out Midland way. Rains have fallen in the Llano country where it was badly needed. Cattle reported doing well everywhere. The

reports are as follows: Galveston, Runge and Kennedy-Good rain Monday night, having some South Texas. One shipped to Cuba. W. M. Choate, in-

-Victoria, Telfuer, Louise, El Campo, Berclair, Aloe and Hungerford-Range fairly good; weather dry; cattle are doing well where they have plenty of water; twenty-three cars cattle shipped out. Charles E. Martin, in-

Beeville, Skidmore, Mathis and Alfred-Rain on Monday and Tuesday. Range and weather good. Eight cars shipped out. John E. Rigby, inspector, Llano, Cherokee, Kingland and Lampasas-Four inches of rain fell in Llano Monday; weather cool and clear;

### 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 feelbetter and have increased in

"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

overtax 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 mall by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The reason for the wonderful amount 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.

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. Har-

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

Lawton-Grass never better; rained all day Monday; range and weather good; Sunday fine day; everything looking good. W. F. Smith, inspector. Chickasha, Comanche, Duncan, Mar-low, 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 Thirty cars shipped out. G.

H. White, inspector. Liberal, Tyrane and Guymon -Weather and range good; plent yof rain; nothing shipped. P. A. Craig,

Fairfax, Hennessey and Pawnee Range fine; cattle fat; heavy rains; cattle doing fine. Ninety-two cars shippeds. F. M. Cauton, inspector.

## FEEDERS RUN RISK IN CATTLE MARKET

Supply and Demand Does Not Affect Prices

T. J. Pannill, the vigorous young stockman, came in on one of his monthly trips and smiling on his friends and acquaintances as always. "It is all right up our way," said e, "and we are all busy getting everything ready for the coming stock sea-What cattle there are, are in excellent shape and I suppose that when the final round up among those who make a business of buying comes the check up will be largely in excess of what is now expected. This is almost always the case and we hope that it will prove so this year. are not feeding anything just now and are debating the question as to the advisability of our doing any feeding

Risk in Market

"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. Supply and demand does not seem to cut much figure in prices just now, does it? The stockman's position today relative to the market for his stuff is something like the farmer used to be when his cotton was taken from him at any little old price whether he liked it or not, and no questions asked. farmer seems to have gotten over his rough ground at last and by co-opera-tion is able to keep the price of his stuff up to a level all the year, that is it has been so for two or three years and he seems to have a notion that he is going to continue to have a say as to what it shall bring.

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

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. Cattie 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 Av-

erage 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 our way as we could be and stuff is just growing to beat the band or a half dozen of them for that matter. said he. "Cattle are doing finely and the calf 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, why that makes it all the better for in the cow and farm business the more irons in the fire the more surety there 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 conferees 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.

# <u>?</u>^^^^^<del>^</del> DO YOU DIP CATTLE TICKICIDE

sumers. In all instances has given perfect satisfaction GULF REFINING COMPANY, HOUSTON, TEXAS. Sold only in tank car lots. Write for prices.

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JOHN F. LEHANE, G. F. & P. A.,

Tyler, Texas.

### The Official Route

On Another Large Occasion Is the Old Reliable.

Louisville, Ky., June 13 to 17, 1906, account home-com-

ing week for Kentuckians, the grandest event in the 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 STOPOVER AT MAMMOTH CAVE IF DESIRED SPECIAL THROUGH SERVICE ON JUNE 11TH

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.

Clean up-to-date Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers without change to

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.,

GUS HOOVER, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas. Waco, Texas. R. C. FYFE, A. G. F. & P. A.,

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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.

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THE WANTS OF THE TRAVELING PUBLIC



Low round trip rates to Northern points during the Fall. Write for information.

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