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INSPECTION LAW FINALLY ADOPTED

Full Text of the Measure That Created So Much Talk, and Which Places the Meat Business of the Country on a New Basis.

retary of agriculture may remove in-

spectors from any establishment which

fails to so destroy such condemned

meat food products; Provided, That,

subject to the rules and regulations of

the secretary of agriculture, the pro-

visions hereof in regard to preserva-

tives shall not apply to meat food

products for export to any foreign

country and which are prepared or

packed according to the specifications

or directions of the foreign purchaser,

when no substance is used in the prep-

aration or packing thereof in conflict

with the laws of the foreign country

to which said article is to be exported;

but if said article shall be in fact sold

or offered for sale for domestic use or

consumption then this proviso shall not

exempt said article from the operation

of all the other provisions of this act.

product prepared for interstate or for-

eign commerce which has been inspect-

ed as hereinbefore provided and mark-

ed "Inspected and passed" shall be

placed or packed in any can, pot, tin

canvas or other receptacle or covering

in any establishment where inspection

under the provision of this act is main-

tained, the person, firm or corporation

preparing said product shall cause a

label to be attached to said can, pot,

tin, canvas or other receptacle or cov-

ering, under the supervision of an in-

spector, which label shall state that the

contents thereof have been "inspected

and passed" under the provisions of

this act: and no inspection and ex-

amination of meat or meat food prod-

ucts deposited or inclosed in cans, tins,

pots, canvas or other receptacles or

covering in any establishment where

inspection under the provisions of this

act is maintained shall be deemed to

be complete until such meat or meat

food products have been sealed or in-

closed in said can, tin, pot, canvas or

other receptacle or covering under the

supervision of an inspector, and no

such meat or meat food products shall

be sold or offered for sale by any per-

son, firm or corporation in interstate

or foreign commerce under any false

or deceptive name; but established

trade name or names which are usual

to such products and which are not

false and deceptive and which shall be

approved by the secretary of agricul-

cause to be made by experts in sani-

tation or by other competent inspec-

tors, such inspection of all slaughter-

ing, meat canning, salting, packing,

rendering or similar establishments in

which cattle, sheep, swine and goats

are slaughtered and the meat and meat

food products thereof are prepared for

interstate or foreign commerce, as may

be necessary to inform himself con-

cerning the sanitary conditions of the

same, and to prescribe the rules and

regulations of sanitation under which

such establishments shall be main-

tained; and where the sanitary condi-

tions of any such establishment are

such that the meat or meat food prod-

ucts are rendered unclean, unsound

unhealthful, unwholesome or otherwise

anfit for human food, he shall refuse

to allow said meat or meat food prod-

ucts to be labeled, marked, stamped or

shall cause an examination and inspec-

tion of all cattle, sheep, swine and

goats and the food products thereof,

slaughtered and prepared in the estab-

lishments hereinbefore described for

the purposes of interstate or foreign

commerce to be made during the night-

time as well as during the daytime,

when the slaughtering of said cattle,

sheep, swine and goats or the prepara-

tion of said food products is conducted

person, firm or corporation shall trans-

port or offer for transportaion and no

merce shall transport or receive for

state or territory or the District of Co-

lumbia or to any place under the ju-

risdiction of the United States, or to

any foreign country, any carcasses or

ucts thereof which have not been in-

spected, examined and marked as "In-

spected and passed," in accordance

with the terms of this act and with the

rules and regulation prescribed by the

secretary of agriculture: Provided.

That all meat and meat food products

on hand on Oct. 1, 1906, at establish-

ments where inspection has not been

maintained, or which have been in-

spected under existing law, shall be

examined and labeled, under such rules

and regulations as the secretary of

agriculture shall prescribe, and then

shall be allowed to be sold in inter-state of foreign comerce.

That no person, firm or corporation

or officer, agent or employe thereof,

shall forge, counterfeit or simulate or

falsely represent, or shall without prop-

er authority, use, fail to use, or detach.

or shall knowingly or wrongfully alter,

deface or destroy, or fail to deface or

destroy, any of the marks, stamps,

tags, labels or other identification dev-

ices provided for in this act, or in and

as directed by the rules and regulations

prescribed hereunder by the secretary

of agriculture, on any carcasses, parts

parts thereof, meat or meat food prod-

That on and after Oct. 1, 1906, no

of interstate or foreign com-

one

anv

District

during the nighttime

transportation from

Columbia

That the secretary of agriculture

tagged as "Inspected and passed."

The secretary of agriculture shall

ture are permitted.

That when any meat or meat food

WASHINGTON, July 16 .- The full | as hereinbefore provided, and the sectext of the meat inspection amendment. to the agicultural appropriation bill, as finally enacted into law is as follows:

. That for the purpose of preventing the use in interstate or foreign commerce, as hereinafter provided, of meat and meat food products which are unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human food, the secretary of agriculture, at his discretion, may cause to be made, by inspectors appointed for that purpose, an examination and inspection of all cattle, sheep ,swine and goats before they shall be allowed to enter into any slaughtering, packing, meat canning, rendering or similar establishment, in which they are to be slaughtered and the meat and meat food products thereof are to be used in interstate or foreign commerce; and al! cattle, swine, sheep and goats found on such inspection to show symptoms of disease shall be set apart and slaughtered separately from all other cattle, sheep, swine or goats, and when so slaughtered the carcasses of said cattle, sheep, swine or goats shall be subject to a careful examination and inspection, all as provided by the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of agriculture as herein provided for.

That for the purpose hereinbefore set forth the secretary of agriculture shall cause to be made by inspectors appointed for that purpose as hereinafter provided, a post-mortem examination and inspection of the carcasses and parts thereof of all cattle, sheep, swine and goats to be prepared for human consumption at any slaughtering, neat canning, salting, packing rendering or similar establishment in any state territory of the District of Cohimbia for transportation or sold as arinterstate or foreign commerce; and the carcasses and parts thereof of all such animals found to be sound, healthful, wholesome and fit for human food shall be marked, stamped, tagged or labeled as "Inspected and passed," and said inspectors shall label, mark, stamp or tag as "Inspected" and condemned" all carcasses and parts thereof of animals found to be unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human food, and all carcasses and parts thereof thus inspected and condemned shall be destroyed for food purposes by the said establishment in the presence of an inspector, and the secretary of agriculture may remove inspectors from any such establishment which fails to so destroy any such condemned carcass or part thereof, and said inspectors, after said first inspection shall, when they deem it necessary, reinspect said carcasses or parts thereof to determine whether since the first inspection the same have become unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome or in any way unfit for human food ,and if any carcass or any part thereof shall, upon examination and inspection subsequent to the first examination and inspection, be found to be unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human food, it shall be destroyed for food purposes by the said establishment in the presence of an inspector, and the secretary of agriculture may remove inspectors from any establishment which fails to so destroy any such condemned carcass or part thereof.

The foregoing provisions shall apply to all carcasses or parts of carcasses of cattle, sheep, swine or goats, or the meat or meat products thereof which may be brought into any slaughtering, meat canning, salting, packing, rendering or similar establishment, and such examination and inspection shall be had before the said carcass or parts thereof shall be allowed to enter into any department wherein the same are to be treated and prepared for meat food products, and the foregoing provisions shall also apply to all such products which, after having been issued from any slaughtering, meat canning, salting, packing, rendering or similar establishment, shall be returned to the same or to any similar establishment where such inspection is maintained.

That for the purpose hereinbefore set forth the secretary of agriculture shall cause to be made by inspectors appointed for that purpose an examination and inspection of all meat food products prepared for interstate or foreign commerce in any slaughtering. meat canning, salting, packing, rendering or similar establishment, and for the purposes of any examination and inspection said inspectors shall have access at all times, by day or night whether the establishment be operated or not, to every part of said establishment; and said inspectors shall mark, stamp, tag or label as "Inspected and passed" all such products found to be amd, healthful and wholesome and which contain no dyes, chemicals, preservatives or ingredients which render such meat or meat products unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome or unfit for human food: and said inspectors shall label ,mark, stamp or tag as "Inspectedand condemned" all such products found unsound, unhealthful and unwholesome, or which contain dyes, micals, preservatives or ingredients which render such meat or meat produnits unsound, unhealthful, unwhole-some or unfit for human food, and all quired by this act or by the said rules and regulations of the secretary of agriculture.

That the secretary of agriculture shall cause to be made a careful inspection of all cattle, sheep, swine and goats intended and offered for export to foreign countries at such times and places and in such manner as he may deem proper, to ascertain whether such cattle, sheep, swine and goats are free from disease.

in relation thereto, authorized or re-

And for this purpose he may appoint inspectors who shall be authorized to give an official certificate clearly stating the condition in which such cattle, sneep, swine, and goats are found.

And no clearance shall be given to any vessel having on board cattle, sheep, swine, or goats for export to a foreign country until the owner or shipper of such cattle, sheep, swine or goats has a certificate from the inspector herein authorized to be appointed, stating that said cattle, sheep, swine, or goats are sound and healthy, or unless the secretary of agriculture shall have waived the requirement of such certificate for export to the particular coun-

try to which such cattle, sheep, swine

or goats are to be exported.

That the secretary of agriculture shall also cause to be made a careful inspection of the carcasses and parts thereof of cattle, sheep, swine, and goats, the meat of which, fresh, salted, canned, corned, packed, cured, or otherwise prepared is intended and offered for export to any foreign country as such times and places and in such manner as he may deem proper.

And for this purpose he may appoint inspectors who shall be authorized to give an official certificate stating the condition in which said cattle, sheep, swine, or goats, and the meat thereof, are found.

And no clearance shall be given to any vessel having on board any fresh, salted, canned, corned, or packed beef, mutton, pork, or goat meat, being the meat of animals killed after the passage of this act, or except as hereinbefore provided for export to and sale in a foreign country from any port in the United States, until the owner or the shipper thereof shall obtain from an inspector appointed under the provisions of this act a certificate that the said cattle, sheep, swine, and goats were

sound and healthy at the time of inspection, and that their meat is sound and wholesome, unless the secretary of agriculture shall have waived the requirements of such certificate for the country to which said cattle, sheep, swine, and goats or meats are to be

That the inspectors provided for herein shall be authorized to give official certificates of the sound and wholesome condition of the cattle, sheep, swine, and goats, their carcasses and products as herein described, and one copy of every certificate granted under the provisions of this act shall be filed in the department of agriculture, another copy shall be delivered to the owner or shipper, and when the cattle, sheep, swine, and goats or their carcasses and products are sent abroad, a third copy shall be delivered to the chief officer of the vessel on which the shipment shall be made.

That no person, firm, or corporation engaged in the interstate commerce of meat or meat food products shall transport or offer for transporation, sell or offer to sell any such meat or meat

(Continued on page Two).

BREEDING THE HORNS OFF OF CATTLE

We have already seen that if a bull is a pure poll all his calves from horned cows will be polled, or at least have only spurs. We have here a method of distinguishing pure polls from hybrids. Breed the animal to say ten horned cows. If the calves are all polled or have only scurs the chances are 1,024 to 1 that the bull is a pure poll.

If a bull is hybrid, approximately half his calves for horned cows will be hybrid; hence we can greatly increase the number of polls (hybrid polls in this case) by using hybrid bulls on horned cows. A hybrid bull, with or without scurs, will get half as many polled calves as a pure poll (from horned cows;) hence such an animal is valuable in breeding off horns.

Now suppose we have produced a large number of hybrids. Breeders will be interested to know that from these hybrids, whether they be polled or have scurs, we can get absolutely pure polls. If we breed the hybrids together the thing which will occur oftenest is as follows: One quarter of the calves will be pure horned, one-half hybrid and one-quarter pure polls. Out of thirty-two calves thus bred we should therefore have about eight that are pure polls. Unfortunately most of the hybrids will have no horns, so that ,we cannot tell the pure polls from the hybrids by inspection. We can tell them apart, however, by breeding them to horned animals.

In beginning the work of breeding off horns it is practicable to breed the best polled bulls to horned cows and thus find which are pure polls. Later when a herd is largely dehorned the difficulty increases for lack of horned cows to breed to. It is hardly practicable even in the early stages to distinguish between hybrid and pure polled cows, for we cannot get enough progeny from them. However, if a polled cow bred to a horned bull produces a calf with perfect horns she is a hybrid. If she produces a polled calf or one with scurs she may be either pure or hybrid. Every polled or scurred calf she produces by horned bulls increases the chances that she is a pure poll.

The best that can be done is to make sure of the males. It will be useful to remember that when two polled animals are bred together if any of the calves have perfect horns both parents are hybrids. If any of the calves have scurs then at least one parent is hybrid and both may be. In the early stages of dehorning, breeders need not be afraid of a bull with scurs, no matter how large. He will get as many polled or scurred calves as his brother hybrid with no scurs, though only half as many as a pure poll, when bred to

The breeder who contemplates using the Galloway or Angus as the starting point in dehorning cattle is necessarily concerned with the effect produced on the color of his cattle and other characters affecting their value. In the first place there is no danger of causing deterioration in beef producing qualities in such a cross. On the other hand the decided increase of vigor that follows such crossing is a distinct advantage from the standpoint of the farmer or rancher who has only grade cows. Nor would harm follow the introduction of the blocky form and the neavy quarters of the Angus. The only disadvantage to be expected is the effect on

We have some information of value on this latter subject. For some years Mossom M. Boyd of Canada has been conducting a series of interesting experiments in cross-breding. In addition to crosses between cattle and buffaloes he has bred a good many Hereford cows to Angus bulls, and has bred the hybrids thus produced to Hereford cows, so that we have a basis to judge the results. We can even predict far beyond his actual results. Mr. Boyd is an extensive breeder and his experiments are of exceeding interest. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the ranchers out West are much pleased with the Polled Herefords Mr. Boyd has sent them. Some of his results have already been quoted in discussing the inheritance of the polled character. He finds that the white face of the Hereford behaves exactly like the polled character. His hybrids between Herefords and Angus all had white faces. This means that the white face is a dominant character. It shows on the animal which inherits the white face from one parent and the colored face from the other. What should we expect then if the hybrid white face is bred to the pure white face? In this case all the progeny would inherit the white face from the parent. From the hybrid parent half the calves would inherit the white face and half the colored face; that is, approximately half. Half of the calves inheriting white faces from both parents would be pure white faces, and would reproduce this character just as truly as pure bred Herefords. The other half would inherit both characters; they would be hybrid white faces, transmitting white faces to half their progeny and colored faces to

the other half. We thus see that when white faces are bred to pure Herefords all the calves will have white faces, but half of them will not be pure; they will revert, as we used to say before we knew what caused these things, In this sense reversion is simply the coming to the surface of characters that have been hidden by their dominant opposites. Whether all so-called reversions are of this nature we do not yet know."

Now, we may tell the pure white faces from the ybrids in two ways, at least in some cases. Some,

maybe all, of the hybrids will have blotches of the body color or the otherwise white face. Some pure Herefords show these blotches. They probably have both colors of face in them; if this is the case then if a bull with blotched face be bred to several cows of the same kind about one-fourth of the calves will have colored faces. This probably accounts for the occasional occurrence of colored faces in the Herefords. The colored face is a recessive character and has doubtless been handed down in a small portion of this breed from olden times. It shows only in mottles in animals that inherit the white face from one parent and the colored face from the other, but crops out in full force if two mottledfaced animals are bred together. More accurately the progeny of mottled faced cattle bred together should be one-quarter pure white face, one-half mottled face and one-quarter colored face. It is probable that many nalf-hidden characters are thus being handed down from generation to generation in all breeds of stock, cropping out only in one-fourth of the progeny of two animals both of which possess the hidden character. It is practically certain that the horn character is thus hidden in a few specimens of all the polled breeds.

Whether all the impure white faces are mottled we do not yet know. It is highly important that this should be determined. One reason why this article is written is to stimulate investigators to work out such problems. If any of the hybrid white faces are so like the pure ones that they cannot be separated by inspection the only resource is to breed them to colored faces. The pure white faces will get only white or mottled faces. Half of the progeny of the impure will have colored faces. (Exactly the same law holds here as in the case of the poll character. On the average half will have colored faces.)

Both the poll character and the white face are dominant characters. They hide their opposites more or less completely, and thus compel the breeder to breed to the opposite character to make sure whether an animal is pure or hybrid.

Now if the Angus breeder were trying to get rid of the white face acquired by crossing with the Hereford his task would be easy. He could breed his hybrid to a lot of black faces; half of the progeny would be hybrid white faces and half pure black faces. He could thus at once get rid of white faces.

While the Hereford breeder who is using the Angus to dehorn his stock would have the double problem of preserving white faces and getting rid of horns the Hereford body color would give him no trouble. Mr Boyd's experience shows that in this cross the black body color is dominant. The hybrids are all black, the red body color being hidden. Now when we breed one of these black bodied white faced polled hybrids to Hereford cows half the progeny will be black and half red. The black are hybrids with red hidden in them. The red will be pure. There need therefore be no further trouble over black body color.

Strangely enough some of these red fellows will be hybrids with reference to the white faces. If they were bred to each other some of the progeny would have colored faces, but lo! not the black face of the Angus, from which source the colored face came, but the red face that occasionally crops out in the Hereford. The reason for this anomaly is well understood, but too complicated to explain easily in popular lan-

We have now seen what follows in crossing Herefords and Angus, and the method of procedure required in order to ingraft the poll character on the Herefords by this process, at the same time preserving the white face and the red body color. The Polled Durnam could be used instead of the Angus, and would have to be weeded out from impure white faces just as above. But there would be no black body color to get rid of. This would not amount to much, however, for the red color is recessive and therefore pure whenever it crops out. At least this was the case in Mr. Boyd's experiments.

It is very well known that hybrids between Shorthorns and Angus are polled, and blue gray in color. Of course they are impure polls. Not all of them are bluegray, for the color of the Shorthorn is quite variable in itself, and we should not be surprised therefore if the color of the hybrids varies. Yet the blue-gray color is more constant in the hybrids than is any particular color in Shorthorns: There are probably two or more color characters in the Snorthorn breed. If so the breed could be easily separated into breeds with constant and

What would happen if the blue-gray hybrids were bred back to the Shorthorn or Angus is not known. No one has done this on any considerable scale and we shall never know until this is done. Professor Kennedy at Ames, Ia., has a lot of these blue-grays and is very anxious to try the experiment. It would be a distinct calamity for the opportunity to pass without trying it. One blue-gray bull ought to be bred to all the bluegray helfers; one should be bred to a lot of Angus cows, and one to a lot of Shorthorns. Will not some Angus and some Shorthorn breeder give the professor the chance he so much desires? If this were done we could get all the important unit characters at once, and could then tell what would happen in any kind of crosses between these two breeds or hybrids between.-W. J. Spillman of the Department of Agriculture in the

GROWING ALFALFA IN CORN COUNTRY

lowa's Corn Expert Tells How to Succeed With This Great Forage Plant, and Says That the Month of August is the Best Time For Seeding.

BY PROF. P. G. HOLDEN, Agronomist and Vice-Dean Iowa Agricultural College.

Alfalfa (Medicago sativa, sometimes called Lucerne) is comparatively a new crop in the United States, but is destined to come rapidly into general use. There are very few farmers whose profits would not be greatly increased by raising a few acres of al-

aim to produce, as far as possible, all his food stuffs upon his own farm. During the last few years the area devoted to alfalfa has greatly increased in the region west of the Missouri river, and it is certain that there will be an equally rapid increase throughout the eastern part of the

falfa each year. Every farmer should

United States. It is safe to say that nineteen out of every twenty farmers who have tried to grow alfalfa in the humid regions have failed, but with our present knowledge of the requirements of the crop, there will be little, if any, more trouble in securing a stand of alfalfa than of clover. However, the methods followed in securing a catch of clover will almost certainly fail

with alfalfa. It is important first that the ground should be sweetened with barnyard manure (eight or ten manure spreader loads to the acre will be sufficient). second, that we have a firm, solid, and well prepared seed bed; third, that no nurse crop be used; fourth, that weeds should be kept mowed of during the first season in case the alfalfa is sown in the spring, as is common in the western states, and, fifth, that the first cutting each spring be made as soon as the first blossoms begin to appear (generally not later than the first of June).

The best results are generally obtained by sowing in August, using ground that has grown a crop of oats, barley or wheat. As soon as possible the grain should be hauled off the ground and either stacked or threshed and ten loads of manure to the acre spread on the ground at ground should then be double plowed, again double disked, harrowed, and left until about the tenth or twelfth of August, when it should be again disked, seeded and ereharrowed to cover the

It is important that the small grain be removed as soon as possible after disked, plowed and redisked at once. If this work is properly done, ground will accommodate sufficient moisture by August 12, to germinate the seed at once even in the dryest seasons. This may seem like a great deal of work; but there is absolutely no use of trying to get a stand of alfalfa unless the work is done on time

The alfalfa should make a good growth in the fall and not less than wo good cuttings of hay should be made the following seasons and three f conditions are favorable. Remember that it is necessary to make the first cutting early, generally not later than first of June, even though the weather is such that the crop cannot be cured.

Advantages of Alfalfa

1. It produces a large yield per acre, more than double that of clover. 2. It is rich in protein, the leaves having almost as high a feeding value

3. It is probably the most enriching crop for the ground which we 4. When a good stand is once se-

cured it will generally last for eight ten years in the humid regions and much longer in the west. of animals and has no superior as a hog pasture.

Disadvantages 1. Work required to secure a stand. . It does not fit into the rotation

3. In the corn belt the first cutting must be made in the midst of corn plowing when everyone is crowded for

cattle and sheep, as it is likely to cause the animals to bloat. Do not begin on too large a scale. Get your experience with four or five acres first, so located that it can ised for hog pasture, especially the

first crop each year.

5. It cannot be pastured safely by

ed obtained from the eastern part of Kansas and Nebraska seems to give better results in the humid regions than that from the irrigated districts. The atempt to grow alfalfa seed in the humid regions has not generally proved profitable. It seeds better in semi-arid and in the irrigated regions. Where seed is the the second cutting is allowed to ma-

As hay, alfalfa has no equal. It is rich in protein, the very which our corn and most other cross are deficient. It, therefore, balances up the ration and will save the purchase of high priced foods. No piece the farm will bring of ground on greater profits than the five or ten acres put into alfalfa provided the work is properly done and a good

stand is secured. Twelve to fifteen pounds of seed to the acre is sufficient. It is a good plan to sow about half the seed the field the first time over, and then cross the field, sowing the other half. This will insure a more even distribu-

tion of the seed. Spring sowing has been the general practice in the west and north. In this case it is common to use corn stalk ground that was manured ear before for corn. The stalks should removed and the ground thoroughly disked and harrowed and the seed sown about the middle of April, without any nurse crop. It is very im-portant that the weeds should be moved down two or three times dur-

ing the summer or they will choke out the alfalfa. The disadvantages of spring sowing

1. The loss of one season's crop. 2. The extra labor required to keep down the weeks. 3. The danger of neglecting the weeds and the consequent loss of a

4. It is the most crowded time of the year and we either fall to put in the alfalfa at all or slight the work.

The advantages of August sowing 1. We do not lose one year's useof our land and do not have to mow

2. It comes at a slack time when the work can be done at least expense to other crops. 3. In case the alfalfa is winter

killed, or for any reason a stand is not secured, the ground can be put into corn the following spring and a year's crop has not been lost and the growth of alfalfa in the fall has more than paid for itself in the added fertility.
The points which should be empha-

sized are the manuring of the ground before plowing, removing the small grain and preparing just as soon as possible after the small grain has been harvested, through preparation of the ground and sowing not later than August 12 to 15, and beginning on a small scale. Four to six acres where it can be used for a hog pasture will make a good start. Remeniber that alfalfa will not endure wet feet. There should be no standing water within four and a half or five feet of the surface of the ground.

Alfalfa cut for hay should be handled in the same way as clover except that it will require more attention. When we remember that the leaves are nearly as valuable as bran, the importance of preserving them in the hay will be recognized. Alfalfa should always be cut when the very first blossoms appear. Never let it get into full bloom, as in the case of clover, for the leaves will fall off and the stems become woody and the next cutting will be practically ruined. It is best handled by putting hay cocks as soon after cutting as it can be raked well. It may be necessary to open the cocks a few hours before

Do not waste any time worrying about inoculating the ground bacteria. If you will prepare ground as described above, spreading t with a light dressing of manure before plowing, there will be present all the inoculating organisms necessary for the best growth of the

After the second year the alfalfa will be improved by disking the field in the spring, as it mulches the ground, kills out the grass and splits up the crowns of the alfalfa roots and in this way thickens it. Alfalfa is adapted to almost every

kind of soll except those that are cold and wet where the weather stands for several days during the year within four or five feet of the surface. Sometimes during very wet seasons in the humid regions the alfalfa is struck by rust, the leaves turn yellow and gin to fall off. In this case alfalfa should be cut at once and either cured for hay or fed to the hogs. The

next crop wil then start at once. Every farmer should have a small field of alfalfa, and if the work is done thoroughly and at the proper time, you will almost certainly succeed in securing a good stand: other hand, if the work is half done out of season, you will just as certainly fail.

WORD FROM CAPT. LYTLE

Cattle in Old Mexico Reported in Fine

A letter received from Captain John T. Lytle, who is now in Old Mexico on his ranch, states that the captain is well and gaining flesh every day. Cattle are in fine condition down that way and are bringing good prices in the City of Mexico, where there is a constant demand.

There are hig packing plants in that city which kill some 5,000 head of animals a day and besides kill stuff for the local butchers, this being required by law. Buyers come to the ranches to make their purchases, and the cattle owner has nothing more to do with them after they are p in the cars for transportation. A afterclaps are the portion of the buyer Captain Lytle will return to this of to resume his duties on or about the

first of August. MARKETS 224 SHEEP

F. Beck Has Ranch of Stock in Cole-

man County F. Beck, the big sheepman of Coleman county, recently came to market with a car of 244 sheep from his ranch, These were of the Merino and Delaine breeds and were a fine lot of sheep. Mr. Beck's ranch is about twenty miles south of Coleman and is one of the largest in the state, and the

stock is very well bred.

At the Fat Stock Show this year h had several of his sheep on exhi and they drew the universal attention the excellent quality of their wo This shipment is all wethers. Mr. Be makes a study of raising bucks for breeding purposes and his animal have obtained a big reputation amon sheep fancters.

LITTLE MAVERICKS

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

Texas is Flourishing

Cattle arriving here from Texas this week have sold remarkably well and shippers have been entirely satisfied with results. A large percentage of the receipts went at \$5 to \$5.30, which, considering the way similar grades of native cattle were selling, was as much as Texas owners could expect. Stockmen, who came with these cattle, report the big state in the most prosperous condition. The wheat crop was splendid and corn was better than the average. More rain has fallen in the semi-arid sections, and farmers who have recently bought land in the Panhandle are raising big crops of everything, Texas has always been a little shy on water until within the past few years, when the greater rainfall, which is also better distributed, is making the big state a paradise for farmers. That is one reason that there is a rush of land seekers in that direction. If Texas could get water enough it could raise enough food products to feed most of the world.—Carago Live Stock World.

Outlook for Sheep

A. J. Knollen, just back from Idaho, reports a somewhat quiet wool situa-"I heard of a number of sales at 18 to 23 cents or slightly less than earlier in the season," he said. "Buyers are stiff and are getting an opportunity to do business with growers who realize that present prices are high and feel like letting go. There is a good average lamb crop all over the west. In spots losses occurred and this was especially the case where attempts were made to lamb earlier than usual. Feed is abundant, lambs have had a good start and what I saw in Idaho looked like a lot of butter balls This means a large percentage of fat lambs and fewer feeders. As killers will want all they can get I see no prospect of cheap feeding lambs. contracts for filling feed lots have been opinion is that trade will be started on basis of \$5 per hundredweight, weighed up at the shipping point."

Fighting Fever Ticks Dr. Joseph W. Parker, inspector in charge of the work of the bureau of animal industry in this section of the state, returned Monday morning from a trip to Missouri, where he accompanied his family and where they will remain until September or October. The doctor himself did not return because he was dissatisfied with the Missouri welcome, but the last session of congress increased the work of the department, and besides Dr. Angliker leaves today for his vacation. Dr. Parker spent some days in Kansas City with Colonel Albert Dean; says the Drovers' Telegram, but up to the time he left, definite instructions from Washington had not reached that office as to all measures passed with which the bureau has to do. Discussing the meat inspection bill, the doctor said: "I haven't a copy of the bill with me, but it provides for the inspection of every animal exported from this country but does not provide that certificates shall accompany all shipments. Will it he necessary for cattle going to Mexico and Cuba to be inspected he was asked. "It will," said he, "but it is my impression that all cattle that are healthy will go just as they have heretofore, and that no certificate of health will accompany them unless the two governments demand it." On the subject of state inspection of meats, he states that any packing or slaughtering establishment that does interstate business must have federal inspection, and that it is not optional with them. This will include one, and perhaps two, packing houses in San Antonio as well as the packing house in Houston. The doctor is perhaps more deeply interested in the matter of tick extermination than any other legislation enacted, for the reason that he has given the subject much thought of late years, and in common with a large number of scientists throughout the country, has reached the conclusion that it is not only practical but a matter of dollars and cents to the producers of the South. He is not informed as to when active work along this line will begin, but says that the bureau will take it up right away. His ideas are about in the brief review of the situation in the ideas are about in line with a Express a week or ten days ago, "The amount appropriated by congress for tick extermination," said he, "is according to the congressional record, \$82,500. A part of this will be set aside for use in Texas. The work will begin in those counties which are partly infected with ticks. The state reguations now in force provide that all pastures above the quarantine line that were found ticky, in 1905 or since are by that fact, under a quarantine, and no cattle are to be removed from such pastures until they have been inspected by a state or federal inspector, and have his certificate that they are free from fever ticks. A strict enforcement of this law would compel owners of cattle on such ranches to take active steps to exterminate the ticks. federal and state inspectors will be ready to advise and assist in this work. The degree of success attained will depend largely on the co-operation of the cattlemen and ranch owners The public should realize that extermination of ticks is in their in terest, and that the regulations that established and enforced though they may prove burdensome at times, are only such as are necessary for the accomplishment of the desired end. The burden of restrictive regulations will be but temporary. with the cattlemen to make that time short by active co-operation with the quarantine officers or to continue the

Secretary Wilson Pleased CHICAGO, July 16 .- Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, having finished his work in Chicago, stated that he was satisfied the packers of Chicago are

making every effort to put their plants

reign of ticks, fever and restrictive

regulations indefinitely by negligence

and indifference to this important mat-

in sanitary shape, and that the department will put the revised regulations into effect Aug. 1.
"I have met the inspectors in charge of federal reconstruction from the different cities of the country," said the "They report that condi-

tions are improving everywhere. "I told them that inspecton under w law will be established immediately in those houses where the sanitary conditions which affect the food

net justify it. "I also told them that no inspection will be given to establishments where

the sanitary conditions which affect the food product are not perfect. "Practically all of the slaughtering

> which will justify inspection under the new law. "In some cases improvements of a permanent character will take place but where want of the projected changes does not involve the healthfulness of the product the new inspection will be inaugurated without waiting for their completion. I am satisfied that the packers of Chicago are using every effort to put their plants in sanitary shape.

and packing establishments in Chicago

are on the way to sanitary conditions

"The department will be prepared with additional men and revised regu-lations on Aug. 1. I shall expect the Chicago plants to be ready at that Those who are ready will get the inspection; others cannot expect

The secretary later departed for Omaha, where he will make a personal inspection of the conditions in the packing houses in that city.

Markets Are Improving

Cattledom has been surprised recent y in a manner it had not anticipated. A veritable silver lining has been found to have been concealed in the cloud that hung like a pall over the market a few weeks ago. Vivacity has chased depression into seclusion. The market is a thing of action with a record for early clearances. Prices have strengthened and the feeder has gone home conscious of the fact that things might have been worse; also that he expected them to be. Pessimism, reently rampant, has been discredited and results are diametrically opposite to prediction. While it has been no unaway affair, the market has enjoyed good demand from all sources, exporters having bought freely, despite a declining market on the other side. There has been an encouraging enhancement of values, restraining liquidation and injecting confidence. But all of this improvement in tone applies solely to fat stuff. Canners, cutters and inferior bulls have had no part in it; in fact; the market for those grades has been all but destroyed. The agitation over packingtown has injected new and important factors and not the least of them has been the depression of the canning industry. Whether or not fat cattle would now be selling higher had the agitation no occurred is open to dispute, but if present market conditions are not dis turbed, they will meet the expectations of all reasonable cattlemen

Nelson Morris Complains DENVER, July 16 .- "There is not

word of truth in all this hue and cry about embalmed beef, and the inves igation of the packing companies or dered by the government will injure the country more than the San Franisco fire," said Nelson Morris of Chieago today.

"Our trade is vanishing away, and will be taken by Argentina and other South American states," he con-"South America will supply the canned meats that we have been "The time is at hand when the west will again have to raise gattle for

their hides Who is responsible for this state of affairs? Did the book written by Upton Sinclair have much to do with Mr. Morris was asked. "The book nothing!" exclaimed the "There is only one man who

ead the book. "Do you mean President Roosevelt" "Well, you know," returned Mr. Morris, "that book didn't have anything to do with it"

Canned Beef Exports

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16 .- Acording to the government advance statement of exports issued by the de partment of commerce and labor the otal quantity of canned beef exported through principal ports during June vas 2,977,979 pounds, against 6,310,553 pounds in June of last year and for twelve months ending with June, 1906, was 64,173,808 pounds, against 66.327,289 pounds in 1905. The reduce June figures is apparently due in a large degree to a reduction in the movements to Japan, which imported largely of this article during the war. The total value of provisions exported, exclusive of live cattle, hogs and sheep, from the principal ports of the United States during June, was \$15,365, 278, against \$13,553, 014 in June, 1905. For the fiscal year the export values are \$191,056,535, against \$152,530,673 in 1905.

In Kansas Pastures

"There is a great difference between the cattle that came from Texas this year to the Kansas pasture fields in Butler county and those pastured there last season," said F. M. Bourn of Rosalia, Texas, who is pasturing 2,500 cattle. "Last year about half the cattle on pasture down there from Texas were cows, while this season the great bulk of them are steers of the aged kind. I have been pasturing in that part of Butler county for four years. and there seems to be more steers this year than I ever saw, in proportion to the total number pastured. Out of 660 carloads of cattle received at that point this spring from Texas, only 30 carloads are cows. The balance are steers, and the bulk of them are above years old. Cattle are doing well there, and the pastures are ful' .--Drovers Telegram.

Cattle Shipments Delayed J. M. Shelton, the extensive Texas attle owner, and who is ranging a big herd in the Musselshell country in Montana, writes to the effect that wet weather is delaying the later than usual there. He intended to have seventy-five car loads on the Chicago market about the middle of this month, but the shipments will not be made until late this month because of the belated round-ups. Other big outfits are having the same trouble. according to his letter.-Chicago Drovers' Journal.

Packing House Statistics There are 928 slaughtering and meat packing establishments in the United States. They employ \$6,000 work-men, clerks and officials, and pay annually nearly \$54,000,000 in wages and salaries. They bought in 1905 of the farmers and stock raisers of the country \$289,040.930 worth of beeves, \$328,-762,439 worth, of hogs, \$44,359,804 worth of sheep, \$12,666,942 worth of calves and \$61,905 worth of other ment animals. This material they turned into

products valued at \$913.914,624.

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MAYOR DAVIS TALKS SUITS

Large Crowd Hears North Fort Worth Mayor

GIVES THE HISTORY

Incidents Leading Up to Antitrust Prosecutions Described. Audience Enthusiastic

Mayor W. D. Davis of North Fort

Worth spoke to an appreciative and in-

terested audience of 300 people at the new auditorium in the high school at North Fort Worth Saturday night and for nearly two hours was given the losest attention by the crowd.

Mayor Davis' subject was "The Anti-Trust Suits" in connection with the race for county attorney, and was confined entirely to those two branches. He ably defended the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange and commission firms loing business at the stock yards, read the rules and by-laws of the exchange and urged that all business by that organization had been done in the oper with no intention of violating any law and that to be sure that the by-laws

change was within the law and /all Greeted by Applause

and rules were all right the county

attorney had been consulted and had

given it as his opinion that the ex-

right Mayor Davis was introduced by Hon. T. J. Powell in a few well put remarks and the speaker was greeted with hearty applause. He began his speech by stating that he had called the meeting to discuss a question that had oven discussed for weeks in Fort Worth and North Fort Worth and which was of more interest to the people here than anything else-the anti-trust suits in connection with the county attorney's race. He reviewed the history of the live stock business and the exchange at North Fort Werth and showed that the charges made by the commission firms were more rea-sonable than cattle shippers paid prior o the creation of the market here; and that everything was moving along all ight until the anti-trust suits had been astituted. The establishment of live tock exchanges, said the speaker, was for the purpose of promoting uniformity in charges in the different markets and to inspire confidence in the nonesty and integrity of the members thereof as well as to promote the in-terest of all concerned. The good result was felt in the market here as the charges were not more than half as great as elsewhere.

The speaker then passed to the inestigation of the exchange by the Tarrant county grand jury and said that when the exchange and commission men first heard of this step they appointed a committee to go to Austin to consult the attorney general.

Arranged Conference "We heard Lightfoot had been here and that he would come We arranged a conference at Capps & 'antey's office which was attended by Marion Sansom Bob McNatt and myself and a gentleman of Fort Worth who has no trust buster. We didn't ask the trustbuster, Mr. McLean to the conference nor did we prohibit him. We had nothing to conceal. We told Mr. Lightfoot it was his duty to prosecute us if we were violating law which we did not intend to do and asked him to advise us. He refused to do so, saying we had our own counsel; he had no advice to us; and Jeff McLean heard this talk. We appealed to him to point out our errors, but were turned down. nothing had been decided on up

to that time. Subpenas Served The following Thursday two deputy theriffs were at the stock yards servng papers. The suits must have been

referred when the talk was had. Mayor Davis reviewed the trip to Austin the conference there with the state's attorneys and the compromise propositions made by the state, ten per cent of which he charged would to County Attorney Jeff McLean. Mayor Davis denied that the attor-ney general had told the exchange ommittee that they were violating the law.

"On the other hand," he said, "Mr. McLean had advised us that we had violated no law.
"If we had, if he believed we had, why didn't he tell the grand jury here to indict us and not have us taken to Austin? If we were guilty we

should have been tried here.' Effect of Suits

These suits, the speaker said, had stopped building in North Fort Worth. The trust suits called for money and the crowd had to dig up and pay law-

Mayor Davis took up the trial that was begun at Austin and the stopping of the case and continuing it; that cattlemen who it was said had been robbed by the exchange would not be accepted as jurors.

"The state didn't want them! Why didn't they want them?" the speaker asked. "Because the cattlemen knew the facts.

"Jurors would be asked if they had read an article in The Telegram and if they answered yes they were excused. We finally consented to whatever the state wanted and went to trial, but couldn't finish because of the well known trial amendment that stopped proceedings."

"The people who got us into court. "are asking you for your he said. votes, and when our cases are tried and settled the people will then know that they were persecutions and not prosecution." This statement was greeted with great cheering.

R. H. McNatt Speaks Following Mr. Davis, R. H. McNatt made a short talk and after him Marion Sansom addressed the meeting. He said he was not in politics and didn't want to be. He referred to the \$7,500 fine of the Southwestern company of which he was a member and had been asked why it had been paid if the company was not guilty. Mr Sansom answered the question telling a story of having been held up once before near Austin by train robbers. He gave the robbers his money because he had too, not because they

the train near Austin. SINCLAIR DIDN'T DO IT.

were entitled to it. He declared that

his company was in the same position

that he was when he was held up on

Nels Morris Talks of President and

Packers. Nels Morris was quoted in an interview while in Denver a few days ago as saying that Upton Sinclair's book had nothing to do with the President's action in prodding up the packers. He seems to be of the opinion that the President had a grievance of some

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THE CUTTER LABORATORY BERKELEY, CAL.

kind against the packing interests. Mr. Morris is not given to overmuch talkativeness in the presence of newspa-per reporters, and another statement attributed to him rather throws suspicion on the genuineness of the entire interview. It was this: "Our trade is vanishing and it will be taken by Beunos Ayres and other South American states. South America will supply the canned meat that we have been supplying to foreign nations. The west being injured and will be one of the principal sufferers. The time is at hand when the west again will have to raise cattle for their hides."

PLANS TO RAISE MONEY DISCUSSED

Armour's Fat Stock Building Proposition Pending

COMMITTEE IN MEETING

committee appointed by the Board of Trade some time ago to formulate and report plans for the fornation of a permanent organization for a fat stock show held a meeting at the Board of Trade rooms Saturday afternoon at which there were present Sam Davidson, chairman; Marion Sansom, R. H. McNatt and Sterling P Clark. Other members of the committee failed to attend. B. B. Paddock, by equest, was present and participated the deliberations.

Marion Sansom, who had recently been to Chicago, reported the result of an interview he had with J. Ogden Armour as to what the stock yards company and packing houses would do to provide the necessary accommodations for the annual exhibitions. He said that Mr. Armour informed him that if the people would form an organization, promising for a permanent annual exhibition, that the interests he represented would provide the necessary buildings for the show. He said that they could not afford to spend the necessary money for such buildings so long as the show was in its present uncertain attitude, living from year to year and that, if such an organization was perfected they would put up buildings adequate to the wants of the association, which would cost about \$200,000.

Armour's Man Coming A representative of Armour & Company is expected in the city this week and will be prepared to come to a final

There will be several plans submitted and very naturally the one most acceptable to the stock yards people will be adopted, as it will be expected to provide the bulk of the money. A building to seat ten or fifteen housand people with ample stage and show ring to cost about \$125,000

eemed to be about what the commitee considered necessary. Armour expects some money to be advanced by Fort Worth and Texas people and means of raising this

money were discussed Many Plans Discussed One plan was to organize a stock ompany and join the stock yards people in the ownership. Another was to memberships at a fixed which will entitle the holder to all the penefits of the association for life, but not to participate in the profits. Another plan suggested was to offer bonus outright and let the stock yards people own, control and manage

the property. was stated during the meeting that Mr. Armour had said that the greatest danger was that the people here would not lay out the plan on sufficient dimensions. That up to this date they had not built large enough. That this city would ultimately be cond largest live stock market in

the United States. After full discussion it was decided to await the arrival of the representative of the stock yards people before coming to a definite conclusion as to what plans would be adopted. The sentiment expressed is that the

people of this city have an opportunity to secure for all time the best adjunct to the business of the city that has come to them since the advent of the packing houses; that it will provide a building that will an for the largest assemblage that may come together and provide a place to exhibit everything in the stock line from a pouter pigeon to the largest fat steer or horse in the state.

It will probably be the means of concentrating in Fort Worth everything in the way of stock in the state of Texas.

CATTLEMEN MUST CO-OPERATE.

Assistance Needed in Moving the Quarantine Line.

When the government gets ready to assist the state authorities in moving the quarantine line lower it should have the hearty co-operation of every cattle man below the line. Work will begin in the counties bordering on the quarantine line and those now under special quarantine will be the first to have attention. The work will be slow for the reason that a portion of the pasture lands must be relieved of cattle for several months in order for the ticks to be starved out. A refusal of the cattlemen to act on the suggestion of the state livestock sanitary board would of course prevent the work of exterminaton until the legislature passed laws making co-operation compulsory. Those cattlemen having pastures in the territory above mentioned should realize the benefits to accrue from a clean bill of health for their cattle and set about making preparations to give the inspectors all the assistance possible in freeing a big strip of country of the tick while the government appropriation lasts.

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COL. POOLE IN YOUNG COUNTY

TO A SECRET CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

gave him several hard chases long

years ago in their raids through this country, stole him out of the last horse

Elitor Stockman-Journal. Young county is rapidly changing from a stock country to a farming country. The big pastures are being cut up and sold in small blocks to the man with the hoe. George Terrill, near True, eighteen miles north of Graham, has sold his cattle and put his lands on the market at from eighty acres up. He has something over 3,000 acres of very fine agricultural lands. have driven over it several times and know it to be first-class land. It is in the hands of the Graham Land Company, for sale. Mr. Terrill will remove, lock, stock and barrel, to Old Mexico. George is an elegant little gentleman and has my good wishes clean into Old Mexico. Graham, the seat of government of young county, is improving right along with county. A new wheat elevator has just been completed and now they have two elevators. One would not accommodate the wheat trade. I counted thirteen wagons in a bunch with wheat coming in on the road from Olney and True. The farmers report a fairly good yield and the grain firstclass. This county is a fine wheat country; also corn and cotton. The Brazos river passes through this county the entire length of the county from west to east and everybody knows what Brazos river bottoms are. The Olney country, twenty miles north of here, is a solid block of farms for miles, all tip-top land, and I want to say in this connection that the Dutch or Germans, for they have that county, are a thrifty, progressive set of farmers and they always have some thing good to eat. I know, for I have sampled their grub several times. make a rule to never miss a meal or pay a nickel for it in this county. I have a host of friends here that are willing to feed me on account of my good looks and handsome figure.

Tuesday evening, July 3, the wagons, hacks and buggies began pouring into Graham. Many of them were prepared for camping out, as they had come a long distance. All the hotels and boarding houses were filled to overflowing before bedtime. Yes, beds were at a premium. I gave up my room to ladies from the country and took a cot on the gallery. I am always a friend to the ladies under all circumstances. Yes, God help the ladies. If it were not for them there would be few people left in the world about sixty or seventy years hence. I would be willing to cash in and go on now if it were not for them. Next morning at daylight all the big guns turned loose. I awoke in a fright, rolled off that cot and ran around to the front to see what armies were in deadly conflict, when a couple of ladies poked their heads out of an upper window and asked what the matter was. got out of sight at once, for I was very thinly clad, when it dawned on me it was the Fourth of July. I think every anvil from the blacksmith shops had been pressed into service. boys were only celebrating the Glorious Fourth. The ground selected for the barbecue was out a mile and a half from town in the Graham pasture. The committee on arrangement had anticipated a big crowd and had made ample provisions for the occasion, galvanized tanks were distributed over the grounds, filled with water and ice all day long. The first thing I did after getting on the grounds was to inspect the meat pits, where I found seventeen fat juicy beeves cooking to perfection. I always appoint myself committee of one on such occasions as this to see that the meat and cofis being prepared O. K. I had not had any breakfast on purpose, and in less than half a minute I was samcooked. pling some fat ribs and coffee, which pronounced to the boss of the meat department all O. K. Said he: presume you will not want any din-ner?" I replied: "Oh, yes: I am only inspecting now." He turned to one of his men and said: "Lay a quarter of beef aside for this newspaper man for " At 10 o'clock the band struck up "Dixie." which brought the people to the grand stand in a jiffy. Judge J. J. Jarvis of Fort Worth was introduced and for one hour held the great audience spellbound. He was in a happy mood at seeing so many ladies in attendance. The judge is quite a ladies' man and paid them nice compliments. He took up Texas fifty years ago and on up to the present time and as usual related several good anecdotes during his great speech, to the amusement of the great throng of listeners. One old farmer said to me: "Poole, your friend, Judge Jarvis, is the smartest man I ever heard to his looks," but I am sure the ladies think his looks are all right, for heard a number of them paid him many compliments after the speaking was over, and I would advise Mrs. Jarvis to keep an eye on him hereafter when he goes to Young county. The next speaker was Judge A. M. Carter of Fort Worth, candidate for the high position of appellate judge of this district, composing ninety-six counties. If I am not mistaken, he is a man of fine His speech was well received and loudly applauded. He made a host of friends out of his hearers. He will carry Young county by an overwhelm ing majority, also Jack county. Judge Stephens had better get a hustle on himself if he expects to beat Judge Carter. Dinner was announced and provisions of this act. all the ladies and children were admitted first. That good, fat, juicy beef, red-hot off the cooking pits, was enjoyed by all. The committee had pre-

pared 300 gallons of coffee, several

Graham and surrounding country came

one was in a good humor and tried to

have everybody else enjoy the occa-

sion. If anyone left there hungry it

Graham deserve great credit for the

entertainment and the crowning act of

the committee was the giving away of

farmers and those from a distance

as many of them' would have to camp

also several hundred loaves of bread

and pickles were likewise given away.

Now, that is what I should say doing

the right thing. After dinner the can-

a chance to tell the dear people

didates for county officers were given

much they desired their support and

I believe every one of them thinks he

that is born of woman is doom - to

is going to be elected, but alas! man

disappointment and trouble. I imagine

time, when I ran for an office, and

will say there are more liars in Young

county than any place that ever hit the

wiser after July 28. My doctrine is he that expects nothing shall not be

disappointed. I met a number of old-

time friends here, among them E. B.

Medland, who has been in Young

county over forty years. The Indians

But gentlemen, you will

they will be like I was once upon

was their own fault. The citizens

three beeves already cooked to

out that night on their way

loaded with pies and cakes.

barrels of pickles and the ladies of

he had more than once, but he still stayed and fought it out with them. He is a stock raiser and farmer combined. He and his married daughter gave me a pressing invitation to go nome with them and spend a few days. I should have been glad to do so, as I have sampled their good grub and hospitality in years gone by and know what to expect at his house. He is hale and hearty for a man of his years and reports crops fairly good in his neck of the woods, plenty of grass and stock fat and sleek. W. I. Gilmore, another old settler, introduced me to his pretty young wife; a very pleasant woman, indeed. She is his second wife. I should say he was lucky in fooling so pretty a woman as she They, too, gave me a pressing invitation to go home with them. He is an up-to-date farmer and rancher and reports everything lovely in his neighborhood. He and Harmon Elkins of Coleman county certainly know the art of cajoling and persuading a pretty woman into matrimony, for either one of them is ugly enough to stop a freight train. But I presume they are like myself, not responsible for the way we were molded out. S. R. Jeffrey of True reports stock of all kinds in fine condition. He, too, is a prosperous rancher, twenty miles north of Graham, and has on hands 300 3-yearold steers, mostly his own raising, well bred Durham and Herefords crossed. Ed Terrill, who ranches in the west part of Young and Throckmorton counties, told me all was in fine shape in his neighborhood. He had recently bought 1,500 head of cattle from his brother, George Terrill, at \$155 all around, no calves counted, C. T. Rutherford, who ranches and farms out north of Graham, hunted me up and handed me \$5, saying: "You will not stop your old paper. I will just pay and keep it coming. I could not keep house without it," and then introduced me to his good wife. I think her a noble lady. I have promised them that the next time I come to Graham to make them a visit. He is raising Shorthorn cattle and farming extensively; also I understand from some of their neighbors that they live on the fat of the land, and I am going to see them. My old friend, L. P. Brooks, came through with the required amount. He, too, is an old-timer in Young county and keeps a fine pack of hounds. I have tried his grub, too, in times past. I shall never forget the last night I stayed at his house. Those yarns he told me still haunt me in my dreams. I was sore for a week laughing that night. C. E. Grubbs and H. D. Criswell, both readers of The Journal, are still anxious souls to be elect-They only want one vote each. The voter wearing an apron and about 8 years old. A. H. Jones, Henry Williams, R. E. Mabray, Colonel S. R. Crawford and a number of others have my good wishes for nice attentions during my stay in Young county. I also met here Bill Pitts, who lives in Scurry county; "been out there about fifteen years. He reports crops good in his part of the country. He said to me: "I will go on down to Denton for a few days." I presume he is on bridal tour from the way he was smiling, to say the least of it. If he is not newly married he was playing the role of lover very nicely. While in Graham I stopped at the Commerce hotel, operated by H. M. Yates. Mrs. Yates and her two charming daughters, Miss Christie and Miss May Bell, certainly know how to get up firstclass meals. It is equal to any of the \$2-a-day houses in the west. They put it all on the table the old style and something that is good and Have a pleasant word for all the guests, making a fellow feel at home. They served breakfast for 227 people the morning of the Fourth, besides the regular boarders. Of course, they had other help in the cook room The young ladies play and sing nicely also. I am very fond of good music, as well as something good for the inner man. Mr. Yates has a nice little ranch out north of town five miles of 1,186 acres, stocked up with horses and cattle which he is offering for sale and turn all of his attention to the hotel business. I like him and family

very much. Now I will close, sleepy and tired. Good night. C. C. POOLE. Graham, Young County, Texas.

INSPECTION LAW FINALLY ADOPTED

)Continued from page One), food products in any state or territory or in the District of Columbia or any place under the jurisdiction of the United States other than in the state or territory or in the District of Columbia or any place under the jurisdiction of the United States in which the slaughtering, packing, canning, rendering, or other similar establishment owned, leased, operated by said firm, person, or corporation is located unless and until said person, firm, or corporation shall have complied with all of the

That any person, firm, or corporation, er any officer or agent of any such rson, firm or corporation, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished on conviction thereof by a fine of not exceedboth such fine and imprisonment, in

ing \$10,000 or imprisonment for a period not more than two years, or by the discretion of the court, That the secretary of agriculture shall appoint from time to time inspectors to make examinations and inspection of all cattle, sheep, swine, goats, the inspection of which is hereby provided for, and of all carcasses and parts thereof, and of all meats and meat food products thereof, and of the sanitary conditions of all establishments in which such meat and meat products hereinbefore described are prepared; and said inspectors shall refuse to stamp, mark, tag, or label any carcass or any part thereof, or meat food product therefrom, prepared in any establishment hereinbefore mentioned, until the same shall have actually been inspected and found to be sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for numan food, and to contain no dyes, which render such meat food product chemicals, preservatives, or ingredients unsound, unhealthful, unwhole unfit for human food; and to have been prepared under proper sanitary conditions, hereinbefore provided for; and shall perform such other duties as are provided by this act and by the rules and regulations to be prescribed by said secretary of agriculture; and said secretary of agriculture shall, from time to ime, make such rules and regulations as are necessary for the efficient execution of the provisions of this act, and all inspections and examinations made under this act shall be such and made in such manner as described in the reles and regulations prescribed by said secretary of agriculture, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.



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

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

1024 WALNUT.

firm, or corporation who shall give, pay, or offer, directly or indirectly, to any inspector, deputy inspector, chief inspector, or any other officer or employe of the United States authorized to perform any of the duties prescribed by this act or by the rules and regulations of the secretary of agriculture any money or other thing of value, with intent to influence said inspector, deputy inspector, chief inspector, or other officer or employe of the United States in the discharge of any duty herein provided for, shall be deemed guilty of felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$10,000 and by im. prisonment not less than one year not more than three years; and any inspec-tor, or other officer or employe of the United States authorized to perform any of the duties prescribed by this act who shall accept any money, gift, or other thing of value from any person, firm or corporation, or officers, agents, or employes thereof, given with intent to influence his official action, or who shall receive or accept from any person, firm, or corporation engaged in interstate or foreign commerce any gift, money or other thing of value given with any purpose or intent whatever, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall, upon conviction thereof, be summarily discharged from office and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000 and by imprisonment not less than one year

nor more than three years. That the provisions of this act re-quiring inspection to be made by the secretary of agriculture shall not apply to animals slaughtered by any farmer on farm and sold and transported as interstate or foreign commerce, nor to retail butchers and retail dealers in meat and meat food products, supplying their customers: Provided, That if any person shall sell or offer for sale or transportation for interstate or foreign commerce any meat or meat food products which are diseased, unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, knowing that such meat food products are intended for human consumption, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or by imprisonment for a period of not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; Provided also, That the secretary of agriculture is authorized to maintain and inspect in this act provided for at any slaughtering, meat canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishment notwithstanding this exception, and that the persons the same may be butchers and retail dealers or farmers; and where the secretary of agriculture shall establish such inspection then the provisions of this act shall apply not-

withstanding this exception. That there is permanently appropriated, out of any money in treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three million dollars, for the expenses of the inspection of cattle, sheep, swine and goats and the meat and meat food products thereof which enter into interstate or foreign commerce and for all expenses neces-sary to carry into effect the provisions of this act relating to meat inspection, including rent and the employment of labor in Washington and elsewhere, for each year. And the secretary of agriculture shall, in his annual estimates made to congress, submit a statement in detail, showing the number of persons employed in such and the salary or per diem paid to each, together with the contingent expenses of such inspectors and where they have been and are em-

ployed. Total, bureau of animal industry, three million nine hundred and fortysix thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

IN ODESSA COUNTRY

Prospects For Range and Stock Con-

tinue Good Bert Simpson was in from his ranch out in the Odessa country and brought ood reports from that section. "There is no change," said he, "from what there was when I was in last, and the prospects are certainly very optimistic in every way. Our grass, and forage stuff of all sorts is just as good as can be and the way negotiates it for good solid fat is as-tonishing, or would be to a tenderfoot, We have had plenty of rain so far and with the good natural feed stuff we have and with no sickness among the animals, who could complain? my hogs are doing well, or rather they seem to be whenever I see them, which is not often, but from the 'signs, they are certainly busy hunting grub

and ought to be fat by now.
"We have a small patch of Bermuda near the water troughs and it does fine, but the confounded hogs work so hard on it that we can't see our way yet to increase the size of this valuable grass plat. It would grow anywhere on the sand lands and would not only make an excellent grazing ground, but also would act as a 'holdr' to prevent the shifting of the sand. have learned something about hogy that I will profit by this year. not intend to have them so fat here-after when I kill, but will try to have more streaks of lean and streaks of fat in the porkers. We have had some trouble in saving our meat on account of the amount of fat. fat prevents the salt from 'taking' as well as it ought to make first class meat.'

SHIPS CAR LOAD OF JERSEYS S. A. Overton Gets Twenty-Five Cars Off to Cuba

S. A. Overton of Tyler, the big Jersey shipper, recently sold to a party who was buying for the Cuban market, one car load (25 head) of Jersey cows, which were loaded at the yardsand shipped to Cuba via New Orlean The business in this line of stock is increasing steadily and before long Fort Worth will be the great Jersey market of the southwest. Mr. Overton said that the Jersey business like that of all stock, was a little inclined to stand still just now; that is, compared to the business done earlier in the season.

GUARANTEED CURE.

Will send receipt of a guaranteed cure for colic in horse or cow for \$1 and give plan to make \$1,000 to \$5,000



NO LICENSED ENGINEER REQUIRED roducer Gas is the Cheapest Pewer there is Street No.....

Fairbanks-Morse

easoline, Gas, or Oil Engines are the most conomical for every power purpose. In izes: 2 H. P. to 200 H. P. Electric Lighting, Pumping, Etc.
Over 400,000 H. P. in use. Cut out complete advertisement and send to
FAIRBANKS, MORSE.

St. Louis, Mo. or Chicago, III. Please send me Illustrated Catalogue EH 735 Gasoline Engines.

I want a......H. P. Engine.

ECHOES OF THE RANGE

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

In Llano County

C. E. Shults, one of our leading stockmen, who is in the territory shipping out his stock to the markets, has won a pennan. At a feat of markmanship the other day, at Pawhuska, carried off honors. Charley not waste all that ammunition at target practice at Llano for nothing. He will rest on his honors for awhile. Content with past achieve-

Mr. Aleck Kothmann was in from his ranch at Cedar Mountain one day last week, and told us a remarkable During the late big rise in the Sandy, some campers on that stream lost a 4-months-old colt. It came out about six miles below at Mr. Kothmann's ranch with only a few slight bruises, and he has it at his ranch, and the owners can get it by calling for same. This is a remarkable case. The colt must have either ridden a drift or done some heroic swimming.

In Howard County

Big Springs Herald. E. W. Perminter was in Monday after supplies. E. W. says he done all in his power to keep this section from being an agricultural country but the rains and the soil were too many for him. He expects to place his ranch on the market this fall.

L. O. Ramsey returned last Saturday from Carlsbad, N. M., where he attended the Fourth of July carnival. In the racing contests Mr. Ramsey's race horse, Brown Lee, won second prize in two races. Mr. Ramsey while there sold for Mr. Gallemer a fine horse, receiving \$250 for same.

In Donley County

Clarendon Banner-Stockman. The executive committee of the Panhandle Stockmen's Association met in regular quarterly session at Amarillo on the 30th ult., for the transaction of routine business. Those present were: T. S. Bugbee, president; E. H. Brainard, secretary; W. C. Isaacs, George Sachse, W. E. Harrell, L. B.

The matter of appointing inspectors for the coming year was taken up and the following appointments H. G. Sadler, for the southern Kan-

sas and Choctaw roads, headquarters at Amarillo. F. L. Campbell, for the Rock Island, headquarters at Dalhart.

Charles Derrick of Clarendon, for . B. Denson for Kansas City, Mo. J. P. Williams remains on the Den-Clarendon as head quarters, and Sam Dunn remains on the Pecos Valley road, headquarters at

Hereford. After the business of the meeting was transacted the executive commit tee, together with Colonel Charles Goodnight and William Penn Anderson, had their picture taken by flash-The only reason we can offer for the fact that a flashlight was used is that perhaps the members thought Anderson would look better by that

In Edwards County

Rock Springs Rattler. J. Hamlyn sold his ranch six miles west of town to the Messrs. Brazil of San Saba county for about \$10,000; also 200 head of cattle at private terms. Mr. Hamlyn is to give posses0 sion Sept. 1

In Deaf Smith County Hereford Brand.

Messrs. Benford and Denmead of

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN We will permit anyone to drive cattle to Bovina for shipment included within the following lines: Beginning at Texico and running south along the state line between New Mexico and Texas to the southwest corner of Yoakum county: thence east along the south lines of Yoakum and Terry counties to the southeast corner of Terry county; thence north along the east lines of Terry, Hockley and Lamb counties, to the northeast corner of the Ellwood pasture; thence east to 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

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

ranch: thence north and west along

the old original lines of the Capitol

Syndicate ranch to the Pecos Valley

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

(Signed.) W. E. HALSELL PHELPS WHITE, C. K. WARREN GEO, M. SLAUGHTER. JOHN W. JAMES SLOAN SIMPSON, W. D. JOHNSON, W. L. ELLWOOD,

ROCK ISLAND SLEEPING CAR LINE TO CHICAGO

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

Another favorite train leaves Dallas

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

Both of the above trains carry new style chair cars and high-back coaches. Very low tourist rates are in effect via the Rock Island to every notable tourist resort in the country, includ-ing St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City,

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 Guif Railway, Fort Worth,

Missouri this week purchased the N. E. Hord ranch, consisting of seven and a half sections and situated about twenty-five miles north of town. The ranch was the property of Murchison, Thompson & Co., by whom the deal

W. H. Rayzor tells us that while in Missouri last week he sold three sections of Deaf Smith county lands to as many men without their ever having seen the property, the purchase being made upon Mr. Raynor's representation. The time is fast approaching when men of means will be glad to purchase lands in the Hereford country "any old way" and on any kind of The only recommendation necessary will be that it is located in the Panhandle of Texas.

In Fisher County

Roby Banner. Mrs. D. B. Millsap of Dowell spent Sunday night in town. She has sold her 3-year-old steers to A. Nussbaumer of Dallas: terms private, Mr. Nussbaumer shipped out four cars and will keep the others on pasture for while. He also bought two cars of 2year-old steers from P. Jameson for \$25 per head.

In Midland County

Midland Reporter. Dr. W. K. Curtis sold a car of fat cows last week to a party from the The price paid was \$20 around, and they were shipped Sun-

The C ranch this week sold to Albert Cockrell for Joe Nations of El Paso a car of black muley grades, at \$35 around, we understand. They were shipped west Thursday night.

Pate Collins and wife were visitors last week from their ranch, forty-two miles west. He reports the country in every way very fine. He also states that he expects to move to town in a short time, and we shall be much pleased to welcome them.

J. O. Reynolds returned last Wednesday, from G. M. McGonagill's ranch, in New Mexico, northwest of here 125 miles. He bought for specuation purposes thirty-five mares and a jack of Mr. McGonagill and a few other smaller bunches, all of which he will sell at a reasonable profit.

In Terrell County

Sanderson Times. In our estimate of the wool clip for this season, made some time ago, we were on the conservative side by a large majority. The actual number of pounds of wool shipped from Sanderconsisted of 1,665 bags! This wool if sold at only 20 cents per pound would bring \$70,454.40. This, too, is conservative figures, as much of the wool prought as high as 23 cents, while none is reported sold for less than 20 cents Then say Sanderson is not in a thrivranchman refused \$32.50 per head for a car of steers and had several more

cars which were better.
Rain! Rain! One of the slow. steady rains that does the country so much good begun falling Thursday evening last, continuing at intervals during the night and beginning anew Friday morning, and rained for several nours. The rain continued through the night Friday, all day Saturday most of Sunday night. This is the pest rain Sanderson has had in many BIZ CIC EL

In Sutton County

Sonora News, Russell & Hays of Menardville sold on the East St. Louis market on July 100 steers, average 978 pounds, at L. L. and W. W. Russell of Menard-

ville sold on the East St. Louis market on July 10, fifty-nine steers, average weight 962 pounds, at \$3.75. Max Mayer of San Angelo sold or the Fort Worth market Monday 162 and seventy-seven calves, 218 pounds,

Thompson Bros. of Sutton and Schleicher counties had a shipment on the Fort Worth market Monday, selling as follows: Fifty-six cows, 773 pounds average, at \$2.20; eighty calves, 164 pounds average, at \$4: 231 calves, 183 pounds average, at \$375.

In Tom Green County San Angelo Standard.

Max Mayer & Co. shipped three cars of fat cattle to Fort Worth Monday. Thomson Bros. shipped two cars of cattle to the same market Monday. F. Noelke of Irion county has sold his five-section ranch twelve miles west of Sherwood to W. M. Gunter of Alabama, for a bonus of \$2.50 an acre. He gives possession the first of the

year and will then move with his fami-

ly to Sherwood to reside Sheepmen of the Concho country have made the following sales at Kansas City during the past ten days: A. W. Mills sold 1,324 wethers, averaging pounds, at \$5.25; M. R. Hamilton sold 240 wethers, averaging 98 pounds, at \$5.60; Smith & Hamilton, 1,153 wethers, averaging 100 pounds, at \$5.50. J. R. Hamilton is home from the Del

Rio country, where he has been looking after his sheep interests. He left his sons, Hal and Russell, in that part of the state. Mr. Hamilton said that he had received information since coming home that a four days' rain had "You know fallen around Del Rio. what that means," said he, with a twinkle in his eye. "It means that sheep conditions are the best in the world."

Willis Lawhon appeared before Justice of the Peace M. O. Davis Monday afternoon at 3:30 and waived examining trial on the charge of assault to murder. The court fixed his bond at \$1,500 for his appearance before the next grand jury. Bond was furnished by J. Willis Johnson and John R. Nasworthy. Lawhon was immediately released from custody and given his freedom. He went at once to his home in the northeastern part of the city. The condition of Mrs. Lawhon has improved to such an extent that there is now no doubt of her ultimate recovery. Lawhon has entirely recovered from his injuries and has suffered

no serious results therefrom. J. M. Cox, ranchman and owner of the Six Mile ranch, left Wednesday

for an extensive trip through New Mexico and probably Old Mexico. Mr. Cox has been a ranchman in the Concho country for twenty years, and in that time has prospered. He now finds that his land has become almost valuable for ranch purposes and he desires to secure land elsewhere to continue the business. He proposes to visit El Paso, Carlsbad, Roswell and may then go down into Old Mexico to see what can be found there. Mr. Cox says he isn't going to sell out until he finds just what he wants, and if he doesn't find climate and land similar to that here he isn't going to sell. He said whe he found what he was looking for it would not be much trouble to dispose of his land here. Mr. Cox has one of the finest farms and ranches to be found anywhere. He will be gone about two months on his quest for something that he said he had very grave doubts about finding.

In Brewster County

Alpine Avalanch. John R. Holland has about 1,000 yearling steers of his own raising, and before coming home from his ranch bought of Jim Everett, W. E. Bell and Tom Bybee about 500 more. Since coming to Alpine Monday he has bought as follows: Of W. W. Turney, about 1,200; of Jim P. Wilson, 300; Judge Thomas, 150. He is paying \$13 per head.

FARMER'S FORUM

A CORRESPONDENT WRITES OF BERMUDA GRASS

As there is so much being written just now about Bermuda grass, and so many inquiries being made as to its usefulness as a pasture grass, and having had considerable experience with it for the past thirty years, I thought it not amiss to state to your many readers something of my experience with it.

I have several pastures and lots in Bermuda grass, about 325 acres in all The process of propagation is very simple and easy, indeed. Break your land flat and harrow it, lay off rows three feet apart, with a bull tongue plow and drop sprigs of grass about two feet and cover lightly with small forked plow. This is the quickest and east expensive way to start it. But it would do equally as well or better covered by a hoe and the foot pressed on each hill. I have put it out in January and August, and it comes all right. Like all plants that are transplated the quickest returns may be expected in the early spring months. The larger tufts of grass dropped the sooner a solid turf is formed. It is a very hardy and durable grass, and will stand more rough usage than grass of any other variety.

It is best for horse stock, hogs and sheep, or any animals that nip instead of grazing with the tongue, like cat-On rich bottom or black prairie land it will grow tall enough for cattle, or to be mown for hay. Unless allowed to grow long it will not mature steers for market. It will keep stock in good order, but will not make them big and fat like some of the best varieties of native grasses. Stock of all kind like it best when it is short and closely cropped. I consider one acre equal to about five of average native grass. It is a great hog grass and will carry them through the mer without other feed. With the addition of a small ration of corn it will keep hogs in fine condition all through summer.

I consider it the most useful of any of the grasses grown in the south for grazing purposes. I see some Georgla correspondent proposes to sell the turf for \$1,25 per barrel. I will do better than that. I will give any one ratis all they want to dig and shir of it. It does the best on deep sandy or black prairie land. The better the land the better the grass, like all other bottom land, and it does well here.

Perhaps the best uathority on Bermuda grass is J. D. Rudd of Waskem Station, Harrison county, Texas, He has about 500 acres of it, and has had it for the last thirty years. This grass is ultimately destined to be the main dependence and almost the only re source of the grazier and stock man of the south. Of all the domestic grasses, it is the best adapted to our soil and climate, and is just now beginning to be appreciated at something like its true value. I knew much of this grass in Alabama forty-five years ago. It was imported there to stop washes in ditches, which it will most certainly do. This was in the black belt near Montgomery, Ala., where it grew to perfection and spread rapidly Some of the planters entered heavy damage suits against the importers of it, which were pending in the courts at the outbreak of the civil war. Nothing was heard of these suits after the war and the grass continued to spread so rapidly that many of the best plantations were practically ruined for agricultural purposes and could not be rented at any price.

About this time some northwestern men bought these lands, which were very rich at a very low price and put Jersey cattle on them and went into the dairying business and to raising hay for the market. These men made quite a success of it and soon grew prosperous, and many cases rich. Eastern Texas could soon be as well fixed for a grazing grass as western Texas by propagating Bermuda

M. H. HARRISS. Wortham, Texas, Route 3

THE DIGNITY OF TOIL

The chaplain of Massachusetts state grange, A. H. Wheelock, gave an entertaining and forceful talk on "The Dignity of Toil," at a recent meeting of Fitchburg grange. In opening, he said if we have convictions along certain lines we are very apt to throw them into a talk of this kind. There is a large class of people who try to live without work. But I do not know why anyone who is able to do so should not work, be he poor or rich. It seems to me we are encouraging too much the desire for pleasure for pleasure's sake alone. Are we not prone to go beyond the safety limit? Is it best for anyone that they should be relieved from the obligation of toil? H we could be forever released from work, and go, as it were, on a life long "picnic" our course would be downward. Idleness always tends to this end. Pleasure is a good thing but work is a better thing-it is something that calls into existence the latent powers of our beings,

Parents of today are largely at fault in the education of their children by encouraging an aversion to actual honest labor. An effort is often made to marry their daughters to a big bank account rather than a man of honest impulses, proud of honest toll. The bay should be taught to work in the garden and the girl in the kitchen. It is time we placed new emphasis on the dignity of toil. Yet I do not mean that one should not pursue that calling for which he is best fitted my nature, but do not be ashamed of any honest toil which may fall to our lot.

Again the world is full of people who perform the hardest labor without soiling their hands. Yet the farmer who works in the fields may be just as thoroughly educated as the college

business man-because he has put his thought into his labor. What should we work for with hand and brain ? Money? Is that all? People who have succeeded best in any toil are those who have learned to love it for its own sake. Honest toil is not drudgery, When we love our children, our wives, our God, all thought of drudgery is removed, and toil becomes indeed a

In spite of the opposition of the milling interests, durum or macaroni wheat continues to grow in favor. The reasons for this are, first, the large yields obtained from it, considerably larger than those obtained from the red fife and blue stem varieties; second, that it has proved nearly rustproof; and third, that it will grow under conditions that would prove fatal to the other varieties named. Why then, it may be asked, should it not be made to supersede the other varieties? For the reasons, first, that it does not make the quality of flour which has won for American flour so high a place in the foreign market. Second, that to grind it to the best advantage would necessitate the inproduction of other machinery into the mills, or at least a modification of the same; and third, the price will not be equal to that of the old sorts, because of the handicap in the senses referred to. Macaroni wheat will continue to increase, nevertheless, for years to come. In the semi-arid regions, large areas will be sown where none is sown now. Ere long this free yielding wheat will be much grown for live stock, along with other grains, as oats or barley, with a view to making succotash. Paying prices will also be received for it for export to foreign markets ,and the amount consumed at home will continually increase. When properly ground, it can be made into really good and wholesome bread. While it is only likely to but partially supersede the other varieties, it is going to retain a very important place in the agriculture of the far west.

While I am waiting for some of the readers of The Weekly Telegram to go to the store and buy a quire of paper and a pack of envelopes with which to send in their "knowing how to do things," I will write down some little ideas that are not original with me but with somebody else, so you may be sure that they will be much more worthy of your attention. Everything in this world that we are supposed to know is the result of the experience of some body who was born to do and think that way. Now that being the case it stands to reason that the views of any person, man or woman, who is familiar with a subject, should take a front seat when it comes to giving in experiences. I have not had many yet that I considered very valuable, but I know a good many people who have and find a good many people have written theirs out and given them to the public through the columns of the weekly newspapers' From these latter I am going to quote, only promising that not originating with me, I am not responsible if some reader takes the notion to prove them unsound through the columns of The Weekly Telegram.

The Greensboro Record is out on the war path in opposition to the stilt-ed price and the folly born notions of which keeps little children, boys and girls alike, primped out in shoes and stockings all summer. To deny the little feet this annual escape from prison, to deny them the freedom of the summer's air and earth, and the streif thening growth which nature gains for foot and ankle and leg and tne whole body by reason of the which the barefoot child enjoys, is a wrong against the children, a sin against the next generation. Boys thus pampered and petted will become the sickly dudes of the next generation and the little girls, if they live, will grow into women weak in mind as body, who will walk with a hobbling, woolen-leg gait, instead of the graceful, rythmic movement that nature loves to give them when left alone. The human body cries out for freedom from those artificial hamperings of fashion and folly. Away with shoes and stockings and let dame nature have a chance. She has more sense than anybody about raising healthy children. I am in favor of this plan of putting bare skins of the children's feet next the soil, not that I know much about children of the present age, but because I was naised to go barefooted a portion of the year. Chucking our shoes and taking to sassafras tea came at the same time of the year where I was raised and as old associations always hang onto a man from childhood up I am in favor of children having to do what I had to do, believing it to be best for

Much difference of opinion is held with reference to the amount of salt called for by domestic animals, and also to the best methods of supplying Opinions would be more harmonious if the understanding was clearer as to the reasons why salt should be given. Salt is not a food nor does it increase the digestibility of food, but it does increase the facility with which albuminoids pass from the digestive canal into the blood. It also increases the secretion of the juices or fluids of the body, and in this was strengthens the vital forces. It also adds to the food. The more watery the food, the more the amount of salt required, and the heavier the feeding, the same holds true. It will be evident, therefore from the above, that the best way feed salt to animals is to keep it where it will be constantly accessable to them. That is a very sensible and practical conclusion to come too, and it just fits in with my experience, one that the cattle know best when they want the salt and the next is that it saves labor, and I have found in my experience that most people, including myself, are very much in favor of all things that will save us from work. If any one wishes to differ with any of these conclusions he is MARSE BUNCK. Fort Worth, Texas.

HORSES

The Arabian Blood the Seed of the Earth.

Reverting again to the Arabian blood to improve our horses, as the English thoroughbred was developed, but has in America, as in Australia become an inferior breed-weedy, unsound, nervous, rattle-brained, unfit for work or the carriage, and fit only racing as a gambling machine. It is proposed in Australia, England and America to revert again to the Arabian blood and redevelop the thorough bred as he was developed by the Darley Arabian.
Sir James Boucaut, a noted horse-

man of Australia, has written a advocating the return to the Atabian to re-establish the thoroughbred. Sir Walter Gilbey, the leading horse breeds er in England, has written the preface to this book.

We have learned from other writers and Sir James Boucaut confirms it, system of racing now vogue in Australia, copied as it is Prominent Educational Institutions

CHAPPELL HILL FEMALE

COLLEGE

Special advantages in Music, Vocal and Instrumental, Art, Elécution and

Physical Culture, all in a Christian home under experienced teachers. Lo-

cation healthful. Home newly fur-

TELEGRAPHERS F

The McMahon-Tighe School, Arkansas City, Kans.

\$500 TO \$1500 PER MONTH

CORN Harvester cuts and throws in pile on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts equal to a

culars free showing Harvester at work.

New Process Mfg. Co., Lincoln, Kas.

from Britain, and even exaggerated in

he copying, has brought about such

deterioration of the thoroughbred that horses of pure blood are becoming

practically useless for any purpose ex-cept racing and Sir Walter Gilbey

ends the great weight of his author-

ity to the axiom that the only wise policy open to horse breeders is to re-

turn to the use of the Arab, secure in the knowledge that from the breed

we shall recover the qualities, sound-

ness, stamina, endurance and docility

which have been so largely sacrificed

The Huntington stud, Oyster Bay,

L. I., has the purest blood of Arabian

horses in the world, and we hope to

see some American breeders take up

this work to develop the American

thoroughbred with size, beauty and

conformation with the Arabaian-kind

A case was recently decided in the

circuit court of Missouri that appeals

to the interest of horse shippers. R. D.

Winifreda, sued the Wells-Fargo Express Company for \$10,000, claiming

that to be the value of the mare that

was killed while in transit by express last month from Los Angeles, Cal., to

St. Louis, Mo. Acting under the in-

structions of the judge, the jury re-turned a verdict of \$150 as the limit

of damage. The court held that a lim-

ited liability contract which Mr. Williams signed with the company in con-

sideration of reduced rates was a bar

to recovery of the full value of the

horse. The question of the liability of

the loss was not contested by the ex-

press company, only the amount of the

called for reduced shipping rates. The

shippers not to enter into limited lia-

bility contracts with transportation

Horse for Farmer Is Draft Colt.

notch draft horse, and the bigger he

is, provided quality and conformation

plaint that it is hard to get the draft

ers big enough for the market. True

and this is just the reason there are

such good opportunities in raising them. Many horsemen are too parsi-

monious with their feed, and alto-

colts. The result is an undersized

gether too careless with their growin

horse of draft conformation, necessari-

ly a low priced horse. If you breed to

to grow the colts to their full size

draft horse scale is a poor proposi-tion. There is money in the business

of producing heavy horses, but prin

cipally for the generous feeder and

the attentive groom. All things con-

sidered, we believe the best farmer's

horse is the three, four and five year

old drafter.-Canadian Farmers' Ad-

Morgan Horses at the Rutland Show

For the first time in the history

the breeder's meetings in the state of

Vermont, which aroused such wide

spread interest several years ago, the

United States government has recog-nized Vermont as the premier state

in the breeding culture. The purchas-

ing board of Morgan horses has de-

breeders' meeting in Rutland June 5

and 6, to make selections of typical

Morgan stallions and mares to be used

at the experiment station in Burling-

breed such Morgans as will be adapt-

ed to its use in cavalry service. This

recognition from the governor is con-clusive evidence that the coming show

n Rutland is of more than ordinary

import to the breeders and fanciers

in the Green Mountain state, and au-

gurs well for the successful outcome

of this exhibition. Fanciers and pros-

pective purchasers from all parts of

the country have been making inquir

ies and show that they are interested in this event. One hour each day will

be devoted to the sales ring and suc!

stock as owners may have for sale will

bring good prices. Several hundred of

the best horses in New England will

be seen in Rutland on these dates, and

the pride of Vermont's choicest stock

has already been entered. Information

has been received to the effect that

coaching parties from Boston, Saratoga, New York and other points will

attend the show, and take it all in all

it will be quite an auspicious event. Horsemen of Vermont are taking a re-

newed interest in the subject of breed-

ing, which has in the last ten year

fallen into the background, in that ev

ery railroad having lines in the state

has made a reduction of half fare to

us, making certain that thousands from out of town will take the oppor-

tunity to enjoy this outing and to

as has ever been seen at any breed-

and fleshy-looking should be avoided

Good grooming is important now.

ing before feeding. This will often

grows rapidly into money. While rais-

ing one it is just as well to raise a

A man who has not the most abso-

Try watering the horses in the morn-

nimal less than the snail's pace.

ers' meeting .- Horse World.

prevent colic

good one.

ee as superior a collection of horses

NCKERS FROM COLTS

ton, where the government expects

cided to send a committee to

horse conformation,

sire of heavy breeds, take good care

There is money in raising the top

right, the longer the price he gs. We sometimes hear the com-

loss, as stated in the contract, which

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intelligent disposition, great beauty, and great breeding.—Livestock Jour-

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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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.

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FEEDING FOR RESULTS

F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas board of agriculture says of feeding for results:

As a result of forty years, more or less, close observation it seems to me that one of the greatest pieces of folly on the part of any man engaged in the breeding, feeding or fattening of live stock is displayed in so handling his animals that they do not make a continuous and constant gain in growth, flesh or fat. This cught to be at once apparent when we consider that with some exceptions animals are simple machines for converting the forage and grain products of the farm Into flesh or some like marketable commodity.

If at any period of its existence an animal shrinks or goes backward in growth there is an actual loss of gain previously made and the time required to make It, if not, as is probable, a kink put in the animal's development which may add to the expense of replacing the lost weight considerably in excess of what a like gain would cost under normal conditions, or upon an animal that has not experienced this hitch in its development. If an animal stands still in its growth, making neither loss nor gain, it becomes an expensive indulgence, such as a railroad company would have in a locomotive fired and maintained with a full head of steam, while standing idle for a week, a month, or several months. The cost of maintenance must be provided in any event, and it goes without saying that profit, much or little, comes only from a gain over and phove what is requisite to provide for maintenance.

Probably most of the innumerable instances where live stock is kept under such erroneous ideas of management are the result of the idea that what in practice amounts to parsimony in the quantity and quality of food used is really economy; that wintering an animal on foods upon which it will barely hold its own or a little less is a saving; that inexpensive feeds are economical, and that expensive feeds necessarily represent extravagance. This, when carefully reasoned out, is found to be so entirely fallacious that the wonder is that so many stockmen of ordinary intelligence permit themselves to be its victims.

It is undoubtedly true that a majority lack a full realization of the importance of time as a factor in the business of animal husbandry. One feature of this is the element of increasing ability to loss or accident with increasing age, and the insurance against this by the early maturing and disposal of the animals. Every day that an animal is maintained adds to its liability to the death or accidents common to all creatures, and the greater the loss as it increases in age, cost, and presumably in value. Other things being equal, it would appear the plainest of common sense that the stockman should aim to push his animals, especially meat animals in growth and development from the day of their tir.h; that every day this is not done he is keeping an expensive machine under steam, paying taxes and interest upon the investment it represents, together with what it consumes, taking the risk of its loss in any one of the many ways he knows are possible, and which no man can figure against with any sort of certainty.

A sane conclusion from this would appear to be that growth should be expedited always, not necessarily by forcing or by the use of foods so expensive that the gains as a whole would not considerably more than meet their cost, but by a judicious study and use of such variety properly balanced, supplemented perhaps with such condiments as would tend to their increased palatability, more thorough digestion and perfectly assimilation. At first blush some of these commercial or prepared foods may seem unduly extravagant in price. but in an analysis of this idea there arises the question as to whether if they are selected and prepared with a finer discrimination by expert students of feeds and feeding problems than is possible to the average farmer or feeder, that their use as adjuncts to the more common and bulkler foods may not make them a realy judicious Investment for many who had not before regarded them in such a light.

These prepared and concentrated feeds that are honestly compounded of wholesome, sound ingredients are, theoretically at least, likely to contain the very ele-

ments an animal greatly craves and actually needs, and which if at liberty he would find in pastures and fields; elements which nature would prompt it to use for its best welfare, but to which it is not accessible when confined in corrals or stables. Animals as well as men hunger for and need these stimulants and correctives, and supplying them at which appears a high price may, when they are not otherwise obtainable, be economy in its best sense.

This by no means argues that all live stock necessarily suffers for lack of these prepared foods, nor does it argue that all such are worth nearly the price charged for them. In the great variety of so-called stock foods placed or being placed upon the markets in the last few years there are undoubtedly some made up of ingredients for which no feeder is justified in paying the prices asked, but the best of them undoubtedly possess a high value for use, under many conditions that obtain, in connection with other foods-as appetizers, condiments, correctives and stimulants, as well as fleshand bone-formers. The feeder is wise, who satisfies himself of the character of such articles and their constituents before making large use of or investments in them. All this leads back to the original proposition that the man who is likely to make most profit and achieve the highest success in live stock husbandry is the one who sees to it that his animals make progress every day toward the end sought, and for this he is justified in using in connection with foods that come directly to him from the farm, others in greater or less quantity such as science every day tells to all are calculated to bring about desired results.

Neither the bulk nor the richness of a ration may make it sufficient; it must be compounded of such for wholesale buying do the work of their preparation material for bone, for flesh, and for fat. It is not unreasonable to suppose that those who have made a careful study of compounds and compounding, may, with extensive equipment, large capital and facilities for wholesale buying do the work of their preparation better than can those who have not been students of such problems, or who, however wise, have not the equipment and facilities.

FIRST BENEFIT TO STOCKMEN

The stockmen of the county are expecting much benefit from the new interstate commerce law, for which they have contended so long and with such signal success. The Denver Record-Stockman says:

Probably the first to be benefited by the amended nterstate commerce act will be the western live stock interests. It is right and proper that this should be, as to no interest is more credit due for the amended act than to the organized stockmen. Two years ago last January, the railroads issued an order to compel stockmen to pay their fare home from market when they went in with a shipment of stock. Previous to that time the constant increase in rates and the steady dcterioration in service had exasperated the stock shippers to desperation and the announcement of the cutting off of return transporation to shippers was the last straw. The National Live Stock Association convention in Portland adopted resolutions condemning the railroads for the act,; but leading cattlemen were dissatisfied with this action and by a concerted movement of state associations, a meeting was held in Denver May 2 of that year and the Cattle Growers' Interstate Executive Committee was organized.

The Cattle Growers' Executive Committee was something new in live stock organizations. The organization was effected without the usual blare of publicity and there was a grim determination to get results that rather startled the railroads, for, when the delegates met in Denver to organize they were met with a flood of telegrams announcing the fact that the return transportation privilege had been restored. The stockmen were aroused now, however, and the organization was completed with W. W. Turney of El Paso, Texas, as chairman and Hon. W. A. Harris, ex-United States senator from Kansas, as vice chairman. Leading stockmen from all over the west were on the executive board.

The first work done by the committee was to send ts attorney, S. H. Cowan, to Washington with Murdo Mackenzie. They succeeded in getting the interstate commerce commission to order an investigation into live stock rates. Texas already had a case pending and upon hearing in Denver the two cases were merged, The hearings had were most exhaustive and the cattlemen had little difficulty in proving their contention that the rates charged for hauling live stock were unreasonable and unjust.

The cattlemen discovered, however, that even though they might succeed in getting a favorable order from the commission, the interstate commerce commission would have no power to enforce the order and that it would take several years in the courts before they could secure justice. It was accordingly decided to devote their greatest effort towards securing an amendment to the interstate commerce act.

There is not space here to relate all that was done by this small but energetic committee: how the national political conventions were besteged to declare for the amendment in the national conventions, resulting in a strong plank in the Democratic platform; now Chairman Hepburn of the house committee on interstate commerce, who was successfully preventing the reporting of a bill to congress, was attacked in his own district; how the interstate commerce law convention. an organization that had practically given up the fight discouraged, was revivified; and, above all, how the sympathy and co-operation of President Roosevelt was cured. Sufficient to say that this little organization backed by the state associations of cattlemen in the West, gave just the impetus needed to bring success and the long fight ended last Friday when the President signed the bill which gave the interstate commerce

commission the power needed. In the meanwhile, the investigation started by the cattlemen before the interstate commerce commisston resulted in the commission finding according to the cententions of the cattlemen.. Rates on stock cattle from Texas and the Southwest to the Northwest and to the markets, were found to be several cents per 100 pounds too high. These findings were announced last December, but, anticipating the successful outcome of the fight for more power for the commission, the cattlemen have not yet asked for an order from the commission. Now that the law has been passed, the contmission will be asked for an order on its findings and the railroads will be required to reduce the rate on live stock from Denver about 4 cents per 100 pounds. and from other points in the West in some instances

as much as 7 cents per 100 pounds. It is not improbable that the railroads may take the matter into the courts to test the new law, but the stockmen have this advantage; while the matter is pending in the courts, the new rates will prevail until

the courts decide they are wrong. The Cattle Growers' Interstate Executive Committee last year turned over its work to the American Stock Growers' Association, but it had already set in motion the machinery that has brought about the result desired. As an illustration of the value of compact organization, it may well be considered by the stock interests in future work.

GOOD RESULTS EXPECTED

Now that the packing house crusade is over and the inspection law has been placed upon the national statute books, the public has had time to draw a sober breath and begin to figure on what has been accomplished by the agitation that came very near extending over the civilized world. The general impression seems to be that good will ultimately come of it, even though the producer has been hard hit by the attendant demoralization. The situation is thus reviewed by Wallace's Farmer, one of the leading agricultural and live stock

publications of the country: There is no doubt whatever that the packers and the farmers as well have suffered rather serious losses as a result of the crusade against inferior and unPresident for more rigid and careful meat inspection. There has been a good deal of needless alarm over the discoveries. No one who has ever been at a packing house in Chicago has the slightest reason for doubting the healthfulness of the guarters of fatted cattle killed in the packing houses and intended for the foreign trade. Over 90 per cent of the total meat product is of this character. The meats of which the reputation has been damaged have been mainly canned meats, made from old range cows, of which the American farmer eats but little.

After the agitation was once started, there was nothing else to do but to insist that the inspection both before slaughtering and after, and the inspection of material that goes into cans, be made as thorough and complete as possible. Now that it is all over and a rigid law has been enacted, every effort should be made o restore confidence at home and abroad in the purity of the meat products from the packing houses not merely in Chicago, but everywhere else in the United States, whether intended for foreign or interstate or local trade.

It is gratifying to know that the leading packers express their entire willingness to obey the law, and still nore gratifying to know what in fact everyone expected, that Secretary Wilson is determined to place the character of American meats above suspicion. It is announced in the papers that he will visit every considerable packing plant in person this summer.

There will be no unhealthy meat offered for sale in ny of the markets. Animals will be inspected before laughtering. Carcasses will be inspected after slaughter, and material for canned products will also be inspected. The result will be that the public the world over will have more confidence in American meat and packing house products than they have ever had before, and have far better grounds for confidence than they could possibly have before this agitation began. While the agitation has resulted in temporary loss both to the farmers and to the packers, particularly to the ranchmen, this loss will be far more than made good by the new regulations, and the markets for American beef and packing house products will be placed on a broader basis than it could possibly have been without this thorough investigation. The pity of it is that selfinterest did not impel the packers to avoid any occasion

for this discussion with its temporary losses. Now that we have a national pure food law, which will require every kind of food offered to the public to be properly labeled and to pass under its own name, we have reason to expect a period of greater prosperity for the live stock interests than at any time in the recent past. The packers and butchers the country over have a new ilustration of the truth of John Wesley's maxim (which some people take to be a quotation from the Bible), that "cleanliness is next to godliness." The manufacturers of various foods will discover in the near future that there is no money made by printing a lie on a can or package. "Honesty is the best policy" and there is profit in cleanliness:

It is high time that some method was devised for putting the live stock industry of the country on a more profitable basis, for there has been but little profit attached to it for the past several years. First one catastrope and then another has overtaken it until the best posted stockmen of the country contend that prices realized are barely above the cost of production.

It is a pretty well established fact that the burden of the last packing house agitation has fallen almost exclusively upon the producers, as the men engaged in the great packing industry can be depended upon to find some method of making the consumer pay the freight as usual. The promise that when normal conditions are restored, confidence regained and markets reopened that the producer will come in for a generous share of the prevailing prosperity is somewhat ambiguous and indefinite, but it affords a crumb of comfort that will be pounced upon with avidity.

The live stock producers of the country are entitled both to the increased profit and general good times promised. They have suffered long and been remarkably patient. It is high time at least a portion of the burden was being lifted.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The interstate commerce commission is designed to accomplish some good for the American people. Very little has been accomplished in the past, but very much more can be accomplished in the future, if the rallroad rate legislation passed by the last session of congress is effective. There may be a general reduction in rates, but if the interstate commission doesn't accomplish more than the Texas commission has in that regard, the people will find very little cause for rejoicing. The average rate per ton per mile in Texas is as high as a cat's back. It is the highest freight rate covering a like area in the known world.-Sherman Register.

The design of the interstate commerce law, which was the product of the masterly mind of the late John H. Reagan, was to protect the shippers of the country from the rapacity of the railroads and at the same time guarantee the railroads fairness and justice at the hands of the people. But the real purposes of the interstate commerce law have never been accomplished, for the very simple reason that after the passage of the measure it was jumped upon by the railway influence in congress and so emasculated that it was virtually rendered inoperative. It became such a farce as to be the laughing stock of the country until the movement originating in Texas was set in motion for its proper amendment and perfecting.

The public is familiar with the great fight that was made during the recent session of congress over this question under the guise of the right of the federal government to regulate and control railroad rates. It is remembered how a Republican President took up this demand of the people and with the aid of the Democratic members of congress fought the issue to the point where success was in sight, and then yielded to the railroad interest and sacrificed the men and the principles they represented who had been at his elbow during all of the long and bitter engagement. It will be remembered how in the last hours of the engagament the railroad interests triumphed, but the full extent of that triumph is just now beginning to come

There is reason to believe that there has been a deeper understanding than the general public has been cognizant of. The indications are that when the railroad senators agreed to let up in their opposition to certain provisions of the new law, there was a tacit understanding as to who would be appointed additional members of the commission, and the character of these appointees was such as to probably weaken the proper enforcement of the law. It makes no difference as to the provisions of a law, but it all depends on those who are charged with its enforcement. Clark, who has just been appointed a member of the commission, is a Republican and an Iowa man. His chief recommendation seems to be that he is grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors. How that position has qualified him for the duties of an interstate commerce commissioner is not clear at this distance, and Harlan, the other appointee, Is proudly proclaimed as a son of one of the justices of the United States supreme court. His knowledge of

railway matters is conceded to be very small. The question is, why did not the President strengthen the commission by the appointment of some practical men who were really qualified to discharge properly the duties of a very important position? The answer is patent. It is not intended that the commission shall do the real work the people are expecting. The politicians have again interfered and taken the necessary steps to thwart the will of the people. The Telegram does not desire to pose in the healthful meats, growing out of the demand of the light of a pessimist, but standing now on the threshold

of the expected new order of affairs, it ventures the prediction that the new interstate commerce commission is going to prove almost as much of a disappointment as its predecessor.

It is clearly evident that experts are not wanted as members of the commission.

PURE FOOD LAW AND EXPERIMENTS

The session of congress that recently adjourned passed a pure food law but failed to make any appropriation to put the law into working effect, an omission that will probably delay matters until next winter, when there can be proper additional legislation on the subject. All that the authorities at Washington ao do at present is to prepare the necessary regulations under the provisions of the bill and get ready for the time when it can be enforced.

It is said at Washington that the new pure food law is an exact copy of the measure passed by the senate eighteen years ago and rejected by the house at that time. It is also almost an exact copy of the English food and drug law now in effect in England, with some additions well calculated to strengthen weak places in the original document. It is not yet known just what the effects of the new law will be, as it is not expected the dealers will make any great display of its workings. But it is confidently believed that the new law will result in a much better quality of food, drinks and condiments being sold, and the consumer get what he pays for and not something that looks like it.

The Washington officials believe there will be but little trouble in enforcing the law. Not more than five per cent of the dealers and manufacturers, it is thought, will seek to evade it, and the rest will try to comply with its provisions. While the enforcement of this important new law is awaiting the development of coming events the department of agriculture will be working on the cold storage problem. It is said the work on fruit storage is about finished, and it has been found that fruit can be kept in storage from four to six months and improve right along. After the fruits reach perfection, however, they deteriorate with much rapidity. If fruits are not put up too ripe they are at their best up to the time they have been in cold storage six months.

These cold storage experiments are also being resorted to in the matter of meats. The department has had various kinds of game in storage for as much as four months and meats up to twelve months. It is claimed at Washington that there is nothing the matter with the one year old meat, but none of the employes of the department making the experiment are willing to risk eating it. The department has had as many as 150 broiling chickens in cold storage, and these are taken out in blocks of six at intervals and subjected to microscopic and gastronomic investigation. This work has not yet been finished, but it is said these investigations will result in the department putting a time limit on the period any kind of food can be kept in cold storage.

It is understood at Washington that about one year is to be the limit for meats, and possibly a shorter time for fowl and game. There are experiments being made both with drawn and undrawn game and chickens, and the result will have a very decided effect on the ultimate market for such material. It is urged from an ethical point of view that no organization should be permitted to store food products for a term of years and thus influence the markets and put a tax on future generations of producers by holding over their heads a reserve supply of low temperature foods.

It is said at Washington that the cold storage egg is among the things that will come in for investigation. It is claimed there are some eggs now in cold storage at the Capital City that have apparently been given a life sentence, and there are allegations that some of these "lifers" have already been in for a decade. It is urged in the interest of humanity that there should be a limit to this kind of procedure, and that life sentences for hen fruit should be straightway commuted, and in some instances the long term sentences taken off for good behavior. The non-explosive egg is getting to be a scarce commodity on account of the superabundance of the cold storage variety.

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The time to trust a man is when he is sick abed. The way for a widow to get over being one is to

Nobody ever lived long enough for his red hair to turn white.

It's queer now young anniversaries of anything seem to make women

When a girl doesn't want you to kiss her, she will think worse of you if you don't. It takes more money to educate a boy than he ever

seems to be able to earn afterward. A woman is awful clever to be so fond of baseball

when she doesn't know anything about the game. If a man could wear the same kind of clothes he

might like to go to church as much as fishing. As long as a woman keeps on thinking of clothes for herself and things to eat for her husband, he is satis-

There are two kinds of men, those who make a woman happy before marriage and those who make her happy after, and she generally picks the first kind.

QUAKER REFLECTIONS

Mistakes are funny when they don't hurt.

-New York Press.

The clock-maker doesn't necessarily talk in dial-ect, A fellow generally gets what is coming to him from he letter carrier.

No, Maude, dear; a cursory glance is not the deaf mute's form of profanity.

The chronic borrower isn't like the baseball player. Three strikes won't put him out.

Wigg-"Hennpeckke says his wife refused him the ffrst time he asked her." Wagg-"And yet some people insist that second thoughts are best."-Philadelphia

WHY NOT THE GOLDEN RULE

An effort is being made to arrange a meeting between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Cleveland. It is not stated, however, whether Marquis of Queensberry or London rules will govern the proposed meet .- New Orleans Times-Democrat.

ALWAYS PECULIAR

Senator Lodge's private secretary has been sent to jail for embezzling political contributions. Massachusetts always was a peculiar state.-Philadelphia North American.

WONDERS OF OHEMISTRY A recent experiment in New York shows that "lemon" candy containing an overdose of muriatic acid

is bad for children.-Syracuse Post-Standard.

TALES FROM TALL TIMBER

A REMARKABLE ELECTRICAL DEVICE

KEESEVILLE, Idaho, June 16.—Mr. Isaac Smythe, or "Electric Ike" as he is better known, is the rural mail route carrier in charge of route No. 3 out of Shipton, but despite his unpretentious position in the world of affairs, he is a man of truly unique and wonderful genius, a natural born electrician, it would appear, and it will be a great surprise to your correspond" ent if Mr. Smythe does not make for himself a notable name in the world of science.

The especial phase of his ingenuity that has lately attracted general attention and excited general wonder is an arrangement he has devised and constructed for driving his horses by electricity.

He uses a covered mail wagon, and very often on his long drives in all kinds of weather, the rain, snow, or bitter cold makes the use of the lines a nuisance and, furthermore, shut in as he is by the closed front of his wagon, he would have but poor control over the team if he had to depend on the lines to turn or stop them. He had two or three runaways for this reason, and one bitterly cold day last winter, when the horses were on their mettle and difficult to control, he had some of the fingers on one of his hands frozen while struggling with them. These troubles caused him to turn his mind in an effort to drive the horses without the use of reins, and by means of his favorite power, electricity, and after much experimenting, he has succeeded perfectly.

On the back of each horse, at the point where the back pad comes and the check rein is usually fastened. there is a small covered box, weighing about four pounds, held firmly and lightly in place by suitable straps, and which contains the electrical machinery for winding up the reins, drawing the horses one way or the other, and generally doing the work that the man on the box is supposed to do. The electrical machinery in the boxes is worked by the power of a battery carried in the rear part of the mail wagon and switched on, turns the proper roller and reins both horses around to the right; another turns them to the left, and still another turns both rollers at the same time, draws up on the reins and stops the horses entirely.

The keys may also be used independently of each other, and one horse's head drawn around to the right and the other to the left, should this, for any purpose,

A runaway is an impossibility with this electrical contrivance, for the battery is made so powerful and is in such perfect control of the reins, that all there is necessary to be done if the horses should attempt to run is to put on power enough and draw their heads over back toward the machinery with force enough to very nearly break their necks if they are not disposed to pay attention to a lesser pull, or the separate side lines could be used and each horse's head drawn around on the outside, close against his side, or on the inside, forcing both horses' heads together,

The device is not likely to come into general use with lovers of horses, for all the inspiring pull on the lines and personal entering into the whims, life and spirit of the horse are banished, but for a practical, unemotional man, who looks at a horse as a useful machine only, the electrical driver is a great in-LE SUEUR LYRE.

THE BURDEN BEARERS

Say, growler, with the loaded hod, You think you carry weight Enough to crush you to the earth, And curse the cruel fate That puts the heavy load on you While other men go free Of all the burdens that you bear-As far as you can see.

You think because a man is rich And does not lug a hod, That he has nothing else to do But live and loaf and nod, And wear fine clothes and eat fine food, And whoop it up for fair-Well, you don't know a little bit About a rich man's care

Look at the wrinkles in his face, And note those tired eyes. And see him turn away from food That you would think a prize; And see the marks of age on youth, The gray hair on his head-You lay your burden down at night, He carries his to bed.

Say, growler, would you like to sleep With that hard hod of yours, And have it scrape you down the back And spoil your soothing snores? And give you dreams to make the night A wretchedness that brought You to your morning work again. An old man overwrought?

Your load is heavy, none denies: Your days are hard and long, And labor in excess, no doubt, Seems little short of wrong: But wealth is not a cure for that, Whatever it may do-Thank God you do not have to take Your hod to bed with you. -Wm. J. Lampton, in Leslie's weekly.

THE BENEFICENT PIE

The dispatches state that a Louisville chauffeur was almost killed by a cocoanut pie. We are left to wonder whether he ate the pie or whether it was thrown at him by some infuriated pedestrian.-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NOT THAT KIND

They may be able to prove most anything on old Senator Platt except that he has two wives at once. He may be bad, but he is not a fool.-Chattanooga Times.

BLISS OF IGNORANCE

Now is the time to enjoy your impure food, while you are still uncertain as to what it contains .- Salt Lake Tribune.

TOO MUCH CHANGE

The packers might object that pure food would be on much of a change for the unaccustomed stomach of the people.-New York American.

COMPLETE REST

It must be relaxation for Theodore Roosevelt to sit back and reflect that his boom doesn't have to work this summer.-Erie Dispatch.

PRICE BOC PER PINT

AT ALL MEDICINE DEALERS

In one or more gallons—only to stockmen and farmers—\$3.50 per gallon. Delivered free at any Express Office.

W. L. Tucker "Simple Ramedy" Co., Waco, Texas. Gestlemen-I have used the can of Barb-Wire Oil in deborsing my cattle with most satisfactory results. I shall use more. Send me at once C. O. D. two gallons.

Yours truly, W. A. Poags

THE W. L. TUCKER "SIMPLE" REMEDY CO.

WACO, TEXAS

on ground that had never been fer-

tilized and that produced about thirty-

five bushels of corn per acre. The re-

Planted 24x12 inches, 90 bushels per

Planted 30x3 inches, 123 bushels per

Planted 30x6 inches, 96 bushels per

Planted 30x12 inches, 91 bushels per

inward and tops out. Let stand until peas are dry. Then pick peas off.

year for hogs. Will mow the tops off

for hay and turn hogs in. I expect to

get from one to three tons of hay, as

good as clover hay, besides the peas,

times as much meat as the same

ground planted to corn would make .-

A. S. Corbin, M. D., in Southern Agri-

The Hill county Farmers' union held

its July session at Lees Summit' in the

northern portion of the county Thurs-

day and Friday. Representatives were

present from nineteen locals and the

elected: M. G. Atwood, president; D.

C. Wernel, secretary. O. P. Pyle, edi-

tor of the National Co-Operator, was

a visitor. The next meeting of the

county union will be held at Oak

Of course you earn an enormous

All things come to the other fellow

A lot of gas is used in pulling teeth

Grove, near Vaughn, Oct. 25.

salary-but do you get it?

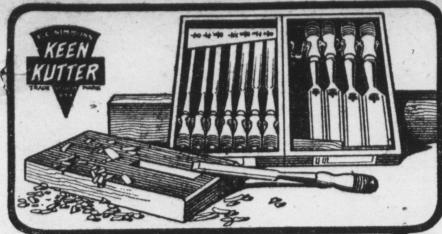
if you wait long enough.

harmony prevailed. Officers

and expect the peas to make three

I am going to plant four acres this

sults were:



SUCCESSFUL TOOLS

These Chisels have carved their way to fame. To-day, those who know tools pronounce the Keen Kutter the perfect Chisel Success. Tempered nearly to the handle; hand whetted; sharp and ready for use; handles of selected white hickory with leather heads.

KEEN KUTTER

e all successful tools—tools that have won their way by hard, honest, true work, rery step in their success has been reached by sheer force of merit and quality. een Kutter Tools include—Saws, Chisels, Bits, Gimlets, Awls, Planes, Hammers, Hatchets, Axes, Drawing-knives, Pocket-knives, Screw-drivers, Files, Pliers, Glass-cutters, Ice-picks, and a full line of Farm and Garden Tools. For 37 years Keen Kutter Tools have been sold under this mark and motto:

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Trade Mark Registered.

If not at your dealer's, write us.

Tool Book Free. SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY, St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.

of the year with a minimum loss from

We find that the type of hogs pro-

duced in warm chmates that the fat

The reason is that corn and many

of the fat producing feeds are not

bone and muscle are much in evi-

found, while the feeds that are rich in

As for home market the bacon type

it is shown that our feeds will not

produce the fat hog economically. In the production of our bacon hog we

can allow the pig to run on alfalfa for some time until the animal is ready

The common practice is to allow the

pigs to pick up the grain left in the

It has been shown by several experi-

ment stations in countries where bar-

ley is produced to a great extent that

the hog is the most profitable animal

The leading breeds of bacon hogs are

the Yorkshires, a white hog which is

a prolific breeder, producing from 10 to 20 pigs at a litter. It is claimed by

friends of the breed that the sows are

excellent mothers and will raise 90 per

These hogs look well and sell well

The Tamworth is another of the ba-

on type and are excellent producers,

being fully as prolific as the Yorkshire,

and are large boned. The bodies are

long, and when grown for bacon should

be sold at the time they weigh from

160 to 225 pounds. This breed is considered as a better breed for warm cli-

mates as the red hog withstands heat

better than the white. The great de-

mand for bacon comes from Denmark

and Holland, and a great many hogs

are used each year to supply this de-

In such conditions as we have in

Arizona we are able to produce such a

ype at a much less cost than under

more expensive middle west conditions,

The home of the bacon hog is in the

northwest and southwest, as conditions

is not likely to raise such a good litter

if bred to farrow at an earlier age and if she is allowed to go much over that

age she is unnecessarily adding to the cost of production. It is generally

supposed that the first litter of pigs

are always inferior to the pigs of sub-

sequent litters, but there is no reason

why they should be and the experience

of many swine raisers does not appear

to support this idea. Of course, it will

be necessary to have no more pigs on the sow than she can properly nour-

ish and to feed her exceedingly weil

while suckling her young.

To obtain the best results, six

months at least should be allowed be-

tween the first and second litters. For

this reason, the first litter had better

be allowed to run with her for three months or more, if it is possible to

keep her in good condition during that

time, because in this way, she will be

prevented from coming into heat.

When sows are permitted to come into

heat once or twice without being

served, it is generally very difficult

to get them safe in young when it is

decided to breed them. Sows giving

only one litter a year are usually un-satisfactory breeders for the above

reason, and although fall litters may

not be so profitable as spring litters, the breeder anxious to have his spring

litters at a certain time, or desirous

of making the most money possible out of his feeding operations, would

most likely find it more satisfactory

OUTDOOR LIFE

Will Not Offset the Ill Effects of Coffee

When One Cannot Digest It.

"It was not from liquor or tobacco

that for ten years or more I suffered

from dyspepsia and stomach trouble

they were caused by the use of coffee

until I got so bad I had to give up

coffee entirely and almost give up eat-

ing. There were times when I could

eat only boiled milk, and bread and

when I went to the field to work I had

to take some bread and butter along

"I doctored with doctors and took al-

most everything I could get for my

stomach in the way of medicina, but if

got any better it only lasted a little

while until I was almost a walking

and told my wife I would try it, and as to the following facts I will make

affidavit before any judge:
"I quit coffee entirely and used

Postum in its place. I have regained

my health entirely and can eat any-thing that is cooked to eat. I have

increased in weight until now I weigh more than I ever did; I have not taken

any medicine for my stomach since I began using Postum. Why, I believe

Postum will almost digest an iron

first but they saw the effects it had on me and when they were feeling bad

they began to use Postum, one at a

Ten days' trial of Postum in place

of coffee proves the truth, an easy and pleasant way. "There's a reason."

Look in pkgs. for a copy of the fa-

mous little book, "The Road to Well-

time, until now we all use Postum. given by Postum Co., Battle

"My family would stick to coffee at

"One day I read an ad for Postum

A farmer says:

to give me strength.

skeleton.

Creek

demand such animals.

cent of the pigs in the litter.

field. This will give a source of reve-

nue that would be otherwise lost.

for a scavenger of fields.

on the market.

hog is little used.

SWINE

THE MORTGAGE LIFTEN. My neighbor said to my wife one day, "I've a runt of a pig I'll give away, bunch like mine she stands no

They push and crowd her, and well I is in evidence as the market demands such for home consumption and also No pig without vittles 'nd drink kin

My wife took the pig and it had full From rosy morn to set of sun, At night she went into a little pen

we, fed her milk and grain food then. And she ate and she slept and then ate again.

I never saw anything take on meat, Like that pig did. She grew sleek and She strengthened out to a good strong

She was gentle and kind and just as As a kitten, 'nd I couldn't blame

My wife very much when she said in the fall "We never can eat that pig at all."

So we kept her and if you'll believe it, That pig has lifted our mortgage, it's Fer nothing else we tried ever give it

How? Why in the spring she had seven

As smart and chipper as proverbial grigs,
'Nd then in the fall she had ten more,
'Nd today she's a grandmother o'er and

I tell you that pig has made her score. Someway that pig she brought us luck She's been our mascot and given us pluck.

She's rooted the mortgage offen the She's smoothed the care lines out of

That pig! Why I tell you she won the

Sell her? Why no, we can't sell her, Plenty of others, if you'll look at 'em,

That's the way with most things, give 'em a chance, They'll make the best of each circumstance,

Often the smallest events will prove To be the lever the load to move. But then you gotter do your part, Er the lever the load will never start.

Rose Seelye-Miller.

FALL PIG RAISING

The spring crop of pigs has been the lightest this country has raised in the last five years. Why, no one seems to know. All that anyone is certain about is the scarcity of that crop now growing into shoats.

It is extremely probable that an attempt will be be made to grow an unusual number of fall pigs. In this connection we might say that we have never become very rich raising fall pigs. If our spending money depended on the profits from the fall pigs we raised in the past it is extremely likely that there would be an exceedingly tame Fourth of July on this place this year. However, others make some thing on fall pigs, or pretend that they So far as size of litters is concerned

the fall farrowed ones are right there them through the winter in good shape that tells. They may start out all right, and you may think it as easy to raise fall pigs as it is those farrow-ed in the spring, but when cold weathcomes on and the pigs pile up to keep warm they soon lose that fine glossy look to the coat, and the mud, the freezes and thaws soon cause that scrubby look which marks the fall pig. We know well enough this is not the experience of all hog raisers, but we do know that it is a rule that holds good with many. But with feed high in price and the farmer's time getting more valuable it no longer pays to keep a number of sows a whole year for one litter, unless a person is raising thoroughbreds and wants to make each litter as good as possible, which can be done by letting them run with the mother the full length of time. I going extensively into the business of raising fall pigs, we should plan to sell a good number of them at wean-ing time, just before cold weather came on. A bunch of twenty pigs well kept through the cold weather will bring in more net profit than forty carried over to spring in the usual way. In this way something may be made with fall pigs, but nothing can be made by raising them as runts.— Mail and Breeze,

THE BACON HOG.

At the present time there is a good demand for the bacon hog in the ex-

Parkers are taking the matter and are pushing the matter with the This is a great thing for certain sec-

tions of the country, especially where conditions are such that the type of pork can be produced economically. The conditions for such demand a good supply of foods such as alfalfa, barley,

In Arizona we have a good supply of such feeds and with the open win-ters can produce pigs at any season

curing too many nutrients and at the same time distend and keep distended the digestive system, lending capacity and ability on the part of the digestive system to better utilize food. Hogs fed largely upon corn or corn alone and pasture, cannot give anywhere near the gains secured when corn, bran, milk and pasture are fed. The idea to be kept in mind is to supply the growing and fattening nutrients in about same proportion, supplying more bulk to the feed while the pigs are young,

concentrated foods.

centrated food or grains.

STOCK FARMING

Selection for Fattening.

lessening this as the period of growth advances and finishing with the more

and profitable in the long run to have

two litters in the year.-Farm Folks.

PROPORTION THE PIG'S FOOD

Some recent experiments have shown very decidedly that the idea of feed-

ing grains and millstuffs to hogs may

be carried to such an extreme and so

much given at a feed that the hogs are not able to utilize their food to the best

advantage. To avoid this error some farmers in practice have begun to feed

pasture crops in summer extensively and bran slops, oats and clover and alfalfa hay in winter. This practice

does away with the overfeeding of con-

Bulky foods prevent the hog from se-

F, writes understandingly to the Michigan Farmer on the subject of stock selection:

Those steers which when fattened and finished properly bring the top market price are of the low set, deep bodied, broad backed and deep natural fleshed type and make, when a sufficient margin exists between the buying and selling price per pound, the most satisfactory feeders. But this margin is generally less and subject to greater fluctuations than that between the poorer grades, hence the greater risk taken in dealing with the better grades. There is not the possibility of making as fancy profits with poorer grades of steers, but on the other hand there is not the liability of sufering as great This circumstance due to the scarcity of good grades of feeders on the market in sufficient numbers to make carload lots, thus making their price too high for profitable feeding.

The poorer grades of feeders will usually, when placed in the feed lot, make as rapid gains as better grades, but they do not dispose of these gains to as good advantage, thus causing the butcher to discriminate against them in price. Besides their inferior form and deficiency in those regions where high priced cuts are taken as loin, ribs, rump and hips, the fat produced is not well mixed with the lean, but rather is stored about the internal organs and under the hide around the careass,

which is largely waste to the butcher. As to age it is better to select young animals for the reason that more and better beef can be produced and in less time than with mature animals. The reason for this is that young animals can use the food for growth and for laying on gains, while the older animal can only use the excess food for maintenance and for laying on gains, this latter being the only factor that is profit to the stockman. The young animals have good appetites and their digestive functions are vigorous, but as the animal approaches maturity it will tend to consume only enough food to support life and it requires a larger amount of food to produce a pound of gain than when young. It is for this reason that the farmer turns his pigs into pork and his sheep into mutton

at as early a stage as possible. Whatever practice is followed in the selection of feeders a stockman should select as uniform a bunch as to form and quality as possible, choosing individuals from representatives of beef breeds. They should be piform because an even lot of cattle is attractive to the buyer.

BREEDING THE PIGS A sow should have her first litter of pigs when about one year old. Sne

Kaffir Corn for Dry Regions. The experience gained from recent trials in different portions of the west has proved that Kaffir corn is the most reliable crop to grow where there is usually a dearth of rainfall. I have seen this crop grown in Texas in the dry years when Indian corn would dry up before July 1, and be unfit for fodder, while the Kaffir corn would remain green and continue to grow when there was apparently no moisture in the soil. After a time it became too dry for even Kaffir corn and then it took a rest-just stopped growing for a while

till the fall rains started it again. This plant along with the other members of the sorghum family possesses the wonderful faculty of adjusting its growth to suit the season. Like the cockelbur it never gets fooled. It will mature some seed, even under the most adverse conditions of soil and season. I raised some last year on land that would hardly sprout corn, yet made a fair crop of both fodder and seed of the Kaffir corn. I consider the grain of equal value with corn for feed and even better for poultry, as it is more easily digested.

I do not wish to be understood as favoring the growing of Kaffir corn to take the place of corn, says a writer in O. J. Farmer, But where the land is too poor to produce corn at all, it will always make something. During dry seasons it is often of great value, both as a forage and grain crop, when other crops fail. I would not plant it extensively in the state of Missouri, or as far east as eastern Kansas, but I would always raise a small patch for

Kaffir corn will not mature as quickly as sorghum. In fact, it requires as much time as does Indian corn, so it should be planted not later than the middle of June. I usually plant with the corn planter, using broom corn plates, leaving the rows about the same as for corn. However, the rows may be closer by six inches or more if cares to go to the trouble of changing the planter wheels. Three plowings is all the cultivation I gave it, and if planted late two will suffice .-Journal of Agriculture.

The Spanish Peanut.

As there has been some inquiry as to Spanish peanuts I will give my method of planting and harvesting the past year. I plowed ground deep in the early spring, then just before planting plowed again with a shovel plow. The ground should be in fine shape before planting, free from clods and weeds and grass. I tried planting different distances in drill. Made the rows about two and a half feet apart and drilled a part from twelve to fifteen inches and part six to eight inches two peas in hill. Gave three workings with cultivator, hoeing a little once. The part that I drilled six to eight inches in drill made the best peas and the finest hay. As it may interest some of your readers, I will quote from bul-letin on Spanish peanuts, issued by the Arkansas experiment station on dis-

On July 19, 1904, three plats were planted, the distances given and yields Planted 12x14 inches, 1431/2 bushels

Planted 12x12 inches, 102 bushels per

Planted 24x12 inches, 91 bushels per The above plats had been well en-riched. In 1900 another test was made

OKLAHOMA PROSPERS

Kaffir Corn and Alfalfa Raised Abundantly in Greer County

W. H. Abernathy recently returned from a visit to Greer county, Oklahoma, where he visited for a week. "Everything is very fine throughout that section," said he. "Cattle, horses and mules are in fine shape and there is no sickness of any character among stock that I could hear of. Most every farmer has some cattle and of a good breed at that. All have, in addition, more or less mules and horses which they take a pride in. Crops of all kinds are very good. Wheat and oats are extra. I visited on both the Salt and Elm forks of the Red river and paid particular attention to the feed crops, being a stockman. I saw lots of kaffir corn and alfalfa, the latter looking simply out of sight.

Little Corn Raised "I saw very little corn, as the people do not seem to give as much attention to this valuable crop as they do a little farther north, but have settled more upon kaffir corn for a grain and alfalfa for a hay crop. Cotton I found backward, owing to the large excess of rain that has fallen. A big rain fell Sunday night while I was there. Greer county seems to be all right and the people are all pleased with state-hood. Most of the inhabitants are former Texas people, and in fact one feels as if he was in Texas all the time he is in the Greer country.

SAYS CATTLE ARE FAT

John Dyer Tells How Contentedly the

Cows Look Planted 24x3 inches, 118 bushels per John Dyer has returned from his trip down to San Antonio and west of Planted 24x6 inches, 98 bushels per

that city. "It is a little dry right around San Antonio," he said, "but it rained a good rain down in Atascosa county and corn is pretty good down there. Above the city it is bad, a failure almost total. Cotton is doing well. Out Uvalde way the country is just as good as it can be as far as crops and stock are concerned. Grass and the other stuff that that country is noted for as cattle forage is just too slick for any thing, and the cows look at you con-

These plats were plowed three times and hoed once. Another test was made at Newport, where they raised 174 bushels per acre by planting 24x4 inches. Thus you see the greatest yield tentedly and chew the cud and blow their breath on as likely a cow counis from close planting. By planting close on common land and giving good cultivation you can make about three travel. Stock are all in good travel. Stock are all in good shape, fat in fact, and from the looks of bushels to one of corn on good land. things are likely to remain so. You It takes about two bushels to plant may say that cow conditions are good an acre 30x8 inches. When ready to harvest plow them out with shovel plow in the morning and in the aft-TO GUARANTEE TINNED MEATS ernoon stack around post, putting peas

President Gives His Word to English Grocers SHEFFIELD, England, July 13-The Grocers' Federation in annual confer-

ence here, has received a communication from Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, inclosing this message from President Roosevelt:
"You are at liberty to inform the

Grocers' Rederation that under the new law we can and will guarantee the fitness in all respects of tinned meats bearing the government stamp. trouble arises therewith, protest can at once be made not merely to the sellers of the goods, but to the United States government itself."

FARMERS INVADING

Gus O. Keefe, a prominent ranchman of Mitchell county, is in Fort Worth. He said:

"The two days' rain that we have just had up there has put crops in fine condition and the prospects for a good year were never more encouraging. All the old ranches have been cut up and turned into cotton fields. There is very little cattle raising in that section now. Everybody seems be prospering."



MY RES' SADDLES

Already well known, and the favorités throughout this section, are rapidly growing still more in favor. The business is transcending the most optimistic expectations of its founder. Mr. Myres has recently issued a catalogue, which will be mailed gratis to anyone upon request.

D. Myres SWEETWATER, TEX.



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

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

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

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

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

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FORT WORTH MARKET

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

WEDNESDAY'S MARKET

The run of cattle today was about 1,000 head less than on Tuesday, reach-3,150 head, of which 950 were calves. Steers

The run of heavy, choice beef steers was hardly sufficient to supply the normal demand for good cattle, and as packers were in the trade for lib-eral supplies, a firm market resulted, with spots on very good cattle a dime higher. The falling off in supplies was largely due to the lessened number of medium to thin steers, and the market on these had an improved tone, The demand for steers that would sell from \$3.25 to \$3.75 was broader than at any time this week, and the outlet on light steers carried quite a number over the scales at firm prices.

No. Ave. 971,099	Price.	No. 46	Ave. 1.068	Price.
61 897	3.15	49		3.15
851,045	3.90		989	3.25
	Butcher	Stock		

Butcher cows were in larger supply than on any day this week, and while no particular improvement was notes in quality, prices held steady. Car lots sold at \$2.40, with some extra good cows at \$2.60. Sales of cows:

No. Ave.	Price.	No. /	ve.	Price.
28782	\$1.90	12	706	\$2.23
41 763	1 2.40	20	770	3.25
20 826	1.90	19	743	2.10
24 527	1.35	8	827	2.25
21 705	2.50	6	796	2.30
18 821	1.75	7	575	1.75
8 825	2.15	12	726	1.50
7 784	2.50	29	776	2.25
21,015	3.10	5	814	2.00
	B	ellu		
No impr	ovement	te noted	in th	llud a

trade. Sales: No. Ave. Price. 1...1,010 \$1.80 No. Ave. Price. 1... 640 \$2.10 2...1,175 2.10 2...1,280 1.90

Calves The supply of caives fell short of the very liberal marketing of the early days of the week, less than a thou-sand head being on offer. An improvement was noted in quality and ket. No change in quotations, but spots in sales of medium weight calves

42... 94 \$5.25

LATE SALES WEDNESDAY
The following sales were made

		i. baies.		. 3000	
No. A	ve.	Price.	No.		Price.
8	134	\$3.50	5	198	\$3.50
10	197	3.75	44	152	3.75
10	103	3.75	42	184	3.25
9	180	3.50	5	180	3.75
15	250	2.75	193	181	3.75
69	188	4.00	9	254	2.75
5	448	2.40	5	268	2.50
7	185	3.50	74	183	4.10
		Hog	28		
FP11	1		anta aa	anad .	N. a. 11

The hog market again scored an advance in top prices, reaching \$6.75, the highest price since the 6th of May, 1903. Receipts totaled 1,150 head, and the quality was good, both in Oklahomas and Texans. With two outsiders in the trade, the market opened a big nickel higher, local packers setting the pace. Pigs were steady.
Sales of hogs:

Dane	Or HOPE.		
No. A	ve. Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
75 1	87 \$6.67 1/2	2 155	\$6.30
3 3	6.62 1/2	72 177	6.65
75 1	187 6.67 1/2	75 175	6.65
77 2	201 6.62 1	£ 10 177	6.45
78 2	229 6.67 1/2	86 230	6.75
43 2	6.60	2 255	6.40
81 2	218 6 35	80 181	6.50
69 1	183 6.60	8 232	6.60
14 2	241 6.60	67 181	6.65
5 2	232 6.60		
Sales	of pigs:		
No. A	ve. Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
20	96 \$5.00	12 117	
7 1	00 500	30 03	5.00

7... 109 5.00 30 Sheep Two doubles of fairly good weight vethers came in late and sold at once at \$5. a fully steady market, wethers averaged 85 pounds.

LATE SALES TUESDAY

1 116	10110	wing sa	les were	mad	e late
Tuesd	ay:				
		Ste	ers .		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No. A	lve.	Price.
73	941	\$2.90	50	938	\$3.25
22	984	3.75	1011	,006	3.35
27	892	4.25	501	,018	3.35
92	1,082	8.65	231	.071	3.65
12	673	2.78			
		Co	WS		
8	806	2.05	30	821	2.35
80	748	1.90	в жа	848	1.90
13	924	2.15	24	712	2.00
7	854	2.45	7	746	1.65
20	674	2.10	18	691	2.15
12	705	2.10	21	679	1.60
29	723	1.85	24	717	2.10
10	790	2.35	27	730	2.10
8	655	1.40	30	745	2.05
80	771	2.35	6	635	1.75
9	705	2.00	8	766	₾ 2.25
2	994	2.85	20	734	1.90
16	715	2.30			
		He	ifers		
6	473	2.20	5	538	2.00
4	422	2.15			
		Ca	lves	540	
6	251	3.00	141	176	4.00
26	195	8.00	103	1.53	3.85
16	446	1.75	16	317	2.60
15	278	2 60			

15... 278 **2.60** THURSDAY'S MARKETS

Cattle receipts, including calves, were moderate today, totaling 2,400

Steers Beef cattle were in good proportion to the whole run and among them were several loads of choice cake cattle, averaging close to 1,175 pounds. The demand for good to choice beeves was strong, and the market responded to the strength, giving an active movement at firm prices. The steers that weighed close to 1,200 pounds sold generally at \$4.50. Some trading was noted on steers weighing around 1,900 pounds, and these generally sold at \$3.35@3.50. There was no demand for thin and even medium weight straight grassers. Steer market closed firm,

Sales of		ssers went fo	rward.
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
581,173		52 956	
441,164	4.50	201.042	
71,128	3.85	191,045	3.40
14 973	3.25	221,019	3.50
31,043	3.90	151,116	4.15
881,005	3.500	5 826	2.50

Butcher Stock Not more than half a dozen straight loads of she butcher stuff came to market, and very few mixed loads were noted. The supply was eked out by several bunches of driven-in stuff. Demand for cows was strong and the market was fully steady on the small supply. Top cows in car lots sold at \$2.50, with the bulk of medium to good with the bulk of medium to good killers finding sale at \$2,10@2.35. Very few canners were on offer and these badly mixed and required plenty of

Sales of cows:			sorting before
No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave.	Price.	shape. Early basis, tops be
28 773 \$2.10	12 841	\$2.25	Sales of hog
19 722 2.25	12 820	2.15	No. Ave. Pri
9 650 1.65	4 922	2.50	67 233 \$6
10 762 1.65	6 901	2.10	22 200 6
9 888 2.15	6 830	2.50	27 227 6
1 778 2.35	90 789	2.10	4 177 6
12 777 2.25	9 774	2.25	9 183 6
12 668 2.30	2 715	1.85	4 180
1 910 8.00	61,000	2.50	
32 790 2.40	29 808	2.15	No. Ave. Pr
11 843 1.95	11 762	1.70	1 55 92 31

~	~~~~	~~~	~~~~	~	~~	~~~	~~~
	27	820	. 2.20		5	764	1.90
	15	920	2.30		9	742	2.10
	Sale	es of	heifers:				
	No.	Ave.	Price.		No.	Ave.	Price.
	13	502	\$2.50				

Bulls Bulls were not numerous, nor was the demand at all strong. Feeders went to speculators at \$1.65@1.90, and fat stags sold up to \$2.50. Sales: No. Ave. Price. 1...1,150 \$1.00 2s...1,105 2.50 No. Ave. Price. 1... 980 \$1.75 1...1,150 1.50 1...1,020 1.50

Calves The supply of calves was normal, but large in proportion to the total supply, around 1,200 head. The quality was about the same as shown yesterday and the demand was a trifle stronger, taking tops up to \$4.25, and making a corresponding increase in

	rue I	rice o	I Just goo	od carves	. sa	les:
	No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
)	85	192	\$4.25	75	175	\$3.85
	6	184	3.00	15	273	3.00
	5	192	4.00	63	209	3.50
	58	162	4.00	20	225	3.00
	6	142	3.75	12	240	8.00
3	56	142	4.00	162	200-	3.75
1	26	172	4.00	5	250	3.00
8	15	286	3.00	68	190	3.75
1	20	298	3.00	73	180	4.00
	71	. 178	4.00	42	226	2.50
	27	. 347	2.90			
	1		H	age		

The early hog supply was only 700 head, but later arrivals pushed the total up to 900. The supply was about evening divided between territory and Texas offerings, with some very good Texas hogs in sight that sold up to \$6.67 1/2. The early market was steady, but on late arrivals, showing extra good quality, bidding was not so strong. Sellers were pricing 230-pound corn-fed fat backs at \$6.85, and

Sales of hogs: No. Ave. Price. 87 190 \$6.571/2		
No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
87 190 \$6.571/2	4 190	\$6.60
81 219 6.671/2	78 178	6.55
88 167 6.67 1/2	66 142	6.40
71 220 6.70		
Sales of pigs: .		-
No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave.	Prics.
42 94 \$5.25		

Wednesday		ers	
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave	Price.
26 952	\$3.15	29 856	\$2.65
29 1,098	4.50	281,093	4.50
61,196	3.25	221,087	3.75
381,108	3.75	39 962	3.15
56 960	3.15	14 531	2.00
8 901	2.70		
		ows	
6 726	2.00	6 611	2.00
17 747	1.95	18 802	1.80
81 689	2.10	25 673	1.80
4 790	1.85	24 790	1.55
27 760	2.15	19 843	2.25
7 622	2.20	12 795	2.25
12 740	1.65	38 720	1.50
6 753	1.80	85 709	2.40
22 660	2.25		
	Hei	fers	
6 438	2.05		
	Bu	Ills	
11,170	2.00	11,070	1.35
1 700	1.65	1 550	2.00
11,460	2.05	28 965	2.15
11,010	1.80	1 640	2.10
21,280	1.90	21,175	2.10
	Cal	ves	
9 254	2.75	69 188	4.00
5 448	2.40	5 268	2.50
7 185	8.50	74 182	4.00
75 175	3.45	15 274	3.00
10 240	3.00	75 168	4.00
64 163	3.85	42 139	3.65
10 249	2.75		

Cattle receipts today partook of the isual Friday dullness-only 1,900 head coming in, and 1,000 of these were

The beef steer supply was not large, but a few loads of right good cattle were on offer, and as the demand seemed narrowed, bidding was not active. Holders of good cattle seemed to expect a strong market, while buyers were impelled to concede nothing better than steady prices. This would account for the dull condition of the steer trade. The best steers had not sold at a late hour, the day's top be-

Sales of No. Ave.		No.	Ave.	Price.
4 882	\$2.25	25	.1,\$21	\$3.20
8 906	3.30	22	.1,098	3.90
241,198	4.00	24	.1,130	3.75
221,112	3.85	50	.1,041	3.20
	Butcher	Stoc	k	
Butcher	cows we	ere se	en in	smal
force, and				

It was just as well that the supply was short, for packers were pretty well filled up with mid-week buying, and no great animation was seen in the

1	Sales o	f cowe:	ly price	8.	
		Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
I	15 833	\$2.25			
I	20 617	1.60	31	548	1.40
I	3 803	1.40	28	805	2.45
١	6 676	1.75	29	799	2.20
١	3 620	1.65	17	723	2.00
ı	13 667	2.20	26	745	2.10
١	4 607	. 2.10	- 5	702	2.50
ı	18 795	2.50	4	690	2.00
ı	Sales of	f heifers:			
١	No. Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1	25 572	\$2.15	6	415	\$9.95

Bulls Trading in bulls was limited to a few stocker bulls going mainly to speculators. Sales: 1s..1,080 \$2.70

6... 436 2.10

Calves The run of calves was large for a Friday, reaching 1,000 head. The quality was no better than seen yesterday, but sellers were asking more money in view of the strong market of Thursday. This buyers were not willing to concede, and for a time the veal trade was in a dull state. Later, a trading basis was established and most calves sold about steady.

Sales of	calves:			
No. Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
10 295	\$2.75	80	182	\$2.50
89 180	4.00	6	158	4.26
15 288	3.00	67	194	4.15
5 130	3.25	8	147	3.25
15 130	2.50	45	172	3.50
28 179	4.00	5	264	3.00
62 160	3.75	76	175	4.25
7 213	3.00	254	202	4.00
78 178	4.00			- 100

Very few hogs came to market today, only about 300 head, and these were mostly from Texas points and not of extra good quality. Loads were getting into marketable

١.	basis, tops		were on a	steady	erally at s
5	Sales of	hogs:			the mediu
5	No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.	prices cons
0	67 233	\$6.70	3 270		close of la
0	22 200	6.571/2		6.50	ficulty was
0	27 227	6.571/2	63 180	6.60	the bulk o
0	4 177	6.60	48 195	6.55	packer ord
5	9 183	6.55	2 185	6.55	grades.
5	4 180	6.50			Sales of
0		Pi	08		No. Ave.
5	No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	. Price.	471,224
0	1 55 92	\$5.20	8 87	\$5.00	1 49 754

4... 102 5.00

Sheep Two doubles, a part of a load and a bunch of drive-ins made up the sheep supply, \$50 head. The double-deck was not of a class to command attention on this market. Good lambs from the other part of the supply sold at \$5.85, heavy ewes at \$5.25 and good wethers at \$4.90. The market was

	s of	sheep: Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
17.W	90	\$4.90		ek 150	\$3.75
15lms	62	5.85	24ew	es 109	5.25

SATURDAY'S MARKET

The receipts of all classes of live stock except those of sheep show a gain over receipts of a week ago. Totals are as follows: Cattle, 10,000; calves, 7,500; hogs, 5,100; sheep, 900;

horses and mules, 275.

Beeves of good to choice fed quality have shown steadiness all the week and strength on some days. Medium quality steers lost favor early in the week, but regained it later. At no time during the week were light and thin steers in demand, and selling on these was for the most part dull and Strictly good fed steers have been

in light supply all the week and de-mand has ruled strong on most days. The market opened steady Monday, continued the same Tuesday, gained a dime Wednesday and held-it Thursday. Friday showed a slight reaction in demand, some extra good steers not finding sale here and going to Chicago for a market. The week's market top was made Monday by a load of 1,236 part corn-fed cattle. Strictly good cake-fed steers have found sale mainly between \$4.25 and \$4.50. Good fed steers have made \$3.75 to \$4.10 and some extra good grass Territory cattle sold at \$3.70. Fair to medium steers, \$3.10 to \$3.65. Steers from \$3 down have hit the lowest point of the year. Cows have found low prices and a slow market the most of the week. With a short supply in Monday, the market had a slight uplift, but this was lost Tuesday, and the low level maintained the rest of the week. Friday a tendency to strength on good between grades developed with corre-sponding reaction on plain and common cows. Prices on good to choice cows in car lots have been within the range of \$2.35 and \$2.50, fair to medium cows, \$2.10 to \$2.25; cutters, \$1.85 to \$2, canners, \$1.35 to \$1.75; old

"skins," \$1 to \$1.25.

Bulls are unchanged for the week.
Feeders sell from \$1.25 to \$1.65, bolognas, etc., \$1.50 to \$2; fat butcher bulls, \$2.10 to \$2.50; stags up to \$3.

The calf trade has had large proportions, the supply reaching 7,500. Early in the week the run was very large, resulting in a slow, dull trade at decreased prices. With a let-up in the volume of receipts toward the close of the week, the demand improved, prices hardened and closed the same as at the opening, with the exception of thin and dogy calves, which remain weak and dull. Hogs had a sensational week.

early part showed advances at the rate of 5c a day and the latter half re-corded declines of the same nature, eaving the week's close about a nickel better than the opening. Best Oklahoma packers, \$6.70 to \$6.72½; best Texas heavies, \$6.60 to \$6.65; mixed, \$6.30 to \$6.671/2; pigs around \$5 and

Sheep-Light receipts have featured the mutton trade, with desirable killers in strong demand. Common and half-fat sheep are draggy and not wanted. Wethers of eighty-five pounds have sold strong to 10c higher and lambs with greater strength,

One of the very lightest livestock runs that ever struck this market was one car of hogs and two of horses and

No steers came in by rall early and the market was quoted nominally steady. Later a five-car bunch came en in from a local feed lot and made \$4.35. They averaged 1,236 pounds. This made the end of the week's market

look firm.

Two loads of very good cattle sold late Friday at \$4.60 and \$3.75 respectively, that gave a strong tone to the end of the day's market. These steers had been booked for shipment out, but were recalled at the last moment and sold as indicated above.

Sales of steers late yesterday:

No. Ave. Price
No. Ave. Price.

38....1,227 \$4.60 24....1,036 \$3.75

Sales of steers today: 105....1,253 \$4.35.

Cows The day's supply of cows, three loads, mixed with calves, was of a common to medium class and sold steady from \$2.20@2.35 with one load of canners at \$1.90.

Sale	s of	cows:			
No. A	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
19	848	2.20			1.75
5	594	1.75			2.35
3	826	2.20	1		
23	688	1.90		. 613	
3	893	1.50	1	. 940	
2	720	1.80			
			ulls		
The	bull	trade v	vas quiet		
Sale	s of	bulls::			

No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 1....1,000 \$1.90 Calves Calves were not reported in car lots. Those coming in mixed loads were mostly of decent killing class and sold

steady at \$364.		
Sales of calves:		
No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave.	Price
3 140 \$4.00	13 253	36
7 225 3.50	1 260	3.2
Ho	gs	
Only one load of market. This was a	hogs was	on the
heavy weight, but	badly mixed	1 witt
pigs and roughs. I	it sold stea	dy a

Sales of hogs late yesterday: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 49.... 207 \$6.70 85.... 185 \$6.62½ 197 6.60 Sales today: 1.... 300 6.50 1.... 300 6.50 4.... 212 6.50 3.... 200 6.40 43.... 223 6.5212

Sheep

No sheep were mutton trade was steady.	offere quote	d an	d the
Sales of hogs:			
No. Ave. Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
43 223 \$6.5236	3	200	6.40
4 212 6.50	1	300	6.50
Sales late yester	day:		
49 207 6.70	85	185	6.6215
95 197 6.60			

MONDAY'S MARKETS

Combined cattle and calf receipts were not on a very extensive scale for the first market day of the week, reaching only 3,800 head, the calves totaling 2,200 head.

Steers The supply of beef steers was about normal, but was sadly lacking in quality, no strictly good steers being on of-The bulk of the killing steers was made up of a fair to medium class and in the absence of better material, packers bought the best of these, generally at steady prices. The best of the medium steers made \$3.40@3.70, prices considered 10c higher than the close of last week. Some little difficulty was experienced in working off the bulk of the light weight steers packer orders being for the better

\$3.40

992

Sales of steers:

\$3.75 3.40

No. Ave. Price. 47...1,224 \$3.75

3.70 48... 918 3.00 4... 892 Butcher Stock 50... 947

She butcher stuff was in good sup-ply, cows being a big proportion of the day's run. A fine toppy end was ob-servable that sold at \$2.75, but the bulk of the supply was medium to good cows, selling from \$2.10@2.40. For all decent killing cows there was a strong demand, packers evidently preferring them to the light steers. Canner cows were not numerous, and were selling about steady.

	Sales o	f cows:				
	No. Ave.	Price.		No.	Ave.	Price.
	11 854			25	807	\$2.10
	68 772			89	646	2.20
	8 736			6	723	1.50
1	30 806			30	789	2.15
1	30 873			2	805	2.00
1	44 827			14	730	2.10
1	33 788			32	716	2 15
	26 641			7	598	2.20
1	15 800			58	745	2.35
1	Sales of					
1	No. Ave.			No.	Ave.	Price.
1		\$2.15		1	410	\$2.35
1	1 470	2.15		1	540	2.75
1	6 360					
- 1		D	11			

	Bu		
Bulls ma	de no ch	ange, and	the sup-
ply was r	nostly th	in stuff,	going to
pasturemen	and sp	eculators.	Sales:
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Av	e. Price.
11,200	\$1.90	2 8	50 \$1.80
1 840	1.75	11,2	00 1.95
4 940	1.90	11,2	60 2.00
	Cal	ves	

The calf supply was large, reaching 2,300 head. With very good quality shown in offerings packer buyers were active in the trade and took the sup-ply in good season, the market being

	fully	stead	ly with	last we	ek's	close.
	Sales	:				
	No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
	73	164	\$3.50	243	176	\$4.15
			4.00	162	147	3.75
			3.75	57	248	3.00
	48		3,35	76	171	3.75
	79		3.65	252		4.00
	19		4.00	5		8.25
	34		3.90	6	210	3.85
	39		3.80	16		3.90
		190	4.15	31		4.15
	8	*	3.00	12		3.65
	42		2.60	- 1		
4						

The hog supply was uncommonly light, only 350 head making the mar-All came from territory points, but on load, and were of good quality. A bumper run at Chicago of 56,000 head forced prices down there 10c or more, and a part of this was reflected Light runs at Kansas City and St. Louis, with accompanying steady prices, were ignored by bidders here, who had no eyes for anything but the low market further north. The market was weak to 7½c lower. Pigs were scarce and 25c higher. Top hogs brought \$6.65, with the bulk of sales

	es of Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
19	201	\$6.521/2	85	187	\$6.65
78	208	6.621/2	16	180	- 6.25
54	212	6.621/2	10	205	6.05
24	172	6.521/2			
7	235	6.62 1/2			
		pigs:			
No	Ave	Price	No	Ava	Prica

15... 102 \$5.25 Sheep Trading in sheep was only nominal on a small bunch of culls at \$3.65. A double of goats was in the yards, but this is no goat market.

TUESDAY'S MARKET

Today's cattle market nearly doubled that of Monday by assembling 3,900 head, the half of which were calves. Steers

Beef steers were more plentiful than on the opening day of the week, and the quality showed marked improvement, the supply having a heavy choice end. The bulk was made up of a medium to good class of killers, with thin steers very scarce. Shippers have doubtless learned after two week's trial that this and off grade steers cannot

be sold to advantage on this market. Demand for good beeves was broad, and the bulk of the supply was taken early at fully steady prices, tops being \$4.50 with the bulk of sales at \$3.5000

- 1	\$4.50, WITH	the bulk	or sales at	\$3.50 QU
	4.15.			
	Sales of	steers:		
	No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
	27 908	\$3.00	4 764	\$2.25
	421,145	4.50	1261,004	3.90
	411,214	3.80	1151,038	3.00
-	221,222	3.90	30 916	3.5
	30 942	3.35	25 942	3.35
	25 965	3.35	25 894	3.05
	15 854	3.35	221,115	4.25
	191,081	3.85	201,248	4.00
	39,1244	4.10	421,251	4.20
	50 976	3.70	301,020	3.23
	75 916	3.10	261,036	3.70
	231,072	3.70	261,011	3.70
	321,156	3.85	221,218	4.0

Butcher Stock Butcher cows came by rail in good numbers and some 250 head were driven in. The quality was about the same as on Monday, with a larger number of good killers. The demand for butcher stuff was strong, particularly in the absence of thin steers and the supply was quickly absorbed at steady prices. Car lot tops made \$2.50, with a few choice cows going higher, but the general run of sales was between \$2 and \$2.30.

\$2.4 2.1
9 1
20.1
1.9
1.6
1.8
3.0
2.0
1.6
2.1
2.2
Price
\$2.2
uppp!
Y. The

	BU	115	
Bulls she	owed no c	hange, th	e suppp!
being mair			
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Av	re. Price
581,050	\$3.10	2081.3	32 \$3.1
11,380	2.00	181,1	90 3.0
11,240	2.15	1 7	70 1.8
. 1 480	1.85	3 9	53 2.0
11,090	1.90	2 8	35 1.9
11,310	1.90	1 7	40 1.6
11,050	2.00		
	Cal	ves	
Calves 1	nade a fi	ne run in	point c

numbers, the supply coming mostly from south and west Texas. A good quality of vealers was shown, for which packers evinced a healthy demand, taking everything early in the day at firm prices, Sales: No. Ave. 22... 190 No. Ave. 160... 192 79... 203 \$4.00 170 156 4.00 192... 170 253... 181 4.00 25... 251 48... 205 172 291 4.00 2.40 168... 188 2.25 77... 190 4.50 17... 323

Hogs The run of hogs was light, around 800 head, coming mostly from Texas points. Heavy hogs were in the majority, and opening bids were steady with Monday's close. Northern mar-kets came in weak to lower, and the close here was along similar lines. Top hogs brought \$6.62\frac{1}{2}, with the bulk at \$6.55\tilde{0}6.57\frac{1}{2}. Pigs sold steady.

Sal	e or n	logs:			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No	Ave.	(Pric
92	201	\$6.621/4	75		
5	192	6.5214	8		6.1
3	153	6.371/2	3		
6	239	6.571/2	56		6.1
78	211	6.6214	7	170	6.
36	229	6.571/4	43	222	6.
55	207	6.521/4			
61	995	. C 5714			to the



JAS. H. CAMPBELL.

GEO. W. CAMPBELL.

JOHN K. ROSSON.

CAMPBELL BROS. @ ROSSON LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY

SAINT LOUIS

KANSAS CITY

FORT WORTH

VIEWS ON THE MARKET

Campbell Bros. & Rosson

Chicago had 27,000 cattle yesterday, the heaviest run they have had on Monday for three weeks, and was slow to 10c lower. Kansas City had 11,000 and slow, while St. Louis had 5,500 and steady. Fort Worth had forty-five cars of cattle and twenty-eight cars of calves Cows and steers were strong to 10c higher and calves were strong and 25c higher Today Chicago has 5,000 head and is slow; St. Louis received 5,000 head and steady, and Kansas City's receipts totaled 14,000 head, with a steady tone. These re-ceints indicate a heavy movement from the Indian Territory and the prices they are bringing indicate the majority of them are not fat. There are about fifty loads of cattle on the market here today, of which about ten of these are calves. The market is strong and active and 35c higher than yesterday, making a net gain for the two days of about 60c on calves. We sold some calves in St. Louis today for Fancher Bros. of Seymour for \$5.75, and the market is quoted active and

strong. Steers-The demand for good fat steers of any weight is extra good. and are selling at very satisfactory prices, while the medium to half fat kinds are in limited demand and negthe Fort Worth market weighing from 1,150 to 1,300 pounds at \$4.15@4.50; 1,000 to 1,100-pound steers of the same flesh, \$3.85@4, and 900 to 1,000 pounds at \$3.50@3.75. Th medium flesh steers, which are considered good killers, weighing from 1,050 to 1,200 pounds, sell at \$3.40@3.\$5. Same quality weighing from 900 to 1,000 pound at \$3@3.25, with the lighter weights at \$2.50@2.75. There is practically no demand for feeder steers at the present time, but indications look favorable for a good movement along this line

later on. Cows-Good fat cows are in strong demand and are selling from \$2.35@ 2.60, with an extra good cow now and then around \$3. The medium flesh to good killing kinds are bringing from \$2.15@2.35, with the half fat kinds at \$1.85@2.10. Good canners at \$1.60@ 1.75; medium canners, \$1.25@1.40. The demand for heifers is also good and are selling at \$1.85@2.50 for the medium to good kinds, and the choice ones around \$2.75, with the common eastern Texas kinds at \$1.50@1.85. The demand for canners is very limited, and we are advising our customers to hold this class back until the government gets their inspectors installed in the packing houses throughout the

better. Bulls-There is practically no change in the bull market since last week. Good fat bulls are selling at \$2.15@ 2.25, with the good butcher bulls around \$2@2.10, and the ordinary kinds at \$1.85@1.95, and the light stocker bulls

at \$1.65@1.75. Calves-As we predicted in our last letter, if you would hold your calves up for a few days you would get the advantage of a strong and active market and we are pleased to advise you calves yesterday and today are about 65c higher than the close of last week. Best calves are worth here today \$4.65 @4.75, with the medium kinds that sold last week at \$3.75@4 selling here today at \$4.25@4.50. If your calves are ready for market we would advise shipping a few cars right along until the market begins to weaken again, then hold up and you will catch another advance within the following ten days or two weeks, and you can work all your calves off to good advant-

age Hogs-Last week brought the highest prices of the year. Top hogs sold at \$6.65@6.75, with two loads to an outside buyer at \$6.771/2. Wednesday and Thursday were the highest days. Friday's market was about 5c lower and Monday buyers took off 5c to 103 on good hogs and a little more on the common kinds. Northern markets were 10c to 15c lower on Monday and our hogs sold fully at Kansas City prices. Today all good hogs strong, and in some cases 5c higher than yesterday. Tops sold at \$6.65. The bulk of good hogs, all weights from 185 to 240 pounds, sold at \$6.55 @6.621/2. Light pigs at \$5.25, which is a big quarter higher than last week Sheep-Receipts very light and demand strong at \$5@5.25 for best grades

and \$4.50@4.75 for fair to medium. Special-It is with pleasure I repeat to you again that our firm does strictly a commission business. We do not speculate in anyway and therefore we are in position to always advise you to your interest. Every man's stock sells strictly on its merits when consigned to our firm. It is generally conceded that experience in any business is valuable to those whose business you are handling for the reason you know when to act and how to act, and in this connection I desire to say that our cattle salesmen in each of the markets have had more than twenty years' experience and are therefore competent in every particular to han-dle your business, and if you will tell us your wants we will endeavor to

supply them and will always handle your business to the best of our abili-ty. We have competitors who are as ionest and honorable as ourselves, but we have none who are more capable of caring for your interest than Campbell Bros. & Rosson. We would be pleased to hear from you on re-ceipt of this letter, and I assure you we shall always give your business our personal attention and make a spe-cial effort to handle it in a satisfactory manner. JNO. K. ROSSON.

Among Our Arrivals This Week

T. J. Ryon formerly of Fannin counbut now a citizen of Tarrant county, since the purchase of a stock farm within several miles of the North Fort Worth stock yards, drove in the past week a bunch of cows which netted excellent results. "T. J.'s" familiar countenance may be found on the market most any day, and is still pursuing the live stock profession as a manner of coining extra long greens.

R. M. Tadlock, the well known Fort Worth feeder, sold through our house the past week bulls at \$2.35 and also a string at \$2.55. "R. M." never tires in prosecuting his work and is entitled to distinction of being one of the heaviest individual buyers of feeder bulls and steers on the market.

N. C. Colerick of Caddo county, ushered in a consignment of porkers among Friday's arrivals, the bunch landing at\$6.70, which was the top on the kind and class on sale that day. "N. C." in his frequent consignments on the Fort Worth market egives evidence of his hustling qualifications and the high recommendation the "C. B. & R." nog salesmen have received is very complimentary to a commission com-

pany. Rudolph Fisher of Oklahoma was represented by proxy in the persons of Jim Myers, who accompanied a car of swine for the former well known stockman in his section of the country. Mr. Myers reports his section in good condition and that it now appears the yield of all crops will be exceedingly good. His expression with relation to the sales consummated for Mr. Fisher on this market also indicated his

hearty approval. Pleas B. Butler of Karnes county was registered on our books with a shipnent of two cars of calves the first day of this week which fitted in a warm spot in the day's roll of calf sales "Pleas" is a born cowman. His record has established him as a "king pin" in the cattle industry and as long as the bovine plays upon the broad domain of the Southwest he will be found pursuing his favored profession.

Robert Goehring of DeWitt county booked a shipment of calves here the opening day of this week, which were subjected to the pleasure of landing at a good strong figure for account of that esteemed and valued customer of Campbell Bros. & Rosson, whose quent consignments on the Fort Worth market have won for him an enviable reputation in stockdom for his energetic qualities.

We are in receipt of a letter from Dave C. Smith of Ellis county, who reports a fine rain fell yesterday. His communication also states wheat will average fifteen bushels per acre, oats about forty bushels, corn will make a good yield around Mansfield, but is spotted on account of the chinch bug in other portions of the county. ton is also doing fine in some sections. Mr. Smith is one of the enterprising spirits of his section both in live stock

pursuits and other branches of com-

merce, and is also a valued customer of

Campbell Bros. & Rosson during the period when he is marketing his cat-C. V. Bigham of Taylor county was enlisted on our visiting complement the first day of this week accompanying a shipment to Campbell Bros. & Rosson His father, W. R. Bigham, chaperoned him, and it was reported he went west in good shape, receiving handsome net result from his shipment of cattle on

the market. Henry Duderstadt of DeWitt county look issue with us the first day of this week, shipping in a car of calves which passed the net results in his favor in a very satisfactory manner.

Jonah M. Miller of Denton county sold twenty-three steers weighing 1,112 bounds in St. Louis Friday, July 13, at \$4.55. There is only twice during the year that Friday comes on the thireenth, and while they are both conducive to superstition, the sale proved an exceptionally satisfactory one market. Mr. Miller is one of the enterprising and thrifty stock farmers of his section, and each year lands a bunca of good cattle at topnotch fig-

Hon. A. M. McFaddin, a prominent and influentir! banker and cowman, representing his countrymen in Vic toria county on the side of the Texas legislature, figured in receipts the last week, the sale of calves being recorded at high grade values. "A, M." is a very extensive feeder and through the popular commission firm of Campbell Brothers & Rosson the handling and selling of a number of trains of Southern Texas streets in the various

markets have been negotiated. J. D. Fitzwilliams of Bastrop county caused to be marketed the last week a mixed load through the "C. B. & R."

medium, which tipped the "selling beam" at relatively strong values. "J. D." is a stockman of no mean pretentions and the re-enlisting of his rela-tions marks a protracted absence, which has more or less found his attention turned to supplying other Southern Texas markets.

Allenbaugh & Fredman, Oklahoma shippers of well known and indelible identity in our hog selling department, engaged the attention of our swine salesman, Mr. Bannard, the last week, who sent them across the scales at \$6.65. The "A. & F." branding iron in the Oklahoma hog trade has long been the identifying mark on the Fort Worth market of topmost values, the pleasure of dosing out "Uncle Sam's" long green being a credit of which the "C. B. & R." forces enjoy. "Gip Smith of Bosque county landed

a shipment of porkers with us the last week which were responsible for \$6.571/2 values on Texas swine. "Gip" is an old and ardent admirer of the efficiency of the "C. B. & R." contingent and due to his familiarity with the boys, he has long ranged as one of our strongest indorsers.

Woodall & Hodge, from Bell county, in Central Texas, were rendered an account-sales on our records the last week which found the market in a strong enough state to fix their porker values at \$6.65, which yielded them eminently high-grade results. John Woodall, a member of the firm and and hustling cowman. companied the shipment and was grat-ified at the prompt and efficient manner in which the shipment was han-

J. C. Avery of Llano county reported the arrival of a shipment of cows and calves which sold last Wednesday, the cow stuff landing at \$2.15 and calves at \$3.50. As a cow trader "J. C." has no superiors and but few equals and during a period of extended relations with the market has gained "pocketbook" reasons for recommending

Campbell Brothers & Rosson.
R. E. Vermillion of Montague county mixed medicine with our cattle sales department the last week, which combination, both in the buying and selling, proved one of a money coining character. "R. E." knows a fit subject for the packers to avail himself of strong values and knows where to consign to get these results. His reestablished affiliation in Campbell Brothers & Rossonhood is made manifest after a long recess of action, and the welcome is emphasized in returning to the fold. Rev. Mr. Isaacs accompanied Mr. Vermillion on the occasion of this shipment and after they had jointly reviewed the varied interests in packing town pronounced their hearty approval of the progress achieved.

200 MORE INSPECTORS

Veterinarians and Men of Experience

in Packeries Only Will Be Chosen WASHINGTON, July 16.-Officials here say that evidently an erroneous impression has been created as to the number of inspectors that will be required to enforce the new meat inspection law. The statement is made that the present corps will be enlarged by about two hundred additional inspectors.

For the purpose of ascertaining the soundness and healthfulness of carcasses the government will employ as inspectors trained veterinarians who have been regularly graduated. They will receive salaries ranging from \$1,-500 to \$2,000 a year. Those inspectors who will be required to inquire into sanitary conditions in the packing houses will receive about \$1,000 a

The announcement was made today by President Black of the civil service commission that to this latter class will be appointed only persons who have had actual experience in packing houses where meat products are prepared. This information is made public by the commission to deter persons from making application who have not had the requisite experience.

APPRAISEMENT MADE

Inventory of Estate of the Late Jacob Washer

The inventory and appraisement of

the estate of the late Jacob Washer was filed Wednesday afternoon by the appraisers and executors, Nat M. Washer, Phil A. Greenwall, F. T. Crittenden and W. G. Newby. The inventory showed the following assets, with an appraised value as follows: Interest in store of Washer Brothers, Fort Worth, \$27,286.66; shares of capital stock, Washer Brothers, San Antonio, \$16,500; three policies of in-surance, \$15,000; shares in capital stock, Crescent Stock Food Company, Fort Worth, \$100; shares capital stock Fort Worth National Bank, \$1,200; shares capital stock Miller Manuface turing Company, Fort Worth, share capital stock Hotel Worth, \$600; shares capital stock Dallas opera house, \$1,000; vendor's lien notes, \$1,-

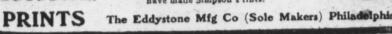
450; total, \$73,486.66. The liabilities as shown The liabilities as shown by praisement filed are \$4,776.12.



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The number of bushels and pounds | n a load of wheat, corn, rye, oats or parley, and the correct amount for

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

any per cwt. The correct amount for a load of hay, straw, coal or coke, from 25 cents to \$20 per ton.

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

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

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

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

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

labor required by ordinary methods. A copy of this useful and practical work should be in the hands of every



SAWYER—Your walkut Log measures 24 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length, which according to Scribber's or Doyle's Tables, will make 100 feet of lumber.

FARMER—According to Ropp's Tables (9.61)—the part correct and reliable Log measurements will only correct and reliable Log measurements.

only correct and reliable Log measure—it will cut exactly 413 feet, and therefore I demand pay-



Grain Buyer—The top price for No. 2 Corn te-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 it already: I had on 56 bu. and 44 lbs., and it comes to \$21.58. (See pages 16 and 27.) In like manner, the correct answer to nearly

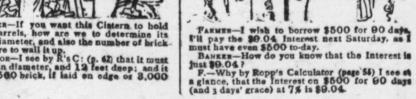


Stacz Sripper.—The net weight of your lot of ogg is 4425 lbs, and at \$3.75 per cwt., amount \$155.94. Here is your check. ARMER—There is an error somewhere. I see Repp's Calculator (page 6) that the amount aid be \$165.94. -(After figuring it over again.) You are Here is a \$10 bill with your check. Pardon take; was done in haste.



MERCHANT—At what figure must we mark these Goods, in order to sell them at a discount of 105 from the marking price, and still mabe 90 kg ACCOUNTANT—The marking price must be just 1½ times the cost price, according to Ropp's Discount Table No. 4. The Principles of Percentage and Discout Thereagail





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

My name Address

New Subscriber's name

POULTRY

MILK AS CHICK FL D Several years' experience .. as thoroughly convinced me that I have found a remedy that will positively prevent bowel trouble in young chieks. within the reach of any one, and as precautionary methods are better than any other, you may demonstrate to your own satisfaction

It is simply nothing more than

feeding boiled sweet milk once a day from the day you begin feeding chicks and continue indefinitely, although after chicks are six weeks old I do not boil the filk, but feed it raw. But never feed raw milk to young chicks; boiled milk is a common sense rem-Our grandmothers taught us to give it to our children for any bowel ailment, and its effects are equally satisfactory with chicks. The great difference lies in the fact that by proper care children recover, but a ecovered chick is not of much value, therefore we must have precautionary methods. And I have hever known bowel trouble in any form where this method of feeding existed. I always feed in the morning before they have access to water, so all will be sure to The best drinking fountain of which I have any knowledge may be improvised from a gallon tin can or bucket, such as syrup comes in. Take a nail and puncture several holes around the top, fill or partly fill with milk. Place a tiny pie plate unside down over the top of the bucket. Then invert and place in a convenient place for the little chicks. They will scramble over each other trying to fill up, but they can't upset the bucket or get their feet into the milk, and they will drink it up as fast as it comes from the bucket. Remember the secret of its success lies in thoroughly sterilizing the milk. Ten minutes is not too long to boil it, and a little water added

alt makes it more palatable I always feel that I have done my duty better when I feed young chicks corn bread baked and seasoned well with salt, soda, meat scraps, egg shells and a generous supply of clean sand, yet I fed dry meat with equally good results, but I never fail to feed oat meal and the boiled milk, and have more faith in the efficiency of the milk than anything else, and since the preventing disease that baffles so many and sends countless numbers of young chicks to premature death may be prevented in this manner, the experiment is at least worth a trial .-Ada B. F. Parsons, in American Poul-

prevents the milk from scorching so readily. I imagine that a pinch of

The following told by a writer in Farm and Ranch will be new to many

try Journal.

Give one-half teaspoonful of pulvertzed nux vomica to fifty little chickens of the age of two days old or older, every third day, which will be very little to each chick. Mix it in meal, wet in with water and put it in coops where dogs, cats, geese or ducks can't get it, for it is sure death to It will not hurt your chickens, but will keep them healthy anl is one of the best tonics that can be given to chickens.

My mother used it and fed it to her hickens to kill the hawks when I was a boy, and we have used it for the same purpose for the last twenty-five years and have never lost a chicken. We have fed it to chicks early in the orning and killed and eaten one of them for dinner and did not feel bad except because the chicken wasn't

I do wish every farmer and poultry raiser would use it: we would soon kill out the hawks. I don't say it kills the hawks, for I never found a dead hawk, but I do say that after he gets one he will not come back after the second.

Cackles From the Hen House, Scan the growing birds for show

A fresh egg has a limelike surface to its shell. It is a fact that most of the chickens in market are lean and lanky. A plump oody and limbs will go a great way

to finding a customer. It is a useless waste of time and oney to have more poultry than can be taken care of well.

Do not let the young ducks out in he hot sun, as it is fatal. Do not feed the young chicks for twenty-four hours. Put before them coarse sand and water. Their first meal should consist of rolled oats. On most farms the women folks have charge of the poultry; it is hoped

that the men folks are gallant enough to do the heavy work for them. Raising poultry is a legitimate business, but it needs to be studied, built up, and taken care of, as any line merchant takes care of his affairs, and

keeps up with the times. The best effect is produced upon scalded poultry by dipping them into hot water after they are picked, and then putting them into cold water

until thoroughly cooled. Corn burnt on the cob, and the refuse, which consists almost entirely of the grains reduced to charcoal and still retaining their perfect shape, placed before fowls is greedily eater by them with a marked improvement in their health, as is shown by the brighter color of their combs and the producing of a greater average of

eggs than before. "A poultry man came to the office a few days ago," says the Jubilee Poultry Journal, "with three cases of

A HAPPY HOME

Is one where health abounds. With impure blood there cannot be good health. With a disordered LIVER there cannot be good blood.

revivify the torpid LIVER and restore its natural action. A healthy LIVER means pure

Pure blood means health. Health means happiness. Take no Substitute. All Druggists.

Scott's Santal-Pepsin Capsules A POSITIVE CURE For Inflammation or Catarrhol
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worst cases of Glossorrhoon,
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harmless. Sold by druggists.
Price \$1.00, or by mell, postpaid, \$1.00, \$5 boxes, \$2.76. THE SANTAL-PEPSIN CO.

eggs in the back of a small express wagon and received therefor some \$40. The same day a rancher drove a fourhorse team past the door, drawing an enormous load of hay, who received for his hay about the same sum as the poultryman received for his three cases of eggs.

Symptoms of Disease. Disease is a most difficult thing to

wrestle with in poultry. It is for easier to prevent it than it is to combat it when it obtains a foothold. Often a person will employ more time and medicine than a bird is worth. The following will help most poultrymen to locate a difficulty and will also suggest treatment:

When the excrement secreted by the kidneys, which is normally pure appears yellow, though droppings are solid and the bird appears perfectly healthy, look out for

bowel trouble When the crop is hard, distended and unyielding there is danger of the bird becoming crop bound. When the discharges are streaked

with blood it is time to give preventives for diarrhoea. When the joints are hot and swollen and the fowl is disinclined to stand, rheumatism has taken hold. When the nostrils are clogged with dirt and the eyes, water, ward off possible cases of roup by timely treat-

ment. If the case is bad, apply the hatchet. When the brd is lame in one foot and a small swelling is observed, remove it to a place where there are no roosts and compel it to roost on straw or other material. It is bumble foot and is cured in this man-

When a hen drops down behind, goes to the nest often but does not lay she is suffering from a disorder of the oviduct and might as well be killed and eaten.

When a bird is "going light," has a good appetite, but passes food from the bowels undigested, it is the early stages of consumption and treatment is useless.

When a bird has leg weakness with no disorder of the liver, feed lighter and give plenty of bone forming When new fowls are bought they

should be quarantined until one is assured that they have no disease that is communicative to the flock. When a bird has difficulty in breathing it is well to look out for pneu-

When a fowl is dangerously sick with any organic disease it is worse than useless to use it as a breeder as it will communicate the same tendencies to its young and thus weak flocks

A Jersey man once started and carried out a singular poultry experiment. He hunted in New York for the brownest eggs he could find without knowng where they came from and set them under hens. Most were infertile, but after considerable time he had a flock of fair Buff Cochins. Another man had a hobby for buying all the natural hornless cows he could find. He finally got a herd of good milkers,

and quite uniform. One of the best nest arrangements known is readily made by having a box of sufficient depth so that it can be stood on its, end with one board removed on one side and the ton fastened to the wall. This box is set on the floor, with the face to the wall and the nestling material put inside on the floor. First line the box with building paper to keep the light out of the cracks. The one board removed on the one side, next to the wall, will leave a sufficient opening for the hen to enter, and then a hinged cover may be made on top so that the eggs may be gathered and the nestling material renewed without difficulty. Hens lay more eggs if the nests are tark than when they are light.

GOOD FOR TURKEYS

"It should never be forgotten that in the wild state their food was the bugs, worms, seeds, etc., which they could find for themselves, and which were hunted for and scrambled after tinually. There was then no over feeding upon rich unnatural foods that impaired health and produced bowel troubles or other ailments that naturally follow unwholesome food. They subsisted by their own efforts in the wild state. while now they are quite too often forced to eat unnatural foods that are furnished in hope of forcing them to an unnatural growth."

Wet or sloppy foods are not recommended for young turkeys.
"Food should be given (young turkeys) quite early in the morning and at frequent intervals during the day. Never overfeed them, but use discretion in providing plentifully for their essities. Give them all they will eat willingly and no more. Avoid the use of rich foods, grains in hulls, and millet seed, which is not good for them while they are young; a little of this seed, however, may be fed as they grow older. Too much hard boiled egg is bad for them, while a reasonable

amount of bread is beneficial. "Coarse sand is excellent for grit, and if sufficient of this is at hand no 1 be needed; but plenty other ' of grit or some kind is a necessity, for without it the poults can not grind their food "-Experiment Station Rec-

CATTLE

STARTING A PURE BRED HERD J. C. Chalupnik gives some good advice in the Iowa agricultural paper, the Iowa Agriculturist, at Ames:

"Knowledge and experience are indispensable to success in breeding live stock, and unless a man has a love for the vocation he will not attain the highest degree of success. A man that has not this attitude toward it and is incapable of raising ordi: nary cattle need not attempt to breed pure-breds, as the task of selecting, mating, feeding, caring for and mar-keting is much more difficult than with grade cattle.

"The choice of locality is an important consideration for the breeder. In some sections there is great demand for pure-bred cattle, while in other parts of the country certain breeds are more popular than others. If trade other than local be sought for a farm situated near a railway station on some good line is a great advantage, as it is convenient in shipping animals and in meeting buyers at the train, and it saves time in a

great many other ways. "The farm must have improvements. Good fences are a safeguard against the introduction of disease from other herds. They will prevent the animals from breaking into the cornfield and save many a good cow from being bred to the neighbor's scrub bull. There should be several pastures and paddocks to allow proper division of the herd. In the winter the cattle should have sunny, well drained yards protected from the northwest winds by a grove, high board fence, stacks or buildings. For stock cattle a shed open to the south will be sufficient shelter; but calves, pregnant cows and cows in their period of lactation should have a warm, well ventilated barn at night and during bad weather. In the summer shade trees will add much to the comfort of the animals; while a properly ventilated, darkened barn with a blanket hanging in the

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FOUR CARLOADS Shorthorn bulls 120 head; 80 yearlings, 40 twos and threes; deborned and well colored; fullblooded 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

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

Temple, Texas.

pound of bovine flesh during fly time and sultry days. Good clean water, kept free from ice in the winter, should be available for the cattle at all times. The successful breeder must also be

able to grow large quantities of various feeds and to harvest them properly. For the summer a rank pas-ture consisting of Kentucky bluegrass and clover, with perhaps some timothy and orchard grass, supplemented in the hot, dry season with silage, green corn or some other green forage, should be provided. Alfalfa or clover hay, silage, corn fodder, corn, bran, oil meal and oats should be supplied for the winter with an abundance of material for bedding. The breeder must harvest and store the homegrown feeds at the right season and in the proper manner to preserve their quality and pleasing aroma, and then be able to make up from them palatable and suitable rations for the

ferent classes of animals in his herd. "In purchasing animals, the beginner must be very cautious. If he be a poor judge of the animal's merits and does not understand the pedigree, he should; by all means, buy of some good reliable breeder with a guarantee that every animal is prolific, free from disease and all right in every other way. He should buy helfers and cows at private or closing out sales, because at the combination

sales there are very often culls from the various herds. "Whether it is better to buy sows or helfers there seems to be some difference of opinion. If heifers develop well and become good and regular breeders there is no question that they are cheaper, but there is always

more or less risk. "In selecting mature cows their value can be judged not only by individual merit, but also by their progeny and past performance. Sometimes a cow in calf, bred to a good bull or with a helfer calf by her side can be bought reasonably, and a good herd thus built up speedily. choosing uniform females of a certain strain, and then selecting a bull that will mate with that particular strain, progeny of a high standard and uni-

formity is assured. "The number and the grade of stock to start with depend somewhat on the means at hand and many other condi-It is the better policy to start with a few head, let these be the best that you can afford, and then increase the herd as more experience is acquired. At present good females can be procured for \$100 to \$150 and bulls from \$200 to \$300 per head. In connection with grade cattle a pure bred

herd can be built up by starting even with only one or two cows and a bull. "The breeder, in addition to the above requirements, must be shrewd and honest in selling his cattle. He must advertise in local stock papers, and by exhibiting his herd in the show rings, and above all by honest dealing with his customers. He must rather sacrifice an inferior animal for beef than sell it for breeding purposes. His cattle, if put up for sale or exhibit, must always be in the best of condi-

The horse equipment is the first consideration of every new industry to get a better showing of fine horses as the best advertisement of a successful mercantile or manufacturing enterprise. They want better horses than their competitors. Big, fine draft teams attract attention and admiration and develops business and successful business men want the finest carriage horses to be had. The novelty of the automobile is over, and the highest distinction and pleasure given to handsome horses because they cost so much money.

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FOR SALE-A well located ranch in Bell county consisting of 1,189 acres; 85 acres in cultivation, 500 acres tillable, balance good grazing land; good buildings; everlasting water; good school one mile; terms easy. For particulars apply to Calhoun & Brown,

PAID FOR ITSELF

R. M. Wynne Jr. Prospers on West Texas Tract Colonel R. M. Wynne has gone West Texas to visit his son, R. M. Wynne Jr., who is running an irrigated

arm at the foot of the Davis moun-

tains. Those who go to the Wynne farm get off at Toyah. Three years ago R. M. Wynne Jr. bought 140 acres of land at the place indicated and began farming, and of course improved the land. He pros-pered and this year sold half of the land for \$25 per acre, though he had done but little if any work on that part of the tract and originally agreed to pay but \$13 per acre for the 140 acres, which he bought entirely on credit. His crops and the purchase price of the seventy acres, which he found he could well spare, have for the balance of the land and all of the improvement to this time. So Wynne Jr. has a valuable tract of land, for seventy acres of that land irrigated is of great value, a home, is on the road to prosperity and is not in debt for the land or improvements. Nearly all of the land in that part of the state which can be irrigated is wonderfully fertile and the possibilities are proven by the marvels wrought in the Roswell region of New Mexico, where the quality of the soil is about the same and with the difference, as the Davis mountain land is further south, of certain climatic advantages which add that much more to the de-

sirability of the Texas land over the New Mexico land.

BEST SHAPE IN YEARS E. T. Ambler Talks of Conditions in

Garza County E. T. Ambler, the Garza cunty ranchman, was caught on the fly as ne was passing through the city from Dallas on his way out to his ranch. "Yes," he said, "I am on my way to look over the finest proposition in grass and cattle that we have had in many years. My ranch is up in Garza county and that county along with in that section has been blessed with a superabundant amount of rain, something that ordinarily does

not happen, "I go from Fort Worth to Big Springs and go overland from there. Cattle are certainly doing well and all of the business connected with the cattle business is going along smoothly and only the market is bad. seems to have gotten into the fashion of raining with us and it produces such beautiful results as to grass, flowers and fat cattle that nature don't seem to quite be able to let go. The farmer is gradually moving along and will before long have the country for agriculture."

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.

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

SHEEP BAD INVESTMENT

Solon Smith Declares Many Have Stopped Raising Sheep. Solon Smith, the big sheep man, came in with a shipment of marketable

stuff and felt somewhat disappointed at the condition of the market. "The sheep business," said he, "in so far is it relates to the purchase and sale of mutton is in a bad way just now. Sheep are scarce and wool is the same. In fact, the price of wool at the present time may be judged the cause of the high prices for the sheep themselves. Owners, if they think that they can spare them, ask more than any man would feel justified in paying

with the market as unstable as it is. Range Sheep in Demand. "There is a big demand for range sheep and the supply is poor. Sheep have been such a poor investment for years back that many men hav gone out of the business either entirely or have reduced their flocks to such an extent that now an advance is them both in the price of wool and mutton, they cannot see their way to disposing of any, as no surplus is in sight It is an awkward condition and no relef is in sight for some time yet or unth a surplus grows."

STOCK IN TARRANT COUNTY

Frank Corn, a representative young stockman and farmer of the western part of Tarrant county, was at the yards yesterday and said that he had nothing to sell but would not mind

purchasing something good if he could find it. "Our stock is all doing well now and is fat. Grass is so good that it does not take the five acres it usually quires to put them in shape this time of the year and although it is a little past the average time when they are put on the market, still it is not at all past the period when they can be marketed profitably direct from the grass. Grass is strong and heaps up flesh fast

during the summer time."

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DIVERSIFICATION **PAYS IN TARRANT**

Wiley Potts Has Tried It Half a Century

Tarrant county is so near home to most people that in their efforts to get reports of various kinds of agricultural, horticultural and live stock from visitors who reside in the various parts of the state its importance as a productive quantity in the total of wealth producers is sometimes overlooked. There are many good farmers and stockmen in the county who do not confine their efforts to any one product, but bend their energies to the derelopment of the many resources of the joil, so that where one fails through the action of nature there will be others remaining to add to the grower's bank account and to the general agealth. Wiley Potts is one of these

itizens. He says: Where was I raised? Well, I was born in Tarrant county, reared in Tar-rant county and am now living in the same place where both of these things happened, and I am 54 years old. I am pretty much of a stay at home body, eh? My place is at Wautaga, only a few miles north of Fort Worth, and I knew the present city, or, rather I had best say the spot where the city now stands, before there was much of a town to look at. I am a stock farmer and believe in a man raising every-

that is almost everything.

Leaves Cotton to Others "The only product that I do not bother with at this time is cotton and leave that for my neighbors to raise. Small grain is the thing that I make my main hold. I had in this year 350 acres in wheat and oats and twentyfive in corn. My wheat this year was very spotted, on account of the excessive rains; so much so, that the yield only averaged 171/2 bushels to the My fall oats averaged seventy bushels more than I estimated, for I did not think they would go more than fifty. Spring oats I am estimating at only thirty bushels; I have not thrashed them yet, and they may go fifty.

Corn Needs Rain "Corn is looking well and, with a rain, will be a good crop. I also raised all the vegetables and forage I need for my family and for my stock. Hogs and cattle are my main stays in the cattle line. I forgot to say that I had good roasting ears now, I believe in good roasting ears now, I believe in Shorthorn cattle for leaders of my herd, but cross on the white-faced cattle. This gives me a fine beef animal and as the stock on the place has been crossed with polled bulls that I once experimented with they have good strains all through. My bulls are registered. I kill my own hogs for my own meat and enough over to have plenty to sell to men in town who want to know where and what their meat and lard is fed. Meat can be cured well in this section and properly handled makes delicious meat. My meat and lard that I sell brings me in more than packing house products sell for and I have no trouble in disposing of all my surplus in the city to people who know the difference in quality. I have found some people, nowever, who refused to buy my lard because, as they said, it did not smell good or like the canned lard. This was not the fault of the lard, but because they were not accustomed to the smell of good hog lard. There are many in the city just like them. We have a good market for anything we have to sell in this city and a man working a farm should study his business and make it a rule to sell where he can get the most for his products. Stock farming will pay any man who will use the proper amount of care and intelligence."

Texas contains a larger area of arid land than any state in the union. This would all be the most valuable and productive if reclaimed through irrigation. At the meeting of the irrigation congress, which is to be held at Boise, September 3 to 8, 1906, the attention of capitalists will be directed to the great field for profitable investment to be found in this state, through national reclamation and private en-

AN OLD TIME SHIPPER

S. P. Stone One of First Clients of Fort Worth Market S. P. Stone of Itasca has become one of the fixtures as a shipper at the Fort Worth stock yards, and says he

"I was among the very first men from Hill county to ship stock to this market, when the old stock yards first went into business, and I have con-tinued ever since. What cattle that are in the country are in good fix an i have plenty of good grass and water. They are very scarce, however, and o one is making any very serious effort to hunt them up at present. There seems to be plenty who are sending in enough cattle from the grass to keep the market 'steady' and on a decline "The market seems to be always steady, whether up or down. Crops

are all in good shape, although corn is not quite up to the Hill county standard. Hill county is in excellent shape at present. "If you were to come into our town some day you might think that we were great patronizers of the express companies, from the number of jugs that are constantly arriving. These jugs contain nothing worse than mineral water from the hot well at Hub-bard City. This well is 3,300 feet deep and the water is nearly hot enough to scald. In drinking it at the well a person is glad to mix it with cold water This water is a cure for rheumatism sure, for it cured me. many people in the county know that they have such water in their county, but it is a fact and the owner has

WEEK'S RAINS ASSIST CROPS

built a \$12,000 natatorium."

Precipitation General Over the State of Texas

The rain Wednesday afternoon, which was not much more than a shower at Fort Worth, was widespread and exceedingly heavy north of this city and extended all the way to the Oklahoma-Kansas line along the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and away up into the Panhandle along the Fort Worth and Denver.

T. P. Boyd, who has been on a visit to his old nome at Springfield, Mo., returned Wednesday afternoon and reports a regular downpour from Grapevine to Sherman, and says that it was raining all through Oklahoma as he came through Wednesday, the rainfall between Grapevine and Sherman being heaviest he had witnessed for

months. Rowan H. Tucker, claim agent for the Fort Worth and Denver, reports that from Fort Worth to Bowie there were good showers Wednesday afternoon and heavy rains all along the

line above that place. T. P. Boyd, speaking of crop condi-tions north of Fort Worth, all the way to Springfield, Mo., said they were better than anything in that line he had

"All through Oklahoma are as fine crops of corn and cotton as I ever saw. The cotton plant has splendid growth and promises an abundant yield and looks better really than the cotton I saw in Texas. The corn fields look as if there will be a bumper crop. I also noticed while in Missouri that the apple crop is exceedingly heavy, the

fruit being perfect." R. H. Tucker is responsible for the statement that the corn crop along the Denver will beat anything that section for years past and that all other crops are good.

"How the farmers are going to gather their corn crop without ladders I cannot imagine," he said, "unless they chop the corn stalks down and pull the corn afterward. Two big ears to the stalk is the rule and many stalks have three ears."

Ellis county Farmers' union met in Waxahachie on the 6th for a two days' session. The second day's meeting was given over to an open meeting for the purpose of discussing a proposition of establishing a cotton warehouse in Waxahachie. A committee of business men conferred with the union relative

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FORT WORTH MARE WINS IN MISSOURI

John Harrison's Choineta Curtis Against Seven

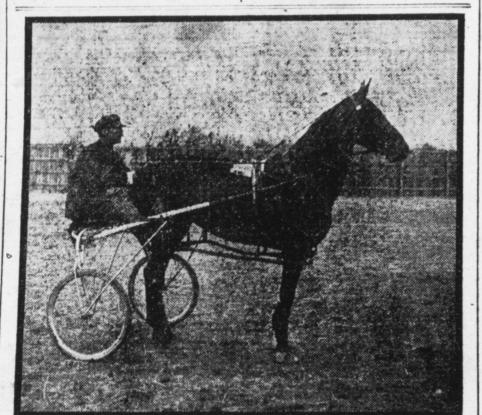
IN A 2:35 PACE

Three Straight Heats Won by Speedy Panther City Racer Driven by Al. Lawler

In the races at Joplin, Mo., July 4 Choineta Curtis won the rich \$1,000 purse in the 2:35 pace against a field of seven and gained for herself very complimentary press notices. Choineta is owned by John Harrison of Fort Worth and was driven by Al Lawler, also of this city. The speedy little straight, her time being 2:15, 2:18 and

a fine start, with comparatively lit-tle scoring, Cottonpatch having the pole. It didn't look like a Curtis vic-tory at first, for Erwin drove Storm around the post horse and took the lead almost from the first, holding it up to the five-eights post, when the game flyer suddenly showed weakness and its speed slackened. Storm was learly all in, and never again during the race did it show such a burst of speed as at the opening." The Second Heat

Of the second heat it says, in part: "The first half of the second sprint was prettier than the closing half. Choineta Curtis got away with the pole safe and Lawler kept a safe distance ahead to prevent any one taking the vantage place from him. However, as the six goers swept past the grand stand on the first round Curtis, Storm and Kewanee were so closely bunched for the lead that it would have required little sway of the scales of luck to have placed either in front. The furlous pace, however, told on all but the game Harrison mare and, immediately after the turn, the six horses, which had passed as one, be-



CHOINETA CURTIS, DRIVEN BY AL LAWLER.

The Joplin Daily Globe says that the 2:35 pace is the classic of the

July meet there and adds: "The beautiful, unbroken stride of the winner throughout the race was joy and delight to horse lovers. Mr. Harrison's bay mare made the six dicuits of the track in three heats without once breaking. There was nothing sportive about the performance -it was simply plain, hard going all the time, and the rather pretty flyer seemed able to do it again at the end of the race." In the summary of the race the same

"Lawler, driving Choineta Curtis, and the six other entries remaining after six had scratched, got away to Curtis into the lead by several lengths. The field recovered, however, and gave the winner a hard battle under the wire, Curtis finishing with a lead of about a length." The third heat was much the same as the second and Choineta took the

gan to string out and Lawler sent

lead at the start and held it through-out. The Horse Review of Chicago in commenting on the race paid Choineta

"Choineta Curtis won the 2:35 pace with ease on Wednesday. Lawler drove an artistic race with her and has as good a mare as Manza Pierce, 2:13%, that he also marked at Joplin last year."

FEW HORSES HAVE WON 100 RACES

Logan and W. B. Gates Stand at Head of Long List

The death of the four-time Derby winner, Claude, and the retirement of W. B. Gates after winning 100 races, brings back a flood of memories to the minds of old-time turf habitues, for both of these equine phenomenons have a record that has but seldom been approached among the thousands of horses that have made the American

turf famous. During the last twenty years or more Hickory Jim, Barnum, Logan and Blitzen, the latter "Pa" Bradley's "iron horse," are the only quartet that have come near the century mark, and of these Logan is the only horse positively known to have surpassed it, as he has an authentic record of winning 108 races during his career. Nevertheless, by reason of the more or less severe ill usage that Blitzen received during his long years on the turf, more romance has been attached to the son of Blazes than to any thoroughbred within memory of the present gen-

eration.

Who among racegoers of twenty years ago does not remember the game little horse struggling winter and summer to replenish the coffers of his rapacious owner, many times struggling through snow and ice on the bleak stretches of the old Guttenberg track for some miserable purse that would not pay his feed bills for more than a few weeks. Fortunately for the good of the turf, there are few Bradleys in it, for under proper treatment, the son of Blazes-Germania would probably have been one of the great race horses of his day, instead of going down in turf an-nals as simply a wonderful bread-winning selling plater. Later, the owner killed Traverser, one of the most promising three-year-olds this country ever saw, and broke down Robert Waddell, winner of the American Derby of 1902, and the gamest horse of his inches that

ever looked through a bridle. Among real equine aristocrats Kingston alone came anywhere near the century mark, but under the skilliful handling of the Dwyers, this king among springers of all times was never asked to do the impossible, or to run in races that were not intended for horses of his caliber. Of the manytime winners, combining class, number of times started and general usefulness at all distances, Claude occupies a pedestal by himself. While the son of Lissak was not subjected to such harsh treatment as Blitzen, he nevertheless was shipped all over the country and given so little rest, winter and sum-mer, that all horsemen of this generation are entitled to believe that a horse showing his marvelous form at every distance from six furlongs to a mile and a half, with all kinds of weight up, had in him the making of the best if handled as judiciously as a

horse of his class warranted. W. B. Gates, while not in the same class as Claude, was a dangerous horse in any company, having all the game-ness and stamina of his sire, Prince Royal, one of the greatest thorough-breds of his day, but lacking his nat-ural speed. W. B. Gates' victories were scattered over a long period of

years, the gelding being over 10 years old, while Claude, on the contrary, came by his speed early and ran all his races within the last three years, his record as a three-year-old eclipsing anything ever seen in a horse of that age before. It was the irony of fate, that after racing winter and summer in all parts of this country and Canada, and winning four Derbies within two months when scarcely off the cars on each occasion, Claude died within a few months after being retired to a life of comparative ease on his own-

SMALL FIRE AT SWIFT'S Blaze Is Extinguished at Smoke House

of Packery 4:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon Swift's bass whistle sounding the alarm of fire was heard and the North Fort Worth fire department responded at once, making a record run to the smoke house of the packing plant. Swift's fire department were already at work with a small fire on the top of the four-story building. It is thought that the fire started in one of the flues as the blaze was confined between the roof and the ceiling of the fourth story room. The damage was done chiefly by water and the loss is estimated as

TO MAKE FARMS FROM PASTURES

Big Tracts in West Texas Being Divided

Cutting the big pastures of the western part of the state into sizes suitable for farms is progressing, and Mr. Long of Roscoe, who was in Fort Worth Wednesday, told of two more tracts which will go the same way so many others have gone, from ranch to

One of the tracts he named is about fourteen miles from Roscoe, which is eight miles from Sweetwater, on the Texas and Pacific railway, and the land is only three miles from a new station on the Orient. There are eleven sections in that body of land, or 7,040 acres of black waxy prairie land.

Another body of more than fifty sections, or about 35,000 acres, in Cochran county, is also spoken of as available for the man with the hoe.

Changes in South Texas

In the Pecos country, down in the Concho, or San Angelo, country, and then on way to the south, where the waters of the gulf lap the shores of the countles, there is the same spirit of change from cattle raising to farm-ing. And yet Texas is not shorn of its pastures, or its pasture lands, to any marked extent by all that has been done, and is being done, in the development of the farming interests in regions heretofore known only as grass or grazing lands. or grazing lands. Irrigation and artesian water have done much, but as much, or even more, has geen cone by that intelligent system of farming known as "dry irrigation." The pos-abilities are simply incalculable.

LARGE SUM IS PROMISED Condition Is That It Be Made an An-nual Event-Meeting Saturday. Board of Trade to Act

ARMOUR TO BUILD

AUDITORIUM HERE

Chicago Packer Offers Money

for Fat Stock Show

Four o'clock Saturday afternoon is the hour scheduled for a meeting of a committee at the Board of Trade to consider the proposition made by J. Ogden Armour, the Chicago packer, who agrees to build a building to cost about \$200,000 for the use of the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, the one condition of the gift to be that the show becomes a permanent feature in this city. The members of this committee are as follows:

Sam Davidson, Marion Sansom, Sterling P. Clark, O. W. Matthews, Clarence Ousley, C. D. Reimers and R. H. McNatt. The death of Jacob Washer removed him from service on the committee. Stuart Harrison was a member, but resigned. At the meeting Saturday afternoon the committee will consider ways and means to continue the organization and make it a permanent one.

A representative of Mr. Armour is expected to arrive in Fort Worth dur-ing the coming week and his arrival in this city will be followed by a meeting of the Board of Trade, when the entire proposition will be gone over in detail.

In connection with this offer, Marion Sansom and Captain Burk Burnett went to the city of Chicago some ten days ago. It was not known to the general public the special reason for the trip. Three days spent in the Windy City by the two Texans accomplished that for which they went, namely, the construction of an exposition building in Fort Worth to rival in size and conveniences any in the southwest. This Mr. Armour proposes to build. He is able to keep his promises to the extent of many millions of dollars and Fort Worth is assured that another step in progress will be taken when the construction of this mammoth structure is begun.

The building will be designed with a special auditorium of monster size to accommodate convention meetings, etc. There will be massive wings in which the cattle, horses, sheep, swine, poultry and other exhibits will be shown to advantage.

As regards the inception of building operations, Captain Burnett and Mr. Sansom, when interviewed on this point, stated that this will depend entirely on the result of the investigations of Mr. Armour's emissary. Captain Burnett little doubts that the Fort Worth citizens will be able to convince the gentleman that the building will be merited by the interest which will be displayed in the project and the Fat Stock Show.

"It may be possible," said Captain Burnett, "that the people of Fort Worth will be called upon to assist in the project financially, insofar as the building site is concerned, but I think can safely say that it will go through, no matter what comes or what goes. It will be our aim to call to our aid the cattlemen of Texas and the southwest and we will show them that this move is for the good of the entire country at large and not for Fort Worth alone. The courtesy on the part of Mr. Armour is extended to the cattlemen of the southwest and not to the Panther City alone. He has agreed to construct the edifice here merely because the packing houses are

live stock center of the southwest." COUNTRY NEEDS RAIN

here and because Fort Worth is the

Dallas County Farmer Looks for Half Crop of Corn Joe Fields lives in Carrolton, Dallas county, and is a farmer and stock-nan. While in the city a day or two man.

ago he said: "What cattle there are in our neighborhood are all doing well and getting fat. Corn is hurt so by lack of rain that it will not make more than half a crop, even if it rains now. We have not had any rain for nearlythree weeks and everything is needing rain and will hurt if it does not comsoon. The cotton has put on a lot of forms, but it has stopped growing and if a hard rain should come it will shed badly. However, cotton would have time to recover from such a calamity, but corn, only having just so many days to run, must have the needed moisture at the proper time or it is all up with it. The market is in such condition just now for the ordinary kinds of beef that there is no inducement at all for men to push the cattle

to get them in condition for market. BUTCHERS RAISE PRICES

Declare Increase by Packers Causes
Concerted Action.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 13.—Local
butchers have increased the prices of dressed meats about % cents a pound. They give the increased price list of packers as the reason. The packers make no explanation. The butchers say the packers are taking out of domestic consumers money lost by the falling off of export trade.

"FEED VP"

Is the Way to Make Old Men Young. One of the most remarkable evi-

dences of the power of proper food is found in the following interesting story by a Canadian: "I am now 71 years of age and have been ailing more or less ever since I was 16 years old, part of the time an invalid suffering with stomach and bowel troubles.

"About two years ago, having learned of the good Grape-Nuts food was doing for some friends of ours, I resolved to try it myself and I immediately found help-more vigor and power of endurance.

"That summer the heat did not af-fect me as it did before I used Grape-Nuts and after about four months' constant use I began to realize what it was to be well and found my bowels adjusting themselves so that now I am free from the old troubles. I had long despaired of such results and can safely say I am enjoying better health today than for many years past, for this wonderful food has literally made a new man of me." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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