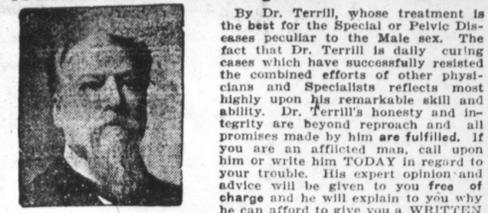


WEAK MEN ARE QUICKLY CURED



By Dr. Terrill, whose treatment is the best for the Special or Pelvic Diseases peculiar to the Male sex...

DR. TERRILL'S ENTIRE TIME AND PRACTICE ARE DEVOTED TO THE CURE OF CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, LOST MANHOOD, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, NEURALGIC DEBILITY, EPILEPSY, CATARRH, PILES, HYDROCELE AND ALL CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND OF THE PROSTATE GLAND.

Dr. Terrill has a copyright given him by the government on a remedy for Lost Manhood and Seminal Emissions which never fails to cure...

Afflicted men coming to Dallas for treatment owe it to themselves to inquire of the leading Banks, Commercial Agencies and representative Business Men as to who is the best and most reliable Specialist in the city.

CONSULTATION AND AN X-RAY EXAMINATION FREE. 285 Main Street, J. H. TERRILL, M. D., Dallas, Texas.

SHEEP

CHEVIOT SHEEP

For hundreds of years the Cheviot has been bred on the hills of Scotland. Those hilly pastures necessitated a very fine quality of bone—the bone is fine but strong. There should be no disposition to run to legs, as the Cheviot is on the shortest of strong legs set well out on a body that is compact and weighs heavier than it looks.

There is a disposition among many people to get something big in the sheep line. If a man wants a sheep to weigh 400 pounds he can find it in the Cotswold, the Lincoln, the Leicester and once in a while in other breeds. These three breeds of course, hairy-looking breeds with open, curly, braiding wool are entitled to the distinction of size.

The Cheviot never has posed as a large sheep. He is a "big little sheep." When a breeder of Cheviots caters to the wishes of a constituency who say the Cheviot is too little—he is breeding trouble for himself. In the "Book of Live Stock Champions" published in St. Louis, there is exhibited several specimens of the Cheviot type that resemble the Lincoln a great deal more than the real Cheviot.

The principal winning ram last year, John L., was sired by a son of Mike Johnstone 1430. He stood fifth in a 2-year-old in that strong class at St. Louis, which was led by Victor 2532—a son of the great Mike Johnstone 1430. Blood will tell. Our breeding ewes today are nearly all close kin to that great ram and show that we have faith in the proper sort. We want quality first with reasonable size.

When you want to catch a sheep. Sheep on ranges find varying conditions in different parts of the land. Some ranges are rich and succulent enough to permit the growing of Lucerns, Cotswolds, Cheviots, Oxford and cross-breeds.

Spilled bags in ewes. A Missouri subscriber writes: "I have had a number of ewes this year troubled with spoiled udder. This has always happened when the lambs were sucking and after they were a month old. Some of the udders have become so bad that they have gathered and broke; others have dried up."

BLACK EGGOIDS. THE SIMPLEST, SAFEST, SUREST AND QUICKEST WAY TO VACCINATE CATTLE AGAINST BLACKGOLD. No dose to measure. No liquid to spill. No string to rot. Just a little pill to be placed under the skin by a single thrust of the instrument.

The A. P. Norman Live Stock Co. (Incorporated) STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns.

the milk. The chances are the teats were not noticed closely at lambing time and they became clogged with the gluey substance contained in the first milk. It may easily be avoided by timely attention. Examine the ewes carefully at lambing time, and if milk will appear on pressure there is no danger. If milk cannot be produced insert a small syringe into the opening of the teats and inject a few drops of warm water in which is a little saleratus or carbonate of soda.

VALUE OF THE ANGORAS AS BRUSH CLEANERS. There are four profits in an Angora goat—meat, mohair, increase and the land they will clear. What the Angoras eat will be a profit instead of expense, as they clear the land when feeding. It is often a great benefit to have the undergrowth cleaned up, thereby getting more of the value of your pasture and instead of causing three blades of grass to grow where there was only one, they will cause many thousands of blades of grass to grow where there was only one before.

Of course, by nature they are browsers, and if permitted to choose their food will browse on brush and leaves and eat but very little if any grass. In the early spring, if grass comes before leaves, which is often the case, the goat will graze upon the grass he has heretofore. In the case that they are eating weeds instead of grass.

A pasture with large areas of brush will carry more horses or cattle with goats upon it than without the brush and goats will destroy the small brush and weeds, thereby causing the grass to come in abundance where there was no grass heretofore. They do not tramp out grass very badly.

It is best for those who have very stiff, stubbly and thick brush, if you call shibbery, to liberally use Angoras at least two years, for if not matted to go until in full fleece they will often become entangled in the brush or briars and will starve to death.

The Angora seems to be especially adapted to a mountainous country, and I believe do better in a mountainous country than in a level one. They adapt themselves to almost any kind of a country. In sandy land the grass burrs will make their appearance when the brush is destroyed. The grass burrs when imbedded in the mohair burrs come also imbedded in the hide and skin of the goat, which is torment to it, and I do not see how it is possible to keep the goats without the goats where grass burrs are in abundance.

George Purves, who resides near Proctor, Texas, has succeeded splendidly in the Angora business in a sandy country with grass burrs in abundance upon the country. "I do not believe, however, that it would be possible for anyone to succeed where the cork burr is bad. Not only would it be a nuisance to the goat, but it would also entirely destroy the value of mohair. There are four kinds of brush that the goats will not eat, or if at all very sparingly, if ground very fine the bran is eaten: Walnut, Hickory, pecan and mesquite. The Angora will eat and destroy, so far as I have been able to learn, any other kind of brush, even cedar and pine.

The Angora will fatten and do well even in the dead of winter upon most any kind of timber which will remain green. They do not require feed in southwest Texas or any place where live oak is in abundance. They do not eat live oak to any considerable extent during the winter, however, and fall, much preferring the tender shoots and leaves of the other brush. The goat is the only animal I know that will eat cedar. I have wintered a herd of low-grade Angoras upon cedar one and without feeding and none of them died of poverty. I do not believe, however, that it is best to depend upon cedar entirely for a winter, for really I have fed through the winter and find that is best. While the goat will eat considerable cedar it does not eat it nearly so well as the live oak, and while they will winter upon cedar they do not come out in the spring in good fleeces and as strong as they should be, showing they do not get the such an extent, or it does not nourish them to such an extent as to keep them in splendid order. It is good to help, but not best to depend upon it entirely.

Some writers think that acorns are good for the goat; possibly if fed in limited quantities this would be correct, but I am sure that when fed in large quantities they are a detriment, especially the bitter acorn. When eaten in great quantities they are the cause of the death of a great many goats, for the goats will eat them to masticate them, and the gorging upon acorns will cause locked bowels and deaths and deformities among the kids. Limited quantities of sweet acorn will not hurt, but possibly be good for the goat.

In selecting a pasture for goats, I would prefer the live oak. The goat, like the sheep, will sometimes eat a poison vine or bush, and death is the result. That is rarely ever the case, however, in Texas, as we have exceedingly few poison vines, weeds or brush in this country.

I have owned goats something like five years or more, and I do not believe I have ever met with a better cause. This, however, is the case frequently in the old and thickly-settled countries of the east, and possibly so in California and Oregon. Dr. Stanley of Plattville and Dr. J. M. Proctor of the Angora goat as a highly valuable animal for brush and land clearing.

A tree or shrub breathes through its leaves; the leaves are its lungs. The persistent and constant destruction of the leaf will cause the bush to sour and die, and in a few days the roots of a bush which died from this cause will rot very much quicker than if cut off at the top of the ground. I do not understand why more farmers do not use the goat to destroy small brush and assist in the clearing of land. Six or seven full-grown goats are estimated to destroy as much brush per day as one man. To have your land cleared in this way you do so without cost to yourself and you receive a profit, for the goat will work for you for nothing and board and clothe itself and pay you a handsome profit in increase, meat and fleeces for the privilege of doing so.

SWINE

THE OLD COUNTRY BACON. The products which come from the great packing houses, "All come up in carvases, and such other truck. Have recently got such a bad reputation. The stomachs all over the country have struck. Nor is it much wonder when investigation has shown us the horrible meat-packing fake. And now, as a remedy, let us propose you. The cleanly sweet bacon our dads used to make. The old-fashioned bacon, the uncut-and-sliced bacon, the sweet-tasting bacon our dads used to make!

That bacon was part of the wealth of the family. And always from fat, healthy hogs. And as toothsome diet, yea almost as dainty.

It was the "stand-by" of the old country home. Our grandparents ate it, and always were healthy. Good ham was the nicest of all meats to have, but later, when the value of your pasture and instead of causing three blades of grass to grow where there was only one, they will cause many thousands of blades of grass to grow where there was only one before.

The smoke-house was then a great source of contentment. When it was well filled with nice old country hams, and middlings and lard and sweet sausage and puddings; And people might eat them without any qualms.

We all know the hogs which were made into bacon. We know how the bacon was cured, and all. And we know that the hogs were healthily fattened. From corn that was brought from the field in the fall. The old country bacon, the sweet healthy bacon, the streaked bacon.

The well-cured bacon, with spare-ribs and all! This packing house scandal should teach us a lesson. And as a great warning to farmers should come; It shows them that they, to be healthy and strong, must raise all the bacon they eat, right at home.

Such action would teach the meat-packer's lesson. And show them that they are not quite "the whole cheese." For if country bacon should say, "I can rule you!" Not even meat packers could do as they please! But would you to the bacon, the sweet country bacon. The good smoke-house bacon, which may bring us ease! —Jake H. Harrison, in Farm and Ranch.

CURE FOR PIG-EATING SOWS. If any man will follow my instructions in wintering and feeding a brood sow I will pay \$25 each for every pig she produces in the spring.

In addition have a box firmly fastened in the pen in which keep plenty of a mixture consisting of two bushels of corn cob charcoal, one-half bushel of hard wood ashes, one-half bushel of bone meal, one pound of salt and one pound of pulverized sulphate of iron (copperas) thoroughly mixed. In the absence of skim milk mix the bone meal with the sulphate of iron and the dish water from the house. A brood sow should never see corn from the day born until she is ready to fatten. Give her nothing but the pigs will be much better for her and for the pigs if in place of corn she be fed wheat middlings, ground barley, peas or oats the coarsest parts of the oats be sifted. Where obtainable, poor beans, boiled with wheat middlings and oil meal stirred in, will make a fine feed for her. Of course, as soon as possible the sow should be put upon pasture, either clover, alfalfa or rape.

Had a Hog When He Started. "There is in the city of Enid a buying buyer. He has been engaged in buying hogs so long that no man can fool him."

DIDN'T BELIEVE. That Coffee Was the Real Trouble. Some people flounder around and talk about what's recommended, but finally find that coffee is the real cause of their troubles. An Oregon man says: "For 25 years I was troubled with my stomach. I was a steady coffee drinker, but didn't suspect that the cause. I took almost anything which someone else had been cured with, but to no good. I was very bad last summer and could not work at times. "On Dec. 2, 1902, I was taken so bad the doctor said I could not live over 24 hours as the most and made all preparations to die. I could hardly eat anything, everything distressed me and I was weak and sick all over. When in that condition coffee was abandoned and I was put on Postum. The change in my feelings came quickly after the drink that was poisoning me was removed. "The pain and sickness fell away from me and I began to get well day by day, so I stuck to it until now I am well and strong again, can eat heartily, with no headache, heart trouble or the awful sickness of the old coffee days. I drink all I wish of Postum without any harm and enjoy it immensely. "Still there are many who persistently fool themselves by saying, "Coffee don't hurt me." A ten days trial of Postum in its place will tell the truth and many times save life. "There's a reason." Look for the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pigs.

In the weight of any particular swine" says the Lawton News-Republican. "He guesses in fractions, too, and the seller who guesses against him hasn't an honest filler of the soil and a faithful, hard working breeder of swine, appeared upon the street of the county seat and offered for sale one of the best of his products. This noted buyer came out and surveyed the bristled animal minutely and made the seller an offer. This was accepted and the swine was bid to drive upon the scales. "The weighing matter was over and the buyer sat down to calculate the difference between the weight for the wagon loaded with the hog and its weight without the load. The calculation continued for some time and finally the buyer announced to the farmer that his hog weighed four pounds. The farmer gave evidence of remonstrating against the result of the buyer's calculation and the buyer calmly replied, "Well, 'pon my word, I had a hog in that wagon, I thought I didn't."

The Bacon Hog. A good constitution and healthy digestive organs are the factors which determine whether a pig can make good use of its food or not, and we find these things in all breeds, if we care to look for them, and breed intelligently. I would like to point out that the group of Yorkshires which stood first in point of economy of gain in one of our experiments produced much superior bacon to that produced by the group of Yorkshires that was down at the bottom of the list in another experiment. And allow me to still further point out that in every one of our five experiments the Yorkshires were either first or tied with the Tamworths for first place in point of quality of bacon, while the Tamworths were an easy second, except with one experiment. When we consider these facts in conjunction with the standing of the breeds in point of the cheapness of production, I do not see how we could avoid another conclusion, viz., good bacon type is not antagonistic to cheap gains in weight. A hog of good bacon type may or may not make cheaper gains than a hog of fat type, but the fact that he is of bacon type does not prove a disadvantage to him. The ability to make cheap gains in weight is independent of breed and bacon type. I could bring forward additional evidence in favor of the claim, but shall reserve it until some future time.

As a matter of fact a great deal of the prejudice against the bacon hog is based upon an erroneous conception of what constitutes a bacon type. Those narrow-chested, lanky, long-legged, coarse, puff-boned brutes do not represent the ideal bacon type at all, because the packer has no use for them, to say nothing of the farmer. A more careful study of what the market really demands would remove a great deal of the antagonism toward the bacon hog. —Professor G. E. Todd, Ontario Agricultural College.

RATION FOR QUALITY OF PORK. Professor Horace Atwood, West Virginia agricultural experiment station, writes: "In feeding hogs for the production of bacon, the food which they receive should be such that there is a maximum amount of lean meat. Bacon which is too fat is not so desirable as that which contains a larger proportion of muscle. "It is recognized that feeding stuffs rich in protein have a tendency to produce muscle rather than fat. "Quite a good many feeders are beginning to use the highly nitrogenous meat meal which can be obtained from the various packing houses. When this is fed in limited quantities in connection with the ordinary grain ration, it has a tendency to balance up the ration, supplying the deficiency in protein, and if you desire to produce high-class bacon, you had better procure some of this material. "If you have plenty of skim milk this would assist in balancing up the ration properly and it would not be necessary to procure the meat scrap."

THE SPRING PIG CROP. The replies of correspondents to the question of more or less than usual losses of pigs this spring are quite variable, and appear to indicate that for Ohio such losses have been somewhat greater, but not uniformly more than usual, and for Indiana and Illinois the same remark might be repeated, while for Iowa and Missouri there is more prevalent complaint, and for Kansas and Nebraska little to indicate an unusual extent of such losses. The feature of unusual losses of pigs is due to the unfavorableness of weather conditions which prevailed in March. When making deductions from such evidences as to the probable effect of these conditions upon future markets supplies it may be borne in mind that the encouragement which has attended the breeding of swine the last year and more had increased the supply basis, and it is problematical if the unusual extent of curtailment of supplies by spring losses of pigs is equal to the larger basis of supplies represented by the greater efforts in breeding. Therefore it would be premature to adopt the conclusion that the unusual extent of spring losses of pigs means a smaller supply for the coming winter than the high record which the last winter represents.—Cincinnati Price Current.

Improved Yorkshires. The large improved Yorkshire has many qualities to recommend him as the ideal bacon type hog—first, his color is the best; white hogs dress out cleaner and yield more attractive carcasses than hogs of other breeds. They are remarkably prolific. Yorkshire dams are remarkably good mothers; hence we find the young pigs are started so well in life that at eight weeks old they should be heavier than pigs of other breeds. Some charge the Yorkshire breed with the fact that a thrifty Yorkshire will take on weight until the age of four or five years, but compared with other breeds at the age of eight to ten months, which is the most desirable age to fulfill the packer's demand for bacon products, I am satisfied that they cannot be surpassed for rapidity of growth and development. As to their place in the United States I do not recommend their general introduction all over the country to the exclusion of present types which in many cases are producing maximum results with great profits. In any section of the north-west, where the production of bacon hogs is already a well established and profitable industry, the Yorkshire is strongly in demand, and this demand will continue as the requirements for bacon types are constantly increasing. The writer bred and handled large Yorkshires and their grades and crosses for ten years on his farm, and is thoroughly familiar with them from the farmer's point of view. Several years subsequently spent in careful study of our breeds of swine from the market standpoint in the world's great packing business is referred merely to assure the American farmer that the opinion here expressed are founded on actual experience and fact.—J. J. Ferguson in "Indiana Farmer."

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

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

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

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

IF YOU HAVE A DAILY MAIL Why not subscribe for the Sunday and Daily Telegram, 50c per month, the best daily printed in the state. Full Associated Press dispatches, complete market reports, and reaches your place from six to twenty-four hours ahead of any other daily. Special correspondents in every important town in Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Comic colored supplement on Sunday, etc.

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

LITTLE MAVERICKS
Tense Tales of the Movements of Cattlemen All Over the Great Range Country of the Entire Southwest

WAR ON THE TICKS
WASHINGTON, July 28.—Under the provisions of an act of Congress...

WAR ON THE TICKS (continued)
The bureau cannot undertake to work independently, said Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the bureau...

WAR ON THE TICKS (continued)
Further information is contained in Bulletin No. 73 and Farmers' Bulletin No. 228...

CATTLEMEN RAISE FEED
T. S. Jones of Canadian, Tex., one of the wealthy ranchmen of the Panhandle country...

BIG FEED CROPS
"Vic" Calk of Hildale, Tex., a prominent Panhandle stockman and farmer, had in today two carloads of calves...

BIG RANCH SALE
The O'Connor ranch in LaSalle county, Texas, has been sold to Howard Bland, E. A. Robertson and Carl Nelson of Williamson county...

BELLE FOURCHE IS SHIPPING
BELLE FOURCHE, S. D., July 28.—The first shipment of beef from this point was made on Monday...

New Mexico Conditions
CARLSBAD, N. M., July 28.—It has been quiet in stock circles for many months...

POULTRY DOLLARS COME EASY
Our large 52 to 112 page magazine, beautifully illustrated, best printed and put you in comfortable circum-

BURNETT TAKES HIS "COMPANY"
Well-known Texan Talks of Campaign Threats

SOME OF THE MEN
C. C. Slaughter, J. B. Wilson, R. J. Kleberg, W. F. Halsell and Others on List

PACKED IN WOOL
Special to The Telegram.
BERNE, July 25.—Sixteen children packed in wool have arrived...

PRESIDIO CALLED NO FARM COUNTRY
General McKenzie Says Water Is Too Scarce

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Samuel H. Cowan of Texas has been in Washington during the last few days conferring with the interstate commerce commission...

General McKenzie Says Water Is Too Scarce (continued)
General J. M. McKenzie, a well-known cowboy, who grazes his stock in the Fort Stockton vicinity...

General McKenzie Says Water Is Too Scarce (continued)
"J. B. Wilson of Dallas is another, known and well known wherever there is an interest in the cattle business..."

HILL COUNTY FLOURISHING
Captain Larry Says Conditions Good

Captain Jack Larry, the stockman and feeder of Hillsboro and Alvarado, was talking relative to cattle matters with his friends...

"WURST" PRODUCTS BARRED
Imported Meats After Sept. 1 Will Be Shut Out of Inland Towns

American consumers of pate de foie gras, cervelatwurst, wienewurst and other meat products made abroad who are not fortunate enough to live in Galveston or other seaport cities will have to go without these palate ticklers after Sept. 1...

COWS MILKED BY STRIPED ADDERS
Snakes Foil Farmers and Milk Entire Herd

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 27.—Striped adders are so thick in a pasture on the Goodrich farm in Hinsdale, that they have taken to milking cows and a posse of farmers will try to exterminate them.

ALL COMFORTS OF HOME
The Bandera Enterprise gives the evidence that the Bandera ranchman has all the comforts of a city home...

MUST SHOW THE TOTAL CHARGES
Judge S. H. Cowan Talks on Interstate Traffic

LITERALLY IMPOSSIBLE
Schedule of Charges Cannot Be Made for Use of Each and Every Railroad Station

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Samuel H. Cowan of Texas has been in Washington during the last few days conferring with the interstate commerce commission...

General McKenzie Says Water Is Too Scarce (continued)
"J. B. Wilson of Dallas is another, known and well known wherever there is an interest in the cattle business..."

General McKenzie Says Water Is Too Scarce (continued)
"J. B. Wilson of Dallas is another, known and well known wherever there is an interest in the cattle business..."

DRY FARMING BREAKS RECORD
500 Bushels of Wheat From 12 Acres of Land

Colonel S. B. Hovey has just returned from a trip over the Amarillo branch of the Rock Island and has a gratifying report to make about the conditions generally up that way...

ENRAGED BUFFALO AND COWBOY FIGHT
Man Only Saved From Death By Agility

NEW YORK, July 27.—A genuine bull fight mounted on a trained cow pony was the unique diversion afforded 5,000 spectators...

DEATH OF NOTED COMANCHE CHIEF
Story of Indian Warfare in Northern Texas

Trade Notes
D. C. Koogler came in from the west and reported good times...

PREVENT BLACKLEG
BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE
CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

Prevent Blackleg
BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE
CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS
"California Stockmen's Favorite" and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE...

ASK TOWN FOR FUNDS
Packers Want Guarantee Before Building for Exposition

FOR TEN YEARS
Stanton Palmer to Present the Final Proposition and Board of Trade May Accept

FOR TEN YEARS (continued)
The meeting of those interested in the fat stock show and its proper housing during the exhibition times...

CONSIDER THE PASTURES
Evidence and again we are confronted with evidence of overstocked pastures...

CONSIDER THE PASTURES (continued)
Evidence and again we are confronted with evidence of overstocked pastures...

CITY RAPIDLY GROWING
The material wealth of the city has grown...

CITY RAPIDLY GROWING (continued)
The material wealth of the city has grown...

PACKERS' DEMAND REASONABLE
It would seem that the guarantee asked to extend the benefits of an enlarged live stock market...

PACKERS' DEMAND REASONABLE (continued)
It would seem that the guarantee asked to extend the benefits of an enlarged live stock market...

GUARANTEED CURE
Will Shultz was around the yards Tuesday...

GUARANTEED CURE (continued)
Will Shultz was around the yards Tuesday...

CHARLES B. LAW WAS IN THE EXCHANGE
Thursday, shaking hands with friends...

CHARLES B. LAW WAS IN THE EXCHANGE (continued)
Thursday, shaking hands with friends...

J. M. MCKENZIE FROM STOCKTON
came in with a shipment of stuff and followed the lead in reporting good grass...

J. M. MCKENZIE FROM STOCKTON (continued)
came in with a shipment of stuff and followed the lead in reporting good grass...

THE DUST SPRAY HAS ITS ADVANTAGES
under favorable conditions...

THE DUST SPRAY HAS ITS ADVANTAGES (continued)
under favorable conditions...

Complex advertisement for 'DUST SPRAY' with detailed text and a small illustration of a person using the product.

THE OLD RELIABLE
STANDS THE TEST OF TIME
WE MAKE THREE STYLES—
SINGLE · DOUBLE · TRIPLE
LIGHTEST DRAFT
MOST DURABLE
SIMPLEST
EASIEST ADJUSTMENT

TEXAS ROTARY DISC PLOW.
Its work has determined its merit and its sale. Farmers appreciate it has fewer wearing parts than any other plow and know the advantage of its solid frame. It holds the discs rigid and right to their work. They can't get out of line. More horse power is required than 15,000 combined.

STEAM PLOWS.
Hundreds of our plows are satisfying users being steam. Our solid frame is unequalled for this work. Illustrated catalogue showing what users think of them and an attractive colored picture showing our plows in the field sent on request. Write for one.

TEXAS DISC PLOW CO., Dallas, Texas.
Office with Keating I. & M. Co.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ECHOES OF THE RANGE
Weekly Compilation of Interesting Ranch and Stock News from All of the Great Range Country of Texas

In Tom Green County
San Angelo Standard.
J. P. Hamilton shipped five cars of sheep to Kansas City Monday.
Max Mayer & Co. shipped three cars of beef cattle to Fort Worth Monday.
Cowboys for Willis Johnson brought through the city Wednesday from the Dove creek pasture a herd of 1,000 head of 2-year-old steers, taking them to the Johnson pasture east of the city. Max Mayer & Co. have sold to W. T. Noelke for Charlie Warren of Rock Springs, 2,000 stock sheep around \$2.40. The same firm also sold for J. W. Edwards of Edwards county to the same party 5,000 stock sheep and muttens at prices around \$3.40. The deal was made by Sid Martin for the firm and he found that sheep were scarce and hard to get.
With the two sales given above, Max Mayer & Co. have sold 12,000 head of sheep in one week. They sold just the other day for Charles & Noelke 3,600 head at \$3.50 around to J. D. O'Daniel.
John P. Lee of the Leedale stock farm has sold thirty head of mules to Sanger Brothers of Dallas for their Brazos valley farm at \$100 around. Sanger Brothers usually buy a shipment of mules here each year.
J. B. Murrah returned Friday from Kansas City. Mr. Murrah shipped a car of calves and a car of cows. He sold the calves at 5c a pound. He says he made money on the deal by sending them to Kansas City instead of putting them on the market at Fort Worth. With his cows he could have done better at Fort Worth. Taken all around he did not gain very much by sending the stock to Kansas City.
Frank Harris of Harris Brothers, ranchmen, came in Monday from Coke county, where he had been looking after ranch matters. Mr. Harris says he never saw things better than they are now out that way and declares that Coke county is the banner county of West Texas. "Corn out there," said Mr. Harris, "is almost ten feet high and makes so heavy a crop that the acre and the rabbits are all as fat as the cattle, and the Lord knows they are as fat as they can be."
W. Hobbs, the wool commissioner of the state, returned Saturday that he had no idea of shipping what little wool he had on hand to the eastern markets, as other wool commission men had done. He stated that he had already disposed of some 680,000 pounds of eight and twelve months' clip and that he only had left some 75,000 pounds of the twelve months' wool. "I am holding the wool here to sell and will sell it the minute the right fellow comes along and offers the price. The report that I had shipped all the wool consigned to me to eastern markets is unqualifiedly false and there is not a word of truth in it. Some people spend more time attending to other people's business than they do to their own," said Mr. Hobbs.

In Val Verde County
A. Denmead recently sold fifty head of yearling ewes to Henry Fink at \$5 per head; pretty good price for yearlings, eh? But they were raised in Val Verde county.
Mr. Keys Fawcett sold to G. W. Whitehead & Sons 40 yearlings at \$12 a head.
The Big Canon Ranch Company sold their large clip of wool, about eighty thousand pounds, to Henry Burns and it was shipped Monday to Hollowell, Jones & Donald, Boston, Mass.

THE ALPINE COUNTY
ALPINE, Texas, July 28.—This is now one of the most beautiful counties in West Texas since the splendid rains that have fallen this month. The waving grass in the valleys and the green mountains, abundance of water and fat, sleek cattle are enough to make a person imagine he is in paradise.
Write a number of Alping fruit growers are going to plant extensively with strawberries this fall as it has been proved that they do exceedingly well with very little cultivation in the local markets, but the supply has never been sufficient to supply the demand.
Alpine, Marfa and Fort Davis are now being supplied with all the delicious homegrown fruits such as peaches, plums, apples, grapes, prunes, quinces, etc. The fruit crop this year will not be so heavy as formerly, it is quite up to the standard in quality.
Tip Franklin bought of Clyde Buttrill a car of cows and also a carload to H. L. Halkley which he shipped to El Paso market. Clyde Buttrill shipped a carload of calves to Fort Worth Monday.
It is reported that Mrs. A. T. Winder sold her large ranch and cattle to Mr. Hall of Boston, Mass. The price given out yet.
Jama, Arthur bought 200 head of goats from John Greenlee at \$1 per head.
Wagon after wagon loaded down with people and all kinds of household necessities from children up, are daily streaming into the market. The people seem to be good substantial citizens who are looking for home-steads, ranches, etc. Quite a large number have bought ranches or sections of eight sections, four sections, one section or any amount of land according to location that they may desire and big pastures will soon be a thing of the past in Brewster county.

In Donley County
Clarendon Banner-Stockman.
The range in this section is reported to be all that could be desired and cattle are taking on flesh rapidly. Shipments to market of grass cattle have begun and it is likely that there will be a steady movement from now on. The movement was started Sunday when the J. A. shipped five cars of cows and calves to Kansas City and St. Joseph. In the same train J. B. McClelland had a car of cows and calves and John Derr had a car of two cows, bought from T. S. Bugbee and L. C. Beverly. His stuff went to Iowa.
Tuesday Eph Stephenson, T. J. Morris and Mrs. Sweeney of Dallas and John T. Sims of Clarendon delivered to Hank Siders a string of 2-year-old steers, which were shipped out to Kansas that night. The price paid was an even \$20 all around.

In Mitchell County
Colorado News.
A. B. Robertson returned Tuesday from a trip to the V ranch in Crosby county and reports conditions good in that section.
W. E. Warren came in Wednesday morning from Fort Worth, where he had concluded a shipment of 120 head of cattle. The land was sold at \$5 per acre and the cattle at \$15 around, the total deal amounting to about \$15,000. Mr. Hayden will move to the ranch in a short time and make it his home. J. W. Hayden, father of the purchaser, was here during the making of the deal. Wade & Co., represented Coleman in the trade.
Last Sunday morning while in the Reed pasture after his father's horses, Rowden Jeffries was thrown from his horse and seriously injured. It was unaccounted for several hours and life was despaired of, but he is now much better and out of danger. He is a member of the B. Y. M. Society of the Y. M. C. A. and the other mem-

bers were very much distressed over the accident. Monday they sent Rowden a large basket of nice fruit as a token of their esteem.

In Terrell County
Sanderson News.
Louis Le Min was in the city Monday, weighing out his large clip of wool to Henry Burns, the wool buyer. This is a large and fine clip and brought a good price, the aggregate weight being 40,000 pounds. It was shipped to Hollowell, Jones & Donald of Boston, Mass.
Five wagon loads of wool from the Anderson ranch were unloaded Monday and six wagon loads Tuesday. This ranch will sell here this season about 15,000 pounds, being about 130,000 pounds twelve months clip and 45,000 pounds six months, which promises top prices.
The TBS delivered twenty cars of cattle to Blocker yesterday. The delivery was made at Dryden.

In Llano County
Llano Times.
The following stock were shipped from Llano the last week: Parish & Borer, 1 car stock cattle to Austin; Hoerster & Co., 8 cars calves to St. Louis; D. W. Rouse, 1 car sheep to Kansas City; W. Bender, 1 car calves to Fort Worth; J. E. Jones, 1 car calves to Fort Worth; Meader & Co., 1 car calves to Fort Worth; I. S. Phillips, 2 cars hogs to Fort Worth and 2 cars hogs to Hubbard City; T. J. Moore, 1 car calves to New Orleans and 2 cars stock cattle to Envinial. T. J. Moore, who owns a fine ranch in this county and one of several thousand acres near Envinial, is shipping all of his stock out of this county to his Envinial ranch. He shipped nine car loads out last Monday.

In Sterling County
Sterling News-Record.
How times have changed here. A few years ago, if a stranger happened to stop here no one paid any attention to him, and if he inquired about the resources of the county, he was usually told that old moss covered story—that the land here was fit for nothing but stock raising, and hardly that. He was informed that if he undertook to make a living here, he must have at least from four to twenty sections to do it with. If said stranger asked about the agricultural possibilities of the land, he was told that one year in five he might have a crop of sorghum—if it rained. If someone told the stranger the real truth about the matter, said stranger was informed that his informant was a monumental liar and a loony that ought to be in the asylum.
But now how does the story read? When the stranger comes here to look for a home, he is met by the polite land agent and shown the fields of waving corn and big cotton patches, and he can see for himself what the soil will produce in the valleys and the green mountains, abundance of water and fat, sleek cattle are enough to make a person imagine he is in paradise.
The old lie that has impeded the progress of West Texas for the last quarter of a century has at last been killed.
V. Brown this week sold to John Lane seventy-five head of cattle. Mr. Lane paid \$20 for cows and calves, \$14 for dry cows and \$11 for heifers.

In Bee County
Beeville Bee.
The largest land deal consummated in the county for some months was closed Tuesday between H. J. O'Reilly and John Clover of Winfield, Kas., by which the latter purchases the ranch of the former for \$20,700. The ranch consists of 1,800 acres, eight miles from Beeville, and contains a number of farms. The purchaser intends to locate on the land and become a permanent citizen.

In Baylor County
Sevroum Banner.
H. H. Fancher shipped four cars of fat cattle to St. Louis.
There has been little activity in the cattle market here, partly on account of the fever and partly on account of disturbances in the stock markets. The tone is getting firmer now.
Fever has become less frequent since the cessation of the hot dry weather, and since so many cattle have been dipped, ticks have been more numerous this year than usual, and in pastures where they have never been before.
There still continues to be a great many calves shipped, due more to the limiting of the range than anything else and partly to the low price of grown stuff.
The range is in perfect condition, a great amount of feedstuffs will be raised this year, and cattlemen need have no fear for the coming winter.
Through the work of Homer Davenport, the cartoonist, the Sultan of Turkey has granted permission to Mr. Davenport to purchase six or eight farms at Belgrade, Byrd, and bring them to this country. One stallion will be brought over with each mare. This is the first time that any Arabian mares have been brought to America.

PACKERS TO BUILD HERE
Proposition for Live Stock Exposition Submitted
MEETING IS HELD
Board of Trade Committee Confers With Stanton Palmer of Chicago

Fort Worth is to have an auditorium and exposition building for the Fat Stock Show, which has even grown to its present great proportions.
At a conference held Friday morning in Fort Worth, at which were present Messrs. Stanton Palmer of Chicago, the personal representative of Mr. Armour, W. B. Skinner of Fort Worth, who came at the request of Mr. Armour, because of his familiarity with the local situation, Colonel Paul Waples, Captain S. B. Burnett, Marion Stinson and W. B. King.
The local men are well known as identified with the live stock interest and generally with those efforts which have been made for the advancement of the city.
The Fort Worth Fat Stock Show is an institution of the state now and it is not out of the way to say of the southwest. The exhibits are of the highest class and include the Fat Stock Show, live stock, trap, hogs and calves. Some who have been to the shows and have seen those at other places even abroad do not hesitate to say that Fort Worth ranks with the best.

STATEMENT GIVEN OUT
The following statement was given to the press this afternoon regarding the plans for the Fat Stock Show for the purpose of discussing plans for the establishment in Fort Worth of a permanent live stock exposition, and the erection of a magnificent exposition building to house the same.
"The committee of citizens appointed to meet the representatives of the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company and the packers having plants in Fort Worth met these gentlemen in the parlors of the Worth today, and discussed the question of the construction of a permanent exposition building to be built on the home site of the old Fat Stock Show. The representatives of the packers and the stock yards company made a most liberal proposition along the line of organizing a stock show association on the same basis as the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago.
"The plans as proposed are so feasible that the committee, in so far as it is authorized to speak, feels that it can say that the exposition building is an assured fact. The Swift and Armour companies desire in every way to advance the market and the committee feels that all that will be necessary to meet their views will be to get the Board of Trade, members of the old Fat Stock Show Association and representatives of the Texas Breeders' Association, together and to officially accept the proposition that will insure a magnificent exposition building for Fort Worth.
"Another meeting will be held on Monday, at which all parties directly interested will be present and the probability is that the proposition will be accepted."

SWINE
DOES IT PAY TO GRIND OR NOT TO GRIND?
That depends upon the price of corn and your ability to grind it cheaply. The Wisconsin experiment station has concluded a nine-year experiment in feeding pigs ground corn in comparison with shelled corn. Six out of nine years the pigs showed better results from eating the ground corn, the other three years they did best on the shelled corn. But the average of the nine years was in favor of ground corn by 5.6 per cent. Then the advisability of grinding depends upon the price of the corn and the grinding. With corn at 25 cents, there would be a saving of 1.4 cents per bushel; at 30 cents per bushel a saving of 1.7 cents; at 35 cents, 2.2 cents; at 40 cents, 2.5 cents; at 50 cents, 2.8 cents; at 55 cents, 3.1 cents; at 60 cents, 3.4 cents; at 65 cents, 3.7 cents; at 70 cents, 3.9 cents; at 75 cents, 4.2 cents.
The price of grinding will remain quite constant, regardless of the price of corn. If a farmer has a gasoline engine he may save money by grinding corn for pigs. It should be stated that shorts was used in all the experiments to balance the ration.

SQUEALS FROM THE PIGS
Eight pigs well cared for is about right for a brood sow litter.
In buying pure bred stock look after individual excellence as well as pedigree.
The summer diet for the hog is found in grass, peas, artichokes, etc., in the corn belt.
I. P. Iowa, writes: "We never fatten hogs in summer and have not had a case of hog cholera in twenty years. The reason is that we have the corn put in much time squealing, he sells little skill and hence makes no money. Don't take a thin sow that has been in a litter and turn her out on grass without grain and expect her to recuperate rapidly.
The demand for meats of all kinds is growing and the outlook for high prices on hogs is good. This means that breeding stock will bring good prices this fall.
The most satisfactory way to dispose of the rape crop is to employ hordes and give the hogs a small strip at a time, making less waste, better control of a feeding ration fattening swine and aid in second growth of plants.
To be a successful swine breeder requires the undivided attention of the breeder. Keep on good terms with the swine.
Did you ever try soaked shelled corn in trough for the hogs being fattened in summer? We have and it is a good plan.
Brood sows before farrowing do best in airy quarters. The same is true of houses meet this demand. Better get some.
Sows differ in their milk-giving properties, requiring different amounts of feed for individuals. Here is where judgment counts.
The French-Webb Commission Company, which is composed of young men, all of whom by the way are native Texans, report an encouraging and growing business. The members of the firm and salesmen are M. N. Francis and Percy Webb, cattle; F. L. Miller, hogs and sheep; Henry Howell, yardman; J. W. Conway, office. They do their own work. They will be glad to send market reports to any one free

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YOU WANT THE BEST FOR YOUR CHILD
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FAMOUS HORSE DIES
Dan R. Drops Dead at Finish of Mile Run.
NEW YORK, July 25.—A special to the Times from Pittsburg, Pa., says: 29-1-4. He was driven by D. G. McDougal, general manager of the Trenton Island track. Just as he finished the quarter the horse stumbled and fell. When McDougal reached his side he was dead. Dan R. made his mark of 2:01 3-4 at Providence, R. I., in 1905.

TELEGRAPHERS
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SOLD GOAT MEAT
Packing House Employees Admit Practicing the Deception
TOPEKA, Kan., July 26.—The investigation of the packing house in Wellington has been taken up by the county commissioners of Sumner county. F. E. Knowles, one of the proprietors of the packing house, was before the board and admitted that such preservatives as "freezine" and "preservine" are occasionally used in the sausage and meat. He said that the use of these preservatives did not injure the meat. Jake Mosser and William Bell, butchers employed by the company, told of having killed goats which were sold for mutton and lamb.
The growing scarcity of good horses in proportion to the demand for them has caused some farmers in the east to return to ox teams.

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The Rock Island operates the only ROCK ISLAND SLEEPING CAR through sleeping car line from Texas to Chicago. Cars leave Dallas at 7 p. m., Fort Worth at 9 p. m., daily, via Kansas City.
Another favorite train leaves Dallas at 7 a. m. and Fort Worth at 8:35 a. m., with through sleeper to Kansas City, connecting thence with through car to Chicago.
Both of the above trains carry new style chair cars and high-back coaches. Very low tourist rates are in effect via the Rock Island to every notable tourist resort in the country, including St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul, Denver, Colorado Springs, etc.
Full details will be given on application to Phil A. Auer, general passenger and ticket agent, Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railway, Fort Worth, Texas.

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Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets have been designed containing just the tools that are needed in every home, each in a place of its own, carefully separated from every other tool.
The cabinet itself is made of natural oak, beautifully finished and polished, and the tools are the very best that are made.
The Keen Kutter Tool Cabinet is the only one made which contains a set of trade-marked and guaranteed tools, the only one that can be bought without risk. If anything goes wrong with any tool it will either be replaced or money refunded.
Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets and Tool Boxes come in different sizes and contain various assortments of tools, ranging in price from \$7.50 to \$100.
These Cabinets contain in different numbers and varieties, Saws, Braces, Bits, Chisels, Drills, Gimlets, Brad Awls, Scratch Awls, Planes, Hammers, Hatchet, Files, Pliers, Drawing-knife, Screw-drivers, Wrenches, Nail-set, Reamer, Rules, Squares, Tape Measure, Level and many accessories, such as Vise, Clamps, Oilstone, etc.
Besides the racks for tools, there is ample drawer room, so that not only the tools but the entire working outfit may be kept together.
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SHEEP

A DEMOCRATIC MERGER
Joe Blackburn and Joe Bailey
Two valiant senators
Who battle with their party
In all its senate wars.
Are now contrasted strangely.
In choosing of a leader.
Which Joe shall be the Joe,
Joe Blackburn is a talker,
Joe Bailey is a doer.
If they're ever started
They will be going some;
One only will be chosen,
But much the better plan
Would be to merge the leaders
Into a Joe-Joe man.
—W. J. LAMPSON.

Argentine Sheep Importation

The Argentine correspondent of the American Sheep Breeder has the following that should encourage American sheep breeders to supply the Argentine with pedigree sheep of any breeds and types they want:

"There are plenty of opportunities of making money for any breeder in the United States who will have the enterprise to send a trial shipment of rams for sale in Buenos Aires. The large breeders here are by no means afraid to pay tip-top prices for what they want, as the results of last year's sales amply testify. But whatever is sent must be of the best. It used to be thought that anything would do for this country, but of late years English breeders have learned that to do good business with Argentine clients it is advisable to supply them with good stock. Scarcely a day passes in the season but what some imported rams are sold by auction, and these nearly always at most satisfactory prices. Good quick, strong constituted Merino rams find a ready market, and if they've a show a good pedigree there is no limit to the prices they may bring. The difficulties of disembarkation and quarantine at this end are not nearly so great nor so expensive as most people suppose. Of course, the larger the number of sheep sent the less would be the expense per head."

The American Shepherd's Bulletin, speaking of the practice of tying wool with sisal twine, has this to say:

"The result of tying wool with sisal twine, commonly known as binder twine, has been brought before wool growers so many times that it may seem unnecessary to call attention to it again. The result is that the use of this article comes from the fibers of sisal getting wound around or attached to the fibers of wool, which cannot be separated by the ordinary process of manufacture, causing an extra expense for carbonizing. If the wool is not so treated the fibers from the twine go through the machinery and cause a break in the cloth, which results in a great loss to the manufacturer. The ordinary wool twine or No. 18 hemp twine costs very little more and only a small amount is necessary to hold the fleeces together. Those who tie wool often use too much than too little."

SHEEP NOTES

In feeding sheep perhaps more than any other animal it is important that they be not clogged by overfeeding. Sheep should never be given at one time any more food than they will eat up clean in a little while. If this is done they will mull over and waste more or less of it.

Sheep are almost essential in maintaining the fertility and cleanliness of the land. It is claimed that sheep returns to the soil more of the fertilizing matter of its food, than any other animal and in a majority of cases this fact alone is no unimportant consideration in deciding the class of animals to stock up with to maintain the fertility of the land.

The satisfaction of seeing good stock in one's stables and pastures itself adds much to the pleasure of farm life, and when we consider that from the practical dollar-and-cents point of view, it is certainly more profitable to rear and feed the improved class, there appears no sensible reason for neglecting to effect the needed improvement in the only way by which it can be done, and that is by the use of a good class of pure bred stock.

There is no sense or economy in leading our work horses down with heavy harness when lighter ones will

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AND PREVENT
ANTHRAX OR CHARBON
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CORN Harvester cuts and throws in pile on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts equal to corn binder. Price \$14. Circulars free showing Harvester at work. New Process Mfg. Co., Lincoln, Kas.

CATTLE

SCOURS IN CALVES

Dr. R. A. Craig contributed the following to the Jersey Bulletin:

"Scours in calves is one of the most troublesome diseases with which stockmen have to contend. A large part of the trouble and loss from this disease is due to the fact that in feeding and caring for calves their susceptibility to acute indigestion or irritation and inflammation of the true stomach and intestines is often overlooked. A calf should be given the first milk of the mother, as this is a natural laxative and helps to prevent constipation, which is the beginning of a diarrhoea. The young calf should be given well lighted, clean, comfortable quarters. It should be fed regularly and the necessary quantity neither too much nor too little food allowed. Any sudden change in the feed is especially to be avoided.

"In correcting a diarrhoea we should not lose sight of the cause in any cases. If we do, the medicinal treatment will not be followed by the desired results. The latter treatment consists first in giving a laxative followed by drugs as may assist in relieving the irritated condition of the stomach and intestines. A good physic for a young calf is two ounces of castor oil, if several weeks old a larger dose should be given. The calf should then be dieted by withholding all or a part of the feed, depending on the nature of the diarrhoea, for at least one day, and feeding a light diet of blamit subnitrate, one-half ounce of each. The dose should be repeated three or four times a day for as long a time as necessary. In treating scours the stockman must remember that good results will follow prompt treatment, and bad results, neglect and wrong methods of treatment at the outset of the disease."

Cheving the Cud.

A Kansas farmer being asked what he did with the weeds on his farm, replied that he sold them to them in mutton at the market price.

The best breed of hogs is the one which, under your management, can be made to weigh 200 pounds the quickest.

In forming partnerships with stock, where one furnishes the cattle, and the other does everything else, they divide the profits equally for the stock.

If you are interested in your stock tell us why, and how you manage. Every reader of Texas Farmer will be interested to hear of your success.

There are times when the flock, or herd, should be seen two or three times a day. They have no sense; they have only instinct; and while in a wild state they may look after themselves fairly well, since they have been tame for so many years, they need the oversight of their masters. This is particularly true in the case of sheep being made food or water or pasture.

The best time to do horse shoeing and the trimming of hoofs, is when the ground is wet. The hoofs are soft and less liable to break.

No man who neglects his duty to his flocks need expect to have them do their whole duty by him.

If stock needs to be moved, it should not be done during the heat of the day. Take the morning and evening and moonlight nights.

Do not expect to build up much of a business in a year.

During these long, hot seasons shade is almost as important as feed. The stock may get fat, but the sun will fry it out of them.

The owner is loser whoever he may be if he misrepresents in order to make a sale. It is better to lose in price than to lose the confidence of the purchaser in the seller's integrity.

Hoven or Bloat in Cattle

It is quite possible in sections of our territory that have had a very abundant rainfall and a heavy crop of clover that there will be cases of bloat, especially among dairy cows that are kept in dry yards during the night, milked late in the morning, and then turned out when hungry onto fields of clover or alfalfa when there has been a light rain or heavy dew. Under these circumstances the gas sometimes forms which distends and inflates the stomach or paunch to a point where the animal can scarcely breathe. There is a certain amount of gas in the stomach and paunch of a cow, and upon the lungs. Circulation is impeded, great weakness follows, and unless the animal is relieved there is danger of suffocation.

The trouble is that the farmer when in his corn field does not notice anything wrong with the cattle until it is too late for anything else than the use of a trocar and canula. The trocar is simply a small stiletto or sharp-pointed instrument, in fact, an awl, while the canula is a sheath which covers it, and which is inserted into the paunch with it and left in the incision through the skin and paunch for a time after the withdrawal of the trocar, so that by keeping the wound open the gas may be allowed to escape.

The place to apply it is in the middle of the depression between the last rib and the hookbones and the point of the hind quarter on the left side. The trocar and canula should be in the hands of every farmer who has any considerable amount of stock. If an animal is seen to be in distress and none is available, take a common goose quill, cut off the point and the feathered portion, and take out the point. Then take a sharp-pointed penknife, make an incision, put the goose quill in, and hold it till the gas escapes. It will be more pleasant if you hold your nose in the other direction.

Sheep are also liable to bloat, although in our own experience with sheep we have never had any trouble with it except one day in which sixteen sheep were affected and three or four of them died. The best way to handle sheep is to make a bridge, using a little stick of wood for a support, and ordinary twine. Insert the bit in the sheep's mouth, draw the twine up and tie it tightly over the back of the sheep's head. We have had no success in using the trocar with sheep.

Although our cattle for the last twenty years have been ranging in clover fields we have had but two cases of bloat among dairy cows, and turning cattle into a heavy field of mammoth clover, to which they had not been accustomed. Our rule has been to accustom cattle to clover in the spring, keep them in the fields night and day, and return the milk cows to the fields as soon as they were milked after being brought in from the clover pasture in the morning.

There are some things, however, about bloat that are not easy to understand. Our loss in the case of the sheep above mentioned occurred but once, and in this case the sheep had been accustomed to the pasture all season. Why fifteen of them were

TUCKER'S BARB-WIRE OIL



No risk in Castrating or Dehorning if you apply immediately this never-failing Anesthetic Compound. No anesthetic used and even the screw fly will come off rapidly from ears, wounds, horns, scalds, and all open sores on man or beast. A certain cure for Tetanus, Lockjaw, Lock and all Skin Diseases. Samples free.

PRICE 80¢ PER PINT
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In one or more gallons—only stockmen and farmers—\$1.50 per gallon. Delivered free at any Express Office.

W. L. Tucker, Albany, Tex., Dec. 5, 1905.

"I have used Tucker's Barb-Wire Oil in castrating my cattle with most satisfactory results. I shall use more. Send me one gallon. Do not send me more than one gallon. W. A. POASOS
Yours truly,

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE W. L. TUCKER "SIMPLE" REMEDY CO.
WACO, TEXAS

affected that particular day and no other days out of several years we are at a loss to understand.—Wallace's Farmer."

ALL TEXAS RANGE CONDITIONS FINE

Cattle in First-class Condition.

Cowmen Prosperous

"Fine in every respect," is the report from fourteen inspectors who reported to the office of Captain John Lytle, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, covering practically all the range country in Texas and the territories. Range, weather, cattle all good, and rain everywhere. Secretary John T. Lytle is still in Mexico on his ranch, but is expected home by the first of the coming month.

Following are the reports received from the inspectors:

Galveston and Karnes City—Had plenty of rain the past week, and everything favorable for crops and cattle. Two boatloads shipped to Cuba.

W. M. Choate, inspector, reports from Victoria, Berclair, Port Lavaca, El Campo and Rosenberg—Weather showery; range good; five cars loaded out. Charles E. Martin, inspector.

Corpus Christi, Kingsville and Refugio—Range and weather conditions good. W. R. Shelton, inspector.

Beville and Skidmore—Range and weather good, with rain twenty-nine cars shipped. John E. Rigby, inspector.

Millett, Cotulla, Dilley, Encinal and San Antonio—Range and weather conditions fine; seven cars loaded out. T. H. Poole, inspector.

Llano, Kingsland, Beville and Cherokee—Rain on Monday, warm and clear rest of week. We have had fine rains. Grass is fine; cattle fat. Six cars shipped out. H. E. Coffee, inspector.

Dickens, Range and Purley Ranch—Range good; cloudy weather; good

rains during week all over the range, which was very much needed. J. D. Harkey, inspector.

Carlsbad, Pecos, San Martin and Kent—Range good; rain with warm and clear weather over the district. W. D. Swank, inspector.

Dalhart—Weather and range conditions fine; cattle doing fine. J. E. McCaffery, inspector.

Amarillo, Panhandle and Canyon—Plenty of rain in all my country; grass good; cattle doing fine and wheat thrashing from twenty-five to as high as fifty bushels per acre. Two cars shipped out. R. S. Sowder, inspector.

Clarendon, Giles, Memphis, Shoe Bar and Estelline—Heavy rains from Memphis south; grass fine and cattle fattening rapidly; weather warm forty-nine cars loaded out. T. M. Pyle, inspector.

Purcell, Lindsay, Paoli and Wayne—Fair and warm with showers; thirty-one cars shipped out. G. H. White, inspector.

Lawton—Range good; big rain; clear and hot Sunday. Four cars shipped out. W. F. Smith, inspector.

Fairfax, Burbank and Ralston—Heavy rains; hot weather; cattle fat; 151 cars shipped out. F. M. Cauton, inspector.

NOTED THIEF DIES GAME IN SADDLE

Grabs His Rifle When Shot by a Vigilante

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 25.—Rupert Gonzales, a cattle thief, who made his escape from the territorial penitentiary here last March, was shot and instantly killed by a posse of ranchmen and mounted policemen under command of Captain Farnoff near Capazon, McKinley county, Wednesday night.

The killing was the culmination of a long search. Gonzales, a cattle thief, who had been making for this man, Carl Vogel, a wealthy ranchman of McKinley county, fired the fatal shot. Gonzales, who was well mounted, had been riding ahead of the posse for days, managing to keep out of sight.

Vogel, who returned here last night, gives a graphic description of how he met and killed Gonzales.

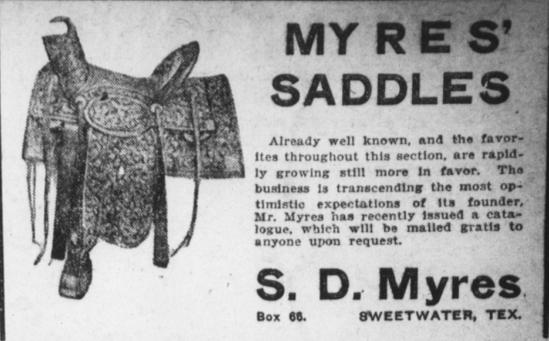
"I had been with the posse headed by Captain Fred Farnoff of territorial mounted police, for several days and had been riding ahead of the posse for a couple of hours when while riding along a road which skirted a deep arroyo I came face to face with Gonzales. We were no closer together when our horses had been brought to a standstill that the desperado grabbed the end of my rifle when I drew down on him. My first shot missed and by a violent jerk I threw a second shot into my gun, at the same time pushing the muzzle of the weapon against the man's breast. The ball entered the left breast and passed entirely through his body. Gonzales pulled the gun from me in his dying grip as he fell to the ground. I leaned over him in the gathering darkness with pistol in hand, but the body lay quiet. Death was instantaneous."

COW KILLS MAN

Butted to Death When He Tried to Take Away Calf

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., July 24.—August Frickestein, 42 years of age, a well-known Madison county farmer, was butted to death by a muley cow today when he attempted to take the cow's calf away from her for the market.

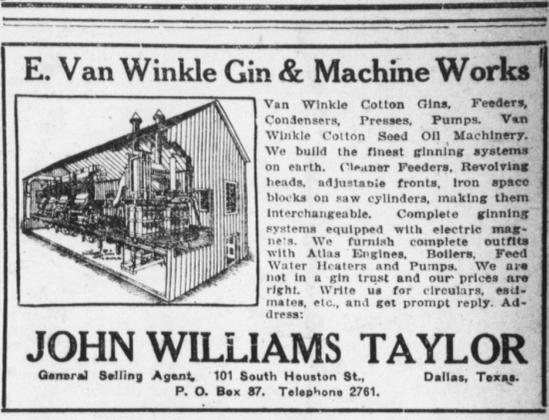
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AMERICAN FARMER THE FARM STAR
VALLEY MAGAZINE THE AGRICULTURAL EPITOMIST

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 considered the best all-around weekly newspaper in the state.

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

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

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

The Agricultural Epitomist—The Agricultural Epitomist is the only agricultural paper in the world that is edited and printed on a farm. On its 650-acre experimental farm near Spencer, Ind., a force of practical, up-to-date men are constantly engaged in experiments in all lines of agriculture, the reports of which appear exclusively in this publication.

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FAT STOCK MARKET

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

WEDNESDAY'S MARKET

Receipts of cattle, including calves, on the early market were 2,500 head. Late trains were reported coming with enough more to swell the total to approximately 3,000 head on this reckoning the market started.

Beef steers of decent killing quality were in few hands, and the mass of the run consisted of just a few to meet the demand with a poor tail-end of thin grassers.

Chicago reported 22,900 head of cattle, with a lower market, and this did not seem to dip into the trade without some careful looking over of stock. Accordingly, the market was a little better than it had been in the early part of the week.

No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.
33... 803 2.40	12... 639 1.90	
4... 835 1.25	16... 770 2.35	
6... 686 2.20	23... 714 2.20	
8... 733 1.50	29... 720 2.15	
20... 730 2.20	33... 677 2.09	
21... 698 2.00	20... 738 1.90	
9... 700 2.50	4... 902 2.15	
17... 758 2.19	23... 777 2.20	
23... 825 2.05	23... 822 2.20	
12... 807 2.00	6... 686 2.20	
3... 806 1.50	2... 675 1.60	
14... 698 1.99	6... 661 1.50	
4... 427 2.25		

Butcher cows were only half as numerous as on Tuesday, and the quality appearing poorer. The market was plentiful and the demand strong. As usual, the best cows were the first to move at fully steady prices. Judged by yesterday's market, and the pens were cleared early.

Sales of cows:

No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.
19... 851 2.25	27... 793 2.30	
25... 749 2.30	15... 850 2.25	
10... 841 2.35	10... 751 2.39	
7... 950 2.30	10... 711 2.00	
30... 756 2.00	30... 711 2.00	
18... 608 1.90	32... 764 2.40	
27... 796 2.40	4... 1,250 1.85	
8... 856 2.60	4... 1,250 1.85	
15... 853 2.35	15... 750 2.15	
2... 1,004 3.00	38... 750 2.30	
2... 665 1.90	23... 779 2.35	
17... 738 2.10	10... 742 2.35	
17... 791 1.20	24... 762 2.00	
14... 934 2.30	4... 740 2.00	
8... 721 1.90	21... 784 2.65	
10... 681 2.15	13... 746 2.00	
8... 658 1.50		

The hog market presented an animated appearance with 1,200 head offered of an excellent quality and a heavy supply of Oklahoma and local buyers had a piece out for them by an opening bid of \$6.72 1/2 from an outsider, the high price of the week. This price was not equaled again today. The bulk of good hogs going at \$6.60-6.70. Pigs were strong at \$3.25. The entire early supply was sold in an hour.

Sales of hogs:

No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.
7... 145 6.57 1/2	62... 208 6.70	
48... 176 6.62 1/2	74... 205 6.70	
74... 172 6.62 1/2	97... 174 6.60	
67... 212 6.72 1/2	75... 212 6.70	
77... 212 6.70	73... 223 6.70	
16... 172 6.60	63... 184 6.65	
75... 182 6.60	66... 185 6.60	
33... 343 6.60	20... 176 6.50	
22... 177 6.25		

The calf market was in two compared with the record making supply of yesterday, but the lessened receipts had no bullish effect on the market. The congestion of yesterday's market helped by the shipment out of sixteen loads, but there are still too many veals coming to bring any satisfactory returns to shippers. The market was a big 50c lower for the first half of the week.

Sales of calves:

No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.
25... 212 3.55	8... 201 3.75	
33... 210 3.65	43... 157 3.65	
15... 140 3.25	21... 171 3.59	
37... 172 3.50	12... 264 3.60	
45... 172 3.50	11... 250 3.50	
84... 231 3.60	19... 242 3.55	
5... 254 2.50	24... 172 3.50	
18... 166 3.25	5... 162 2.90	
7... 127 3.50		

The hog supply was again very light, not over 500 head, and the quality only fairly good. The active competition of yesterday was lacking, and prices did not advance. Oklahoma hogs, averaging 225 pounds, made \$6.70, the same as on Tuesday, but the bulk of hogs today were hardly as good as those of yesterday. Pigs were steady at yesterday's advance. Sales of hogs:

No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.
15... 190 6.65	8... 180 6.65	
75... 222 6.72 1/2	25... 187 6.50	
33... 183 6.65	7... 179 6.65	
6... 206 6.65	69... 171 6.65	
3... 146 6.25		

Combined cattle and calf receipts reached 1,000 head, fully 500 more than last Friday for the first half of the month. Shippers have been up against it the greater part of the week, and are apparently waiting for the market to settle before resuming normal deliveries. The greatest fall off was in calves, only two short loads coming on the market.

Beef steers of good quality were on offer to the number of six loads, but the demand was indifferent at first and the market was slow to start. The bulk of steers was made up grassers, with a few choice tops finally making \$4.25, with the bulk of good steers selling from \$3.65 to \$4.10. The market had a very slow movement.

Sales of steers:

No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.
3... 883 2.50	20... 963 3.50	
11... 1,080 3.65	22... 1,077 4.25	
11... 930 3.50	21... 1,095 4.30	
54... 1,179 3.75	23... 1,406 3.90	
10... 1,048 3.25	3... 1,103 3.25	
15... 1,000 3.25		

Butcher cows had another mean season. While the run was not large, it responded well with the demand. Quality was lacking, good cows being a scarcity. The bulk of the run consisted of only medium fleshed cows, with some canners. Opening bids were weak to the lower and the market was slow to start. The bulk of the run was made up grassers, with a few choice tops finally making \$4.25, with the bulk of good steers selling from \$3.65 to \$4.10. The market had a very slow movement.

Sales of cows:

No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.
3... 863 2.50	4... 787 1.25	
3... 883 2.50	25... 766 1.65	
41... 813 2.30	4... 805 2.60	
6... 941 2.25	24... 872 2.10	
6... 815 1.80	4... 802 1.85	
7... 721 2.10	14... 767 2.10	
17... 883 2.30	8... 796 2.30	

No change was noted in the bull trade. Supplies were meager and speculators, the only purchasers of thin bulls.

Sales of bulls:

No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.
3... 196 3.50	4... 252 3.30	
20... 180 2.00	5... 204 3.00	
41... 201 3.25	19... 340 3.40	
73... 242 3.50	18... 582 2.65	
73... 242 3.50	18... 582 2.65	
73... 242 3.50	18... 582 2.65	

The supply of hogs was about half that of yesterday, and the quality was half as good. Of the eleven loads on the market, five were from territory points, but all lacked corn finish. No heavy packing hogs came in car lots, all being medium to light butcher weights. Ridding opened a nickel lower and at this there was a quick clearance with tops at \$6.65 and the bulk at \$6.50-6.62 1/2. Pigs were a trifle stronger. Sales of hogs:

No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.
71... 187 6.62 1/2	3... 305 6.65	
27... 182 6.50	109... 185 6.50	
87... 180 6.60	3... 170 6.40	
75... 183 6.65	6... 157 6.45	
20... 168 6.50	69... 171 6.65	
20... 168 6.50	61... 158 6.65	

The supply of pigs was about half that of yesterday, and the quality was half as good. Of the eleven loads on the market, five were from territory points, but all lacked corn finish. No heavy packing hogs came in car lots, all being medium to light butcher weights. Ridding opened a nickel lower and at this there was a quick clearance with tops at \$6.65 and the bulk at \$6.50-6.62 1/2. Pigs were a trifle stronger. Sales of pigs:

No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.
27... 109 3.12 1/2	4... 92 3.25	
47... 112 3.50	15... 116 3.25	

Two loads of rather inferior sheep were in the pens, but were not suited to this market. No bids materialized during the forenoon.

LATE SALES THURSDAY

No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.
26... 938 2.90	19... 772 2.15	
7... 937 3.00		
23... 815 2.05	21... 770 2.25	
12... 679 1.10	17... 740 2.20	
11... 788 1.70		

SATURDAY'S MARKET

Market Review for the Week

All classes of killing cattle are practically on a lower selling level than they were a week ago. Demand, that up to 10 days ago was good for anything carrying flesh and finish, has ceased except for strictly good animals in all branches of the trade, and for these the call is not by any means urgent. Strictly good to choice steers have been in very limited supply for the past week, while the bulk of the run has consisted of common to medium grassers and thin cattle. Most of the grassers have come from the Territories, it not being unusual for several trains to come in per day, though west Texas and the middle section of the Panhandle have furnished good quotas. The run of grass and part fed cattle has not been confined to the market, for St. Louis and Kansas City have had liberal runs, and these increasing receipts have had their effect in depressing the market.

Monday's market opened with upward of 800 steers offered and an excessive supply at all northern points, with the result that before buying for the day was over prices had declined a big time. The loss here was in part reflected from other markets, where the same decline was observed. Tuesday's trading accentuated the Monday's loss and Wednesday disclosed a further down come on plain steers. For the rest of the week the steer market gradually weakened, the close finding all grades selling below \$4.00 at a 10 to 15 cent decline with those making more than \$4.00 having a loss of around a dime.

The butcher cow market for the first half of the week held its own. With the coming of Tuesday buyers took the stand that cows should come down along with steers, and accordingly placed their bids a dime lower. This was followed Friday with a fresh assault on prices that threw the trade 10 to 15 cents lower than last week's close, the best cows holding closer to former figures than the medium and common kinds.

The bull trade continues to be in the hands of speculators and feeders, as most bulls are on the thin order. Fat bulls have been so few that packers resorted to feeder grades and supplies. The market ruled steady all week, with an improved tone at the close.

Calves made the record run of the year this week, and the decline in point of the year in the market, the loss amounting by Thursday to 75 cents to a dollar per cwt. Friday's sales of seven car loads in a bunch at \$4.00 put a slight rise in sight, and the close of the week finds calves 50 cents lower than the close of last week.

MONDAY'S MARKETS

Monday's run of cattle was light, actual early and late estimated receipts being 2,100. Only ten loads of steers were on the early market, with half as many reported on the late market from plain feeders to fairly good grass and cake fed steers. The bulk of the run was only medium in quality. No selling was done on the early market, cattle being quoted lower at Chicago and buyers placing 10 to 15 cents lower bids, while waiting for an expected draft of steer cattle from the west.

Late sales were made on the lower basis noted above, top steers bringing \$3.90, the bulk around \$3.50.

Butcher cows were reasonably numerous, but showed nothing topy in car lots, the general offerings being medium in quality, with few to sell above \$2.20. Canners were in fair demand, selling steady. The cow market was fully steady, at last week's de-

cline, with a strong demand for good to choice stuff. A few good to choice cows made \$2.65-2.85.

Bulls were not numerous and those shown were thin in flesh. They were generally to speculators at unchanged prices. A load of fat stags brought \$3.50.

The call run was 700 head on the early market, with 200 head on the arrival later. Nothing choice was offered, the general supply being medium to fairly good. Light vealers were in good demand at strong prices.

WEDNESDAY'S MARKET

No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.
19... 851 2.25	27... 793 2.30	
25... 749 2.30	15... 850 2.25	
10... 841 2.35	10... 751 2.39	
7... 950 2.30	10... 711 2.00	
30... 756 2.00	30... 711 2.00	
18... 608 1.90	32... 764 2.40	
27... 796 2.40	4... 1,250 1.85	
8... 856 2.60	4... 1,250 1.85	
15... 853 2.35	15... 750 2.15	
2... 1,004 3.00	38... 750 2.30	
2... 665 1.90	23... 779 2.35	
17... 738 2.10	10... 742 2.35	
17... 791 1.20	24... 762 2.00	
14... 934 2.30	4... 740 2.00	
8... 721 1.90	21... 784 2.65	
10... 681 2.15	13... 746 2.00	
8... 658 1.50		

But seven loads of hogs were on the market, four from territory points and three from Texas, a total of 700 head. One load of Texas were light pigs. The quality of the Oklahoma hogs was extra good and demand here was strong for any sort of hogs, consequently the market ruled steady at \$6.50 higher. The top price, \$6.70, was made by a load of 226-pound Oklahoma, the bulk selling at \$6.62 1/2-6.65. Pigs were steady at \$3.25.

Sales of hogs:

No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.
76... 217 6.65	79... 226 6.70	
89... 198 6.62 1/2	82... 210 6.65	
2... 242 6.50	75... 215 6.65	
76... 202 6.62 1/2	75... 161 6.30	

A few head of right choice heavy weight muttons were wagoned in and sold steady, lambs at \$5.50 and sheep at \$5.

TUESDAY'S MARKET

Cattle receipts were around 2,700 head, counting calves. The beef steer market was generally on the decline on all grades, selling less than \$4. sellers in vain attempting to stem the tide of disaster. Buyers had orders, but they were slow to place, and the market was slow to move. The top price, \$4.00, was made by a load of 226-pound Oklahoma, the bulk selling at \$3.90-4.00. Pigs were steady at \$3.25.

Sales of hogs:

No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.
18... 891 2.75	27... 900 2.85	
50... 918 3.20	49... 929 3.25	
24... 1,120 4.00	24... 1,131 3.50	
20... 925 3.50	49... 1,034 4.00	
21... 1,123 3.75	44... 1,093 3.80	
31... 1,062 3.80	19... 1,058 3.15	
27... 924 3.00	21... 931 2.70	
25... 1,096 3.45	45... 1,068 3.55	

Butcher cows were shown in comparatively large numbers and the quality was about the same as on yesterday's late market. Orders seemed in demand on this supply, and the hands early at about steady prices.

Sales of cows:

No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.
32... 823 2.25	41... 763 2.00	
31... 832 3.30	41... 763 2.00	
11... 761 2.30	21... 739 2.05	
13... 872 2.50	31... 778 2.40	
21... 692 2.00	3... 796 2.00	
24... 742 2.40	24... 742 2.40	
4... 960 2.40	10... 805 1.70	
18... 750 2.35	25... 725 2.75	
9... 887 2.45	20... 759 2.05	
24... 832 2.25	9... 794 2.25	
10... 958 3.00	11... 931 2.55	
1... 1,150 2.75		

The bull trade was again dull and spiritless, with most offerings going to speculators. Sales:

No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.
38... 1,140 2.75		

Veal calves were in moderate supply and improved some in quality, and the supply coming from southwest and west Texas. The market showed improvement over yesterday and secured a few choice light veal calves selling up to \$4.15, with handy weight calves from \$3.50 to \$4. New Orleans stuff was steady. Sales:

No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.
4... 226 3.50	18... 187 3.50	
4... 226 3.50	18... 187 3.50	
4... 226 3.50	18... 187 3.50	

Very light receipts and a 15c decline marked the selling of hogs. Receipts were mostly from Texas points and the quality less available than on yesterday. All northern points reported a loss, in sympathy with the rest, and because of the lack of quality, the market here opened weak to 10c lower, and this was followed by later weakness and slow selling. Tops sold at \$6.52 1/2, against \$6.70 on Monday. The tops of the day were taken by an outside buyer, who paid local packers. Sales:

No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.
27... 215 6.42 1/2	18... 187 3.50	
72... 164 6.45	8... 208 6.50	
5... 194 6.50	35... 230 6.50	

The mutton trade was active on fair receipts and a lower market. Three loads, and a piece, with some few drive ins made up a total of 387 head. The quality all around was good, but the market was a dime lower in sympathy with declines north. Wethers of good quality made from \$4.50 to \$5, with \$4.50-4.75 and lambs from \$4 to \$5.50. Sales:

No. Ave. Price.	Ave. Wt. Price.
80 lambs	68 5.15
11 lambs	74 5.5
11 lambs	71 5.15
7 lambs	68 5.25
9 lambs	70 4.75
6 sheep	95 4.00
6 sheep	99 5.00
135 wethers	90 4.85
22 yearlings	91 4.25
3 culls	75 3.50
2 bucks	150 3.00

The most clear profit in handling good hogs lies in the fact that you have raised them yourself.



AUDITORIUM FOR FAT STOCK SHOW IN SIGHT

Plans Take Definite Form at a Meeting

Representative of Packers Tells What They Will Do and Expect of City

The committee appointed last evening at a meeting held at the Board of Trade by those interested in securing for this city an exposition building to be utilized in holding annually a fat stock show, met this morning in the offices of the Stock Yards National Bank. Besides selecting a name for the exposition association and deciding upon the number of directors to be elected, but little other business of importance was transacted.

It was decided that the name of the association should be the National Live Stock Exposition Association of Fort Worth, and that twenty-one directors should be selected to direct the affairs of the organization.

The committee met in executive session and as all newspaper men were excluded, just what plan was outlined is not known. However, members of the committee stated that an energetic campaign would at once be inaugurated for the purpose of securing the necessary funds to insure the association would agree to pay \$100 for a life membership in same.

Three of the committeemen selected last evening could not be present this morning and the interest being definite action will be postponed until all members of the committee can be present.

Stanton Palmer, representing the American interests, stated to the committee this morning that he was quite sure the 500 members needed could be secured in a short time and that he was pleased over the interest being manifested by the people of this city and that from year to year it would grow in popularity.

The committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman, J. W. Spencer, and it is highly probable that the next meeting.

Those present this morning were W. B. King, Stanton Palmer, George W. Armstrong, Marion Sansom, Burk Burnett, Frank Hovenkamp and Ireland Hampton.

Yesterday's Meeting

A fat stock show auditorium is in plain sight.

The plan for the consummation of this greatly to be desired object took definite form at the Board of Trade meeting Monday afternoon, at which the representatives of the Chicago financial interests in the Fort Worth stock yards and the local interests and management of the yards and representatives of many of the most important interests of Fort Worth and of the great cattle industry of Texas.

At that meeting at the Board of Trade rooms there were among others, Stanton Palmer of Chicago, and W. B. King of Fort Worth, representing the stock yards; Colonel Ike T. Pryor, president of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association; Stuart Harrison, speaking for the two greatest cattle breeders' associations in the country; Marion Sansom, Colonel Paul Waples, J. W. Spencer, William Capps, G. W. Armstrong, S. H. Burnett, J. E. Mitchell, Sterling Clark, Frank Hovenkamp, W. D. Davis, R. H. Brown, Ireland Hampton, Louis J. Wortham, John Andrews, Messrs. Rogers, Edwards

MEN WHO SUFFER WITH



DR. J. H. TERRILL,

VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, LOST MANHOOD, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, NERVO-VITAL DEBILITY, EPILEPSY, HYDROCELE, CATARRH, PILES and ALL CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER and PROSTATE GLAND

ARE QUICKLY CURED BY DR. TERRILL.

Dr. Terrill's aim has always been to give men the best treatment at moderate cost and this alone is the key-note of his remarkable success. The diseases mentioned above are safely and quickly cured by Dr. Terrill in one-half the time usually required by other forms of treatment and he gives to every patient a written, legal guarantee of positive and permanent results. An honest investigation among the leading banks, commercial agencies and business men of Dallas will convince any sensible man that Dr. Terrill's honesty and integrity are beyond reproach and that he is absolutely reliable in every respect. Investigate for yourself.

Special Notice
All men coming to Dallas for treatment owe it to themselves to inquire of the banks, commercial agencies and business men as to who is the BEST and MOST RELIABLE Specialist in the city treating the diseases peculiar to men. If you do this it will save you time and money.

CONSULTATION AND A THOROUGH X-RAY EXAMINATION FREE.
285 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.
DR. J. H. TERRILL, Pres't
TERRILL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

HORSES

RIGHT CARE OF THE HARNESS
If properly cared for there is many years use in a well-made harness. If neglected, the best made harness will last but a short time.

Molitude is the great enemy of leather and the first aim should be to remove it. It is not an uncommon thing to find harness wet with rain or moisture from the horse, hung up to dry with the traces tied into knots, the reins rolled up, the pads and bridles hung upon pins, without a moment's time having been spent on them to remove mud or make them dry.

In a little time the leather dries, the strapping becomes set to a greater or less extent, taking the shape given it when wet, so that when subsequently straightened out the stitching is damaged.

Unless harness leather is kept soft and pliable it soon loses its strength. To keep it in good condition care must be had to have it well filled with oil. Mud is a persistent enemy to leather. It sucks the grease from the leather while drying. In cases where the mud is of a clay nature, its action is to harden the leather. Then it cannot be restored to its original condition. The worst enemy to harness is the sweat from the animal. It penetrates leather, stitching and to and around the iron. Owing to its salty nature, it rusts or rots all it comes in contact with.

With such enemies to contend with it becomes necessary to adopt measures to counteract their bad influence. The first step to be taken is to remove all foreign matter from the surface. This may be done by the use of tepid water and Crown soap, using no more water than is really necessary to remove the foreign matter.

After the washing, rub the straps with a greased rag. If the leather has been thoroughly wet the straps should be unbuckled and then well washed. Where possible, remove the mountings, and after cleaning them warm the bolt ends before screwing them into nuts. The heat will dry out whatever moisture that may have got in around the nuts.

When hanging harness remember that light and air drive away moisture, preserve the leather from mould, and the metal parts from rust.—Harness Gazette.

A ZEBRA HYBRID
The British Zoological Society has been presented by the king with a remarkable zebra hybrid which was sent to him by the late King of the Belgians.

markable zebra hybrid which was sent to him by the late King of the Belgians. It is one of the most valuable acquisitions of the society in recent years. In appearance it resembles a small pony, and the color of the body of the animal is brown lightening to bay on the head and legs. The striping is peculiar. The marks on the barrel are nearly vertical, as are those on the cheeks, while the hind markings are horizontal to the back, below which the color is black. On the flanks the stripes are arranged in small patches. The nostrils are black, and between the eyes the markings faintly resemble those of a Burchell zebra, and between this part and the nostrils the color is bright bay. The dorsal stripe is peculiar, tapering toward the tail. It is of a cross between a zebra and a pony.—Scientific American.

Vicious dispositioned horses may be controlled by kindly teaching them good bit and a kind or two, but they can soon be taught to stop and to start at the word of command. A club is not necessary. A little practice will teach the animal and its owner to get along nicely together. It would not be wise to be too exacting at first. High ideals and perfect obedience come a little later.—Texas Farmer.

NICKERS FROM COLTS
Regulate the feed of the horses to correspond with the amount of work they are required to do.

There is no work required of any horse, let the duty be ever so menial, where intelligence, honesty and kindness will not be of material value.

It is the steady-gaited horse with staying powers that covers the greatest number of miles in a day, and does it with the least injury to himself.

Every well-bred stallion brought into a neighborhood will have an influence on the future value of the horses in it, so will every poor one.

It is only the best draft sires that produce the high-class draft geldings so much in demand at top prices. Farmers who raise this class get their own prices.

A nation's prosperity is shown in its horses. We want the best draft teams in our business, and the handiest carriage horses for driving, and the unlimited demand is commensurate with the commercial prosperity, increasing the ability to pay higher prices for the best horses.

A horse owner who has tried it says honey is a sure remedy for removing warts from horses. Simply rub the honey on the warts two or three times.

Watch the horse that you think of

buying, while he is walking. If he walks steadily, and takes his paces long and evenly, other things being equal, he is a good horse for farm work.

A light-centered horse seldom weighs well, and weight in a draft horse, if it comes from bone, sinew and muscle, goes in many ways to determine his commercial value.

The building of the Panama canal is making an increased demand for mules. In some parts of the country the price of good mules has reached \$500 a pair. It is probable that the demand will not grow any less.

Horse Sense.
The world could hardly get along without the faithful horse. He is the daily companion of men, yet no other animal is as severely used and abused as he.

Many men are using horses by necessity who are in no sense fitted to handle them. While it may be true that horsemen are born it is also true that they can be made. We no longer see much abuse given the horse in the cities because the law stands with the horse and against the brute driver. Many drivers would be profane and abusive under provocation if they dared but they have found that public opinion will not stand it. They have also discovered by compulsion that decent treatment pays.

While this same humane law extends into the country the poor farm horse seldom has a humane officer at his side to protect his rights. Many a man is wholly unfit to handle horses because he loses his temper and his head at every provocation and the poor horse is jerked, pounded and yelled at until he is half crazy.

The country horse is often very poorly trained. He is afraid of many things, is suspicious of strange sights and is foolish. In fact, he is often cut with the whip, is told to go then jerked back and severely handled when he manifests life or laziness. The result is his his man may have some annoyances in their work so that they lose all patience with a fool horse or, one poorly trained and the result is that man's patience is made worse. It takes lots of patience to train a colt when work is pressing. He is more awkward than useful. Horse sense is needed more by the driver than the horse. There is where it is most frequently lacking. The man who is unfit by temperament or training to handle horses should not farm, for the horse and farmer are inseparable.—Successful Farming.

QUALITY BEFORE SIZE
It has frequently been asserted that quality is a more important factor than size in determining the market value of a horse. This was strikingly illustrated at an auction sale of saddle horses in New York city on the 24th instant. There were twenty-three animals sold, and the smallest one of the lot, the bay gelding Little Acorn, only 14 1/2 hands high, brought \$1,250, which was the highest price paid for any of the offerings, and \$25 more than was paid for the 16-hand bay gelding Big Oak, that bought \$1,025.

The amount received for the twenty-three head was \$13,925, an average of about \$608. There were four in the lot whose heights were 14 1/2, 14-2, 14-3 and 14-3 hands respectively. The prices which they brought were \$1,250, \$900, \$675, and \$600, respectively, a total of \$3,425, or an average of \$856.25 per head. This is \$139 less per head for the 16-hand horses than was received for those that were only 14-3 hands high or under.

Buyers are becoming more critical every year. Those horse breeders who recognize this fact and aim to produce quality, beauty and style, as well as size in both harness and saddle stock, will find the business much more profitable than those who breed for size alone, regardless of the more valuable qualities. Size is a desirable attribute, but unless combined with quality it will not command much money in the sale ring, hence it is poor policy for any breeder to sacrifice quality for size. The demand for good saddle horses has never been better in New York city market than it is this season, judging from the reports of the dealers there and prices obtained for good animals.—American Horse Breeder.

THE DUBIOUS FOAL
If the foal that is the best bred and which you expected would be the best one in the lot, is weak and crooked legged when first dropped, don't be discouraged. Santa Claus (2:17 1-2), the best son of Strathmore as a speed perpetuator, was so scrawny and crooked legged when he first came into the world that his breeder and owner was urged to kill him. Vermont Black Hawk was another of that kind. He would probably have been killed by

his owner had not a neighbor advised him to let the youngster live, and assuring him that some day he might develop into a horse that would sell for \$100. This seemed to be a rash prophecy, but it was more than fulfilled. It will pay to give the well-bred ones a chance.

SWIFT DOUBLES CALF PURCHASE

Buys Total of 27,000 Head to Date This Year

"The calf market had a boost," said J. W. Morris, who is the careful in case of a drought, said: "We have saved enough to do us through the season."

"Kaffir and maize, of course, are the main dependence and it always makes a crop. Horses are very fond of it and will give up corn to get at it. My son is doing most of the work now and the state of Texas. They have turned most everything over to him. He has mostly Durham cattle and raises mules, having a good herd of mares and good jacks. It is a fine country for stock raising and will do as well as any other part of the state."

"The railroad known as the Wichita Valley has been built to and through Munday and is extending to Haskell, which it expects to reach by the first of August. Then it will go on to Anson in Jones county and connect with the Missouri road that is building. It is only twelve miles from Munday to Knox City on the Orient railroad and there is some talk of building a connecting link from one place to the other. Anyway we now have a railroad and can get our stuff to market."

"I wish to tell you one thing and that is that kaffir and milo maize are better feed for horses than corn. Corn gives horses the blind staggers, which is caused by the dust from the end of the ear which is the result of the work of the worm that attacks the corn when it is in the silk and establishes itself in the end of the ear. Now there is no such dust in kaffir and milo maize."

STATE SELLS SWINE
Rusk Hogs Sold in North Fort

Captain S. M. Fry, one of the board of managers of the penitentiary at Rusk, proposed to market a car of seventy-nine fat porkers belonging to the state of Texas. They were raised at the penitentiary and were a fair lot, bringing \$6.65 on an average weight of 170 pounds. Captain Fry has been with the penitentiary for many years and is thoroughly conversant with all the operations of the system employed to control the inmates. He reported everything in fine shape in east Texas and fruit being shipped in trains at this time.

COLONEL CORN RAISES CORN
Has Largest and Best Crop in the County

J. W. Corn has named his residence, or its neighborhood, "Plover," a good name that will maybe draw the eye of pigeon shooters with expectations of getting something real to shoot at. Colonel Corn says he has good crops and the biggest ears of corn in the county. Growth was never better and everything is simply so good as to incline a man's ear to songs of praise and prayer. He would not say who was favorite among the candidates for governor, but a look in his eyes seemed to betray a fancy for the man who hails from the sassafras.

MARION SANSOM RETURNS
Went to Alvarado to Old Settlers' Reunion

Colonel Marion Sansom made a visit to his old home Wednesday, Alvarado, Johnson county, to help the old settlers hold a reunion, and returned with renewed faith in the possibilities of Johnson county in particular and Texas as a whole.

"I tell you," he said, "those old farmers in Johnson are going to make crops this year that will surprise people. They never was just such another season. The picnic of the old settlers was a big success in every way and hundreds of people were in attendance from all over the county. I met many of my old friends and we were all surely glad to meet again. The wheat, oats and corn are made and the cotton is in prime condition sure. It does one good to get out into the country among the men who produce the stuff that keeps life in the bodies of the city men, and there never was a more honest high-minded lot of people than can be gathered together in Johnson county. Yes, there were a lot of candidates around, but they looked mighty unimportant when they showed up among the healthy fine looking boys and charming girls, and had to take a back seat."

FIGHT COMMISSION MEN
Live Stock Raisers, Backed by Packers, Begin Bitter Contest

KANSAS CITY, July 26.—The Co-operative Live Stock Commission Company incorporated in Denver, whose officers, directors and stockholders represent a large part of the sheep and cattle raising industry of the west, has started a contest against the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange. Hostilities will begin Sept. 1. Simultaneously the sheep and cattle raisers will boycott the exchanges of commission men in Chicago and St. Joseph.

They propose to sell their stock without paying what they contend is an excessive commission charge. The sheep raisers are leading the movement.

The Co-operative Live Stock Commission Company has absorbed the business of two members of the Kansas City exchange and will buy and sell stock independent of the live stock exchange. The movement is recognized as the beginning of a bitter contest between the producers, backed by the packers, and against the commission men.

A FACT ABOUT THE "BLUES"
What is known as the "Blues" is seldom occasioned by actual existing external conditions, but in the great majority of cases by a disordered LIVER.

THIS IS A FACT which may be demonstrated by trying a course of

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GOOD WHEAT CROP IN KNOX COUNTY

W. M. Bell of Munday, Talks of Products

William M. Bell is a citizen of Knox county and resides at the coming town of Munday.

"We have much to be thankful for this season," said he, "crops are all good and stock also. Wheat yielded from 10 to 20 bushels on the average; oats a good average; corn has been cut a little short but will make a lot of corn nevertheless. Old corn is plentiful yet. Some have been selling this year and being wanted it always makes a crop. Horses are very fond of it and will give up corn to get at it. My son is doing most of the work now and the state of Texas. They have turned most everything over to him. He has mostly Durham cattle and raises mules, having a good herd of mares and good jacks. It is a fine country for stock raising and will do as well as any other part of the state."

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Everyone should take a vacation. Let us figure with you. Investigate the advantages of a trip via The Cotton Belt Route. Ask Any Agent or Address Gus Hoover, T. P. A., D. M. Morgan, T. P. A., Waco, Texas, Fort Worth, Texas, John F. Lehane, G. P. & P. A., R. C. Fyfe, A. G. F. & P. A., Tyler, Texas

The Sunset Route

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

ELKS meet in DENVER IN July

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

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Why not subscribe for the Sunday and Daily Telegram, 50c per month, the best daily printed in the state. Full Associated Press dispatches, complete market reports, and reaches your place from six to twenty-four hours ahead of any other daily. Special correspondents in every important town in Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Comic colored supplement on Sunday, etc.

BEST IN TIME BEST IN RATES BEST IN SERVING

THE WANTS OF THE TRAVELING PUBLIC

Low round trip rates to Northern points during the Fall. Write for information. C. W. STRAIN, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

FRISCO SYSTEM

Low round trip rates to Northern points during the Fall. Write for information. C. W. STRAIN, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

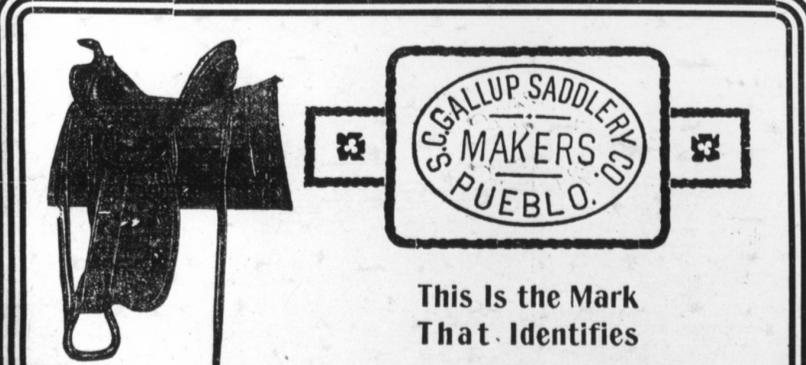
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DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MARKER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, cross-over or school engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine, revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs less to buy—less to run. Starts easily, runs smoothly on any season. Write for literature. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mrs. Meagher and 10th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.



This Is the Mark That Identifies THE WORLD'S BEST SADDLES

Made by this firm since 1870—Always the best that we knew how to make, and with each passing year we learn how a little better. The 1906 line seems to have reached perfection. Write for catalogue with pictures and accurate descriptions of saddles in all styles and grades. We will sell direct to you if your dealer does not handle our line.

THE S. C. GALLUP SADDLERY CO. ESTABLISHED 1870... 153 WEST FOURTH STREET Pueblo, Colorado