OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS

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WHAT CANNED MEAT **IS REALLY MADE OF**

Massachusetts Board of Health Issues Detailed Analysis of Many Brands of Canned Goods, and Scores the Packers in the Most Vigorous Manner

cornmeal

quality,

Quality fair.

cornmeal.

cornmeal.

March 3, 1891.

States inspectors.

BOSTON, Mass., July 21.-Following the prelinarmy report made of his inspection of canned goods Friday last, Dr. Harrington of the state board of health gives out the following exhaustive report today.

In this report Dr. Harrington states that corn meal enters largely into the composition of the so-called veal and chicken loaf, as well as some varieties of potted ham, while boric acid, boron preservative and borax were found to be among the other preservatives used. Among the delectable articles of diet

which the health board, with the aid of microscopes, fished out from the veal loaves, potted ham, potted chick-en, potted tongue, potted beef, devilled ham, devilled tongue and other devilled things were the following:

Epidermis, blood vessels and nerves. salivary gland ground to a paste, granular debris, corn meal, lymph nodes, kidney tissue, large pieces of skin conaining pinfeathers, fragments of leg ones and "an occasional black feath-

The report, which covers seventeen lypewritten pages, was issued today. Following is the detailed statement of what is contained in each brand of goods examined:

Potted Tongue

Of this preparation samples representing four brands were obtained. They were as follows: G. H. Hammond & Co., Chicago-

"Coin Special." This was found to consist of a small amount of normal muscle, considerable epidermis in large pieces, numerous blood vessels and nerves and salivary gland, ground to a paste. Quality poor, the material beng largely scrap. Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago-

Abundant muscle fiber, considerable epidermis, much granular debris, some fat and wirn meal. Quality fair, but inaspuch as there appears to be no excuse for the presence of corn meal it must be regarded as adulterated.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1906

SINGED CACTUS **FEED FOR CATTLE**

During periods of long drouth, to which the Southwestern United States is liable, range cattle frequently browse upon various species of cacti common to the region. The Arizona experiment station has

reported the results of studies regard-ing the utility of this class of forage plans, particularly after the spines have been removed by burning by means of a prickly-pear burner-that is, a gasoline torch similar in principle to that which plumbers use. The spines of about 300 plants of the spe-cies of cacti commonly found in the neighborhood of the station ,including prickly pears, chollas, etc., were singed, the spines being burned off at inter-

vals of about ten days. The first fifty plants that were singed were literally devoured by the stock, the prickly pears being eaten nearly to level of the ground, while only the the woody branches of the chollas remain-ed. As the work was continued from day to day, it was evident that the stock (although under usual circumstances they will eat more or less the cactus with the spines) were feedentierly upon the singed plants, ng and that they readily distinguished they from the unsinged ones. This singeing and close browsing of the cactaceous plants, if continued, would surely result in their final destruction, which would add more distress to what

already exists, so that in general not more than one-half of the plant should be singed, leaving the remaining half to restore the growth singed and utilized by cattle. "Conservative estimates indicate that from 7,000 to 11,000 pounds of cactus forage can be prepared daily in this way at a cost of \$2.40, which represents

gallons of gasoline at 30 cents a gallon. The amount of water in this forage ,as determined in the experiment tsation chemical laboratory, is approximately 75 to 80 per cent, leaving 20 to 25 per cent, or 1,600 to 2,500 pounds of solid matter for the day's work. "Cacti have been analyzed at the Ari-

zona and the California experiment stations. Carbohydrates constitute the principal nutritive material in the dry matter of the cacti. The amount of protein present, as in the case with most green fodders, is small. The ash content was found to be high, suggest-

ing an explanation of the purgative effect of this forage upon cattle. In the above estimate no account has been taken of the possible expense of one extra man to operate the burner, since ordinarily this work can be done with the paid help already at hand. The relative value of this class of forage is as yet in question. The expense

and trouble of burning, however, will be amply justified, if range stock can be successfully carried over periods of extreme shortage. The large amount of water in this forage is of no small value to thirty, starving cattle, doubt-less enabling them to feed much farther from their watering places than they could otherwise do. J. J. Thornberg, who carried on the

Arizona investigations, states that in using a gasoline torch for singeing cacti, the tank should be suspended from the shoulder in such a way that the end which supplies the gasoline to the burner is always down. As a matter of economy it will be found desirable to maintain a good pressure of air in the tank, and to avoid using the burner in a brisk or even a moderate breeze, since one-third 'more gasoline is then required.

In connection with an extended study of prickly pear and other cacti as food for stock, carried on by Dr. Griffiths, of the bureau of plant industry of this department, data regarding different methods of singeing cacti, the use of the singed materia las a feeding stuff, and other questions were considered.

The most prevalent practice in southeastern Colorado, according to Doctor Griffiths, consists in singeing the spines over a brush fire.

This operation is practicable when there is considerable brush or wood conveniently situated, but it has many disadvantages. The plants are col-lected and hauled to some convenient place, where a fire is built. A brisk fire will remove the spines from one side of the joints alomst instantly. It is then necessary to turn the plants over and burn them again on the other side. Some careful feeders often leave the plant on the fire until much of the the outside has turned black from the heat in order to insure the removal of the short as well as the long spines. Others exercise less care, and simply allow the flames to pass over the plant, burning off only the distal half or more of the long spines and leaving practically all of the short ones for the cattle to contend with. It often happens that the fuel used is greasewood (Sarcobatus vermiculatus) or shad scale (Atriplex canescans), the young shoots of which are of greater value than the pear itself. On the arroyos and washes dead cottonwood timber is used, while in many localities juniper furnishes the

This is the most primitive method of feeding and one which has been practiced in Texas since before the civil war ,and is still very extensively employed not only in Texas, but also in Old Mexico, where singeing the thorns with brush is about the only method employed in feeding prickly pear and other species of cacti. The use of the gasoline torch for

singeing cacti, it is stated, originated in Texas and is commonly practiced on the range. It is economical from the standopint of the labor involved, as well as from the quality of the feed.

The process consists in passing a hotblast flame over the surface of the plant, which can be very quickly done at small expense. The spines themselves are dry and inflammable. In many species one-half or two-thirds of them will burn off by touching a match to the lower part of the trunk. The ease with which they are removed depends upon the condi-tion of the atmosphere, the age of the joints, and the number of the spines. A large number of spines is very often an advantage when singeing is to be practiced, because the spines burn better when they are abundant. The instrument used for this purpose is a modified plumber's torch. Any other convenient torch which gives a good flame can be employed, the efficiency depending upon the lightness of the machine and the ease with which the innermost parts of the cactus plants can be reached by the flame.

Cattle brought up in prickly pear pastures do not have to be taught to eat pear. They take to the feed very naturally. After a day or two of feed-ing the sound of the pear burners or the sight of smoke when pear is burn-ed with brush, brings the whole herd to the spot immediately, and they follow the operator closely all day long, grazing the pear to the ground-old woody stem and all-if the supply that the operator can furnish is short.

Pear, when burned, scours cattle much worse than when it is simply scorched enough to take the thorns off. Burning with a pear burner tends to kill out the pear if close pasturing is practiced afterward.

In practice pear is very seldom fed alone. Even during the severest drouth cattle are able to pick up some old grass and get a little browse from the abundance of brush that exists throughout the pear region. It is seldom that the Texas rancher feeds it without some cotton seed meal, although the cactus of southwestern Colorado has usually been fed alone.

LAURELES RANCH SOLD

Mrs. King Now Owns 1,250,000 Acres of Land in Texas

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, July 24.-It is reported that Mrs. King, the Texas cattle queen, has bought the Laureles ranch of 170,000 acres, making her total land holdings 1,250,000 between Corpjus Christi and the Rio Grande river.

A meeting of cattlemen was held in Kansas City a few days ago to take necessary action in the matter of shaping up the first case against the railways for a reduction of live stock rates under the new railway rate law. The meeting was a secret one and but little has been given out in regard to what was accomplished. Texas was represented at the meeting by Judge Sam H. Cowan of this city.

Worth lawyers on my hlp on this

platform and my opinion is you will

see Farmer Poole walk into congress.

COMMISSION MAN RELATES HIS WOES

An Old Time Texas Cowman Who Has Spent Much of HIs Life on the Frontier, and Does Much For Texas Gives **His Experience as Commission Man**

George T. Reynolds of this city, one of the best known cattle in the state, who is interested in one of the commission companies doing business at

the Fort Worth stock yards, tells an interesting story of his experience as commission man. He says: "There is only one kind of a real, sure-enough, dyed-in-the-wool nightmare, and that is the commission business.

"I have been in Texas fifty-nine years, coming here from Alabama in the year 1847, when Texas boasted of nothing better than weekly Indian fights, large herds of buffaloes and a citizenship of men who were what ome of the book writers call "ancestors themselves,' and the Texas of today is a lasting testimonial that they were real 'ancestors.'

"In 1859 our family went west from Shelby county, Texas, to Palo Pinto county, west of the Brazos, and in 1861 we went still further west into what is now Shackelford county. My father, brothers and myself fought the Indians on the frontier of this state, and I myself carried an Indian arrow point in my hip for sixteen years, and my brother, William D. Reynolds, has enough scars on him to identify

Spanish cow pony, and one of my other brothers, Glenn Reynolds, was killed by the Indians and lies with those who gave up their lives that the frontier of Texas might be transformed into a safe abiding place for the farmers who have done so much to make Texas what she is.

"We worked as hard as anybody ever worked on earth. We have been lawabiding, and not only that, but we have gone the 'law-abider' one better and been law-enforcers.

"When we began to round out our life preparatory to going to that great cound-up we left the strenuous life of the frontiers, there being no more frontier to protect, and came to town. To help our friends we took a thousand dollars' worth of stock in a com-mission company, and that was our undoing. The nightmare began to

collusion with packing houses and stock yards.

"These men, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, were pioneers of their time, just like the cattlemen of today. who blazed the trails in Texas and other frontier states, which have been followed by the farmer with his plow and hoe, and when that final round-up comes, and our last cattle convention is called to order, to meet for time without end, we hope we will meet Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, as well as other good cattlemen who have gone to that great round-up in the big pastures where the grass is plenty, the water is everrunning, the cattle are fat, and we can sit in peace in that land where the chuck wagon never gets lost from the herd, where there are no drift fences, night herders or bucking bronchos, and where a man don't have to herd his cattle astride of a pitching nightmare."

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BUFFALO RANCH AT GOODNIGH'

Something of the Well-known

Texas Herd

The herd of buffaloes and ekls owned by Mrs. Mary A. Goodnight of Goodnight, Texas, besides being one of the most interesting sights to latter day tourists in the southwest, is the only herd in the world wholly owned by woman. The animals have the run of the park, a tract containing two square miles of land, which offers abundant pasture, except in the winter season, when herds 28, emble at a commo feeding place, where fodder is supplied them.

The buffale herd, now numbering about one hundred head-several ani-

COL. POOLE'S CONGRESSIONAL PLATFORM

Editor Stockman-Journal. I boarded the Texas and Pacific cars last Monday morning at Aledo in

I told her it was C. C. Poole, a common, plain farmer. She turned to her husband and said:

dianapolis, Ind.-But little muscular considerable debris, small fiber, amount of salivary gland and considerable corn meal.

Richardson & Robbins, Dover, Del .-Appearance good, muscular fiber abundant; contains neither epidermus nor salivary gland. Quality excellent.

Potted Ox Tongue Armour & Co., Chicago-Little mus-

cular fiber, chiefly epidermis, salivary gland and corn meal. Potted Chicken

Columbia Conserve Company, Indianapolis, Ind.-Muscle fiber abundant; moderate amount of connective tissue. Quality good.

Richardson & Robbins, Dover, Del. -Chiefly muscular fiber, with small amount of fat. Quality excellent. Armour & Co., Chicago-"Veribest."

Fair amount of muscular flber, much fat and debris, with corn meal. Devilled Ham

Devilled ham is, or should be, ham to which seasoning has been added. The majority of devilled hams in the market, however, contain added material which in no way can contribute a sharp taste, or, indeed to any taste. Corn meal, for example, adds nothing to the flavor, but it is cheap and enables a meat product to carry considerable additional water.

Armour & Co., Chicago-"Veribest." Contains some muscle and much corn meal

The Cudahy Canning Company, U. S. A .- "Rex" brand. "The taste tells." Contains a small amount of muscle, large amount of connective tissue. blood vessels and fat, large amount of irn meal and some kidney tissue. Jacob Dold, Buffalo, N. Y .-- Muscular er abundant, connective tissue modate in amount, small amount of corn

otter & Wrightington. Bostor s.-Muscular fiber abundant, fat connective tissue, moderate in unt; contains either boric acid or as a preservative.

hwarzschild & Sulzberger, Chi--- "Advance" brand, Contains as connective tissue as muscle; is rved with either boric acid or

liam Underwood Company, Bos-Mass.-Consists almost wholly of llar fiber, with spice. Quality

Camp Packing Company, Indianapolis ,Ind .- Fairly abundant muscular fiber, considerably connective tissue and debris. Quality fair.

Roger I. Sherman Company, Boston Iass.—"Lawson Pink" brand. Mus-Muscular fiber abundant, moderate amount of connective tissue and fat. No foreign matter. Is preserved with a boron preservative.

Ottumwa Packing Company, Abattoir No. 17.-"Eureka." Moderate int of muscle, much connectivo tissue and some cornmeal. Quality Is preserved with a boron prepoor. servative.

Deviled Chicken

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.--"Peerless" brand. Consists of muscular fiber, finely granular debris and cornmeal

Potter & Wrightington, Boston, Mass.-Abundant muscular fiber, good flavor. Quality good.

William Underwood Company, Bos-ton, Mass.—Almost wholly muscular fiber, with spice. Quality excellent.

Chicken Loaf

The kitchen preparations known as "real loaf," "ham loaf," and "chicken loaf" consist usually, mainly of muscle, with or without cracker or crumbs ording to the recipe used), and us flavoring substances. It will be observed that none of the following appears to have been made accordng to recipes to be found in the stand

G. H. Hammond & Co., Chicago-'Coin Special." Contains muscula and a large amount of corn fiber, meal. The label states that the contents are of superior quality, having been selected "under our own super vision." and inspected according to the aw enacted by congress on March 3, 1891, regulating inspection of meats. Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago Small amount of muscular fiber, much corn meal.

muscular fiber and a large amount of

G. H. Hammond & Co., Chicago-

"Coin Special Chicken Loaf." Very

little muscular fiber, much connective

tissue and corn. It is preserved with either boric acid or borax. The label

states that the material is of superior

ed and inspected according to the law

enacted by congress March 3, 1891, ru-

lating to the inspection of meats." Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago-

Contains a fair amount of muscular

fiber and a small amount of corn.

cle fairly abundant, considerable corn-

meal. Label states that it has been inspected and approved by United

Veal Loaf

Armour & Co., Chicago-"Veribest."

The Cudahy Canning Company, Chi-

cago-"Rex" brand. Small amount of muscular fiber, large amount of coru-

G. H. Hammond & Co., Chicago-"Coin Special." Contains almost no muscular fiber, but a large amount of

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago-

Contains chiefly muscle and connective

tissue, with small amount of cornmeal. Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago-"Ex-

tra Choice." Muscle in moderate amount, small amount of cornmeal.

Ham Loaf

Armour & Co., Chicago-"Veribest."

Prolonged miscroscopic examination

reveals some muscle, chiefly connect-

ive tissue and cornneal. Preserved with boric acid or borax. The label

states that the meat in the package

has been inspected in accordance with

the provisions of act of congress of

Jacob Dold, Buffalo, N. Y .- Of good

appearance and contains abundant muscular fiber, no corn meal or other

adulterant. Quality good.

Small amount of muscular fiber; much

Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago-Mus-

"having been carefully select.

Boned Turkey

Van Camp Packing Company, In dianapolis, Ind .- Meat in large pieces and of good color. Quality excellent Armour & Co., Chicago-"Veribest.' Of bad color and greasy character contains small fragments of meat, some feathers and large fragments of skin. Quality inferior.

Corned Beef

Of seven different brands of corned beef, there was but one which contained an added preservative, either acid or borax. This bore the boric label of the "Oriental Packing Com-

pany Three brands of lambs' tongues, one of calves' tongues and eight of ox tongues were found to be of excellent character, as were also five brands of corned beef hash, one of Hamburg steak, one of mincemeat and one each of "fluid beef." extract of beef and pigs' feet.

One brand of so-called "luncheon beef" and four brands of "roast beef" proved to be of good quality, but not one appeared to have been cooked by roasting.

Canned Sausage

Of canned sausage, only one of the six brands examined was found to contain an added boron preservative, namely, the "Rex" brand German Lunch Sausage, "The taste tells." Cudahy Canning Company, Chicago. A number of canned entrees, as veal and green peas," "Hungarian 'veal and green peas," goulash," "beef a la mode," "chop suey," "chicken curry," "beef, Bur-gundy style," "sauer kraut and sausage," were examined and found to be of excellent quality. Most of these bore the label of the Franco-American Food Company of Jersey City. "It looks pretty bad," said R.

Clark, local manager for Libby, Mc-& Libby, whose Neill "Peerless Brand" of chicken is defined in the report as "consisting of muscular fiber, finely granulated debris and corn

"I don't care to criticise the re-ort," he said. "As to our goods goods. port. they have always been considered topnotchers. Consumers are willing to healthy, at least." he stated, "It is

Armour Official Surprised

One official of the Armour Packing Company stated that he did not see why such a great stir should be made the report. "It contained nothover ing of an alarming nature," he state. "Canned goods," he stated, "include about 7 per cent of the output of the Armour packing houses. "If we are going to have purity, I think the first thing that the health officials ought to do is to look to

CALF PROVED COSTLY

Suit Compromised After Costs Reached Two Hundred Dollars.

SOUTH M'ALESTER, I. T., July -A lawsult involving a \$10 calf was compromised here today by the defendant in the action paying \$12 for the calf and each party to the suft paying half of the costs, which amounted to \$200. A. S. McKennon was the plaintiff in the action and it was because the suit promised to be so expensive that the compromise was reached. There were thirty-six

the midst of a nice rain, to the delight of the people of Aledo and surrounding country, for it had been about a month since we had any rain. E. D. Farmer, Charles and Hays Mc-Farland, Bob Farmer and V. O. Hildreth have been shipping out from Aledo some very extra fine beef steers the last ten days. I presume something over one thousand head. I saw a part of them loaded and they were busting, big, fat fellows, weigh-ing from one thousand to fourteen hundred pounds, and brought all the way from \$4.50 to \$5.25 on the mar-

It rained all the way to Fort Worth. The streets were sloppy, flooded with water. At 3 o'clock that morning boarded the Frisco cars headed for Granbury. The rain had been heavy all along the line. At 4:30 the con-ductor called out all off for Granbury. It had rained heavy here that morning. Quite a good number of country people in town-everybody

talking politics. I could get the attention of no one about buying a newspaper, which is enough to make the cold chills run up and down a fellow's back when he at work on a commission like I am I determined right there that I would get right in the middle of it myself. There was five farmers and two ladies in a farm wagon, and in a hack two men and two ladies just ready leave town. They proved to be from the same neighborhood and neighbors. I approached them with a bundle of newspapers under my arm, thinking I might sell them a paper, but one of the gentlemen seeing I was a stranger there bowed and said are you a candidate, and where from. I tried to look wise and renlied: "Yes, I am a candidate for congress and live in Parker county and that I was the only farmer out for that position in the district and hoped to have the united vote of the farmers." One of them en-quired how long I had been in the race. I informed them just morning and that I preferred to let the lawyers from Fort Worth, Jim O. W. Gillespie and Tom Swayne, Powell eat each other up and I would walk off with the plum. "Now,' I, "I'll bet a good coon skin that neither one of them could harness up a mule and lay off a straight corn, cotton or fater row 50 yards long to their lives, and what in save der do we want to send such men as that to congress for when you have a chance to elect one of your own number?

I then showed them the hard coras made in my hands from hoeing that garden and that I was strictly in favor of laws being passed in the terest of the farmers and working men and that I believed in the government owning all the railroads and they to be operated on a cheap plan to all the shippers and passengers. Just enough charges to pay running expenses, like the postoffice depart. ment-and the telegraph and tele phones the same way, saving millions of dollars to the working people United States and let the people the buy homes with all this vast saving. And that I was in favor of an income tax on all the millionaires to pay the running expenses of the government Take the tax off of sugar, tobacco, snuff and all the necessities of the people; that the rich were able to help themselves and by that means help the working people; and that if I am elected to congress I will send water bucket full of garden seeds twice a year to every farmer in the district; not little 5 cent packages lik? Gillespie has done. The government is rich enough to pay for them. These seeds shall all go to the farmers, not to the town people, for they would be too tazy to plant them. One of the ladies asked my name.

Jim, I want you to support Poole." And all the gentlemen with voice said: "You are our man and

we will turn out and work night and day for you until the election. One of the other ladies said: will all rejoice at your election, for we will then have cheap snuff, to-

cco, sugar, rice and coffee." I said to them: "This is my platform that I am making the race on and I am going to have it righted like Governor Lanham did his old Confederate speech he has been making us old Confederates for the last eighteen years." If I catch Gillesple, Powell of Jim

Swayne riding my platform I intend to have them arrested for infringment of my rights.

Next morning it rained again heavy, which kept the country people out of town, and I log-rolled around among the merchants, blacksmiths and carpenters. About 2 o'clock it let up raining and my worthy opponent, James Swayne, made his appearance and mounted a goods box and soon had a crowd of anxious listeners. He kept them laughing and cheering at his splendid anecdotes and scored Powell and Gillesple for two hours, and what close friends he and Gov Hogg were occupied all the time until the 'bus man called out, "All aboard for the train," giving me no chance to reply to him, which I was glad of, as I do not want those three gentlemen to know that I am in the race. as they might dig up something against my record, but I have very little left, as the Federals run about all of it out of me during the war. was surprised to see the crops in Hood Erath and Comanche so good, as I had heard they were all burned up. The farmers in these counties report corn, wheat and oats fairly good and cotton extra good, and with the splendid rains recently fallen all fall crops and gardens will come on the fump. All the creeks in Comanche county were bank full and out into the bottoms. From Comanche I dropped back to Dublin. This, too, is an up-to-date town. The merchants carry splendid stocks in their lines. It is surrounded with a rich belt of land for many miles The merchants tell me the around. farmers are in fine shape, with a fine cotton crop last year, bringing from to 10 cents, the farmers all got out of debt and have money to their credit in the banks that has never been spent. The Hon. T. J. Powell of Fort Worth, candidate for congress, drove into town about 6 o'clock in the evening from DeLeon, where he and Jim Swayne had spoken to a tremendo gathering of picnickers that day, which pleased me very much. Let them eat each other up and I will walk off with that \$5,000 job. That night Mr. Pow-ell made a magnificent speech. He opened up straight from the shoulder and did not consume any time in telling yarns, but went into facts and figures. He had the closest attention throughout his entire speech. He spoke from a goods box on the corner of Main street to an open-air audi-ence. He skinned Gillespie and and ence. Swayne very lively. Dad gast him, I not want him to get before the farmers with such a speech as that or ne will skin me in this race. I go \$1.50 each out of him and my friend Jim Swayne for The Stockman-Journal, which I am using for my campaign fund and expenses. The Journal office will not get a nickel of this money. I have amended my platform with another plank-that is: If I am elected I pledge myself to have congress pass an act to compel all railcoads in Texas where two or more go roads in lexas where two or more go into a town or city to all go into one depot, which will be a great con-venience to the ladles and us poor devils, saving 'bus fare from one de-pot to another. Yes, I have those Port

do I will have a lot Yankee congressmen on a hot trail of my dog in less than a week. Now. am at Baird, Callahan county, taking in the two days' Confederate veterans reunion and barbecue. Early yester. day morning I dived into the ring where the cooking pits were in full blast. I found seventeen fat mesquitefed beeves and thirteen goat muttons over the coals cooking to perfection. J. B. Cutbirth, Sam L. Dricker and Bob Williams were in charge of the cooking department. No better men could have been selected for this department. They warned me to stay out and called the sheriff to put me When he laid his hand on my shoulder and ordered me out. I said to "I am a candidate for congress him: and rank you." Then he sneaked away and I sampled the meats to my heart's content. A number of dresses were made by the old veterans, and when the band struck up "Dixie everybody yelled. The old Vets and ladies were admitted to the tables first. The ladies of Baird and surrounding country came to the grounds loaded with all kinds of cakes and pies. never saw as many cakes and ples at any gathering in all Texas, and they were superb. The ladies deserve great credit for their helping hands on this occasion. I say, God bless them. If it were not for the women. what in thunder would we do? I have seen more pretty girls and women here on the grounds than any place I have been this year.

Yes, west Texas is noted for the hospitality of her citizens. They do not do anything by halves. A number of candidates were on the grounds to tell the dear people their troubles and how much they would appreciate their support. I want to say their troubles do not disturb me in the least, for I have troubles of my own. Yet I think I am going to skin those Fort Worth yers in this race, all my friends tell me here that I am sure to carry this county, as Bob Smith will not need it in his race and might spare me another county or two if I find I need them.

Captain W. J. Maltby, living four-teen miles south of Baird, in this county, has on exhibition here a very fine display of apples, peaches, pears and grapes, grown in his orchard. They are certainly fine, equal to any I even saw grown in Texas. He has several varieties and is one among the most successful fruit growers in Callahan county. He is known far and wide for his hospitality and probably knows more about west Texas and its history than any living man, he having commanded a company of Rangers a long time and fought Indians all over Texas. He is a grand old man, beloved by all who know him: gay as lark among the ladies; but I am not going to say anything about this where his wife can catch on. I know a lot him, myself; but I'm not going to tell. He and my friend J. S. Hart are in the same boat. They both handed me one dollar and a half today to keep mum, and I am going to do so.

Everything has passed off nicely here. The whole program was a suc-cess and everybody is glad they atended the reunion and glad they are living. I know I am at least, I met a whole host of ladies and gentlement here, who paid me many nice attentions. They are too numerous to mention, as it would string this communication out too long. A number of them are my old-time friends.

in Callahan county tonight and head for Mason, to attend the old veterans union there, July 25, 26 and 27, where I shall make a speech and tell the dear people why I should be sent to congress and expect to carry that county also. Yours truly, C. C. POOLE.

Baird, Texas, States

lawn on us when we saw the thousand troubles that the flesh of the commission man is heir to, but the real realization of the horrible dream took place when we were served with notices that we had been sued for \$116,-000 apiece for being in a 'trust.'

"To make the mare prance a little bit higher they have included in these suits a lot of orphan boys we have raised, and to help whom we have taken a little stock in the commission ompanies. These boys are sued for \$116,000 apiece, and I regret to say that their only assets consist in a desire to make good homes for widowed mothers and orphan brothers and sisters. They unfortunately owned an honorary membership in the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange, of which they have never attended a meeting or assisted in enforcing a rule in their lives.

"I have been accused of several foolish business moves in my life, but I never yet stole a cow that belonged to mysel, nor have ever chanked my own brand or grubbed my own mark. and I would be worse than this if I were to go into collusion with packers or anybody else to fix the price of our cattle for the paltry sum which I might possibly realize for my little dab of stock in a commission company.

"If any man thinks I would collude with the packers and stock yards to compel myself to pay several prices for hay and yardage for the use of my stock, of which I ship hundreds of cars a year, they either have a poor opinion of my judgment or else a wrong conception of the way a cattleman has to run his business. When I complain they tell me I am in a 'trust,' and a 'trust' which is calculated to make a fellow do all sorts of stunts to hurt his interests. Just how they can figure out that a shipper of hundreds of cars of cattle would go into a trust to rob himself is a little bit worse reasoning than I can figure out is fair.

"Astride this nightmare with me is some mighty good company.

"We are all riding the prancing mare, and by 'all' I mean such men as Wilson, Baldridge, Bomar, Sansom, Mayor Davis, Ike T. Pryor and Colonel C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, the latter of whom has spilled his blood in defense of the west, and like us, there being no more frontier for him to protect, he having assisted in obliterating what was once a frontier, containing enough trials and troubles each day to last an ordinary man a lifetime, he came to town, and after doing so to assist some of his friends he caught a nightmare. This man has done more in a financial way toward the upbuildof the Baptist colleges and churches in Texas than any man south of the Mason and Dixon line. This is the kind of a bunch that is being herded by the nightmare.

"When I tell you that because having taken out this \$1,000 worth of stock in a commission company we were taken to Austin and put on trial before a jury containing two negroes. to answer the charge of being a 'truster,' you will believe me when I tell you that the commission business

is a nightmare. "When I went into this commission business in a small way I thought I vas going into something which would assist in building up good business morals between the shipper and the backer, through an exchange, but now they tell me I am in a 'trust' and my

troubles are getting more plentiful. "I have studied the cattle business from the time that the Bible tells us Abraham, Isaac and Jacob were cattlemen—and good cattlemen at that. Of course they were not ham-pered like we latter day cattlemen, for in those days they killed their own beef and had big barbecues, and no chauce was offered them to get into

nals have been sold to owners of private parks and to zoological gardenshad its origin in June, 1879, when Colonel Charles Goodnight, "the father of the Panhandle of Texas," roped two buffalo calves and gave them to wife. She was much interested in the little waifs of the plain, was greatly delighted at the alacrity with which they learned to drink milk, and surprised at their appetites, which seemed to be insatiable, one of her pets taking as much as three gallons daily. Under such care they grew rapidly, but the one with the voracious thirst for mille acquired the knack for breaking down fences with great dexterity and committing other and similar depredations. and he was turned into beef-nearly a ton of it. But there were two or three calves left, and visitors to the Goodnight ranch shared their owner's admiration for the pretty, odd-looking baby bisons, and as it was becoming apparent that the buffalo would soon become extinct unless steps were taken to prevent their extermination. Mrs. Goodnight determined to collect a herd

and protect them from the hunter. Two years later a neighboring ranchman captured two full-grown buffaloes and presented them to Mrs. Goodnight. Three calves were also added to her little group-the present of a brother. From that time on the herd has grown and multiplied. Of the one nundre head than one-half are pure bred, the remainder being "cataloes," as a cross between a buffalo and a Galloway cow is called. The cataloes have the same hump as the buffaloes and shaggy but their color varies from jet black to light brown, and they are most readily distinguished from the pure breed by their horns, which are longer. The cataloes are also much more tractable, and can soon be taught to eat from the hand. One brindle catalo, which was named "Sister," was found with a herd of cows and is very gentle. But the full-blooded buffaloes—of the Goodnight herd, at least-never repose full confidence in man. Big and powerful as they are they are timid and run away at the slightest alarm, although they have taken food from their owner's

hand from the opposite side of the fence; nor will they attack unless wounded or driven into close quarters. Even with this reputation of timidity Mrs. Goodnight does not regard the purebred buffaloes as trustworthy and does not consider it safe to go among them on foot.

"We have about fifteen elks." Mrs Goodnight explained in talking of the herds, of which she is naturally prov "and we have had them abo years. We started with one and in a year bought three moore. We have dee and anteloples, and have wolves, taming the latter with the idea that we might employ them to decoy their wild brethren within gunsnot; but the do mesticated ones became such a nul sance that we killed them. Like the elke the deer do not thrive well and the antelopes generally die before they are year old. Captivity is fatal to them. have never known one to be do cated.'

In the great park each animal he with his kind. Even the purebred 1 falo looks with royal contempt his plebian half-brother, the catal

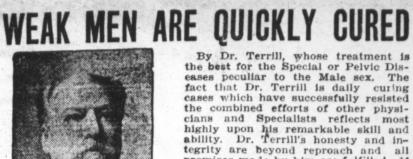
two keep wide apart in ser the and distinct groups. To see the herd of buffald

sembling at their accustomed dr place in the morning is to h experience that is had in ve places in this country. Fro tion they come, the old builts along like so many elephants,

now and again to paw up and wallow or to bellow d ome rival in the herd. S

shall say adieu to my many friends

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL



By Dr. Terrill, whose treatment is the best for the Special or Pelvic Diseases peculiar to the Male sex. The fact that Dr. Terrill is daily curing cases which have successfully resisted the combined efforts of other physicians and Specialists reflects most highly upon his remarkable skill and ability. Dr. Terrill's honesty and integrity are beyond reproach and all promises made by him are fulfilled. If you are an afflicted man, call upon him or write him TODAY in regard to your trouble. His expert opinion and advice will be given to you free of charge and he will explain to you why he can afford to give you a WRITTEN LEGAL GUARANTEE of a POSITIVE CURE.

ers and their lambs sell better than

those from pure-bred Merino ewes. At

present the demand on the range is for

Rambouillet, Delaine, Cotswold, Lin-

coln, Oxford, Hampshire, Shropshire,

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY OF

FRANCE

The sheep industry of France is quite extensively developed. The Merino, in

British mutton breeds and their crosses

on Merino ewes are used in mutton.

These crossbred sheep generally show

a strong indication toward the Merino

ype, and in the opinion of the leading

French farmers, this guick reversion to

the Merino type is due largely to the

methods of feeding. When introduced

into France, bred pure and maintained

small flocks, with plenty of green

conditions

eed and grain, the British breeds have

fone equally as well as in England,

they seem very soon to lose those

characteristics which have won for

them so much praise in the mother

In some parts of the country sheep

are given rather scanty rations during

there are no fences, they are confined

in sheds and yards during the grow-ing season. Some farmers yard their

sheep at night and herd them during

the day. The French farmers, as a

rule, do not grow many special crops

for their sheep. Clover and alfalfa hay and straw are fed during the

winter, with grain and cake or roots

when available. The spring, summer

and fall rations consist of grass, forage

During the breeding season the rams

crops, cabbage and roots.

but under more adverse

country.

me form, is bred for wool, and the

Cheviot and Dorset blood.

Dr. J. H. Terrill.

DR. TERRILL'S ENTIRE TIME AND PRACTICE ARE DEVOTED TO THE CURE OF CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, LOST MANHOO D, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, NERVO-VITAL DEBILITY, EPILEPSY, CATARRH, PILES, HYDROCELE and all CHRONIC DISEASES of the STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER and of the PROSTATE GLAND.

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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 outside. The body is very compact and weighs heavier than it looks. The neck is short and well set up, giving a very wild appearance, with the ears erect and the eye so bright. There should be no sign of coarseness either in form or fleece.

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. Those three breeds of course, hairylooking breeds with open fleeces of braiding wool are entitled to the distinction of size. Any one wanting size can be accommodated by them. They the winter, and are pastured during the inilder seasons of the year. Where are, moreover, such breeds as require abundance of feed without much travel to procure it. Some would prefer the same feed to go into more mouths to produce an equal or greater amount of weight for feed consumed and to lose less in case of the death of one. All these things are merely a matter with the breeder. For my part, I like all the breeds of sheep and have owned and bred most of them and have made profit on all. I believe however, that a medium sheep will better suit the average farmer. never has large sheep. He is a "big little sheep." When a breeder of Creviots caters to the wishes of a constituency who say the Cheviot is too little-he is breed. ing 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 Lincolns a great deal more than the real Cheviot. This type was set aside at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and all the winners were of the close-made, short-legged and alert type, described in the scale of points of the American Creviot Sheep Society-a close pattern after the type described in the British flock book. Since importing Mike Johnstone 1430 and Flake Hill 1429-two of the best rams of the breed ever imported to America-the writer has determined to follow that type in his breeding operations. That he has succeeded is evidenced by the fact that all the leading show ring winners in the middle west during the last decade are of this breeding and descendants. The principal winning ram last year, John L., was sired by a son of Mike Johnstone 1430. He stood fifth as a 2year-old in that strong class at St. Louis, which was led by Victor 2532a 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. For this reason the rams thus bred are of great value in crossing upon ewes of other breeds and of no particular breed. There is danger, too, of reaching the other extreme. A lack of knowledge in selecting may tend to run down the size of any breed. But with careful selection a good head, a good back, a strong quarter and a good hind leg coupled with generous feeding will help to keep a grand medium with plenty of quality, which is the type most to be admired.—Farmer's Guide.

noticed closely at lambing were not time and they became clogged with the gluey substance contained in the milk. It may easily be avoided first timely attention. Examine the by 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 of carbonate of soda. This will usually dissolve the hardned milk and leave a free course for the milk flow. If this is not sufficient e use a small whalebone probe well oiled. Insert gently and carefully open the milk duct. If the udder appears to be inflamed inject a little of the soda solution, adding a little glycerin, after which the udder is carefully rubbed with vaseline, to which is added one-fourth part camphorated spirit and the same amount of am-monia.-Wallaces' Farmer.

the milk

VALUE OF THE ANGORAS AS

The chances are the teats

BRUSH CLEANERS There are four profits in the 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 greatly enhancing 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

There is a common idea among peothat you could no more raise an Angora goat upon a prairie and away from brush than you could raise a fisa out of water. In this, however, they are in error, for the Angora will eat almost anything that is capable of being masticated, and it will do well upon it.

Of course, by nature they are brows. ers, and if permitted to choose their food will browse upon brush and leaves and will eat but very little if any grass. In the early spring, if comes before leaves, which is often the case, the goat will graze upon the prairie, but later, when the eaves have started and are plentiful, they are rarely if ever seen upon the prairie eating grass. If seen at all upon the prairie it will more often be

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 goats.

for the 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, stubborn and thick brush, what we call shinnery, to shear their Angoras at least twice a year, for if per-

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 mountain country. However, they will 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 for the Angora to thrive and do well where grass burrs are in abundance. There are, however, some breeders who have succeeded nicely in a sandy country.

George Purves, who resides near

SWINE

THE OLD COUNTRY BACON The products which come from the great packing houses, All done up in canvas, and such

other truck. Have recently got such a bad reputation, That stomachs all over the country

have struck. Nor is it much wonder when investi-

gation Has shown us the horrible meat. packing fake.

And now, as a remedy, let us propose you, The cleanly sweet bacon our dads

us'd to make. The old-fashioned bacon, the uncan-

vas'd bacon, The sweet-tasting bacon our dads us'd to make!

That bacon was part of the wealth of

the fam'ly, And always from fat, healthy hogs did it come,

And as toothsome diet, yea almost as dainty, It was the "stand-by" of the old

country home. grandparents ate it, and always Our

were healthy; Good ham was the niceast of all country fare; While in the nice way that our grand-

mothers cook'd it, All old country bacon was luscious

and rare. The old-fashioned bacon, the streakedy bacon.

The hick'ry-smok'd bacon, was luscious and rare!

The smoke-house was then a great source of contentment, When it was well fill'd with nice

shoulders and hams. middlings and lard, and sweet sausage and puddings;

And people might eat them without any qualms. We all knew the hogs which were

made into bacon, We knew how the bacon was cured,

and all: we knew that the hogs were And healthily fatten'd,

From corn that was brought from the field in the fall. The

old country bacon, the sweet healthy bacon, The well-cured bacon, with spareribs 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 happy, Must raise all the bacon they eat,

right at home Such action would teach the meat-

And show them that they are not mitted to go until in full fleece they

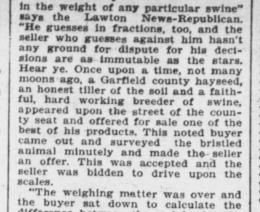
For if country bacon should say, can rule you!"

they please

country bacon,

RATION FOR QUALITY OF PORK -Jake H. Harrison, in Farm and Ranch.

CURE FOR PIG-EATING SOWS If any man will folsow my instructions in wintering and feeding a brood of bacon, the food which they receive sow I will pay \$25 each for every pig should be such that there is a maxishe eats, writes J. S. Woodward in National Farmer. As soon as the mum production of lean meat. which is too fat is not so desirable as weather gets cold put the sow into a that which contains a larger propordry, warm, well ventilated, roomy pen, tion of muscle. in which no frost can come, and "It is recognized that feeding stuffs rich in protein have a tendency to pro-

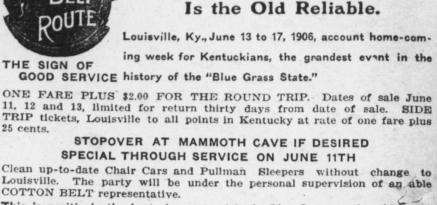


difference between the weight for the wagon loaded with the hog and its weight without the load. The calculation continued for some time and finally the buyer announced to the farmer that his hog weighed four pounds. The farmer gave evidence of remonstrating against the result of the buyer's calculation and the buyer calculated again. This time the hog weighed nothing. 'Well, 'pon my word,' ejaculated the farmer, 'I thought I had a hog in that wagon, but maybe I didn't.'

The Bacon Hog.

GULF REFINING COMPANY, HOUSTON, TEXAS. Sold only in tank car lots. Write for prices. The Official Route **COTTON** . **On Another Large Occasion** DOUTE A good constitution and healthy di-THE SIGN OF gestive 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 25 cents. 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 al-COTTON BELT representative. and the Cotton Belt is the best road to take. D. M. MORGAN, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas. JOHN F. LEHANE, G. F. & P. A., Tyler, Texas. longall, 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





March .

DO YOU DIP CATTLE

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Specially selected Crude Petroleum. Used for two years by la

sumers. In all instances has given perfect satisfaction.

This is positively the best chance to visit the Blue Grass section this year,

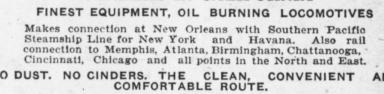
Call on any agent or address either of the undersigned for full information regarding rates, schedules, cost of trip, etc.

GUS HOOVER, T. P. A., Waco, 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



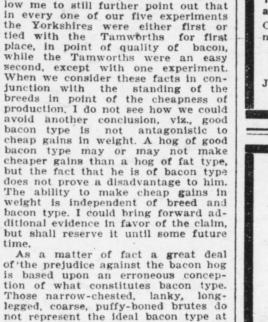
packers a lesson, quite "the whole cheese,

Not even meat packers could do as

But would bow to the bacon, the sweet

Ontario Agricultural College. The good smoke-house bacon, which may bring us ease!

Professor Horace Atwood, West Virginia agricultural experiment station, writes:



bacon hog.-Professor G. E. Day,

"In feeding hogs for the production

Bacon

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 Lincolns, Cotswolds, Cheviots, Oxfords and cross-breeds. Some support best the Rambouillet, some produce Delaine wool best, some are suited to the smaller Merinos and will not support larger sheep. On all ranges, however, it is desirable to have sheep possessing a mixture of Merino and mutton The ewe flock should be from bloods. one-eighth to seven-eighths of mutton blood. This infusion is necessary to make the ewes strong and good suck-

are allowed to run with the ewes and subsist on the same rations, or they are confined in sheds, where the ewes are brought to them for breeding. The latter method prevails on the sheep farms, especially those of the French government, where Rambouillets are bred. When rams stand for service, they are fed clover or alfalfa hay, roots or cabbages, and a liberal allowance of oats, bran and linseed cake.

On a large number of farms, especially those where Merinos are maintained, the ewes are bred during August or the early part of September, during which time they are confined to their sheds or yards. No special feeding is done. Later in the season when they are safe in lamb and the fields are cleared off for their crops, they are given the run of the grass and stubble fields. Some farmers who are breeding Southdowns follow the English methods more closely, and provide roots and other succulent feed in large quantitles.

As the lambing season approaches all ewes are fed more liberally. Lambs are not fed while suckling, except on farms where the English mutton breeds re raised.

Where grass is available, it is the principal feed in fattening. Soiling crops are also utilized, and in some nstances grain and cake are used during the summer; small grain ra-tions are the rule. Considerable winter feeding is done, the rations used being very simple. Some breeders use a ration composed of one to two pounds of clover hay and one to one and three-fourths pounds of a mixture of corn and wheat bran per head daily. Other rations fed by good feeders are as follows: Alfalfa hay, 2 pounds; hay, 2 pounds; corn, 1 pound, and linseed cake, onehalf pound per sheep per day; mixed hay, 1½ pounds; oats, one-half pound; cotton seed cake, one-half pound, and wheat bran, one-half pound per sheep per day. As a rule the amount of roughage given is about 11/2 pounds per sheep-per day, while the grain ration varies from one to two pounds .--American Stockman.

SPOILED BAGS IN EWES

Missouri subscriber writes: "] have had a number of nice 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." This is a common complaint among

flocks that are extra well fed and is caused by the lambs not taking all of



didly in the Angora business in a sandy country with grass burrs in abundance upon his property. I do not believe, however, that it would be possible for anyone to succeed where the cockle burr is bad. Not only would It be a menace to the health of the goat, but would almost entirely destroy the value of mohair. There are four kinds of brush that the goats will not eat, or, if at all, very sparingly, to wit: Walnut, Mckory, pecan and mesquite. The Angora will eat and destroy, so far as I have been able to learn, any other kind of brush, even

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 spring, summer 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 herl of low-grade Angoras upon cedar only and without feeding and none of them died of poverty. I do not believe, however, it is best to depend upon edar entirely for a winter, for recently 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 will not eat it to 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 taken 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 goat will not take time 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 very few acorns. 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 exceedinly few poison vines, weeds or brush in this country.

I have owned goats something like five years or more, and I do not be-lieve I have ever met with a loss from this cause. This, however, is the case frequently in the old and thickly-setcountries of the east, and possibly so in California and Oregon. Dr. Stanley of Plattsville, Ill., is a demonstrator 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, strange to say, 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 fleece for the privilege of doing so.

feed her on all the vegetables she wants to eat. Cabbage is good, car-Proctor, Texas, has succeeded splenrots, beets, turnips, poor apples, potatoes or mangels are all good. A half bushel a day won't hurt any brood sow weighing 200 pounds or more. Feed the mangels whole. Besides this give her all the good clover or elfalfa hay she will eat, and it will surprise you to see how much she will eat. Besides these, feed her moderately, just enough to keep her thriving, on wheat middlings or reground wheat bran; if ground very fine the bran is best. If skim milk is available give enough of that to make a fair slop of the bran or middlings and all the water she wants to drink.

In addition have a box firmly fastened in some part of the pen in which keep plenty of a mixture consisting of bushels of corn cob charcoal, onehalf bushel of hardwood ashes, onehalf peck of bone meal, four pounds of salt and one pound of pulverized sulphate of iron (copperas) thoroughly mixed. In the absence of skim milk mix the bran or middlings into a slop with the dish water from the house. A brood sow should never see corn from the day born until she is ready to fatten. Even when suckling the plgs it will be much better for her and for the pigs if in place of corn she be fed wheat middlings, ground barlev, peas or oats if the coarsest parts the oats be sifted.

Where obtainable, poor beans, boiled with wheat middlings and oil meal stirred in, make capital 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 hog 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 take everything that'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 as the cause. I took almost anything which someone else had been cured with, but

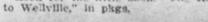
to no good. I was very bad last summer and could not work at times. "On Dec. 2, 1902, I was taken so bad the doctor said I could not live over 24 hours at the most and I made all preparations to die. I could hardly eat anything, everything distressed me and I was weak and sick all over. When in that 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 no am well and strong again, can day, so I stuck to it until now I 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.

"This seems like a strong story, but I would refer you to the First Nat'l Bank, The Trust Banking Company, or any merchant of Grant's Pass, Ore in regard to my standing, and I will send a sworn statement of this if you wish. You can also use my name." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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

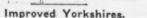


duce muscle rather than fat. "Quite a good many feeders are beginning to use the highly nitrogenous meat meal, which can be obtained from various packing houses. When this is fed in limited quantities in connection with the ordinary grain ration, it has a tendency to balance up the ration, supplying 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 a more prevalent complaint, and for Kansas and Nebraska little to indicate an unusual extent of such losses. The fear ture 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 market 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 th enlarged 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,



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 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 packers' 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 J 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 northwest, where the production of bacon hogs is al-ready 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 opinions here expressed are founded on actual experience and fact.-J. J. Fer-guson in "Indiana Former."

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

VOL. XXVI.

WHAT CANNED MEAT **IS REALLY MADE OF**

Massachusetts Board of Health Issues Detailed Analysis of Many Brands of Canned Goods, and Scores the Packers in the Most Vigorous Manner

the prelinarmy report made of his inspection of canned goods Friday last, Dr. Harrington of the state board of health gives out the following ex-

haustive report today. In this report Dr. Harrington states)hat corn meal enters largely into the composition of the so-called veal and chicken loaf, as well as some varieties of potted ham, while boric acid, boron preservative and borax were found to be among the other preservatives used. Among the delectable articles of diet

which the health board, with the aid of microscopes, fished out from the veal loaves, potted ham, potted chick-en, potted tongue, potted beef, devilled ham, devilled tongue and other devilled things were the following:

Epidermis, blood vessels and nerves, jalivary gland ground to a paste, grannlar debris, corn meal, lymph nodes, kidney tissue, large pieces of skin conaining pinfeathers, fragments of leg ones and "an occasional black feath-

The report, which covers seventeen lypewritten pages, was issued today. Following is the detailed statement of what is contained in each brand of goods examined:

Potted Tongue

Of this preparation samples representing four brands were obtained. They were as follows:

H. Hammond & Co., Chicago-"Coin Special." This was found to consist of a small amount of normal muscle, considerable epidermis in large pieces, numerous blood vessels and nerves and salivary gland, ground to a Quality poor, the material be-

ing largely scrap. Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago-Abundant muscle fiber, considerable epidermis, much granular debris, some fat and sorn meal. Quality fair, but inaspuch as there appears to be no excuse for the presence of corn meal it must be regarded as adulterated.

BOSTON, Mass., July 21 .- Following , muscular fiber and a large amount of

cornmeal G. H. Hammond & Co., Chicago-"Coin Special Chicken Loaf." little muscular fiber, much connectivo tissue and corn. It is preserved with either boric acid or borax. The label states that the material is of superior "having been carefully selectquality. ed and inspected according to the law enacted by congress March 3, 1891, rulating to the inspection of meate." Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago-

Contains a fair amount of muscular fiber and a small amount of coru. Quality fair Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago-Mus-

cle fairly abundant, considerable cornmeal. Label states that it has been inspected and approved by United States inspectors.

Veal Loaf

Armour & Co., Chicago-"Veribest." Small amount of muscular fiber; much cornmeal. The Cudahy Canning Company, Chi-

cago-"Rex" brand. Small amount of muscular fiber, large amount of coru-G. H. Hammond & Co., Chicago-'Coin Special." Contains almost no "Coin

muscular fiber, but a large amount of cornmeal. Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago-Contains chiefly muscle and connective tissue, with small amount of cornmeal. Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago-"Ex-tra Choice." Muscle in moderate amount, small amount of cornmeal.

Ham Loaf

Armour & Co., Chicago-"Veribest." Prolonged miscroscopic examination reveals some muscle, chiefly connective tissue and cornmeal. Preserved with boric acid or borax. The label states that the meat in the package has been inspected in accordance with the provisions of act of congress of March 3, 1891. Jacob Dold, Buffalo, N. Y .- Of good

appearance and contains abundant muscular fiber, no corn meal or other Editor Stockman-Journal. adulterant. Quality good. G. H. Hammond & Co., Chicago

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1906

SINGED CACTUS **FEED FOR CATTLE**

During periods of long drouth, to which the Southwestern United States is liable, range cattle frequently browse upon various species of cacti common to the region.

The Arizona experiment station has reported the results of studies regard-ing the utility of this class of forage plans, particularly after the spines have been removed by burning by means of a prickly-pear burner-that is, a gasoline torch similar in principle to that which plumbers use. The spines of about 300 plants of the spe-cies of cacti commonly found in the neighborhood of the station ,including prickly pears, chollas, etc., were singed the spines being burned off at intervals of about ten days. The first fifty plants that were singed

were literally devoured by the stock, the prickly pears being eaten nearly to the level of the ground, while only the woody branches of the chollas remained. As the work was continued from day to day, it was evident that the stock (although under usual circumstances they will eat more or less of the cactus with the spines) were feeding entierly upon the singled plants, and that they readily distinguished they from the unsinged ones. This singeing and close browsing of the cactaceous plants, if continued, would surely result in their final destruction, which would add more distress to what already exists, so that in general not more than one-half of the plant should be singed, leaving the remaining half to restore the growth singed and utilzed by cattle

"Conservative estimates indicate that from 7,000 to 11,000 pounds of cactus forage can be prepared daily in this way at a cost of \$2.40, which represents gallons of gasoline at 30 cents a galon. The amount of water in this for-,as determined in the experiment tsation chemical laboratory, is approx-imately 75 to 80 per cent, leaving 20 to

25 per cent, or 1,600 to 2,500 pounds of solid matter for the day's work. "Cacti have been analyzed at the Arizona and the California experiment sta-Carbohydrates constitute the principal nutritive material in the dry matter of the cacti. The amount of protein present, as in the case with most green fodders, is small. The ash content was found to be high, suggesting an explanation of the purgative

effect of this forage upon cattle." In the above estimate no account has been taken of the possible expense of one extra man to operate the burner, since ordinarily this work can be done with the paid help already at hand. The relative value of this class of forage is as yet in question. The expense

and trouble of burning, however, will be amply justified, if range stock can be successfully carried over periods of extreme shortage. The large amount of water in this forage is of no small value to thirty, starving cattle, doubt-less enabling them to feed much farther from their watering places than

they could otherwise do. J. J. Thornberg, who carried on the Arizona investigations, states that in using a gasoline torch for singeing cacti, the tank should be suspended from the shoulder in such a way that the end which supplies the gasoline to the burner is always down. As a matter of economy it will be found desir-able to maintain a good pressure of air in the tank, and to avoid using the burner in a brisk or even a moderate breeze, since one-third 'more gasoline is then required.

In connection with an extended study of prickly pear and other cacti as food for stock, carried on by Dr. Griffiths, of the bureau of plant industry of this department, data regarding different methods of singeing cacti, the use the singed materia las a feeding stuff. and other questions were considered. The most prevalent practice in southeastern Colorado, according to Doctor Griffiths, consists in singeing the

spines over a brush fire. This operation is practicable when there is considerable brush or wood conveniently situated, but it has many disadvantages. The plants are col-lected and hauled to some convenient place, where a fire is built. A brisk fire will remove the spines from one side of the joints alomst instantly. is then necessary to turn the plants over and burn them again on the other side. Some careful feeders often leave the plant on the fire until much of the the outside has turned black from the heat in order to insure the removal of the short as well as the long spines. Others exercise less care, and simply allow the flames to pass over the plant, burning off only the distal half or more of the long spines and leaving prac-tically all of the short ones for the cat-tle to contend with. It often happens that the fuel used is greasewood (Sarcobatus vermiculatus) or shad scale (Atriplex canescans), the young shoots of which are of greater value than the pear itself. On the arroyos and washes dead cottonwood timber is used, while in many localities juniper furnishes the fuel.

This is the most primitive method of feeding and one which has been practiced in Texas since before the civil war ,and is still very extensively ployed not only in Texas, but also in Old Mexico, where singeing the thorns with brush is about the only method employed in feeding prickly pear and other species of cacti. The use of the gasoline torch for

singeing cacti, it is stated, originated in Texas and is commonly practiced on the range. It is economical from the standopint of the labor involved, as well as from the quality of the feed.

The process consists in passing a hotblast flame over the surface of the plant, which can be very quickly done at small expense. The spines them-selves are dry and inflammable. In many species one-half or two-thirds of them will burn off by touching a match to the lower part of the trunk. The ease with which they are removed depends upon the condition of the atmosphere, the age of the joints, and the number of the spines. A large number of spines is very often an advantage when singling is to be practiced, because the spines burn better when they are abundant. The in-strument used for this purpose is a strument used for this purpose is a modified plumber's torch. Any other convenient torch which gives a good flame can be employed, the efficiency depending upon the lightness of the machine and the ease with which the innermost parts of the cactus plants can be reached by the flame.

Cattle brought up in prickly pear pastures do not have to be taught to eat pear. They take to the feed very naturally. After a day or two of feed-ing the sound of the pear burners or the sight of smoke when pear is burn-ed with brush, brings the whole herd to the spot immediately, and they fol-low the operator closely all day long, grazing the pear to the ground-old woody stem and all-If the supply that the operator can furnish is short.

Pear, when burned, scours cattle much worse than when it is simply scorched enough to take the thorns off. Burning with a pear burner tends to kill out the pear if close pasturing is practiced afterward.

In practice pear is very seldom fed alone. Even during the severest drouth cattle are able to pick up some old grass and get a little browse from the abundance of brush that exists throughout the pear region. It is sel-dom that the Texas rancher feeds it without some, cotton seed meal, al-though the cactus of southwestern Colorado has usually been fed alone.

LAURELES RANCH SOLD

Mrs. King Now Owns 1,250,000 Acres of Land in Texas

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, July 24.-It is reported that Mrs. King, the Texas cattle queen, has bought the Lau-reles ranch of 170,000 acres, making her total land holdings 1,250,000 between Corpjus Christi and the Rlo Grande river.

A meeting of cattlemen was held in

Kansas City a few days ago to take necessary action in the matter of shaping up the first case against the railways for a reduction of live stock rates under the new railway rate law. The meeting was a secret one and but little has been given out in regard to what was accomplished. Texas was represented at the meeting by Judge Sam H. Cowan of this city.

COMMISSION MAN RELATES HIS WOES

NUMBER 12

An Old Time Texas Cowman Who Has Spent Much of HIs Life on the Frontier, and Does Much For Texas Gives **His Experience as Commission Man**

George T. Reynolds of this city, one | collusion with packing houses and stock yards. of the best known cattle in the state. "These men, Abraham, Isaac and who is interested in one of the com-

Jacob, were ploneers of their time, just mission companies doing business at like the cattlemen of today, who blazed the Fort Worth stock yards, tells an the trails in Texas and other frontier interesting story of his experience as states, which have been followed by a commission man. He says: "There is only one kind of a real, the farmer with his plow and hoe, and when that final round-up comes, and sure-enough, dyed-in-the-wool nightour last cattle convention is called to

mare, and that is the commission busiorder, to meet for time without end. we hope we will meet Abraham, Isaac "I have been in Texas fifty-nine and Jacob, as well as other good catyears, coming here from Alabama in the year 1847, when Texas boasted of tlemen who have gone to that great. round-up in the big pastures where nothing better than weekly Indian fights, large herds of buffaloes and a the grass is plenty, the water is ever.running, the cattle are fat, and we can citizenship of men who were what some of the book writers call "ances-tors themselves," and the Texas of sit in peace in that land where the chuck wagon never gets lost from the chuck wagon never gets lost from the herd, where there are no drift fences, night herders or bucking bronchos, and where a man don't have to herd his today is a lasting testimonial that "In 1859 our family went west from cattle astride of a pitching nightmare."

> **BUFFALO RANCH AT GOODNIGH**

Something of the Well-known Texas Herd

The herd of buffaloes and ekls owned by Mrs. Mary A. Goodnight of Goodnight, Texas, besides being one of the most intéresting sights to latter day tourists in the southwest, is the only herd in the world wholly owned by a woman. The animals have the run of the park, a tract containing two square miles of land, which offers abundant * pasture, except in the winta: season, when herds 28 emble at a common feeding place, where fodder is surplied them.

The buffale herd, now numbering



I told her it was C. C. Poole, a common, plain farmer. She turned to her platform and my opinion is you will see Farmer Poole walk into congress.

To help our friends we took a thou-Worth lawyers on my hip on this sand dollars' worth of stock in a commission company, and that was our undoing. The nightmare began to

Van Camp Packing Company, Indianapolis, Ind .- But little muscular considerable debris. fiber, small amount of salivary gland and considerable corn meal.

Richardson & Rebbins Dover Del-Appearance good, muscular fiber abundant; contains neither epidermus nor salivary gland. Quality excellent.

Potted Ox Tongue

Armour & Co., Chicago-Little muscular fiber, chiefly epidermis, salivary gland and corn meal.

Potted Chicken

Columbia Conserve Company, Indianapolis, Ind.-Muscle fiber abundant: moderate amount of connective Quality good.

Richardson & Robbins, Dover, Del. -Chiefly muscular fiber, with small amount of fat. Quality excellent. Armour & Co., Chicago-"Veribest.

Fair amount of muscular flber, much fat and debris, with corn meal.

Devilled Ham

Devilled ham is, or should be, ham to which seasoning has been added. The majority of devilled hams in the market, however, contain added material which in no way can contribute to a sharp taste, or, indeed to any taste. Corn meal, for example, adds nothing to the flavor, but it is cheap and enables a meat product to carry considerable additional water.

Armour & Co., Chicago-"Veribest.' Contains some muscle and much corn meal.

The Cudahy Canning Company, U. S. A .- "Rex" brand. "The taste tells." Contains a small amount of muscle, large amount of connective tissue, blood vessels and fat, large amount of corn meal and some kidney tissue.

Jacob Dold, Buffalo, N. Y .- Muscular Tiper abundant, connective tissue moderate in amount, small amount of corn meal.

Potter & Wrightington, Boston, Mass.-Muscular fiber abundant, fat and connective tissue, moderate amount; contains either boric acid or borax as a preservative

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Chi-cago-"Advance" brand. Contains as much connective tissue as muscle; preserved with either boric acid or borax.

William Underwood Company, Boston, Mass .-- Consists almost wholly of muscular fiber, with spice. Quality excellent.

Van Camp Packing Company, Indianapolis ,Ind .- Fairly abundant muscular fiber, considerably connective tissue and debris. Quality fair.

Roger I. Sherman Company, Boston, Mass.—"Lawson Pink" brand. Muscular fiber abundant, moderate am of connective tissue and fat. No foreign matter. Is preserved with a boron preservative.

Ottumwa Packing Company, Abat bir No. 17.—"Eureka." Moderat toir Moderate amount of muscle, much connective tissue and some cornmeal. Quality Is preserved with a boron preservative.

Deviled Chicken

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.--Peerless" brand. Consists of muscular fiber, finely granular debris and cornmeal.

& Wrightington, Boston Potter Mass.-Abundant muscular fiber, good flavor. Quality good. William Underwood Company, Bos-

Mass. -Almost wholly muscular fiber, with spice. Quality excellent.

Chicken Loaf

The kitchen preparations known as "real loaf," "ham loaf," and "chicken loaf" consist usually, mainly of muswith or without cracker or crumbs (according to the recipe used), and various flavoring substances. It will be observed that none of the following appears to have been made accord to recipes to be found in the stand cook books.

"Coin Special." Contains muscular fiber, and a large amount of corn The label states that the conmeal. tents are of superior quality, having been selected "under our own supervision," and inspected according aw enacted by congress on March 3. 1891, regulating inspection of meats. Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago-Small amount of muscular fiber, much

corn meal. Boned Turkey

Van Camp Packing Company, Indianapolis, Ind.-Meat in large pleces and of good color. Quality excellent. Armour & Co., Chicago-"Veribest." Of bad color and greasy character, ket. contains small fragments some feathers and large fragments of skin. Quality inferior.

Corned Beef

seven different brands of corned beef, there was but one which contained an added preservative, either boric acid or borax. This bore the label of the "Oriental Packing Company.

Three brands of lambs' tongues, one of calves' tongues and eight of ox tongues were found to be of excellent character, as were also five brands of corned beef hash, one of Hamburg steak, one of mincemeat and one each of "fluid beef," extract of beef and pigs' feet. One brand of so-called "luncheon

beef" and four brands of "roast beef" proved to be of good quality, but not one appeared to have been cooked by roasting.

Canned Sausage

Of canned sausage, only one of the six brands examined was found to contain an added boron preservative, namely, the "Rex" brand German Lunch Sausage, "The taste tells." Cudahy Canning Company, Chicago. A number of canned entrees, as veal and green peas," "Hungarian 'veal and green peas," h," "beef a la mode," "chop "chicken curry," "beef, Burgoulash." suev." gundy style," "sauer kraut and sausage," were examined and found to be of excellent quality. Most of these bore the label of the Franco-American Food Company of Jersey City. looks pretty bad," said R. L "It

Clark, local manager for Libby, Mc-Neill & Libby, whose "Peerless Brand" of chicken is defined in the "Peerless report as "consisting of muscular fiber, finely granulated debris and corn meal.'

"I don't care to criticise the re-ort," he said. "As to our goods goods, they have always been considered top-Consumers are willing to notchers. pay the highest price for our goods." "As to corn," he stated, "It is healthy, at least."

Armour Official Surprised

One official of the Armour Packing Company stated that he did not see why such a great stir should be made "It contained nothover the report. ing of an alarming nature," he state. "Canned goods," he stated, "include about 7 per cent of the output of the Armour packing houses. "If we are going to have purity.]

think the first thing that the health officials ought to do is to look to

CALF PROVED COSTLY

Suit Compromised After Costs Reached Two Hundred Dollars.

SOUTH M'ALESTER. I. T., July 24. -A lawsuit involving a \$10 calf was compromised here today by the fendant in the action paying \$12 for the calf and each party to the sult paying half of the costs, which amounted to \$200. A. S. McKennon was the plaintiff in the action and it was because the suit promised to be so expensive that the compromise was reached. There were thirty-six

the midst of a nice rain, to the delight of the people of Aledo and surrounding country, for it had been about a month since we had any rain. E. D. Farmer, Charles and Hays Mc-Farland, Bob Farmer and V. O. Hildreth have been shipping out from Aledo some very extra fine beef steers the last ten days. I presume something over one thousand head. I saw a part of them loaded and they were busting, big, fat fellows, weighing from one thousand to fourteen hundred pounds, and brought all the way from \$4.50 to \$5.25 on the mar-

I boarded the Texas and Pacific

It rained all the way to Fort Worth. The streets were sloppy, flooded with water. At 3 o'clock that morning] boarded the Frisco cars headed for Granbury. The rain had been heavy all along the line. At 4:30 the conductor called out all off for Granbury. It had rained heavy here that morning. Quite a good number of country people in town-everybody

talking politics. I could get the attention of no one about buying a newspaper, which is enough to make the cold chills run up and down a fellow's back when he is at work on a commission like I am. I determined right there that I would get right in the middle of it myself There was five farmers and two ladies in a farm wagon, and in a hack two men and two ladies just ready to leave town. They proved to be from the same neighborhood and neighbors. I approached them with a bundle of newsnapers under my arm, thinking might sell them a paper, but one of the gentlemen seeing I was a stranthere bowed and said are you a ger candidate, and where from. I tried to look wise and replied: "Yes, I am a candidate for congress and live in Parker county and that I was the only farmer out for that position in the district and hoped to have the unitel vote of the farmers." One of them enquired how long I had been in the race. I informed them just since morning and that I preferred to let the lawyers from Fort Worth, Jim Swavne, O. W. Gillespie and Tom Powell eat each other up and I would walk off with the plum. "Now," said "I'll bet a good coon skin that neither one of them could harness up a mule and lay off a straight corn, cotton or tater row 50 yards long to their lives, and what in thunsave der do we want to send such men as that to congress for when you have a chance to elect one of your own number?

I then showed them the hard coras made in my hands from hoeing that garden and that I was strictly in vor of laws being passed in the interest of the farmers and working men and that I believed in the gov ernment owning all the railroads and they to be operated on a cheap plan to all the shippers and passengers. Just enough charges to pay running expenses, like the postoffice depart ment-and the telegraph and telephones the same way, saving millions of dollars to the working people of the United States and let the people buy homes with all this vast And that I was in favor of an income tax on all the millionaires to pay the running expenses of the government. Take the tax off of sugar, tobacco, snuff and all the necessities of the people; that the rich were able to help themselves and by that means help the working people; and that if I am elected to congress I will send a water bucket full of garden seeds twice a year to every farmer in the district; not little 5 cent packages like Gillespie has done. The government is rich enough to pay for them. These seeds shall all go to the farmers, not to the town people, for they would be too lazy to plant them. One of the ladies asked my name.

ars last Monday morning at Aledo in I want you to support Mr. "Jim, Poole.'

And all the gentlemen with voice said: "You are our man and we will turn out and work night and day for you until the election. One of the other ladies said: "We will all rejoice at your election, we will then have cheap snuff, to-bacco, sugar, rice and coffee."

"This is my plat I said to them: form that I am making the race on and I am going to have it righted like Governor Lanham did his old Confederate speech he has been making us old Confederates for the last eighteen years." If I catch Gillesple, Powell of Jim

Swayne riding my platform I intend to have them arrested for infringment of my rights. Next morning it rained again

heavy, which kept the country people out of town, and I log-rolled around among the merchants, blacksmiths and carpenters. About 2 o'clock it let up raining and my worthy opponent, James Swayne, made his appearance and mounted a goods box and soon had a crowd of anxious listeners. kept them laughing and cheering at splendid anecdotes and scored Powell and Gillesple for two hours, and what close friends he and Gov Hogg were occupied all the time until the 'bus man called out, "All aboard for the train," giving me no chance to reply to him, which I was glad of, as I do not want those three gentlemen to know that I am in the race. as they might dig up something against my record, but I have very little left, as the Federals run about all of it out of me during the war. was surprised to see the crops in Hood Erath and Comanche so good, as I had heard they were all burned up. The farmers in these counties report corn, wheat and oats fairly good and cotton extra good, and with the splendid rains recently fallen all fall crops and dens will come on the fump. All the creeks in Comanche county were bank full and out into the bottoms. From Comanche I dropped back to Dublin. This, too, is an up-to-date town. The merchants carry splendid stocks in their lines. It is surrounded with rich belt of land for many miles The merchants tell me the around. farmers are in fine shape, with a fine cotton crop last year, bringing from s to 10 cents, the farmers all got out of debt and have money to their credit in the banks that has never been spent. The Hon. T. J. Powell of Fort Worth, candidate for congress, drove into town about 6 o'clock in the evening from DeLeon, where he and Jim Swayne had spoken to a tremendous gathering of picnickers that day, which pleased me very much. Let them eat ach other up and I will walk off with that \$5,000 job. That night Mr. Powell made a magnificent speech. He opened up straight from the shoulder and did not consume any time in telling yarns, but went into facts and figures. He had the closest attention throughout his entire speech. He from a goods box on the corner of Main street to an open-air audi-ence. He skinned Gillespie and Swayne very lively. Dad gast him, l do not want him to get before the farmers with such a speech as that or he will skin me in this race. I got \$1.50 each out of him and my friend Jim Swayne for The Stockman-Journal, which I am using for my cam-paign fund and expenses. The Journal office will not get a nickel of this money. I have amended my platform with another plank-that is: If I am elected I pledge myself to have gress pass an act to compel all railroads in Texas where two or more go into a town or city to all go into one depot, which will be a great con-venience to the ladies and us poor devils, saving 'bus fare from one de-pot to another. Yes, I have those Port

If I do I will have a lot of those Yankee congressmen on a hot trail of my dog in less than a week. Now, am at Baird, Callahan county, taking in the two days' Confederate veterans reunion and barbecue. Early yesterday morning I dived into the ring where the cooking pits were in full blast. I found seventeen fat mesquitefed beeves and thirteen goat muttons over the coals cooking to perfection B. Cutbirth, Sam L. Dricker and Bob Williams were in charge of the cooking department. No better men cooking department. could have been selected for this department. They warned me to stay out and called the sheriff to put me out. When he laid his hand on my shoulder and ordered me out, I said to him: "I am a candidate for congress and rank you." Then he sneaked away and I sampled the meats to my heart's content. A number of ad-dresses were made by the old veterans, and when the band struck up "Dixie' everybody yelled. The old Vets and ladies were admitted to the tables first-The ladies of Baird and surrounding country came to the grounds loaded with all kinds of cakes and ples. I never saw as many cakes and ples at any gathering in all Texas, and they were superb. The ladies deserve great credit for their helping hands on this occasion. I say, God bless them. If it were not for the women, what in thunder would we do? I have -seen more pretty girls and women here on the grounds than any place I have been this year.

Yes, west Texas is noted for the hospitality of her citizens. They do not do anything by halves. A number of candidates were on the grounds to tell the dear people their troubles and how much they would appreciate their support. I want to say their troubles not disturb me in the least, for I have troubles of my own. Yet I think I am going to skin those Fort Worth lawvers in this race, all my friends tell me here that I am sure to carry this county, as Bob Smith will not need it his race and might spare me an other county or two if I find I need them.

Captain W. J. Maltby, living fourteen miles south of Baird, in this county, has on exhibition here a very fine display of apples, peaches, pears and grapes, grown in his orchard. They are certainly fine, equal to any I even saw grown in Texas. He has several varieties and is one among the most successful fruit growers in Callahan county. He is known far and wide for his hospitality and probably knows more about west Texas and its history than any living man, he having commanded a company of Rangers a long time and fought Indians all over west Texas. He is a grand old man beloved by all who know him; gay as lark among the ladies: but I am not going to say anything about this where his wife can catch on. I know a lot on him, myself; but I'm not going to tell. He and my friend J. S. Hart are in the same boat. They both handed me one dollar and a half today to keep mum, and I am going to do so. Everything has passed off nicely

here. The whole program was a suc cess and everybody is glad they attended the reunion and glad they are living. I know I am at least. I met whole host of ladies and gentlemen here, who paid me many nice atten tions. They are too numerous to men tion, as it would string this communi-cation out too long. A number of them are my old-time friends.

I shall say adieu to my many friends Callahan county tonight and head for Mason, to attend the old veterans reunion there. July 25, 26 and 27 when I shall make a speech and tell the dear people why I should be sent to collgress and expect to carry that county also. Yours truly, Baird, Texas

dawn on us when we saw the thousand troubles that the flesh of the commission man is heir to, but the real realization of the horrible dream took place when we were served with no-tices that we had been sued for \$116,-000 apiece for being in a 'trust.'

they were real 'ancestors.'

what she is.

Shelby county, Texas, to Palo Pinto

county, west of the Brazos, and in 1861 we went still further west into

what is now Shackelford county. My

father, brothers and myself fought the

Indians on the frontier of this state,

and I myself carried an Indian arrow

point in my hip for sixteen years, and

my brother, William D. Reynolds, has

enough scars on him to identify a

Spanish cow pony, and one of my other

brothers, Glenn Reynolds, was killed

by the Indians and lies with those who

Texas might be transformed into a

safe abiding place for the farmers who

have done so much to make Texas

worked on earth. We have been law-

abiding, and not only that, but we

have gone the 'law-abider' one better

"When we began to round out our

life preparatory to going to that great

round-up we left the strenuous life of

the frontiers, there being no more frontier to protect, and came to town.

been law-enforcers.

"We worked as hard as anybody ever

gave up their lives that the frontier of

"To make the mare prance a little bit higher they have included in these suits a lot of orphan boys we have raised, and to help whom we have taken a little stock in the commission companies. These boys are sued for \$116,000 apiece, and I regret to say that their only assets consist in a desire to make good homes for widowed mothers and orphan brothers and sisters. They unfortunately owned an honorary membership in the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange, of which they have never attended a meeting or assisted in enforcing a rule in

their lives. "I have been accused of several foolish business moves in my life, but I never yet stole a cow that belonged to mysel, nor have ever chanked my own brand or grubbed my own mark, and I would be worse than this if I were to go into collusion with the packers or anybody else to fix the price of our cattle for the paltry sum which I might possibly realize for my little dab of stock in a commission

company. "If any man thinks I would collude with the packers and stock yards to compel myself to pay several prices for hay and yardage for the use of my stock, of which I ship hundreds of cars a year, they either have a poor opinion of my judgment or else wrong conception of the way a cattleman has to run his business. When I complain they tell me I am in a 'trust,' and a 'trust' which is calcu-lated to make a fellow do all sorts of stunts to hurt his interests. Just how they can figure out that a shipper of hundreds of cars of cattle would go into a trust to rob himself is a little bit worse reasoning than I can figure out is fair.

"Astride this nightmare with me is some mighty good company.

"We are all riding the prancing mare. and by 'all' I mean such men as Wilson, Baldridge, Bomar, Sansom, Mayor Davis, Ike T. Pryor and Colonel C. Slaughter of Dallas, the latter of whom has spilled his blood in defense of the west, and like us, there being no more frontier for him to protect, he having assisted in obliterating what was once a frontier, containing enough trials and troubles each day to last an ordinary man a lifetime, he came to town, and after doing so to assist some of his friends he caught a nightmare, This man has done more in a financial way toward the upbuilding of the Baptist colleges and churches in Texas than any man south of the Mason and Dixon line. This is the kind of a bunch that is being herded by the nightmare. "When I tell you that because _of

having taken out this \$1,000 worth of stock in a commission company were taken to Austin and put on trial before a jury containing two negroes, to answer the charge of being 'truster,' you will believe me when I tell you that the commission business

is a nightmare. "When I went into this commission business in a small way I thought was going into something which would assist in building up good business morals between the shipper and the packer, through an exchange, but now they tell me I am in a 'trust' and my

troubles are getting more plentiful "I have studied the cattle business from the time that the Bible tells us that Abraham, Isaac and Jacob were cattlemen-and good cattlemen at that. Of course they were not ham-pered like we latter day cattlemen, for in those days they killed their own beef and had big barbecues, and no chance was offered them to get into

nals have been sold to owners of private parks and to zoological gardenshad its origin in June, 1879, when Colonel Charles Goodnight, "the father of the Panhandle of Texas," roped two buffalo calves and gave them to his wife. She was much interested in the little waifs of the plain, was greatly delighted at the alacrity with which they learned to drink milk, and surprised at their appetites, which seemed to be insatiable, one of her pets taking as much as three gallons daily. Under such care they grew rapidly, but the one with the voracious thirst for milk acquired the knack for breaking down fences with great dexterity and committing other and similar depredations. and he was turned into beef-nearly a ton of it. But there were two or three calves left, and visitors to the Goodnight ranch shared their owner's admiration for the pretty, odd-looking baby bisons, and as it was becoming apparent that the buffalo would soon become extinct unless steps were taken to prevent their extermination, Mrs.

Goodnight determined to collect a herd and protect them from the hunter. Two years later a neighboring ranch-man captured two full-grown buffaloes and presented them to Mrs. Goodnight. Three calves were also added to her little group-the present of a brother. From that time on the herd has grown and multiplied. Of the one hundred head than one-half are pure bred, the remainder being "cataloes," as a cross between a buffalo and a*Galloway cow is called. The cataloes have the same hump as the buffaloes and shaggy hair. but their color varies from jet black to light brown, and they are most readily distinguished from the pure breed their horns, which are longer. The cataloes are also much more tractable, and can soon be taught to eat from the hand. One brindle catalo, which was named "Sister," was found with a herd of cows and is very gentle. But the full-blooded buffaloes-of the Good-night herd, at least-never repose full onfidence in man. Big and powerful as they are they are timid and run away at the slightest alarm, although they

have taken food from their owner's hand from the opposite side of the fence; nor will they attack unless wounded or driven into close quarters Even with this reputation of timidity Goodnight does not Mrs. regard the purebred buffaloes as trustworthy and loes not consider it safe to go among them on foot.

'We have about fifteen elks," Mrs. Goodnight explained in talking of the herds, of which she is naturally proud. "and we have had them about ten years. We started with one and year bought three moore. We have deer and anteloples, and have wolves, taming the latter with the idea that might employ 'them to decoy their wild brethren within gunshot; but the domosticated ones became such a nui-sance that we killed them. Like the elks the deer do not thrive well and the an-telopes generally die before they are a year old. Captivity is fatal to them. have mever known one to be do cated.'

In the great park each animal be with his kind. Even the purebred buffalo looks with royal contempt upon his plebian half-brother, the cata the two keep wide apart in separate and distinct groups.

To see the herd of buffalces sembling at their accustomed drinking place in the morning is to have a experience that is had in very places in this country. From every se

tion they come, the old bulls hu along like so many elephants, sto now and again to paw up the car now and again to below defiance some rival in the herd. Such a si arouses much interest on the part the "tenderfoot," but to the old set it only fee

LITTLE MAVERICKS

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

WAR ON THE TICKS

2

WAR ON THE TICKS WASHINGTON, July 28.—Under the provisions of an act of congress to en-able the secretary of agriculture to undertake experimental work in co-operation with state authorities in eradicating ticks which transmit Southern cattle fever, approved June 30, 1906, the bureau of animal industry is now formulating plans for carrying out the work. The ultimate object to be ac-complished is the disinfection of territory and placing it above the Southern cattle quarantine line. In a general way efforts will first be directed toward exempting from quarantine those infected localities adjacent to the fewer sheep, but the higher prices make up for it all. A band of aged wethers presetn line.

'The bureau cannot undertake to work independently,' said Dr. A. D. Mel-vin, chief of the bureau, "but must have the hearty support co-operation of state officials and others interested, and in all the Southern states where the local laws and other conditions are favorable, active steps in the extermination of cattle ticks will be commenced at the earliest possible date. State laws should give to local officers authority to enter premsies, to inspect live stock and enforce quarantine, which may include single farms, ranches or districts defined by county or other boundary. lines, and to control the movement of live stock. Such disinfection of animals and premises by the application of parasiticides and by other practical means, such as changing the cattle from one lot, ranch or premises to another, as may

"Such laws should mke provision for the necessary funds and also give authority to state officials to issue rules and regulations to establish and maintain quarantine as above indicated and also to confer authority upon federal representatives to act as officials of the state in such matters. Provision should also be made for county sheriffs and similar officers to assist in enforcing quarantine when necessary. Rules and regulations should be promulgated under the law by the state authorities to provide for inspection, disinfection, control, etc., of cattle ,and the state should furnish competent, inspectors, who should be available for duty throughout the year.

"Further information is contained in B. A. I. Bulltin No. 78 and Farmers' Bulletin No. 258, entitled 'Texas or tick fever and its prevention.' The latter publication was issued this year, and is available for distributoin to all who apply for it. This bulletin indicates the cause of the disease in question, the life history of the cattle tick, and the part played by it in producing Texas fever; how to distinguish harmless ticks on cattle from fever ticks; and the injury and loss occasioned by these ticks. Possibly the most importan feature of the Bulletin is that which treats on how to free cattle and premises of ticks, and this is the phase of the subject in which the bureau is most interested and will follow in connection with the proposed eradication movement.

CATTLEMEN RAISE FEED T. S. Jones of Canadian, Tex., one of the wealthy ranchmen of the Panhandle country, who is well-known on these yards, came in yesterday with four loads of cattle from Canton, Kan., where Mr. Jones owns over 20,000 acres of valuable land, which cost him

few steers have gone out of New Mexico this season. The steers are here and of better quality than lever. But the buyer wanted the stuff at lower fig-ures than the owner considered fair SOME OF THE MEN and hence no trade. But the cowman is not "worrying,

went to Kansas City lately, averaging

92 pounds, brought \$5.06, and the owner

The Angora goat business is better than ever, and the flocks are steadily

growing. Better stock is imported and

for every one on the range. Rains in abundance have fallen and the outlook

Still cowmen hope that buyers will come and do business this fall. A con-

siderable number of older steers are on hand and are not profitable to carry.

in fine condition to go into the feed lot this fall. The number of 2s is small,

but long yearlings, well graded up,

Sept. 8 to form an association of sneep

growers. Local organizations are al-

construction by the government en-gineers. Enough work has been done

to indicate that the reconstructed ir-

rigation system will be a model. The

first excursion came in last week, but

a steady four-day rain kept the pros-pectors indoors and wondering why

irrigation was necessary. Some land was sold at prices from \$30 to \$100 an

acre, depending on location and im-

Will Feed Wheat.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 28.-J. R. Rob-ison, a member of the state board of

railroad commissioners, and one of the

says that the Kansas farmers will be

corn were so near together that the farmers ground the wheat and fed it to

state

best known stockmen in the

There are 4s and some 5s that will

On the whole this is a good season

ame home smiling as a June sun.

the grade of mohair is higher.

for feed was never better.

eady forming

provements.

their stock

ripens.

Grass in abundance keeps his growing and he knows some time the C. C. Slaughter, J. B. Wilson, buyer will come ready to do business The finest calf crop ever seen fills als cup of joy and he is willing to wait. R. J. Kleberg, W. F. Halsell The flockmaster is as happy as ever and Others on List Lamb crop far beyond his wildest dreams, the clip good and prices good. True, southeastern New Mexico has

> Captain S. B. Burnett said this morning:

BURNETT LIKES

HIS "COMPANY"

Well-known Texan Talks of

Campaign Threats

"I am told that in some of the speeches made in the county attorney race discussions, the statement is made that based on the plea of guilty in the civil suit against the Cassidy-Southwestern, all of the men, who are stock-

holders can and will be prosecuted criminally and sent to the penitentiary. "Of that I have this to say: If I to go to the pen I could not rake Texas over and find a set of men I would rather go with than the men in the

Cassidy company, even if it is to go to a place so undesirable as the pen. "There for instance is C. C. Slaugter of Dallas, a man who in addition to being one of the most progressive cattlemen of the state, is a man of large charities and the man in Texas

await the shrewd buyer. The flockmasters think it is time to organize and will meet in Albuquerkue who has probably given more money to the Baptist church than any other in the state. "J. B. Wilson of Dallas is another,

New, Mexico seems to be the mecca known and well known wherever there of the homeseeker. The immigration is is an interest in the cattle business. leavy and not least to the Pecos val-"W. T. Waggoner, one of the most widely known of the Texas cattlemen, The Carlsbad project is now under

a citizen formerly of Decatur but now of Fort Worth, where he has built a fine residence, as an evidence of his faith in Fort Worth. R. J. Kleberg, the manager of the

King ranch, one of the largest in the world and by large odds the largest in this state. Every one knows Kleberg and that is all that need be said. John Kokernot of San Antonio is nother of the candidates for the pen, of the speeches go for anything.

"W. B. Worsham of Henrietta is another of the 'law breakers' who are pen candidates, and any one who knows Worsham knows that he never did man a willful wrong, much less his state, which he loves so well. "W. E. Halsell of the Indian Terri-

gin feeding wheat to their stock within tory is another of the Cassidy men. "Sam Davidson and the Reynolds of thirty days unless there is a greater "spread" between the prices of wheat this city are some of the Cassidy peoand corn. It has been five years since ple also. Kansas farmers fed wheat to their "That is also true of Marion Sanstock. In 1901 the prices of wheat and

om, one of the best known cattlemen of the state, a banker of prominence and a good man generally. "Add to this list Royal A. Ferris of Dallas and Clabe Merchant of Abilene,

"In 1901," said Mr. Robison, "I fed 15,000 bushels of wheat and four car-loads of flour to my stock. I mixed and you have a fair type of the men who are in the Cassidy;Southwestern the low grade flour I bought with cotas stockholders and officers and so on. ton seed meal and it made a good feed "Then you can add me in and, mod-estly, I think I am not unknown to for stock. The prices of wheat and corn were so near together that we could not afford to ship out our wheat

PRESIDIO CALLED NO FARM COUNTRY

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

PACKED IN WOOL

Special to The Telegram. BERNE, July 25.—Sixteen chil-

dren packed in wool have arrived

here with a Gypsy caravan com-

* taken six months to travel from *

* Aosta over the Alps by way of *

* the Simplon Pass. They were * * stranded in the snows and would * * have perished had it not been for *

* the monks, who went to their as-

* sistance. The caravan consists of

* his wives, and sixteen small chil- * * dren. The monks packed the * youngsters up in wool and placed *

* them in boxes to keep them from

women, who are

one man, four

being frozen,

General McKenzie Says Water Is Too Scarce

General J. M. McKenzie, a wellknown cowman, who grazes his stock in the Fort Stockton vicinity, into the exchange and was immediately cheerful conversation with his friends.

"Just say fine as silk," said he, "for that is the condition of matters and things out our way. Grass is fine and other stuff that goes to make west Texas such an Eden, for stock is in equally good condition. Plenty of rain has fallen, and there is water on the surface to give the stock a chance to eat and drink without weariness. Our section was made especially for cattle and it doesn't seem reasonable, the present effort of real estate men to make an agricultural country out of it. Of course we have some fine irrigated farms in our county, but this only proves the rule spoken of above. The property that is being settled up by people from the north in the adbining county to us is as fine. for agricultural purposes as any in the state, and is prepared to grow truck or any other product of the soil the same as is done in the famous black land belt, but the element that is absolutely necessary to bring about this result is to-tally lacking—that is water. "This section of land that is under

discussion is an elevated plateau and is surrounded by mountains of various heights. The railroads have endeavored to get water, but found it dry. The Rio Grande is forty miles away and it would be an expensive undertaking to build pumping and flume arrangements to carry sufficient water to us. They may do it, however, but I had rather keep my money and hunt ome other locality where it is a bit more moist. Of course, being an old Texan, I may be accused of prejudice, but it strikes me that it would not take a tenderfoot long to decide with me, when he learns that it does not rain out there but at long and indefinite periods, extending often over period of two years, and that ro vater can be found nearer than the Rio Grande, either under the ground above it.

Worth especially, and never as a will-worth especially, and never as a will-for stock. This is all under irriga-"There are some 6,000 acres in culvoted almost entirely to raising feed **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 as been in Washington during the last few days conferring with the interstate commerce commission. Judge Cowan in consultation with Senator Dolliver prepared a bill which is the basis of the present law, and threw light today upon an other feature of the act, which is worrying the railroads.

"The law requires that a railroad company engaged in interstate trans-portation by means of a through route," he said, "shall publish charges on its own line and on other lines making up a through route so as to show the total of charges. In other words, it must show what each carrier charges on every shipment. If that provision of the law is to be given literal construction then every station, every railroad in the United States, as a condition precedent to shipping any article of interstate freight, must have on file a published tariff of its own rate and rates on

the routes used to destination. "This would be a practical impossibility for short lines of railroads, which would go bankrupt in publish-ing the tariff. It would be better for them to retire from the business transportation. It altogether is likely that the commission under discretion given to it by section 6 of the law will compelled to so construe that part of the act as not to require the doing of practically an impossibility. It must assumed that where the commerce of the country demands a through rate the commission will establish it and make a joint rate, for the railroads would not have to publish rates on other lines except where they are joint rates.

Express Official Gives Figures. The United States Express Company gave today to the interstate commerce commission strong reasons in support of its petition that sufficient time be granted to express companies in which to prepare their rates for filing.

"From an office of the United States Express Company to another office of the United States Express Company, said C. H. Crosby, vice president of the corporation, in a letter to the commission, "there are, in round numbers, some 6,000,000 rates to be transcribed from various records and to be put in such shape as to be valuable for the purposes of the commission. From an office of the United States Express Company to an office of some other express company there are probably 500,000 more rates.

"It is the intention of this company to engage all the men it is possible to procure who are competent to prepare this information and to spare no effort to place it before the commission the earliest time. From the best in

Comanches and Kiowas wherever we found them. Well, one day we found them too thick. About twenty of us got cut off and had to take to the buttes to save our horses. We kept the redskins off until we reached the buttes, and leaving our horses there we rushed back a long gun range from them, and then lay down in the tall grass and kept the Indians off with our rifles until help came. This saved our horses, and fortunately we los only two men. "The Comanches would ride within range and fire upon us, but we could

from perfect rest, and we emptied many saddles.

"One Comanche had white hair, and when he would whirl his horse around and come riding low, with his gur ready to shoot, the rangers would call to each other, 'Look out for old grand-daddy. He shoots close.' There was something unnatural about the old Indian's riding, and Jack Jefferson, who was shooting next to me, said with a laugh, "The old buck is so stiff that he can't ride slick.'

"One time the old man came on a little too far. Jack pulled up his gun. We saw the Indian's horse lise and plunge, and we knew that Jack hadn't missed

"'He's coming on,' cried Jack. And sure enough he was running straight for us, low and swift, over the long grass, the old man tugging in vain al the rein and trying to turn his mad-

dened pony. "A dozen rifles were raised to stop him, but Jack, all wild with fight and fun, yelled, 'Don't shoot. He's coming in. He's my meat.' "The old Comanche came on while

the other Indians in the distance were shooting and yelling like demons. But he made no attempt to fire. He sat straight up on his horse, and as he came close we heard him singing. "One hand was clutching his empty rifle. His eyes were fixed straight . He was riding to his finish ahead. singing the death chant of the Coman che warrior. It was a skeery sight, Jack raised his gun, but just couldn't shoot, and nobody else wanted to. The crazy pony passed almost over our heads. Then all of a sudden he straigh-

tened up in the air and came down head first on the ground-Indian under, as the horse's feet rose up in the somersault. "'Why didn't the old fool slide off?"

yelled Jack, as we both crouched, with our rifles ready in case the Indian should rise again. But no Indian showed up, and the horse lay perfectly still. "After a bit the Comanches drew off

out of range, and Jack and I walked over to where the dead horse lay. 'Shot the nony through the head!'said Jack. and as we came up and saw the limit and lifeless body of the old Comanche Jack turned to me with a strange choke in his voice. 'Partner, he's broke his neck, and he was tide onto his horse.

That night, after the preaching service, the missionary, with a dozen of the leading men of the Comanche tribe, some old men, with war records, sat around the fire. Through the interpreter the missionary told them the tale of the white-haired Comanche. Their eves glistened, and a deep gluttural "Ha, ha!" followed each sentence

When the story was done there was a long, solemn silence, and the inter-preter, turning to the missionary, said "They say it's so."-Youth's Companion.

CONSIDER THE PASTURES

Ever and again we are confronted with evidences of over stocked pastures. The ill results that accrue from this process are two fold, at least. First, the stock comes off the grass in the fall in little better condition than they went on to it in the spring, and with little gain made in growth. And second, the pasture is given such a setback that it does not recover for two or three years to a normal condition of growth. There are different conditions under



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

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

1024 WALNUT.

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

The meeting of those interested in the fat stock show and its proper housing during the exhibition times and, incidentally, in a fine exposition building for Fort Worth, will meet Stanton Palmer of Chicago at the Board of Trade rooms at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon for a conference. That hour was set for the reason that there is an impossibility, almost, of the men from North Fort Worth being in the city in the morning for such a meeting, and such men as Frank Hovenkamp, R. H. McNatt, Marion Sansom and others who have

been among the more prominent in the advancement of the fat stock show to its present important proportions, can much more conveniently attend in the afternoon.

Additionally, the men in the city, in business, who have been integral factors in the management of the fat stock show, can more conveniently attend an afternoon meeting than a morning meeting. Finally, though he would not permit that to stand in the way, it is more convenient for Mr. Palmer to meet in the afternoon, for he is at the stock yards in the forenoon.

Fort Worth to Raise

The plan proposed, in the baldest utline, is for the people of Fort Worth, or more broadly speaking, of Texas, to raise a \$50,000 fund which will guarantee the permanence of the

that he could sell out for cash today for \$300,000. For many years Mr. Jones ranged cattle on his ranch, but recent. ly he broke up several hundred acres and commenced to farm some. He now raises corn, wheat ,oats, kaffir corn and many other kinds of grain and forage "The old way of letting the catcrops. tle look out for themselves," said Mr Jones, "has passed away, and the cattlemen are now raising rough feed, and taking better care of their cattle. We cannot afford to let them starve around all winter, as it takes too long to get them back in flesh in the summer. Everybody is farming down there now, and we find it pays."-Drovers' Telegram.

BIG FEED CROPS

"Vic" Cann of Higgins, Tex., a prominent Panhandle stockman and farmer, had in today two carloads of calves Cann says that part of the Panhandle country is looking bright and green, and that pastures are extra good. He says about the usual number cattle are in the country. "Our small grain crops, said Mr. Cann, "are simply immense. There has not been a ek for three months without rain in Lipscomb county, and so everything was kept growing. Wheat, oats and the forage crops are all good. Kaffir corn will break the records, and there large acreage of it in this year. Kaffir corn is the great rough feed crop of that part of the country. It fur nishes grain as well as rough feed, and there will be no shortage this year. There is also a heavy crop of cane. which is an important forage feed."-Drovers' Telegram.

BIG RANCH SALE

The O'Connor ranch in LaSalle has been sold to Howard Bland A. Robertson and Carl Nelson of Williamson county. The property em braces about 30,000 acres of land, and while the price per acre is not definitely known, the sale will aggregate something like \$150,000. Details are hard to obtain .as it is generally understood that several weeks will elapse before the necessary papers pass to make the complete. It is quite probable that the land will be sold to the hordes of hungry land seekers that will encompass South Texas round about during the coming fall and winter. It is ne of the best bodies of agricultural land in South Texas, and that is the basis for the supposition that the purchasers will not attempt to raise cattle on it .- San Antonio Express.

BELLE FOURCHE IS SHIPPING BELLE FOURCHE, S. D., July 28.

The first shipment of beef from this int was made on Friday, when the Western Ranches and Pemberton cattle outfits shipped a number of car loads. This opens the shipment of range cattle from this point, and from now on the movement will be steady, although cattlemen who are posted are of the opinion that the number shipped from here this year will be considerably less than was the case last year, owing to the light shipments that will be made by the big outfits.

New Mexico Conditions.

CARLSBAD, N. M., July 28 .- It has been quiet in stock circles for many months. Not a steer has been sold in Eddy county, the only shipments being contract stuff. It is remarkable how

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

and ship in our corn. This year wheat is worth 60 cents a bushel in Butler county and corn is worth 50 cents. There are sixty pounds of wheat in : bushel and it is therefore worth a cent a pound. Corn has only fifty-six pounds to the bushel. We raise more wheat in Butler county than corn, and we would therefore have to ship out our wheat and ship in corn. It would cost about 3 cents a bushel to ship in corn. Th that much a bushel to ship in corn. Th cents a bushel to ship out wheat and result is that corn is worth abo bushel to us for feed and the cents a wheat 49 cents a bushel. There is more nutriment in a bushel of wheat by about four pounds, so we can better afford to feed the wheat."

The wheat crop in Butler and a number of other wheat counties is larger than was expected and it is very probable that a great deal of it will be fed to stock between now and the time corn is ready for feed. In nearly all

of the counties where wheat is the principal grop the condition will be similar to that prevailing in Butler The corn crop promises to be one of the big crops of the year and it is expected that the price of this grain will drop when the crop is nearly ready to market. If the drop in price is enough to warrant the change the farmers will begin feeding corn again after the crop.

The Northwestern Range.

From all parts of the range country comes the encouraging news that con-ditions for maturing cattle to a good finish are very flattering. There has been about enough moisture to bring out the grass in good shape and as a general thing there were not enough animals to overstock it. Last year close to 400,000 cattle were shipped from the range country to Chicago, but this year the supply will probably be less, if the predictions of the ranchmen are true. However, it is more difficult to get a line on the supply now for the reason that there are more small holders in the business, and not so many big ones The disposition of the ranchmen is to hold their cattle until they are in good marketable condition before they send them in, but while this resolution has een made in former years, it is rather difficult to adhere to it because the benavior of the market and the state of he weather are factors that have to be reckoned with. The cattle which arrived here Monday were pretty good for Texans, but hardly up to expectations. It is hardly fair to judge the supply to come by the initial shipments, which are seldom up to the standard. If the ranchmen are able to nold their cattle until they are past the feeder stage and market them moderately, it will be greatly to their advantage .-- Chicago

Fences Must Come Down.

Livestock World.

Government inspectors have been making some investigations in Cochise county during the past few weeks in regarding to the fencing of government land by the government, and in one of two instances have ordered the remo val of the fences, says the Bisbee (Ariz.) Review. The officials have demanded the removal of what is known as the Slaughter fence, which runs across the country from Silver creek the vicinity of Cottonwood or near the New Mexico line. The fence was erected years ago by the Erie Cattle Company and was used as drift fence the line into Mexico and to keep them off the San Bernardina range,

ALL COMFORTS OF HOME

The Bandera Enterprise gives the evidence that the Bandera ranchman has all the comforts of a city home though he may live in the country, "John A. Miller has just completed a larg, ice house at his beautiful ranch home and has it filled with from two to three thousand pounds of ice. With

a new gas light plant and other con-venlences Mr. Miller has one of the best improved and most comfortable homes in West Texas."

raded with them. I have worked with them, in associations and conventions, where the object to be attained was the enefit of Texas or some of her greatest interests. These men are all true itizens of the state and many or all of them far superior in all respects to their ready detractors, who so lightly ose sight of important business interests to go off after the traducer of that interest and the men who slan-"So if I go to the pen I will go, as I have said, in about as good company

as the state can afford and, as I have enjoyed association with them before am sure that I could again, even in the pen."

HILL COUNTY FLOURISHING Captain Larry Says Conditions Could

Not Be Better Captain Jack Larry, the stockman and feeder of Hillsboro and Alvarado, ame on the yards Monday and was talking relative to cattle matters with his friends. "Matters with us," said he, "are in excellent condition and our people are not kicking at anything in particular. Hill county as a whole is in fine fettle and think nothing on earth can beat her when it comes to crops. Wheat was about what it was everywhere else when it comes to an average wield. Oats were a good yield and corn is fine. Cotton could not well do anything but get a move on itsen and do its best. Feeding has no ommenced as yet, so there is really nothing doing in the cattle business Cattle, of course, are all doing well and with plenty of feed, which doubt will be in ample supply this year, the business will be a good one.

"WURST" PRODUCTS BARRED Imported Meats After Sept. 1 Will Be

Shut Out of Inland Towns American consumers of pate de foie

gras, cervelatwurst, wienerwurst and other meat products made abroad who are not fortunate enough to live in Gai veston or other seaport cities will have to go without these palate ticklers after Sept. 1, when the meat inspection law will go into effect. The law prohibits the admission into

interstate commerce of meats that have not been inspected at the time of slaughter, and this means the passing of the imported frankfurter, pate de fole gras and meat compounds with 'wurst" affix, so far as the inland population is concerned. Importations of meat products at New York and other seaport cities that are consumed

at such places are not affected by the act.



Snakes Foil Farmers and Milk Entire Herd

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 27 .--Striped adders are so thick in a pas-ture on the Goodrich farm in Hinsdale,

that they have taken to milking cows and a posse of farmers will try to exterminate them Kicks of No Avail

Peter Touchet, who runs the farm, found that every cow in a herd of fifand our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. teen had been milked. He watched the pasture and every hour or two saw a If you do not want Vaccine, send us yo name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is upstriped adder crawl up a cow's leg and begin to milk the animal. No kicas from the cow could drive away the Mon this paper. Address reptiles.

Keep the pump working in the orchard. Healthy trees yield more and etter fruit.

springs everywhere, nature seeming matters, after making Presidio There will be more than 20,000 drv. cres in cultivation-in a short time The land in cultivation is divided, among several ranchmen, the Roon Bros, having 1,000 and my brother having 100 acres. Most of us are cattlemen, but there are several large sheep ranches. Among these is Mr. Anderon, who also has interests in Caliornia. Fort Stockton is about thirtyfive miles south of Grand Falls, on the Pecos, where they have 11,000 acres under irrigation and planted in various crops. The Pecos is not good wa-ter for this purpose when very low, but it has been full for two years and the boys have begun to forget that it ever was low. I was born in Texas, my father coming here in 1839."

ENRAGED BUFFALO

AND COWBOY FIGHT

Man Only Saved From Death

By Agility

NEW YORK, July 27 .- A genuine

pony was the unique diversion

bull fight between a maddened buffalo and a cowboy mounted on a trained

Keepers Driven Away

seemed transformed into a demon

to a safer place out in the open.

Skill Saves Life

The skill of the cowboy and the clever dodging of the pony saved them

both from death many times. Step by

step Abbey and Pinto forced the buf-

To introduce, we will send one 10-dose

package (value \$1.00) of

CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

date, valuable and interesting. Men-

THE CUTTER LABORATORY

BERKELEY, CAL.

"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"

COW

one.

nediately.

piece of wire netting

practicable to furnish information as an entirety, as we understand the commission prefers to receive it, under six months **DRY FARMING**

formation we have it does not

BREAKS RECORD which pastures are too heavily pas-500 Bushels of Wheat From

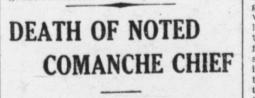
seem

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. There have been plenty of rains; grass is good, cattle are fat, or they are getting fat; the rains have fallen in such a way and at such times until they are safe, or nearly so, there being but few exceptions to that first statement.

While up on the trip Colonel Hovey was told by an Amarillo banker of a wheat crop grown a few miles from place, the thrashed out yield of that which was 500 busiels of good grain from twelve acres of land, a yield of 41.66 businels to the acre. The land was carefully prepared before planting and the style of farming pursued was the intensive or "dry irrigation" farming, as some call it. It is not improbable that the work done on the twelve acres bears a fair or even large proportion to that done on a neighboring wheat farm, where the yield was about the same and yet the proprietor had to crop nearly fifty acres to get the same yield in weight.

Pete Abbey, a cowboy, was hired to undertake to rope the buffalo. No This has been an unusually favorable season, it is true, but the rewards for sooner had the noose settled upon the back of his bushy neck than Cody the toil have been ample to compensate the man with the plow and the hoe, who is making an oasis of what Shaking off the lariat, he rushed at the old-time maps mark down as the Abbey's pony, Pinto, with his great great American desert.



Story of Indian Warfare in

Northern Texas

All day long wagon after wagon had been rumbling up from all parts of Comanche county in Oklahoma to a gospel rendezvous on Cache creek. The camp was teening with modern Indian life. The smoke was rising from fifty little campfires; the innumer able dogs were fighting; the squaws were chattering as they prepared the evening meal; the men were attending the horses; and the children were racing and laughing. An old Texan was talking to the missionary, who was intensely interested in the story. "I've seen the time when we gave the Comanches bullets instead of the

Bibles," he said. "It was in the war of the early '70s. I was one of the Texas Rangers, and we fought the Comanches to the finish. We fought them out of Texas, and then the troops did them up at McClellan's Creek, the territory. Comanches could fight in those days. I saw some brave Inans die, one old chief in particular. I always feel sorry when I think of it.

'We Texans were fighting our own war with the Comanches. The troops were in the territory, chasing the 'Staked Plains' band of Comanches; but we stayed in Texas and fought

tured. There is the man who takes in stock by the month. He feels the necessity for putting in every head that can be procured because it looks to him to be the shortest route to making money. There is the man who owns his own stock and his own pasture and is caught in the spring with more cattle than he should have according to his pasture but he tries to carry them through the summer just the same. And there is the man of the range, grazing his stock on government land with no assurance of how long he will have this privilege He tries to derive the greatest possible good from this land while he has it, and in consequence enough stock to graze it almost to the roots. A change in the season also has much to do with over stocking the pastures. In early spring the abundant rains bring the grass on very rapidly and in great abundance. This being observed, the pastures are filled with stock according to the indications of their capacity at this time, disregarding the later season who

is very often dry. Along in the latter part of July and August before the fall rains have arrived, the pastures begin to dry up, flies are bad and between putting in twenty-four hours day trying to get a "full dinner pail," and fighting the flies, stock lose all the gain made in the earlier weeks of pasture. Therefore, it is well to look a few weeks into the future when putting your stock into the pastures. Good pastures, whether they be tame

or wild, are one of the best sources of evenue to the man who keeps stock. and he should in consequence, give as much care to keeping them in strong physical condition as he does to any other field of his farm. Pastures grazed short soon become infested with weeds. Manure should be spread liberally over the pastures. If the pas-ture is of wild grass, it is well to feed clover hay and timothy over it. so that the seed will eventually catch in. Or this grass may be sowed in the spring and harrowed in. It is well to feed a great deal of roughage the pastures in order to save the hauling of manure. Nor is it any more important to

avoid over pasturing because of the injury done to the pasture, than be-cause of the injury done to the stock so treated. The loss is double, and the man who pursues this policy is similar to he who permits the very leak at the spigot to exceed the amount put in at the bung .- Farmers Advocate.

Trade Notes

- D. C. Koogler came in from the west and reported good times.
- Will Shultz was around the yards Tuesday.

Spraying prevents tomato blight. It doesn't cure it.

S. P. Kinner shipped from Waxahachie for this market two cars of cattle.

Charles B. Law was in the Exchange Thursday, shaking hands with friends.

If the colt's feet are allowed to grow too long there is danger of their spiltting in running over rough ground.

J. W. Corn loaded from Byers two pars mixed stuff for Fort Worth mar-

stock show, and the men who a the largest stockholders in the Fort Worth stock yards will do the rest The length of the guarantee term is e be ten years. They have a large investment in the

stock yards in Fort Worth. They have a larger faith in the future growth of the stock yards at Fort Worth and the development of the packing industry here and for that reason are willing to make an investment of the large sum which will be necessary the home for the fat stock show is built on the lines suggested.

The dominant idea is that the fat stock show at Fort Worth will lat to Fort Worth and the southwest rela-tively what the Chicago fat stock show is to Chicago and the central west.

It is considered flattering for Fort Worth that those who have the money invested in the packing houses the stock yards at Fort Worth all look to the time when this market will be the greatest live stock market south of Chicago, and that would mean the second largest in the country. With the enlargement of the facilities for marketing and killing live stock at Fort Worth, especially having in mind the benefits which have followed the establishment and operation of the big stock yards and the packing houses here, it is easy to see that all will share in the benefits even more than in the past.

City Rapidly rowing

The material wealth of the city has grown. The population of the city has grown. The business of the city has grown, apart from the "--- stock business, until Fort Worth is known throughout the land, as one of the live stock centers of the country and as one of the most rapidly and solidly improving cities in the United States The importance of the live stock industry to the state cannot be over estimated by the most sanguine an that great industry Fort Worth is the acknowledged headquarters.

Packers' Demand Reasonable

It would seem that the guarantee asked to extend the benefits of an enlarged live stock business is not. burdensome demand and as many of those who will be at the meeting Monday afternoon are directly interested the business; as the business men of the whole city and all of the tribu. tary parts of the state have a personal interest, a financial interest; as the transportation lines, local and those which connect the other parts of Tex-as, with the railroad center of the state; all alike are keenly concerned and alive to the distinct advantages to accrue from the adoption of the plan heretofore outlined for the exposition building, and all that goes with it, success should be assured and there is a confident looking forward to the meeting of Monday afternoon at the Board of Trade in the interest of the fat stock show and the exposition building.

J. M. McKenzie from Stockton came in with a shipment of stuff and followed the lead in reporting good grass.

The dust spray has its advantages under favorable conditions. Use it if you have the outfit regardless of what is said against dust spray.

GUARANTEED CURE.

Will send receipt of a guaranteed cure for colic in horse or cow for \$1 and give plan to make \$1,000 to \$5,000 annually at home. Geo. M. Best, Box 123, Sta, B, Atlanta, Ga.



falo into a corner between the fence and the sheds. Abbey finally landed the noose over Cody's head. Then the keepers ran in and helped him drag the buffalo toward a tree. The operation was then performed im-PREVENT BLACKLEG BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE

head lowered, and the battle was on. Keepers armed with lassos ran to the assistance of the cowboy, but they were driven over the fence one by Abbey Narrowly Escapes When Abbey was caught against : fence they succeeded in diverting the bellowing bull's attention for a fraction of a second, and the alert pony was given time to leap with its rider

afforded 5,000 spectators who the elevations surrounding the buffalo corral at the Bronx zoological The buffalo was Cody, commonly ; mild, tractable beast, but recently made nearly mad from the pain of an inury sustained when he stepped on a



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 muttons at prices around \$3.40. The deal was made by Sid Martin for the firm 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 Carruthers & Noekle 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 cotton will make two bales to the acre and the rabbits are all as fat as the cattle, and the Lord knows they "are as at as they can be."

W. Hobbs, the wool commission man, stated to a Standard reporter 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.

Martin and two to J. B. Moore. J. O. Taylor sold his steers, 2s and up, to John Blocker, delfvered at Comstock, at 16 for 2s and \$22.50 for 3s and up. This stock is being now de-

livered J. M. Shannon hought 400 steers. yearlings and 2s, of Walter Smith Pecos county, at \$12 and \$16. Also seventy-five years from Jeff Mill of Sheffield at \$12 and sixty yearlings of Mr. Voto at the same price.

In Val Verde County

Del Rio News. A. Denmead recently sold fifty head of yearling ewes to Henry Fink at \$5 per head; pretty good price for year-

lings, eh? But they were raised in Val Verde county. Mr. Keys Fawcett has sold to G. W. Whitehead & Sons 20 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 COUNTRY

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.

Quite a number of Alpine 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 They bring a fancy price in soil here. the local markets, but the supply has never been sufficient to supply the de-

Alpine, Marfa and Fort Davis are now being supplied with all the delicious homegrown fruits such as pears, peaches., plums, apples, grapes, prunes, quinces, etc. The fruit crop this year while not so heavy as formerly, is quite up to the standard in quality Tip Franklin bought of Clyde But-trill a car of cows and also a carload L. Halkey which he shipped to H.

to El Paso markets. Clyde Buttrill shipped a carload calves to Fort Worth Monday farms. It is reported that Mrs. A. T. Winsold her large ranch and catmanent citizen. tle ti Mr. Hall of Boston, Mass. The given out yet. price Jame. Arthur bought 200 head of Seymour Banner. H. H. Fancher shipped four cars of goats from John Greenlee at \$1 per fat cattle to St. Louis last week. head. Wagon after wagon loaded down There has been little activity in the with people and all kinds of household cattle market here, partly on account necessities from children up, are daily of the fever and partly on account of streaming into Alpine. The majority of disturbances in the packeries. The the people seem to be good substantial tone is getting firmer now. citizens who are looking for home-Fever since the cessation of the hot dry steads ranches etc. Quite a large number have bought ranches or setweather, and since so many cattle have tled upon eight sections, four sections. been dipped. Ticks have been more numerous this year than usual, and m one section, or any amount of land according to location that they may pastures where they have never been desire and big pastures will soon be a before. thing of the past in Brewster county. There still continues to be a great many calves shipped, due more to the In Donley County limiting of the range than anything else and partly to the low price of Clarendon Banner-Stockman. The range in this section is reported grown stuff. The range is in perfect condition, a to be all that could be desired and great amount of feedstuffs will be cattle are taking on flesh rapidly. raised this year, and cattlemen need Shipments to market of grass cattle have begun and it is likely that there have no fear for the coming winter. will be a steady movement from now Through the work of Homer Davenon. The movement was started Satport, the cartoonist, the Sultan of Tururday, when the JA's shipped five cars of cows and calves to Kansas City and key has granted permission to Mr Davenport to purchase six or eight St. Joseph. In the same train J. B. mares at Beirout, Syria, and bring McClelland had a car of cows and calves and John Dorr of Iowa two them to this country. One stallion will he brought over with each mare. This cars of cows, bought from T. S. Bug-bee and L. C. Beverly. His stuff went is the first time that any Arabian mares have been brought to America. to Iowa.

bers were very much distressed over the accident. Monday they, sent Rowden a large basket of nice fruit as token of their estem. In Terrell County Sanderson News, Louis Le Min was in the city. Mon-

day, weighing out his large clip of weel 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 Mon-day 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 T5S delivered twenty cars of

cattle to Blocker yesterday. The de-livery 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. Lindsay, 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 9 cars stock cattle to Envinal. T. J. Moore, who owns a fine ranch in this county and one of several thousand acres near Encinal, is ship-

ping all of his cattle out of this county to his Encinal ranch. He shipped nine car loads out last Monday.

In Sterling County Sterling News-Record.

How times have changed here. 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 country, he was us-ually 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 make a crop of sorghum-if it rained. If someone toid the stranger the real truth about the matter, said stranger was informed

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 driven in a nice rig

that his informant was a monumental

over the country and shown the fields of waving corn and big cotton patches, and he can see for himself what the soil will produce when the man with the hoe has tackled it. The new comer at once sees that he has found all the coons up one tree and proceeds to catch them by purchasing a home here where the goose has, is, and will al-

ways be, hanging high. The old lie that has impeded the progress of West Texas for the last quarter of a century has at last been nailed. 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 Reeville and contains a number o

In Baylor County

A Tool Cabinet for the Home

shop tools of equal quality is because

The best tools will be ruined in :

in a place of its own, carefully sep-

The cabinet itself is made of natural

oak, beautifully finished and polished,

and the tools are the very best that

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 with.

any tool it will either be replaced or

These Cabinets contain in different

numbers and varieties, Saws, Brace. Bits, Chisels, Drills, Gimlets, Brad

Awls, Scratch Awl, Planes, Hammers,

Hatchet, Files, Pliers, Drawing-knife, Screw-drivers, Wrenches, Nail-set,

Company,

ing in rice from \$7.50 to \$100.

they are not properly kept.

arated from every other tool.

contact with another.

are made.

money refunded.

PACKERS TO BUILD HERE

Proposition for Live Stock Exposition Submitted

MEETING IS HELD

Board of Trade Committée Confers With Stanton Pal-

mer of Chicago

The University of Texas Fort Worth is to have an auditorium and exposition building for the Fat Stock Show, which has even grown David F. Houston, LL. D., President. from its auspicious beginning to its Co-educational. Tuition FREE. Ma-

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. E. Skinner of Chi-cago, who came at the request of Mr. Armour, because of his familiarity with the local situation, Colonel Paul Waples, Captain S. B. Burnett, Marion Sansom 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 classes and include all kinds of food, live stock, cattle, sheep, 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 o the press this afternoon regarding the meeting held in this city today for the purpose of discussing plans for the establishment in Fort Worth of a permanent live stock exposition, and the erection of a magnificient 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 par-lors of the Worth today, and discussed the question of the construction of a permanent exposition building to be known as the home of the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show. The representatives of the packers and the stock yards company made a most liberal propo-sition along the line of organizing a stock show association on the same basis as the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago.

Building Assured

"The plans as proposed are so feasi-ble that the committee, in so far as it is authorized to speak, feels that it can say that the exposition build-ing is an assured fact. The Swift and Armour companies desire in every way to advance the market and the commitee feels that all that will be neces sary to meet their views will be to get Board of Trade, members of the old Fat Stock Show Association and representatives of the Texas Breedera' Association, together and to officially accept the proposition that will insure magnificent exposition building for Fort Worth.

"Another meeting will be held on Monday, at which all parties directly interested will be present and the prob-

Prominent Educational Institutions



The greatest American Pianist is Edward Baxter Berry. The greatest - Violinist of the South is Chas. D. Hann. The most successful Vocalist in the Southwest is Katherine Stewart. These famous musicians are at the head of departments in the Landon Conservatory and are assisted by thoroughly trained teachers of marked inborn gifts for imparting instruction, each teacher being enthusiastic in the work of teaching, and each has a strong

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Teachers' Certificate.

In Crockett County Obona Kicker.

Claude Hudspeth bought 200 stock cattle of Milton Waters of Sonora at \$8.

John Young sold five Shorthorn bulls this week at 40 each. Three to E. W.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

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

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

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

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ROCK ISLAND SLEEPING CAR LINE TO CHICAGO

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

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

Both of the above trains carry new style chair cars and high-back coaches. Very low tourist rates are in effect via the Rock Island to every notable

tourist resort in the country, including St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul, Denver, Colorado Springs, etc.

Full details will be given on appli-cation to Phil A. Auer, general passen-ser and ticket agent, Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railway, Fort Worth, Texas

Tuesday Eph Stephenson, T. J. Morris and Mrs. Sweeney of Silverton 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 accompanied a shipment of cattle from Ballinger last week, which he purchased from Coke county parties.

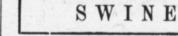
Last Sunday afternoon Tom Cribs, a 6-year-old boy living in East Colo-rado, was riding his uncle's horse and in some way lost his balance, falling backward, and was kicked in the back of the head by the horse. The little fellow was picked up in an unconscious condition and carried into the house, and Dr. Coleman hastily summoned, and for a time it was thought that he could not recover, but at noon Thursday he seemed to be resting nicely, and the chances are that he will come out all right.

In Childress County Childress Index.

A deal was closed Tuesday for B. Coleman's ranch on Pease river. the purchaser being DeWitt Hyden of Bonham, Texas. The ranch consists of four sections of land and 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. Hyden will move to the ranch in a short time and make it his home. W. Hyden, father of the purchaser, was here during the making of the deal. Wade & Co., represented Coleman in the trade.

Vise, Clamps, Oilstone, etc. Last Sunday morning while in the Reed pasture after his father's horses, Rowden Jefferies was throws from his horse and seriously injured. Es was fit may be kept together. unconscious 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 Simmons Hardware Louis and New York, U. S. A. the Y. M. C. A. and the other mem-

bilities are that the proposition will The purchaser intends to be accepted." locate on the land and become a per-



TO GRIND OR NOT TO GRIND Does it pay to grind corn for pigs? That depends upon the price of corn your ability to get it ground ply. The Wisconsin experiment and cheaply. station has concluded a nine-year exhas become less frequent periment in feeding pigs ground com in comparison with shelled corn. It 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 corn and the grind-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. cents: at 35 cents 1.9 cents: at 40 cents, 2.2 cents; at 45 cents, 2.5 cents;

at 50 cents, 2.8 cents; at 55 cents, 3.1 at 60 cents, 3.4 cents; at 65 cents: cents, 3.7; 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 The reason ordinary home tools beindividual excellence as well as pedicome nicked and battered sooner than gree.

The summer diet for the hog found in grass, peas, artichokes, etc., instead of corn.

I .P., Iowa, writes: "We never fatten hogs in summer and have not had short time if they are thrown in with case of hog cholera in twenty years. When a farmer sells a hog that has others. Each tool should have a place put in much time squealing, he sells little skill and hence makes no money. of its own so that it will not come in Don't take a thin sow that has been nearly exhausted from the nursing of Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets have been a litter and turn her out on grass without grain and expect her to redesigned containing just the tools that are needed in every home, each

cuperate 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 hurdles and give the hogs a small strip at a It means less waste, better contime trol of a feeding ration for fattening swine and aid in second growth of plants.

oT be a successful swine breeder requires the undivided attention of the out risk. If anything goes wrong with breeder. Keep on good terms with the swine.

Did you ever try soaked shelled corn in trough for hogs that are being fat-Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets and Tool tened in summer? We have and it is Boxes come in different sizes and cona good plan. tain various assortments of tools, rang-

Brood sows before farrowing do best in individual quarters. The small hog houses meet this demand. Better get

Sows differ in their milk-giving propensities, requiring different amounts of feed for individuals. Here is where judgment counts

Reamer, Rules, Squares, Tape Measure. The French-Webb Commission Com-Level and many accessories, such as pany, which is composed of young men, all of whom by the way are native Besides the racks for tools, there is Texans, report an encouraging and ample drawer room, so that not only growing business. The members of the firm and salesmen are M. N. French the tools but the entire working out and Percy Webb, cattle; F. L. Miller, hogs and sheep; Henry Howell, yard-The Keen Kutter Tool Cabinet Bookman; J. W. Conway, office. They do their own work. They will be giad to let will be sent free to any one by the St market reports to any one free send



cation healthful. Home newly fur-Send for catalogue. nished.



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TELEGRAPHERS E

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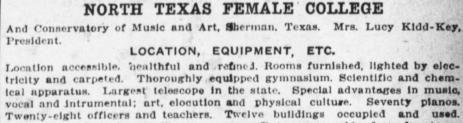


Packing House Employes Admit Practicing the Deception

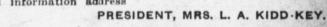
TOPEKA, Kan., July 26 .- The investigation of the packing house in Wellington has been taken up by the county commissioners of Sumner county. F. E. Knowles, one of the proprietors of the packing house, was before the board and admitted that such preservatives as "freezeene" and preservaline" are occasionally used in the sausage and meat. He said that the use of these preservatives did not niure the meat. Jake Moeser William Bell, butchers employed by the company, told of having killed goats which were sold for mutton and

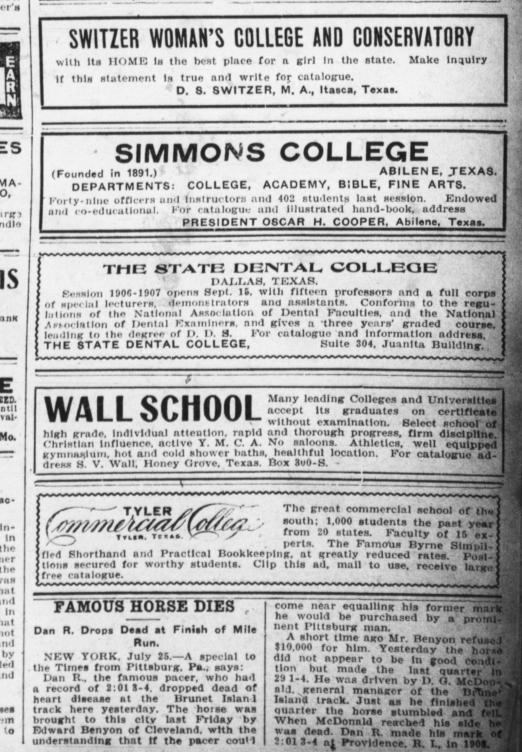
amb.

The growing scarcity of good horses n proportion to the demand for them has caused some farmers in the east to return to ox teams.



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TEXAS STOCKMAN - JOURNAL FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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

Editor

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. OFFICERS:

President-I. T. Pryor......San Antonio Second Vice President-H. E. Crowley......Palodura Secretary-John T. Lytle Fort Worth Treasurer-S. B. Burnett Fort Worth

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

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

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

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

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

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

SPECIAL OFFER

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

EXTERMINATING THE FEVER TICK

The work of exterminating the fever tick in Texas under the plan embodied in the \$85,000 appropriation made by the last congress is about to begin, the actual preliminaries being already in progress. It develops that the work done in this state is to be under the personal direction and supervision of Dr. Joseph W. Parker of San Antonio, who has charge of the bureau of animal industry work at that point. Dr. Parker has recently returned from a visit to Kansas City, where he was in conference with Colonel Albert Dean with reference to the matter, and was notified that he had been selected to supervise such work as will be inaugurated in Texas by the Federal government. In discussing the work that has been laid out for him in this connection, Dr. Parker says:

cess. Mitchell county is a border county and for many years was as badly infested with ticks as any county in the west that bordered the state and federal quarantine line. It has been under special quarantine for a number of years, and Mitchell county cattlemen in seeking a method of overcoming the tick, hit upon the method that will be used by the government in demonstrating to all cattlemen that the tick can be easily wiped out of existence. The feasibility of the plan is already clearly established.

THE LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE

The National Live Stock Exchange held its annual meeting in Chicago last week, and the following explanation of the objects and purposes of the live stock exchange is from an address delivered by Frank Anderson of Sloux City:

The live Stocx Exchange is an organization composed of a number of men whose interests are the same -namely to promote the great live stock industry by studying its requirements as they relate to every department from the breeding of animals to the final disposition of the same as food for the people of the whole world. This knowledge should be so accurate and wellbalanced that whosoever needs advice or direction in the best method of carrying on an improvement workfrom start to finish of the great live stock interestsshould be taught to apply to the members of his live stock exchange and his commission man, the trained and studied expert, and feel that what direction he gets will be available and reliable. To do this, the member of the Live Stock Exchange must do more than render a certain amount of work for an agreed compensation. He must know more than an auctioneer and have more than a superficial knowledge of animals by comparison. It should be the aim of a salesman to have knowledge of the characteristics and relative value of the different stock he must handle for his customers. When he sees the stock entrusted to him, his trained eye and judgement should be able to classify each lot accurately to know what are the needs of his possible customers. In order to know the value of his consignment, he should be able to tell closely the value of the finished product, its percentage of dressed meat, and should have knowledge of the value of the principal side products. It is impossible to give intelligent service without accurate knowledge and good judgment.

While no person is barred from securing membership in our various live stock exchanges, except by age or moral and financial qualifications, it would be wise, I think, to require an additional qualification. While sociability and goodfellowship are prominent characteristics of the exchange life, it would add, weight and worth to our influence if we made knowledge and judgment also a qualification. Some may say that in the commission business the outcome is only "the survival of the fittest," which is true, perhaps; but before such culmination, many mistakes are made by incompetent men. These mistakes reflect not alone upon the men making them but upon the organization of which they are members.

Business integrity has always been the fundamental principle of the live stock exchange. Violations of this principle are punishable by severe measures and even in attempt to evade the strict interpretation of this fundamental law is adjudged the same as the violation of it. It is aiming too high if the exchange shall try to further strengthen itself in the confidence of its patrons by making knowledge and good judgment an additional qualification of membership?

The government of the live stock exchange is purely democratic. Its laws are executed and its interests watched over by a board of directors elected from and by its members, whose careful work in the interests of the organization shall be supported by each of its members. We all remember the old story of the father who called his sons before him and giving them a bundle of sticks tightly bound together commanded each of them to break the sticks; trying ever so hard, the bundle resisted their utmost efforts. The father loosened the cord which bound the sticks together, easily destroyed the bundle, breaking each stick as It was separated from the whole. So it is with the exchange. No nember can stand alone but as a united whole, bound together by the bonds of mutual interest, honesty and worth, success in all reasonable undertakings is possible. This has been proven conclusively time and time gain and it behooves us henceforth to honestly strive to make the live stock exchange worthy of all confidence, not only as to the moral and financial integrity of its members, but for their executive ability as expert salesmen. "The aim, if reached or not, makes great the life." . .

COWBOYS ON THE DIAMOND

Wilson, which was out in right field, he chases it. But his cayuse ain't handy

and we was all despairing and frantic

when old man Sanderson, which was

ground rules and they goes.'

loud and raucous.

crowded, Play ball!'

Shorthorns.

cayuse.

joying.

the cylinder.

"Only two bases on that hit,' he says,

'But,' says this here visiting Short-

born, 'there ain't no crowd. There ain't

nobody out in the direction took by

that ball except two greasers and a

"'When two greasers and a cayuse congregates in this here town,' says old

man Sanderson, "the vicinity is plumb

Halted on Third.

"Well, sir, the visitors didn't like it

much, but they goes ahead. And in a minute the mayor, which was sweating

free and continuous, + pitching, he lets

another ball come too near, and the

Shorthorn hits it plumb free and en-

"Gentlemen, but we was sad! Gentle-

men, there was excitement! The ball had hit the trail for other parts and

there was a man running home. Old

Man Sanderson he was stumped and he didn't know what to do. But just

as this here Shorthorn which was on second come near third, running swift

and undignified, Baldy Smith, which

was standing there for our side, he lugged out his Colt and began to spin

"Gentlemen, it was remarkable! Gen-

tlemen, it was strange! This here Shorthorn which was running some he

pretty near stopped. He slowed down

some marked and noticing. And when

he got to third he acted tired. Seemed

to have wore himself out. Looked like

he was out of breath. And Baldy he

slides his Colt back in his pants and

"Sort of thought the dust might

have clogged her up.' he says, amiable

and discoursing, to the Shorthorn that had stopped. Just occurred to me to

look her over. Guess she's all right,' and

Seene Resembles a Roundup

which had liquored regular and effi-

cient between innings, he began to get

wild and he got the ball too near again.

and the Shorthorn he hit it brisk and

And the Shorthorn on third he looked

sort of pleading at Baldy Smith and

"Gentlemen, there was a rlot! Gen-

tlemen, it sounded like the Fourth of

July! Gentlemen, it was exciting! You

couldn't have told whether it was a

ball game or a roundup. "The mayor being some heated with

red eye he started first and in a min-

ute everybody on our side was fan-ning his gun. They was earnest and

wanted to win the game. But the

Shorthorn which was running for home

he didn't understand. He wasn't used

to baseball in these parts. And after

he'd got half way to home he changed

direction and started north. He moved

swift. He had done some fancy run-

liked it, they loaded up and fanned him some more. They was playful and

ning. And the boys, just to show they

conscientious and they wanted to win

Game Declared Forfeited

"Gentlemen, there ain't much more

earnest. And it went about two mile

"Well, sir, it come again. The mayor,

smiles kind and agreeable.

the game went on.

started to run.

the game.

Bill Sanger, sheriff of Arnim, Texas, wiped his mouth carefully on his coat sleeve, turned his glass upside down with considerable reluctance and sighed.

"I observe by the papers," he remarked discoursively, "that the baseball season has hit the trail." "Nobody contradicting, the sheriff ran his 'eye regretfully along the row of bottles behind the bar, turned his glass right side up again and resumed. "Baseball," he remarked reminiscently, "is a plumb.grand game. If I was young an frivolous and sort of careless-like about my person I don't know anything I'd rather do than triffe with this here baseball proposition. But being some middle-aged and settled, I just puts in my time chasing greasers and such and reading about this here baseball mixup in the papers. Which is some safer.

"I don't know as I mentioned it previous and explaining, but this here town once had a real bang-up baseball team, the same being called a nine from the number which performs on a side. I'm admitting free and sincere that it don't sound reasonable to say that a lot of cow punchers which don't run around much except on a cayuse could put up a fancy article of this here national sport. But I'm talking straight, and I don't hear no protests.

Mayor Interested in Game

"This here team I'm mentioningthe same being composed of cow gentlemen from these parts-was real hampions. They wasn't never beaten. It come about this way.

"We wasn't none of us plumb familiar with this here game. I'm fair to say some of the boys hadn't never heard of it and those that had wasn't rightly familiar with the way it was done. But one day the mayor me and some of the boys, not including a lunger named Norton which had come to Arnim to pass out, was sitting in Sam's place liquoring when the mayor he pulls a paper out of his pocket.

"I'm right puzzled about something," he says, tasting his liquor critical and observing—the same being plumb unusual with him-and I'd like to have some light shed on it. I picked up this here paper this morning-the same being about a year old-and I finds in it something about baseball. This is the way this piece lopes along: "The Nationals lashed the yanks to the mast yesterday afternoon and skinned them alive to the tune of 10 to 1. Smith was in the box for the home team and his corkscrews made the yands swat the ambient until their teeth chattered. Brown was handy with the ash, getting a couple of bingles into right-garden, a grass cutter through short and a popup that, if Jones hadn't died at the plate,

Lunger Norton Speaks Up

would have been the goods."

"'There's more to it,' says the mayor, drawing a long breath, 'but that's a medium sample. I'm fair to say that I'm familiar with considerable language, common and fancy, but that there line of conversation ain'toknown n these parts. But it sounds good to There must be lots of action in that there baseball proposition. I'm for it. Lead me to it. I want to die at swat the ambient. I'm pining to die at the plate. I'm yearning to skin em alive.

"Well, sir, there wasn't anybody speaks up except Norton-which was grinning some prominent-and he translates the language. "'And,' he says ,or words to that effect, 'you boys can learn all about

clothing of a material that is easily cleansed and made sanitary and all toilet fooms, urinals and dressing rooms are required to be entirely separate from apartments in which carcasses are dressed or meats and meat ful. It went about a mile. And Frisky products for food are prepared. Managers of establishments will not be permitted to employ any person ected with tuberculosis in any of the departments where carcasses are dressed, meats handled or meat food products prepared. Butchers who dress diseased carcasses are required to cleanse and disinfect their hands and """ that for?' asks one of the implements before touching healthy 'I've been reading the regulations,' carcasses. Employes who are unclean says old man Sanderson, 'and I observe and careless of person will not be althat a hit into the crowd only counts lowed to handle meats. two bases. Them is known as the

Weekly reports on sanitation are to be made by the employes in charge of the various departments to the inspector in charge of the station, who in turn must report weekly to the chief of the bureau of animal industry at Washington, but if any unsanitary conditions are detected by any department employes, such conditions must be reported immediately to the inspector in charge who will report to Washington

Dyes, Chemicals and Preservatives

The provision relating to dyes, chemicals and preservatives is stringent. No meat or meat food product for interstate commerce shall contain any substance which lessens its wholesomeness nor any drug, chemical or dye, unless specifically provided for by a federal statute, or any preservative other than common salt, sugar, wood smoke, vinegar, pure spices and pending further inquiry, saltpeter. Meats and meat food products for export may contain preservatives in pro-portions which do not conflict with the laws of the country to which they are exported, but all meats or meat food products so prepared for such export must be treated and kept in compartments of the establishment separate and apart from those in which meat and meat food products are prepared for interstate commerce, specially labeled and certified and stamped with the word "Special." Such meats may not enter in the trade under any circumstances.

Ante-Mortem Inspection

This inspection of animals before slaughter designated in the regulations as the ante-mortem inspection is changed to conform to the new law and to give the secretary of agriculture authority to require that all animals suspected of disease on this antemortem inspection shall be slaughtered separately and apart from all other animals under the careful supervision of federal inspectors. Heretofore the ante-mortem inspection has been made in the stock yards.

Animals which were to be slaughtered at establishments where inspection was maintained and those which were to be slaughtered for local trade arrived at the same yards. It came to the attention of the department that speculators were taking advantage of this form of inspection and the farmers who shipped the animals to market were thereby losing several hundred thousand dollars a year. Under the new form of inspection the shipper will be absolutely protected and will receive full price for all animals which pass the inspection. Special provision is made for the destruction for food purposes of all carcasses and parts which, upon inspection or reinspection, prove to be unclean, unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human food. All such meat will be placed in a tank in the presence of a government inspector and all openings to the tank will be sealed with a government seal by the inspector. Steam will be turned on. Before the carcasses are placed in the tank sufficient coloring matter will be addd to render it impossible that the tankage can be used for lard or other eatable products. If any establish-ments refuse to follow the tanking regulations inspection will be withdrawn and the product of that establishment will not be allowed in interstate or foreign trade

RUSSIANS COMING TO ARCHER CO.

Advance Guard Expected to Arrive in Fall

Some months ago Fort Worth was visited by Dr. C. C. Young, who is at the head of the Russian societies in this country, which make their especial work the placing of the expatriated Russsians, who come of their own volition or who are forced to flee from their native land, to seek abroad the liberty and security for life and property which they do not find at home. To find new homes for these peoples is a large part of the work of the agents of these societies in question, and of these Dr. Young is one of the chiefest agents. For climatic reasons most of the immigration to this country from Russia goes to the northwest and for that, as well as other good reasons, Dr. Young has his headquarters in Chicago.

The work for and with these immigrants has been the work of Dr. Young for a number of years past, indeed ever since he was fairly settled down in this country, after he was forced to leave Russia for the reason that he became known as a Nihilist and then his usefulness to that cause was at an end and his own life in jeopardy. He came where he could still work for the cause and yet be assured of his personal safety, the while enjoying more liberty than he ever had before

But for some time past Dr. Young has looked to the possibilities of the northwestern parts of this state, or the parts of Texas northwestward of Fort Worth, as an engaging field for the location of the industrious Russians and particularly the class of native Russians who are called Teutonic or German Russians, the descendants of those who were invited from Germany to locate in the various parts of Russia about the Baltic and along the German frontiers.

Of German Descent.

The Teutonic · Russians, as they have come to be called, are the de-scendants of those Germans who were taken to Russia by the far-seeing Peter the Great to become the teachers of the Slavic portions of the people of the incongruous mass of population which the force and ability of Peter were trying to weld into a homogeneous nation, a task which Peter's successors have followed with more or less consistency, but yet the plan he forecast has not yet reached the fulfillment of his dream.

These people, the descendants of the free Allemani, or Germans of the middle ages, never did adapt themselves to the despotic autocracy of Russia and hence their readiness to flee their native land.

In South Dakota, at Pollak, there is a large and prosperous settlement of these people and from that source Dr. Young the latter part of last week brought the advance guard of a colory which is to settle in Archer county on lands bought some time ago by Dr. Young and a Mr. Adams of Chicago. The three men he accompanied here, on their way to Archer county to view the lands, are John Dormaler, George Vollimer and F. Gatzki. They have the appearance of prosperous farmers, large in size, robust in health and intelligent in the appreciation of their new country, its possibilities and as a refuge for the oppressed of their native They expect that twenty families will «come to Texas in the fall from? Dakota. The settlements will be made on the 2,000 acres of land Messrs. Young and Adams have bought for the purpose, a part of the Brigman ranch, in the county named.

"It is too early to announce any plans as yet, for they must first be worked out, a force of men must be selected and also a location for the initial work. The first work undertaken will be in some of the counties now under special quarantine, and perhaps it would not be out of place at this time to say that Terrell and Pecos counties seem to be a logical point for a beginning, but of course all depends on the position taken by the cattlemen who will be effected by the result.

"The stockmen who have been reading the daily papers and other publications are familiar with the plan proposed for tick extermination. The plan in brief is to free pastures or subdivisions of the same of cattle for a sufficient length of time for the tick to die out and then be restocked with cattle which have, been freed from ticks. These pastures need not of necessity lie idle, provided they can be leased to sneep owners. In my opinion the work can be carried on with less inconvenience in a section of country where both cattle and sheep are raised. This is all to be worked out and when cattlemen are brought to a realization that a permanent benefit will justify a temporary inconvenience I feel quite sure that the department will have their hearty co-operation.

"I would be glad for the daily press to give as much publicity to the work as possible, as it is only by familiarizing themselves with the benefits of a tickless Texas that the cattlemen will enter into the work with a hearty good will. Many of the southern states are now actually at work banishing his tickship, among them California, Oklahoma, North and South Carolina, Mississippi and Georgia. Texas being the greatest cattle raising state in the union so far as numbers is concerned, should be leading the work in tick extermination."

It should be borne in mind in this connection that the United States government does not intend to engage in the work of tick extermination on a large scale that seems to be anticipated by some stockmen who evidently do not understand the situation. The Federal government has no right to come into the sovereign state of Texas and undertake any work of this character and it will not be done. Some people have an idea that the \$85,000 appropriated by congress is to be expended by the Federal government by coming into this state and waging a vigorous war against the fever tick, but that idea is wholly erroneous. The work undertaken by the Federal government will be wholly of an experimental nature.

The plan of action agreed upon is to go down in the thickness of the tick country and there through the medium of public experiments demonstrate to the people of Texas not only that the tick can be exterminated. but at the same time disclose just how it is done, so that each and every cattleman can take up the work In an intelligent manner and apply it to his own pastures. In other words, the government does not propose to exterminate ticks independent of state action, but simply gives its aid and means in an experiment having for its object the demonstration of the fact that the tick can be exterminated.

And this plan of tick extermination adopted by the tederal government is not original with the department of agriculture by any means. It was discovered by enterprising west Texas cattlemen and has been used in Mitchell county for several years with marked suc-

PROFIT IN FEEDING

A recent bulletin of the Mississippi station, prepared by A. Smith and C. I. Bray, states that "the farmers of that state and throughout the cotton belt cenerally are slow to realize the benefits of stock raising and cattle feeding, and that it is more remunerative than continuous cotton growing." Cotton growing has heretofore been the chief source of revenue for the farmer; cotton is pre-eminently the "money crop" of the region, and other branches of farming have been neglected. The feeding experiments carried on at the station with twenty-five grade steers, 2 to 4 years old, which were classed as medium feeders, using cottonseed hulls and meal, cornmeal, wheat bran and hay (Johnson grass and a mixture of alfalfa-and Johnson grass, 2:1) furnish quite clear evidence that the feeding of beef cattle in Mississippi is a safe and profitable investment and a much more economical way of maintaining the fetility of the soil than by purchasing fertilizers.

In the wheat and corn belts farmers have long ago discovered that the continuous sale of their crops could not be carried on indefinitely without impairing the fertility of the soil, and that they must have recourse to live stock of some kind to return to the land some of the elements of plant food taken from it by the crops grown, thus preserving their farms in a state of productivity more nearly resembling the original condition of the soil. In the cotton belt the beef trands of cattle are only beginning to take their rightful place among other farm live stock. This is largely owing to the prevailing idea among farmers that raising beef steers for market is not profitable.

Dairy farming has many good points of superiority over beef raising, but to farmers who are not close tc a good market and are handicapped by lack of available and steady labor, the breeding and feeding of cattle will offer many inducements.

That it is a profitable business in the south is shown by the low cost of raising cattle, economy in producing suitable feeds, and the inexpensive buildings required.

With a pure-bred beef sire, a herd of native cows, and plenty of pasture land, a farmer may in two or three years' time develop a good grade beef herd, which will largely increase his profits and maintain the fertility of the soil.

The comparison between the stable versus openyard system, while showing some advantage in favor of the stable method, really indicates that a combination of the best features of both systems is preferable. This could be done by allowing the cattle to run in large sheds with a solid tight floor, which should be well bedded, and the manure all saved. If desired, outside yards, connected with these sheds could be provided, so that the cattle could have some exercise and plenty of fresh air. One of the secrets of successful cattle feeding is in making them as comfortable as possible.

Where cottonseed meal and hulls can be purchased at a reasonable price, they prove to be very cheap feeds for fattening steers. No bad effects result from feeding cottonseed meal for such short periods as this, and it remains to be seen whether any ration can be compounded exclusive of good silage which can equal it as an inexpensive feed.

this baseball proposition because the team from where I live is coming down here to train. I thought it would liven things up to have 'em come here. They go south and they might as well land in Arnim."

"Gentlemen, prance! Gentlemen hush! We was all fair pleased to death and we makes preparations.

"'We'll show 'em,' says the mayor, some liquored and enthusiastic, 'that there ain't nothing about baseball we know. We'll demonstrate a few. We'll skin 'em alive.'

Become Plumb Expert

"And so we makes the mayor captain of the team and gets to practicing. We come near giving it up after the first day. We was mighty near letting It sure was a plumb undignified exhibition. It wore us out fearful. It busted our hands up some. "But Norton he told us how to do it and we kept at it. The mayor got so ne could stop a ball which was rolling along the ground some swift and the rest of the nine wasn't much behind couple of times the boys stopped balls before they hit the ground. We was plumb expert. Then this here team comes and

when we seen 'em play we was plumb discouraged. It didn't look like hard They loped around loose and work. general and they caught balls casual and regular. They knew how, "And just as we was getting plumb discouraged the mayor he calls a meet-

meeting of the team. "'Gentlemen,' he says, arguing and persuasive, 'these shorthorns look good, don't they? It seems as if they

was about to rub it in. We ain't in it, are we? Shucks!' 'Meaning what?' asks one of the boys.

Day of Game Approaches.

'Meaning,' says the mayor, closing his left eye swift and indicating, 'that we just got to prance. We got to skin em alive. We got to fan the ambient and we got to die at the plate. The meaning of all which I don't know, but t sounds good. It sounds like actio And that's what there's going to be. "Gentlemen, snort! Gentlemen, rave! It come the day of the game. It come to the game itself. And things looked goods Because there wasn't no umpir and old man Sanderson he volunteered. He didn't know the game, but he was willing. He didn't know a base on balls from a fly, but he was plumb willing to learn. And when these here visitors they kicked we just overruled 'em. It was done calm and judicious. There wasn't no hardware used.

"Gentlemen, hush! Gentlemen, weep! Gentlemen-but it was exciting. The mayor, which was pitching, he never let 'em hit it. He never threw the ball near enough. He kept it away from 'em a-purpose. And when the visitors got mad old man Sanderson, the same that was umpire, he quieted them down.

'I've been reading the rules,' he says, calm and persuastve, displaying his armament prominent and ready, and I observe that the umpire runs things. What he says goes. I'm the umpire and if I'm inclined to mention that most of these efforts which the mayor is making is strikes, why, I ain't intending to be contradicted. Besides, he ain't never done it before and we got to make allowances,' which we did.

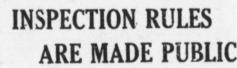
Only Two Bases on Long Hit. "Well," sir, the game loped along brisk and enojying until it came to the ninth inning and the score was a tie. There wasn't anybody had made anything. The mayor he never threw no balls that the other. ellows could reach and the pitcher for the Shorthorns threw them corkscrews which mentioned in the article about baseball. But then there comes a time when na mayor was careless and he threw the ball near the man which had the stick. And he hit it. he soaked it fearto tell. Old man Sanderson, which, as I've indicated, was umpiring some fair. impartial, he looked things over. and

'I observe,' he says, after we had liquored silent and meditating, 'that there ain't no home plate and I'm complimenting some cow gentleman on fanning his hardware swift and accurrate. And I'm also mentioning that the Shorthorn which was on third, he ain't showed up yet and as he was heading south and humping some the last time I looked, I judged he's left for other parts. And so, not wishing to be hard on this Shorthorn bunch, but aiming to be fair and impartial. herby declare this here game forfelted and these here cow gentlemen from Arnim the champions. Which we

was.' The sheriff paused and rolled a cigarette. "Did you ever play again?" asked

Jim Hicks of the Bar Circle. "Not at no time," replied Mr. San-

"We was willing, but we couldn't ger. get nobody to play. We was too scientific for these here Shorthorn nines."



Regulations of New Law Told

by Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 28.-Secretary Wilson has made public regulations under the new law governing the inspection of meat products for interstate and foreign trade. They do not, however, cover the subject of interstate transportation of meat or the microscopic inspection of pork for export. Regulations on these subjects, it was stated, would be issued later. The regulations issued so far are stringent throughout and are in line with the best authorities of sanitation, preservatives, dyes, chemicals and condemnation of diseased carcasses.

The general regulations provide that the scope of the instructions shall cover all slaughtering, packing, meat canning, salting, rendering of such establishments whose meats or meat food products in whole or in part, enter into interstate or foreign commerce, unless exempted from inspection by the secretary of agriculture. | Under the aw the only establishments which may be exempted by the secretary are retail butchers and retail dealers supplying their customers in interstate or foundation, but even the exempted classes are required to submit to the secretary an application for exemption.

Inspection to Be Rigid

All animals, carcasses and meat food products will be subjected to a rigid inspection. Reinspection will be had wherever necessary. The sanitation regulations require the establishments in which animals are slaughtered or meats and meat food products are prepared, cured, packed, stored or handled, to be suitably lighted and ventilated, and to be maintained in a sanitary condition. All work in such establishments must be performed in a cleanly and sanitary manner. All portions of the buildings must be whitewashed or painted or where this portions is impracticable, they must be washed, scraped or otherwise rendered sani Old floors and old equipment which cannot be made sanitary must be removed and replaced by suitable materials. All trucks, trays, chutes, platforms, racks, table knives, saws, leaves and all utensils and machinery used in handling meats must be thoroughly cleansed daily. Employes of the establishments must wear outer

Labels Must Be Accurate

The regulation of the meat inspection provides that labels which are false or deceptive in any particular shall not be permitted.

Attention is directed to the fact that it is ta penalty punished by fine or imprisonment to attempt to bribe an inspector. The provisions in regard to labeling carcasses which are found to be diseased and which have been condemned are very complete. Inspectors and other government employes must have access to the establishment at all times by day or night. The entrance into sausage, curing, canning and other chopped meat any parts of carcasses which were not inspected and passed by federal inspectors at the time of slaughter will be effectually prevented.

Whenever the proprietor of an establishment questions the action of the inspector in condemning any carcasses of meat, he may take an appeal to the inspector in charge, and from the inspector in charge, if he desires, to the chief of the bureau of animal industry, or the the secretary of agriculture, whose decision is final, so far as the department is concerned.

One of the important provisions of the regulations is the following definition: "United States Inspected and

Passed.' This phrase shall mean that the carcasses, parts of carcasses, meats and meat products so marked are sound, healthful, wholesome and contain no dyes, preservatives, chemicals or ingredients which render meats or meat food products unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, unclean or unfit for human food."

CANNED MEATS SATISFY CANADA

Examination Shows Few Cases of Decomposition

OTTAWA, Ont., July 30.-Whea Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, asked his department to investigate and report upon the sanitary condition of the canned meat industry and slaughter houses of Canada, he at'the same time arranged with the minister of internal revenue to have analysis made of canned goods as offered for sale throughout the dominion.

Report Satisfactory.

The report of the department of agriculture is not yet completed, but the analysis by the chief analysist. Thomas McFarlane, is finished. McFarlane in his report says that 322 samples collected throughout Canada were analvzed. This included samples from the United States as well as Canada acked meats. In only four samples out of the 322 were found any evidences of decomposition. The report is therefore considered highly satisfactory.

One of the aggravations of life is to see a dollar's worth of man whipping a hundred dollars' worth of horse to make it pull twenty dollars' worth of stuff through a piece of road that could be made for three or four dollars, is the opinion of Field and Farm,

Forecast Douma Failure.

Dr. Young during a previous visit foretold the recent political events in Russia, a forecast which his intimate knowledge of affairs enabled him to make. He told of the assembling of the douma, its probable course, its inharmonious ending, because of the inability of the people to understand the limitations of a constitutional form of government. In fact Dr. Young said that he had found Teutonic Russians in this country who were unable to understand the genius of the United States government after twenty-five years' residence here. They had been so long, they and their forefathers, in a position but little above the serf that was impossible for them to adopt the new condition of things all at once, and too often a limited liberty was to them unlimited license. He regards the dominance of the

conservative element of the Russian people as a great good.

The coming of the Archer county colony is but the forerunner of the advent of a number of these thrifty people to help in the additional development of Texas.

SACRED CATTLE **DEVELOP SCOURGE**

Bound for Texas Were Held, Up in Quarantine

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28 .-Fifty sacred cattle of Indian are held in quarantine at New York by the bureau of animal industry. They were imported by A. P. Borden of Pierce, Texas, who thought that by breeding them with the cattle of his state a species might result that would be immune from Texas fever.

The department of agriculture held them up as a precautionary measure and it was lucky thing, for just as the period of quarantine was about over a dread Oriental disease developed among the cattle and several of the animals have been killed.

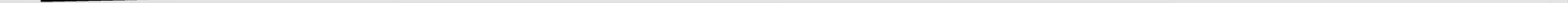
It is now a question whether the whole lot will not have to either be dealt with in the same way or sent back to India.

The government officials say that if they had been admitted the story that the American cattle had become infected with the disease from which those from India were suffering would have worked havoc to the meat trade. which has already been hit hard by the packing house exposures.

TOO MUCH RAIN

Cattleman From Indian Territory Says More Fell Than Needed

Keith of Addington, I. T., 14 here with some cattle. He says that he generally brings the "top" with his stuff and has not got his returns on this shipment, but he thinks his stuff, which is high grades, always will do so well that he can come back to the Fort Worth market with an easy conscience, as he has been doing for some time past. He says that conditions are good from the cowman's point of view, except that there has been too much rain.





Butted to Death When He Tried to

Take Away Calf EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., July 24.-Cherokee-Rain on Monday; warm and clear rest of week. We have had fine rains. Grass is fine; cattle fat. Six August Frickenstein, 42 years of age, a well-known Madison county farmer, was butted to death by a muley cow cars shipped out. H. E. Coffee, intoday wh

ground is wet. The hoofs are soft and less liable to break.

ewe lambs so they will lamb soon after they arrive at 1 year of age. They usually disappoint their owner and they lose growth in consequence. The ewe should have her first lamb when

she is about 2 years old. season but what some imported rams are sold by auction, and these nearly Merino breeders in Vermont took a eep that sheared ds, and developed a sheep that sheared they forty-four pounds. They took a carcass that weighed 100 pounds and they made one that weighed 300 pounds. They sold rams for \$3 per heal, and they sold rams for \$3,000 per head. They sent merinos to every part of the world where better sheep were wanted. What is in all probability the largest sheep deal of the season was consummated here in the past week. W. H. make a sale. It is better to lose in Campbell sold his entire outfit, including ranch and grazing permit, to George Newman of Flagstaff, for \$51,-000. The average price was \$4 for lambs and \$5 for old sheep. Considering the fact that this was other shearing, the price was a big one, and the deal a good one on the part of Mr. Campbell. It is rumored that there are several of the other large holders of sheep that would be willing to dispose of their holdings at that price .- Southwestern Stockman. For many years I have been lambing my ewes in an open lot, says a Texas sheep owner, subdivided to hold 109 each, and with sheds to the north, feeding them nice bright sorghum hay. of which we can harvest from two to

ticularly true in the case of any change being made food or water or pasture The best time to do horse shoeing and the trimming of hoors, is when the

No man who neglects his duty to his flocks need expect to have them

strong fermo rams find a ready market, and f they win 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."

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

always an most satisfactory prices.

The American Shepherds' 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 objection to 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 the wool oftener use too much than too little."

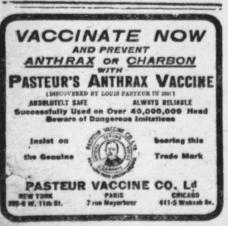
SHEEP NOTES

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 feed than they will eat up clean in a little while If this is done they will muss over and waste more or less of it.

Sheep are almost essential in mainining 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 soil. The satisfaction of seeing good stock

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 vlew, it is certainly more profitable to rear and feed the improved class, there appears no sensible reason for neglecting to effect the needed im-provement in the only way by which it can be done, and that is by the use of a good class of pure bred sires.

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



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

New Process Mfg. Co., Lincoln, Kas.

three crops every season, sowing it broadcast, with some cotton seed, about thirty-two pounds to 100 ewes per day. I have found this an excelent sheep feed for ewes with lamb, I also keep up the same ration after the lambs are three or four days old the lambs are dropped. When the lambs are three or four days old I begin

for half a day, feeding sorghum the other half, or I turn them on a rye field. The requisite in raising the finest grades of wool is regularity of condition. This will give an even healthy growth of the wool without break or flaw, which shows the best results in manufacture, with the least waste. Whenever a sheep is allowed to get out of condition and then fed up again there will be a weak place in

the fiber at which point the poor condition ends and improvement begins.

to turn them on pasture, at first only

CAUSES OF FOWL DISEASES The most troublesome diseases of

fowl, with their causes, may be summed up as follows: Roup-Planted by "only a neglected

slight cold.' Cholera-Caused principally by over-

crowding. Diarrhoea—Damp houses, filthy uses and runs and bad feeding.

Canker-Dampness and filth Diphtherla-Roosting in draughts, damp houses.

Ulcerated throat-Ditto. Consumption-Neglected cold. Sore eyes-Damp houses. Costiveness and constipation-Im-

proper food. Soft and swelled crops, indigestion and dyspepsia—Overfeeding. Leg weakness—Inbreeding and over-

feeding. Bumble foot—High perches. Scaly legs and chicken pox—Flithy

and damp quarters.

When a fowl sneezes, waters slightly at the eyes and nostrils and the face puffs up, it is a common cold. When accompanied by rattling it is bronchitis. Difficult breathing, pneumonia. Canker in the mouth, diphtheria.

When the discharges from the nostrils are profuse and ill-smelling it is roup. Looseness of the bowels usually accompanies this trouble.

Greenish discharges, turning to frothy white, are given as a symptom of cholera. A dark, purple comb indicates con-gestion of the liver,-Wisconsin the liver.-Wisconsin Farmer.

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

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 been favored with abundant rainfall and a heavy crop of clover that there will be cases of bloating, 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 gas is sometimes formed which distends and inflates the stomach or paunch to a point where the animal can scarcely breathe. There is pressure upon the heart 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 sharppointed instrument, in fact, an awl, while the canula is a sheath which covers it, and which is forced 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 backbone 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. But 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 pith. 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 fif-teen sheep were affected and three or four of them died. The best way to handle sheep is to make a bridie, us-ing a little stick of wood for the bit, and ordinary twine. Insert the bit, 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 bloating, and these were due to 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 early in the spring, keep them continuously in the fields night and day, and return the milk cows to the fields as

brought in from the clover pasture in the morning. There are some things, however, about bloating 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

soon as they were milked after being

Dickens, Range and Purdey Ranchcow's calf away from her for the Range good; cloudy weather; good market.

T. H. Poole, inspector. Llano, Kingsland, Beeville and

spector.



DENVE

DENVE

ROAD HOAD ROAD HOAD HOAD

AND POINTS BEYOND.

REMEMBER THE

BOULDER CHAUTAUQUA.

THE DENVED DENVED DENVED DENVED DENVED DENVED DENVED

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 lat t 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.

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THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

FORT WORTH MARKET Complete and Accurate Report of the Business Done in All Classes of Stock in This City	were, in the pens, but were not suited to this market. No bids materialized during the forenoon. LATE SALES THURSDAY Steers No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 26 938 \$2.90 19 772 \$2.15 7 937 3.00 Cows 23 815 2.05 21 770 2.25 12 679 1.10 17 740 2.20 11 788 1.70 Heifers	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 wert generally to speculators at unchange.] prices. A load of fat stags brought	- CONTRACT	
WEDNESDAY'S MARKET33 893 2.4012 639 1.90MECONESDAY'S MARKETNecepts of cattle, including calves, on the early market were 2,500 heal. Late trains were reported coming with enough more to swell the total to 3,500 head, and on this reckoning the market ket started.33 803 2.4012 639 1.90338032.4012 639 1.9048351.2516 770 2.35566862.2029 714 2.2038032.0020 738 1.9097002.504 902 2.15177582.1923 777 2.20138072.006 686 2.20138072.006 661 1.50146981.906 661 1.50146981.906 661 1.50	9 470 2.65 Calves -87 178 3.50 63 176 3.50 31 177 3.10 91 197 3.65 25 314 3.00 SATURDAY'S MARKET Market Review for the Week All classes of killing cattle are prac- tically on a lower selling level than they were a week ago. Demand, that	Steers Sales of steers: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 221,205 \$3.90 21,005 \$3,10 1930 2.75 3680 2.59 21,345 2.75 2690 2.25 23972 3.50 680 2.59 21345 2.75 2690 2.25 23972 3.50 690 2.25 23972 3.50 690 2.25 23		
Chicago reported 22,900 head of chi s did not seem to justify bidders here in dipping into the trade without some careful looking over of stock. Accord- ingly duliness prevailed, with a heap of hard riding over the yards and a dearth of buying. Sales of steers: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 25 997 \$3.25 271,030 \$3.85 20 873 3.10 31 874 2.90 46 995 3.60 3 696 2.50 Butcher Stock Butcher cows were only half as num- tree on on Tuesday, and the quality	up to 10 days ago was good for any- thing carrying flesh and finish, has ceased except for strictly good ani- mals 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 me- dium grassers and part fed 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 mid-	5 792 2.35 5 848 2.40 14 762 2.10 6 746 2.25 32 712 2.25 1 950 3.69 5 804 2.20 5 880 2.15 2 770 1.99 2 710 1.70 2 835 1.75 1 940 2.50 32 736 2.20 28 753 2.25 2 795 1.75 11,100 2.65 23 708 2.65 117 773 1.35 4 887 2.85 Heifers Sales of helfers: No. Ave. Price, No. Ave. Price, 1 No. Ave. Price, No. Ave. Price, 2.25 2.25	JAS. H. CAMPBELL. GEO. W. CAMPBELL.	JOHN K. ROSSON.
appearing pretty good, orders were 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. 16 851 \$2.25 27 793 \$2.30 29 749 2.30 15 883 2.25 29 749 2.30 15 883 2.25 29 749 2.30 15 883 2.25 29 756 2.00 30 711 2.00 18 608 1.90 32 764 2.40 8 856 2.60 4 1,250 1.8578 150 3.50 13 291 2.25 79 198 3.75 35 230 3.50 14 197 3.50 10 131 2.00 13 210 3.50 11 331 3.00 11 190 3.35 10 292 3.00 11 190 3.25 11 221 3.50 78 181 3.85 7 250 2.65 16 178 3.50 11 271 3.50 11 200 head or offer of an excellent quality and a heavy toony Oklahoma, end. Local	dle section of the Panhandle have fur- nished good quotas. The run of grass and part fed cattle has not been con- fined to this 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 up- ward of 800 steers on offer and with excessive supplies at all northern points, with the result that before buying for the day was over prices had declined a big dime. The loss here was in part reflected from other markets, where the same decline was	4	CAMPBELL BROS. @ LIVE STO COMMISSION CC	CK
5 853 2.35 15 750 2.15 2 1004 3.00 38 750 2.30 2 665 1.00 23 770 2.15 8 738 2.25 10 776 2.35 16 791 1.20 24 762 2.00 14 934 2.30 4 740 2.00 8 721 1.90 21 784 2.05 8 721 1.90 21 784 2.05 8 721 1.90 21 784 2.05 8 721 1.90 21 784 2.05 8 721 1.90 21 784 2.05 8 721 1.90 21 784 2.05 8 721 1.90 21 784 2.05 8 721 1.90 21 784 2.05 7 658 1.50 50 7 186.620 66.70 8 81 6.574 22 208 $$6.70$ 7 568 $$2.10$ 9.10 7 186.624 62 28 568 $$2.10$ 9.10 9.10 9.10 9.10 7 8.116 6.574 7 212 6.70 7 8.116 6.574 7 212 6.70 7	observed. Tuesday's trading accen- tuated the Monday's loss and Wednes- day 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 Thursday buyers took the stand that cows should come down along with steers, and accord- ingly placed their bids a dime lower.	Hogs 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 Texans were light pigs. The quality of the Oklahoma hogs was extra good and demand here was strong for any sort of hogs, conse- quently the market opened strong to 5c higher. The top price, \$6.70, was made by a load of 226-pound Okla- homas, the bulk selling at \$6.62½@6.65. Pigs were steady at \$5.25. Sales of hogs: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.	AUDITORIUM FOR FAT STOCK SHOW IN SIGHT	FORT WORTH steel, to minimize any possible danger from fire. Resolution of Acceptance Several expressed the opinion that the offer was a fair, even liberal one, and that it should be accepted and Mr. Spencer's motion to that effect pre-
be the chief purchasers. Calves The calf run was cut in two com- pared with the record making supply of yesterday, but the lessehed receipts had no bullish effect on the market. The congestion of yesterday was 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: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 10597 \$2.60 10 817 \$2.85 29891 3.00 11955 3.00 29921 \$3.50 8201 \$275 24904 3.30 221125 3.65	This was followed Friday with a fresh assault on prices that leaves 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 pack- ers resorted to feeder speculators for supplies. The market ruled steady all week, with an improved tone at the close. Calves made the record run of the	76217 $€6.65$ 792266.7089198 $6.62\frac{1}{2}$ 82210 6.65 2270 6.50 7133 5.25 76203 $6.62\frac{1}{2}$ 75161 6.30 Sale of pigs:No.Ave.Price.No.Ave.Price.No.Ave.Price.269 5.25 16169 5.25 2193 5.25 Sheep.A few head of right choice heavyweight muttons were wagoned in andsold steady, lambs at \$5.50 and sheepat \$5.	 Plans Take Definite Form at a Meeting \$50,000 IN ESCROW tion the Skinner plan, which had been used in the main in the institution of the International Live Stock Show at Chicago. That was to raise a certain amount of money by the sale of life memberships. He thought that 500 memberships at \$100 each would give an ample working capital. The purpose for which that money would be used would be in the nature of a guarantee of permanency. The proceeds of the subscription would be held by the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company 	vailed. The resolution reads: "The suggestion of the Stock Yards Company seems liberal and fair, and that we proceed to organize at once. with a view of complying with the same, and that an effort be made to secure the 500 membership." Discussion further developed the scope of the proposed fat stock show and it will be broad enough to include everything, in the way of live stock, from fine chickens to fine horses just as the Chicago show does. It was stated that there was a tract of ground at the stock yards which
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	year this week, and also the low point of the year in the market, the loss amounting by 'Thursday 📆 75 cents to a dollar per cwt. Fridây'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. Hogs Shippers have been pretty well sat- isfied with market conditions in the hog trade for the past week. Sup- plies have been the lightest of the	TUESDAY'S MARKET Cattle receipts were around 2,709 head, counting calves. The beef steer trade suffered another decline on all grades, selling less than \$4, sellers in vain attempting to stem the tide of disaster. Buyers had orders, but they were coupled with the proviso that steers must be bought 25c lower. A few heavy steers, driven in, made \$4. but the bulk hardly got higher than \$3.50. The trade was dull. Sales of steers: No. Ave. Price, No. Ave. Price. 18 \$91 \$2.75 27 900 \$2.85	Representative of Packers Tells What They Will Do and Expect of City The committee appointed last even- ing 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	had been held in reserve for just such use, and Mr. King stated that the tract was about 400x800 feet in size just back of the present exchange building and that there was already a railway spur track to it. Might Take 100 Shares Stuart Harrison said the two greatest breeders' associations of the country, the Herefords and the Short- horns, would take 100 shares of the stock, distributed among their mem- bers, and did not think that less than \$8,000 would come from the outside.
\$6.70, the same as on Tuesday, but the bulk of hogs today were hardly as good as those of the day before. Pigs were steady at yesterday's advance. Sales of hogs: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 86 189 \$6.67 % 6 180 \$6.65 75 222 6.67 % 6 180 \$6.65 75 222 6.67 % 25 187 6.50 6 206 6.65 69 171 6.65 3 146 6.25 Sales of pigs: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. Sales of pigs: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 86 198 3.40 74 186 3.30 6 209 3.75 75 222 6.67 % 25 180 \$6.65 75 206 6.65 69 171 6.65 3 146 6.25 Sales of pigs: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 86 198 3.40 74 186 3.30 6 209 3.75 6 206 6.65 69 180 \$6.65 6 206 6.65 69 171 6.65 7 179 \$5.50 10 115 \$5.50 6 206 10 115 \$5.50	year and prices have been on the ad- vance for the most part, declining a nickel on Friday, and closing the week 5 cents higher than the close of last week. A strong demand prevailed every day for anything in the hog- line. Sheep have had a very quiet market week, prices gradually tending down- ward in sympathy with the decline in northern markets. Good wethers have sold up to \$5.00 and choice lambs at \$5.50 to \$5.70. Only good muttons are in demand on this market. Receipts market for Saturday were	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	stock show, met this morning in the offices of the Stock Yards National Bank. Besides selecting a name for the exposition association and decid- ing 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 ses-	With no hurrah, deliberately, and with full knowledge of what they were undertaking, those present accorded the suggestion of Mr. Palmer, en- bodied that in an offer to get the 500 subscribers as soon as they could that there might be located at Fort Worth buildings for one of the greatest live stock shows of the country. That of- fer might come from a proper source the organization of an exposition com- pany was determined on. The Subscription List This subscription list was signed by
3 1135.00 SheepOne full load, on short load, and fifty drive-ins made up the day's sheep supply. The sheep were fairly good natives, mixed, ewes and lambs. The market showed some strength, lambs making \$5.25@5.50, mixed sheep \$4.35@ 5 and ewes at \$3.50. Sales:coming on the market. Steers14 lambsAv.Wt. Price.14 lambs6312 lambs675.215.0010 ewes935.003 culls3 culls703 culls86	thirteen cars, four of which came in late yesterday and sold, one load bring- ing \$5.25, the highest price paid here since the 14th of May. The top load averaged 1,299 pounds. The three other loads made \$4.55. They were marketed by Winfield Scott. Sales of steers late Fridmy: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 201,299 \$5.25 601,232 \$4.55 Butcher Stock Butcher cow receipts were on the plain to medium order and sold in good time, the top and bulk bringing \$2.25. Two loads of canners made \$1.50 and	Sales of cows: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 16 864 \$2.25 33 748 \$2.35 32 732 2.30 41 763 2.00 31 761 2.30 21 739 2.05 13 872 2.50 31 778 2.40 21 692 2.00 3 796 2.00 24 742 2.00 14 765 -2.15 4 960 2.40 14 765 2.15 4 960 2.40 14 765 2.15 9 897 2.45 20 759 2.05 24 832 2.25 9 759 2.05 24 832 2.25 9 794 2.25 10 798 1.25 1 931 2.85 1 1,150 2.75 Sales of helfers; 5	campaign would at once be inaugurat- ed for the purpose of securing the nec- essary 500 members to the association who 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 it is highly probable that definite action will be postponed unut all members of the committee can be present. Mr. Palmer said the larger number	a number of those present, probably twenty or more: "For the purpose of forming an as- sociation to perpetuate a fat stock show to be held annually in Fort Worth, Texas, to be known as the Southwestern Breeders' and Fat Stock Show, and undersigned hereby agree to take a life membership in said as- sociation, and agree to pay on demand the sum of \$100 for the same. "The fund derived from the sale of membership is to constitute a fund to guarantee the perpetuation of the show, and to be deposited in escrow for ten
LATE SALES TUESDAY Steers 1930 3.50 $211,095$ 440 Steers 3.60 3.60 $241,118$ 3.60 $541,179$ 3.75 $231,406$ 3.90 No. Ave. Price.No. Ave. Price. 3.60 $241,118$ 33.60 3.25 $31,103$ 3.25 $721,095$ $$3.60$ $241,118$ $$3.60$ 3.45 Butcher Stock $231,080$ 4.00 $181,087$ 4.00 15982 3.53 $231,080$ 4.00 $181,087$ 4.00 15982 3.53 13520 1.35 5836 2.40 3.45 Butcher cows had another mean seance. While the run was not larg. ulit corresponded well with the demand. Quality was lacking, good cows being a scarce article. The bulk of the run consisted of only medium fleshed cows with some canners. Opening bids were weak to 10c lower and the market was 15c 32427 2.00 5402 2.00 15438 2.40	\$1.85 respectively. The market was steady. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 30 739 \$1.85 117 806 \$2.25 22 759 1.50Bulls Cne bull, weighing 1,360 pounds, sold at \$1.95.Calves Two bunches of calves, coming in mixed loads, of somewhat ordinary quality, found a steady market at \$3.25	No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 33 525 \$2.40 18 502 \$2.30 Bulls The bull trade was again dull and spiritless, with most offerings going to speculators. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 3s1,140 \$2.75 Calves Veal calves were in moderate sup- ply and improved some in quality, the supply coming from southwest and west Texas. The market showed im- provement over yesterday and scorad	Stanton Palmer, representing the Ar- mour interests, stated to the commit- tee 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 in the fat stock exposition. That the show would be a great success in every detail cannot be doubted, said Mr. Pal- mer, and that from year to year it would grow in popularity. The committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman, J. W. Spen- cer. The directors will be selected at	years, at the expiration of the said ten years, if the show shall be continued, the money to be refunded to the as- sociation." Organization effected A temporary organization was ef- fected with J. W. Spencer, chairman, and B. B. Paddock secretary. It was agreed that the board of directors should consist of twenty-one members. To perfect the organization and secure a charter this, committee was named: S. B. Burnett, G. W. Armstrong, J. F. Hovencamp, Stuart Harrison and Paul
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	9 576 2.20 Hogs Four loads of hogs, half and half in Texas and territory origin, made up the supply for the last day of the week. The territory hogs were heavy weights, those from Texas light butchers and mixed. A good demand prevailed from packers and the supply went early to the scales at fully steady prices. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price, 2 350 \$6.62½ 76 210 \$6.60 67 257 6.62½ 48, 174 6.65 16 215 6.50 1 350 6.00	ing 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. 4230 \$2.00 18157 \$3.50 30216 3.75 40205 3.75 9162 4.00 8308 3.00 5630 4.00 6660 3.00 20290 3.00 112190 4.00 \$2200 4.15 140176 3.75 Hogs Very light receipts and a 15c de- cline marked the selling of hogs. Re- ceipts were mostly from Texas points	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	Waples. The meeting then adjourned with the agreement that the committee was to meet at North Fort Worth at the Exchange building at 10 o'clock Tues- day morning. REPORT IS MADE OF THE RANGES
Beef steers. Beef steers were fairly numerous, but mostly on the grasser order, west Texas and the territories furnishing the bulk of the supply. Good to choice steers were not numerous. An outside packer set the pace in the buying, tak-	Saturday's Shippers Cattle-Winfield Scott, Boss, 60; Winfield Scott Jr., Boss, 20; Hoerster & Co., Llano, 147; John Seykora, Shi- ner, 6; J. C. Street, Goldthwaite, 53; E. L. Selbold, Childress, 31; J. E. Lord, Chillicothe, 46. Calves-J. P. Miller. Whitewright, 2. Hogs-C. D. Smith, Lindsay, I. T., 76; George W. Hill, Rush Springs, I. 2. 69; Terry & M., Corsicana, 64; J. P. Miller, Whitewright, 76.	and light weights abounded, making the quality less available than on yes- terday. All northern points reported weakness and most markets noted a 5c loss. In sympathy with this, and because of the lack of quality, the market here opened weak to 10c lower, and this was followed by later weak- ness and slow selling. Tops sold at \$6.52½, against \$6.70 on Monday. The tops of the day were taken by an outf sider, who outbid local packers. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 27 215 \$6.42½ 10 185 \$6.40 72 164 645	were the representatives of the Chi- cago financial interests in the Fort Worth stock yards and the local in- terests and management of the yards and representatives of many of the most important interests of Fort Worth and of the great cattle indus- try of Texas. At that meeting at the Board of Trade rooms there were among others, Stanton Palmer of Chicago, and W. R. King of Fort Worth, representing the stock yards; Colonel Ike T. Pryor, president of the Texas Cattle Raisers'	Reports from fourteen inspectors re- ceived at the office of the Cattle Rais- ers' Association of Texas for the week ending July 29, gives conditions just the same as last week—good, with no
ing the best load of steers at \$4.35. The local demand was not at all ur- gent, and a dull, slow market re- sulted, with prices about steady. Sales of steers: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 211,101 \$4.35 4 885 \$3.00 26 985 3.00 231,003 3.00 1 890 2.50 251,040 3.35 6 721 2.50 24 914 3.19 1 960 3.75 1 870 2.50 Butcher Stock Cow stuff had a good run, with the quality fully as good as at the close of detarmatical demand was not at all ur- gent, and a dull, slow market re- sulted, with prices about steady. Sales of steers: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 211,101 \$4.25 4 885 \$3.00 1 890 2.50 251,040 3.35 6 721 2.50 24 914 3.19 Butcher Stock Cow stuff had a good run, with the quality fully as good as at the close of	Horses and Mules—J. P. Miller, Whitewright, 16; Cook & Simmons, Carthage, 1; John Eykora, Shiner, 4, 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, and these ranged from plain feeders to fairly good grass and cake fed steers. The bulk of the run was only medium in quality. No	5 194 6.50 35 230 6.50 Sheep The mutton trade was active on fair receipts and a lower market. Three loads, and a plece, 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 yearlings at \$4.25 and lambs from \$4 to \$5.50. Sales: 80 lambs	Association; Stuart Harrison, speaking for the two greatest cattle breeders associations in the country; Marlon Sansom, Colonel Paul Waples, J. W. Spencer, William Capps, G. W. Arri- strong, S. H. Burnett, J. E. Mitchell, Sterling Clark, Frank Hovenkamp, W. D. Davis, R. H. Brown, Ireland Hamp- ton, Louis J. Wortham, John Andrews, Messrs. Rogers, Edwards, Long and others. Mr. Palmer's Statement Shortly after 4 o'clock Marlon San- the the stock subscription from our members and we will take up the matter at the next meeting of the executive com- mittee, draft a circular letter to each of the members, directing attention to the merits of the project, and urge that each one take a share of the stock." An unsuccessful attempt was made to get Mr. Palmer to say they would att if the stock subscriptions were not more than say \$35,000 or \$40,000, but Mr. Palmer declined to commit him-	dry section reported. Cattle fat and grass good. One hundred and four- teen cars shipped during the week. Victoria, Aleo and Wharton-Range good; weather fine; five cars shipped. Charles E. Martin, inspector. Beeville, Tynan and Berclair-Range and weather conditions good; seven- teen cars loaded out. John E. Rigly, inspector. Llano, Lampasas and Burnett- Range good; weather showery; grass green and everybody feeling good; twenty-four cars shipped out. H. C.
the mid-weck. Orders, however, were woefully lacking, or buyers were de- termined to get prices down to a level with the decline-in steers. The de- mand proved weak with bids a dime lower, and most sales were made on this basis. Sales of cows: $-$ No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 30844 \$2.65 196740 \$2.25 25802 2.30 17745 2.15 26927 2.40 26832 2.00 1860 1.95 1740 \$2.25 11010 2.00 4790 1.65 28896 2.65 27646 2.15 - Steers	cattle being quoted lower at Chicago and buyers placing 10 to 15 cents low- er 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 Stock Butcher cows were reasonably nu- merous, but showed nothing toppy in car lots, the general offerings being medium in quality, with few to sell	11 lambs 74 5.5) 49 lambs 71 5.15 11 lambs 65 5.25 7 lambs 64 4.00 9 lambs 70 4.75 6 sheep 95 4.50 135 wethers 90 4.85 22 yearlings 91 4.25 2 culls 75 3.00 3 culls 93 3.09 2 bucks 150 3.50 The most clear profit in handling 50	secretary. Stanton Palmer was called to the floor and he said that the Armour- Swift interests wanted to meet the wishes of the fat stock show people; that their faith in Fort Worth was demonstrated by their investments; that they were willing to further co- operate in making this one of the greatest live stock markets of the country; that it was not merely a Fort Worth movement, but a move- ment in the interests of the live stock	Marfa, Valentine and El Paso — Range and weather good, with light rain; grass good; one car shipped out. M. B. Chastain, inspector. Midland—Range and weather condi- tions good; twelve cars shipped; rain plenty. W. L. Calahan, inspector. Pecos, Dixle, Toyah and Carlsbad— Range and weather good; warm and clear; cloudy and showery weather. W. D. Swank, inspector. Dickens and Range—Range good; weather fair and clear; very hot weather fair and clear; very hot

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ct wages for any time, at

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

STOCK FARMING

JOHNSON GRASS TO BE GOOD . The following, taken from a letter

written to Professor H. P. Atwater of the Southern Pacific industrial department by Professor J. S. Coats of the United States department of agriculture, announces that he has succeeded in rendering the ordinary Johnson grass a healthful and nourishing food for cattle by a series of culture tests which have taken away all the repulsive features of the grass and turned it into a luxuriant grass, eminently fitted for cattle consumption. Only a small area of Johnson grass has been treated so far, although Professor Coats s making preparations to culti-vate several acres this fall in an endeavor to substantiate the theory that he has evolved that Johnson grass may be made into cattle food and all its harmful properties eliminated by simply following a course of culture method which rob it of its evil characteristics and imbue it with properties that will make it as much of a staple crop as alfalfa. Regarding the methods he uses in accomplishing the ends sought the professor has not expressed himself. As far as understood, however, the Johnson grass is crossed in some manner or impregnated with the essences of other kinds of grass, which thus nutilizes the baneful effects of the older variety and neutralizes those properties which have made it such a curse to the farmers of the state. The farmers of recent years have lost to some extent their vicious hatred of Johnson grass and many have begun to appreciate its good qualities as an assistant on the farm in keeping the stock going. If the gov-

ernment succeeds in its efforts in this regard what a grass it will prove and what improvement it will make in the matter of feed for the stock farmer. It is stated that at the Oklahoma experiment station they have succeeded in growing a Bermuda grass that has stood the test of 10 degrees below zero and lived "through the winter. Think of that. With alfalfa, Johnson grass and Bermuda as a grazing grass all the winter through what else would any one want? The Virginia experiment station has some very valuable ideas given in re-

cent reports relative to tests made with cow peas in feeding. Here is one: The advantage of alfalfa or pea hay over bran is easily seen when the farmer finds he can produce alfalfa or pea hay for around \$3.00 per ton. From two to three tons of pea hay may be produced from an acre of land and from three to five tons of alfalfa, including all the season's cuttings Bran costs \$3 and up per ton, The dvantage of feeding pea-hay and alfalfa, both rich in protien, for rough-ness, can hardly be over-estimated. In feeding alfalfa or what bran it is best to allow a half pound of alfalfa for every pound of bran and if the hay

is chopped the results will be better than when fed uncut. When alfalfa was fed under the most favorable conditions a gallon of milk was produced. terns, bins, wagon beds, corn cribs, have been asked recently what cord wood and carpenters', plasterers' knew about cow peas as a crop, and I told them that for soup, cow peas could not be beat, and boiled with a The exact interest on any sum, for good piece of streak of lean and any time, at any practical rate per streak of fat middling, they were hard to beat, but that as for feed for ani-The day of the week for any date mals. I knew that there was a lot of in 300 years, besides hundreds of other t saved on the farm when I was a boy, and as there was none left in the spring and "old Larry," our mule, was always fat and full of meanness, bushels, four of which I gave my father-in-law. We planted this on suppose it was the thing. I promised to look into the matter and find out all I, could and write it up for The Telegram. I have been keeping up ity my promise, and the next time write you there will be a lot about the pea-vine hay and peas. I came across this idea the other a few years I thought the devil was to pay and that it would knock me out day, and, as I am always looking up what other people have to say, or in other words, poking my nose into other peaple's business, I will try to put in of many dollars, because I had been so situated that I could not have my land words the idea this man advanced without giving him credit for it for in the first place, it might not be original with him, and, in the second place, if I was to misquote him he would deny that he ever said it and there might be trouble, and I am a law-abiding man and would rather avoid a fight than get knocked down and set on. Steer breeders, he said, apply natural laws in reproducing superior stock. Why not apply the same natservient to the will of man ural laws to raise superior potatoes. Select for seed not the largest or the grass refused to tackle it, but I told smallest, but those smooth, firm and him that I would give him all he could finely shaped; cut them from end to make on it. This was a rich piece of made land on a valley branch, and I end, not across grain, as that cuts the sinew of the seed potatoe and wanted to show my tenants that it was small potatoes will be the result when useless to allow Johnson grass to grow seed potatoes are cut that way, which is usually done. Let them lie a few in patches in their crops. I returned to town without closing a deal. In hours in the sun until a thin film form about two weeks this negro came to me, over the cut surface. Then they are ready to plant. Plant them cut side with a speech that he always ap-proached me with when he had a propdown, if possible. It takes the sprout longer to come up if planted the other ner, I have decided to work that land; Make other conditions right; way. that man is the monster hero of the world," I told him yes, and if he would keep this work up, year after year, and see what a wonderful crop of keep that before his eyes the Johnson superior potatoes will be the reward. grass would die. This was in April and he broke the land deep with two I think this will be all this time, although I might say something possibly about the candidates for governor, but as none of them can come unplanted cotton in the furrow. He did not touch a hoe himself, had some little der the head of horticulturists or agriculturist, not even a bee keeper. rafrain. MARSE BUNCK. Fort Worth, Texas. THE METHOD USED FOR KILLING JOHNSON GRASS In reply to the requests for the used for eradicating Johnson method

a short history of the origin of the noted grass in the United States, which will no doubt be interesting reading to both sides of the controversy relative to the good and bad qualities of Johnson grass.

Mexia, Tex., July 17, 1906. Your letter to hand, and replying to same beg to state that Johnson grass received its name from old Billie Johnson, who brought it from South Carolina at an early day, from South born in 1848. My grandfather and old Billie Johnson were friends and neigh-bors and moved to Alabama at an early date. Later they went back to South Carolina, the state of their nativity. While there Johnson saw this grass growing rampant on the river lands given over to it. (It was known then as M. Means' grass-Governor Means having brought it from some of the islands.) Johnson had an eye on grass and stock, so he brought a cigar box of the cane-like roots and planted them on his farm. In the course of scattered over the country. time it My grandfather was a cotton and corn farmer, yet he raised everything on the farm to run it with, even to his negroes. He never allowed Johnson grass to grow on his farm, nor did my father, nor his brother and Uncle Hines who was a farmer from childhood Their farms were principally black prairie laid. I was small when I left Alabama, but in 1876 I went back to visit my two uncles who had stayed by the old plantation. They had bought grandfather's and my father's land, all of which lay in a body. They showed me over the farms ,how they had kept them intact, and had grown richer and made farming a success.

There was no Johnson grass to be seen on them except that Uncle Hines had a patch of about ten acres on rich prairie lands which he kept as a meadow. This was about the 10th of September, 1876. Just below these farms lay two large farms separated only by the public road, which had been there since the year one. One of these farms was entirely given over to Johnson grass. This was the Pressly farm adjoining which was the Cook farm. This farm was rented to negroes and cultivated as negroes cultivate Johnson grass here—just enough to make it grow. My uncle laughed at the idea of letting Johnson grass grow on his place.

I returned home and about 1878 the Johnson grass craze struck Texas. 1 read in farm papers what a fine hay grass it was, how much it would make, and what a big price it sold for. I became interested, but as a precaution wrote to Uncle Hines and asked him about its value as a hog grass. His answer was that for hogs it could not be beat if properly handled. (We did not have alfalfa then.) He said: "Several years ago I had a meadow on my farm (I know it must have been the one I referred to above.) I plowed it up in September and the next spring broke it and harrowed it well. This land made me a bale of cotton. I bought the old Pressly place lying on Wolf creek and have it all planted in cotton and it will make me from onehalf to three-quarters of a bale to the acre. I kept fifty acres for a meadow.' This of course was conclusive evidence and satisfactory, for I knew my uncle to be a reliable man and a successful business man. I will say that he never had but one renter and that was his old carriage driver. The rest of his farm was cultivated on shares. The hands worked under a boss who advised and directed them. Being young and ambitious to make a suc cessful farmer, as my uncle, and with an eye upon the future, I concluded to try the "hell roaring Johnson grass." as my uncle called it. I ordered twenty

that

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MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

WANTED-To buy a bunch of young mules; desirable stock when writing. O. A. Lock, Memphis, Texas,

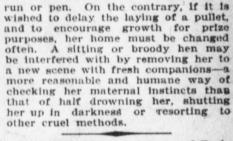
T. A. Shultz, who resides at Alvarado, greeted friends on the exchange today.

by any suggestions I can give, I will troughs filled with fresh water that take pleasure in doing so. they need. If ducks are kept, the troughs should have slats or laths With best wishes for all who are engaged in agriculture, I am most reple. spectfully, a friend to the common people. W. E. BONNER.

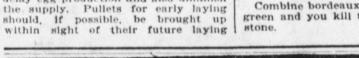
Briscoe County, Texas.

cross the tops to prevent ducklings from wallowing in the water and making it filthy. Fowls are very fond of their homes and dislike being moved to new locations. If eggs are the object, it is most important that birds should not be moved from pen to pen, as it will

delay egg-production and also-diminish the supply. Pullets for early laying should, if possible, be brought up



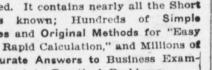
Combine bordeaux mixture and Paris green and you kill two birds with one stone



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

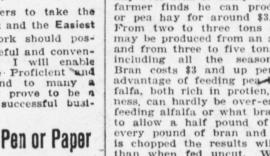
and 'ricklayers' work.

very useful things.



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vanious rates per month, per week, and per day. The equivalent of wheat in flour, when exchanging same, from 25 to

to 1bs. to the bushel, The only correct Rule and Table for estimating the exact contents of logs of all sizes.

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

SAWYER-Your walnut Log measures 24 Inches n diameter and 16 feet in length, which accord-ing to Scribner's or Doyle's Tables, will make 100 feet of lumber.

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



ppar.-The net weight of your lot of 15 lbs. and at \$3.75 per cwt., amount . Hore is your check. "There is an error somewhere. I see Repp's Calculator (Part -cold be \$165.94. 6.8 - (After figuring it over again.) You are 7.8 - (After figuring it over again.) You are 7.8 - (After figuring it over again.) You are 7.8 - (After figuring it over again.) You are 7.8 - (After figuring it over again.) You are 7.8 - (After figuring it over again.) You are 7.8 - (After figuring it over again.) You are 7.8 - (After figuring it over again.) You are 7.8 - (After figuring it over again.) You are 7.8 - (After figuring it over again.) You are 7.8 - (After figuring it over again.) You are 7.8 - (After figuring it over again.) You are 7.8 - (After figuring it over again.) You are 7.8 - (After figuring it over again.) You are 7.8 - (After figuring it over again.) You are 7.8 - (After figuring it over again.) You are 7.8 - (After figuring it over again.) You are 7.8 - (After figuring it over again.) You are 7.8 - (After figuring it over again.) You are 7.8 - (After figuring it



BRICKLAYER-If you want this Cistern to hold has 200 barrels, how are we to determine its epth and diameter, and also the number of brick will require to wall it up. CONTRACTOR-I see by R's C: (p. 62) that it must be 0% feet in diameter, and 12 feet deep: and it ill take 1,500 brick, if laid on edge or 3,000

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Remember to paint the roosts other farms, mine being planted on an kerosene or some other good insectiold field lying and sloping to an old dugout that led to my best land. This cide Give the chicks plenty of exercise

raising works destruction.

cide.

rated from

The first negro I got to kill Johnson

osition to make. He said: "Mr.

a bale to the acre.

grass or cockle burrs. I have some

renters who have butchered their land

and the Johnson grass flourishes. My idea is to plow deep and well.

The old turf must be torn up. Cotton culture will kill Johnson grass-pas-

turing will not kill it. I will say that

the second crop of twenty acres the first negro tried, he broke his land about the 1st of May. He came up to get my harrow and told me he had not

planted cotton and was going to break

As to the goober planter, will let you know more when I get my patent through. If I can benefit any farmer

Bon

POULTRY

CACKLES FROM HEN HOUSE

Helter-skelter methods in poultry

A pint of kerosene in a gallon of

whitewash makes a very good insecti-

Temple, Texas.

was in March and a few days after and prevent leg weakness, bowel displanting there came a big rain that carried land and seed to the bottom. In eases and other ills. Unless broiler raising is made a

specialty, do not sell a single early hatched pullet off the place. Money-making fowls are produced from the best-always let the second

cultivated as I wanted it. But I have quality go to market. got some of my renters to demonstrate the fact that "Johnson grass can be Where feather-eating is practiced.

try giving the fowls sulphur one tead killed simply by close cultivation, but a good crop." When you start out to fatten a horse he must be fed and ponful in the soft feed of every three fowls, two times a week.

Little chicks need green food as soon groomed, and so with a crop. But we as they get out of the downy age. If they are let out on grass, the problem see lots of farmers with poor crops and poor stock. Elbow grease, directed is solved. If not, then you must proby intellect and grit will conquer the vide lettuce, cabbage, beets, potatoes, world, for God made everything sub-

Nothing is better for chicks during the extreme warm season than a good shade provided by fruit or other trees Plant sunflowers liberally. They will provide shade and feed. Few things furnish a better feed for chicks than the sunflower.

Fowls at any time in the year make fine capons. No ill results from the operation at any time in the year. The bird should be from 2 to 3 months old and weigh not less than a pound to a pound and a half before the operation is performed.

For scaly legs, dip the feet and legs of the fowl up to the feathers in a can containing kerosene oll. Keep them in it until the oll has time to pene-trate the scabs. When attack is slight, one treatment is usually sufficient. In horses and harrowed it well. He laid bad cases, it takes two or three apit off with an eighteen-inch sweep and plications.

SHORTENING THE MOULTING children that did the hoeing, but there was little of it to do. His crop pros-pered and he made about a bale to the The poultry department of the California experiment station is making tests with the object of shortening the It got out that he had killed the Johnson grass and everybody came to moulting season of laying fowls. see it. The next year he planted twen-ty acres and made a fine stalk and plan adopted seems to be a good deal along the lines of the Van Dreser method of very light feeding followsd by heavy feeding, but in California leaned it, but the boll weevil struck us and knocked us out by three-fourths they have tried changing the character I have a negro living with me who of the food also. When wishing to has farmed carelessly for years, who said Johnson grass could not be killed. He took a liking to a piece of land that was covered with Johnson grass the egg laying and bring stop moulting they reduce the supply of nitrogenous food, including meat, middlings, etc., about one-half. This plan and wanted to put it in cotton. I told him all right, if he would work as I stops egg-laying and the hens go to moulting. In about a month, suggested, otherwise I would sow it in the moulting process is all claimed. In January he broke it deep and The ordinary plan of feedfinished. harrowed it well and then broke and ing is then resumed and the hen be-gins to lay early in the fall. The re-sults in detail have not yet been given harrowed it again about the 1st of April. He planted it in the sweep furrow as did my first negro, and today he has the best and cleanest crop on out, but in view of the rather unsatis-factory average of experience with the the place, and did it with less labor. Van Dreser method there is room for The old roots dle every season and new ones put close to the top of the grounds. These roots are full of sap doubt whether the artificial moulting plan will result in much practical gain. and die quicker and easier than cap

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Journal

THE SIMPLEST, SAFEST, SUREST AND QUICKEST WAY TO VACCINATE CATTLE AGAINST BLACKLEG. Nodose to measure. No liquid to spill. No string to rot. Just a little pill to be placed under the skin by a single thrust of the instrument. An Injector Free with a Purchase of 100 Vaccinations . For Sale by All Druggists. Literature Free-Write for it. PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY. DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U.S.A. BRANGHERS: New York, Chicago, SL. Louis, Boston, Balti Orleans, Kansas City, Indiangolis, Minnespolais, Memphis, Walkerville, Out.; Montreal, Que.

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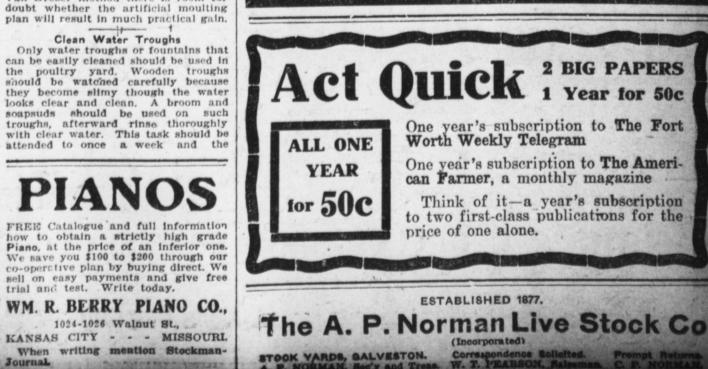
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, ... LILLIAND

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Address'

FARMER-I wish to borrow \$500 for 90 days, I'll pay the \$9.04 Interest next Saturday, as I must have even \$500 to-day. BANKRE-How do you know that the Interest is just \$9.04? F.-Why by Ropp's Calculator (page 56) I see at a glance, that the Interest on \$500 for 90 days (and 3 days' grace) at 7% is \$9.04

"Dermatologist Woodbury is by far the most prom-ment specialist on the skin and scalp in America."-".Y. Horold. "Persons afflictes with skin biemistes of any kind, speciality on the face, fock to Woodbury's by the correver day."-Chicago Tribune.

planted cotton and was going to break his land again and then plant. I went down to see how it would do, and the prospect for a good hay crop was fine, so I told him I thought it would pay to leave it, as he had waited so long. but he said the roots would sour and die, so he harrowed it and bedded with a middle buster. But I believe this was wrong, for he could not get to the For Inflammation or Catarrhoft the Bladd r and Diseased Kid-neys. NO OURE NO FAT. Curse guickly and permanently the worst cases of Gemoer posed and Glees, no matter of how long standing. A bcoistely parmises. Sold by druggista Price 81.00, or by mail. soft pad, \$1.00, 5 boxes, \$7.70. grass to plow ft up. I do not believe the roots sour, but they are full of sap when young and die quickly when broken and exposed to the sun or air. I have written guite a lengthy article to arrive at a short answer, but I did so to show that Johnson grass Is not such a big obstacle to grit and



GRAIN BUYER-The top price for No. 2 Corn to-day is 38c. Your load weighs 3180 lbs. net Take a seat while I am figuring it up. FARMER-(Calculator in hand), O, I've got it already: I had on 5G bu, and 44 lbs., and it comes to \$21.58. (See pages 16 and 27.) In like manner, the correct answer to nearly every conceivable problem is instantly found -----





TAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, LOST MANHOOD, SEMINAL EMISSIONS. NERVO-VITAL DEBILITY, EPI-LEPSY, HYDROCELE, CATARRH, PILES and all CHRONIC DISEASES of the STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLAD-

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if you cannot call upon Dr. Terrill in person, write him TODAY In regard to your trouble. He will give you his expert advice and opin-ion of your case free of charge and he will send you, absolutely free, his latest and best book No. 7 on the Diseases of Men in a plain sealed envelope if you mention this paper and enclose six cents for postage. Do not fail to ask for this book.

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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

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HORSES

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

Moisture is the great enemy of leather and the first aim should be to renove it. It is not an uncommon thing o find harness wet with rain or moisjure from the horse, hung up to dry with the traces tied into knots, the jeins rolled up, the pads and bridles hung upon pins, without a moment's time having been spent on them to re-

move mud or moisture. 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 subs straightened out the stitching is damaged.

Unless harness leather is kept soft and pliable is soon loses its strength To kept 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 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 such enemies to contend with it becomes necessary to adopt measures to counteract their bad influences. 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.

markable zebra hybrid which was sent to his majesty from South Africa, and 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 ani-mal is brown lightening to bay on the head and legs. The striping is pecullar. The marks on the barrel are nearly vertical, as are those on the cheeks, while the limb markings are norizontal to the hocks, below which the color is black. On the flanks the stripes are arranged in small patches. 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

oright bay. The dorsal stripe is pe-

culiar, tapering toward the tail. It is officially described as a pony bred from cross between a zebra and a pony .--Scientific American. Vicious dispositioned horses may be controlled by kindly teaching them good bit and a post 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 each 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 a little later-Texas Farmer.

NICKERS FROM COLTS Regulate the feed of the horses

correspond with the amount of work every year. Those horse breeders who recognize this fact and aim to produce they are required to do. There is no work required of any quality, beauty and styles, as well as orse, let the duty be ever so

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN JOURNAL

his owner had not a neighbor advised him to let the yougster live, and as-suring him that some day he might de-velop into a horse that would sell for

\$100. This seemed to be a rash proph-ecy, but it was more than fulfilled.

It will pay to give the well-bred ones

Buys Total of 27,000 Head to

Date This Year

CALF PURCHASE

SWIFT DOUBLES

ness.

000 head of calves.

most all cowmen.

at once.

justify the holding of so many cows on the range, in my opinion. The or-

closely and eliminates the useless ones

"I have sold nothing this year, but

will soon, I suppose. It is difficult for

me to handle my calves successfully for market for I would have to drive

through a lane thirty-five miles to get

TICK CATCHERS NEEDED

out, and this would not pay."

buying, while he is walking. If he walks steadily, and takes his paces being long and evenly, other things 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 a long 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 bids and then the program was sud-denly changed and the market steadied and inclined to advance. ppinion will not stand it. They have also discovered by compulsion that decent treatment pays. While this same human law extends

into the country the poor farm horse seldom has a humane officer at hand 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 s 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 acts foolish, is told to stop then cut with the whip, is told to go then jerked back and severely handled when he manifests life or laziness. The tarmer and his hired man may have many oyances in their work so that they lose all patience with a fool horse u one poorly trained and the result is that matters are made worse. It takes ots 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

acking. 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 2d 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 225 more than was paid for the 16-hand bay gelding Big Oak, that bought \$1.025.

The amount received for the twentythree head was \$13,985, an average of about \$608. There were four in the lot whose heights were 14 1½, 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 This is \$130 less per head for head. the 16-hand horses than was received for those that were only 14-3 hands high or under.

Government Offers \$1,000 Per Year for Work Among Cattle Buyers are becoming more critical

SAN ANTONIO Texas, July /27 .--The most peculiar position within the list of the thousands and thousands of in both harness and saddle stock jobs which Uncle Sam has as a reward will find the business much more proffor political activity or as a result of itable than those who breed for size alone, regardless of the more valuable merit in civil service examinations is now open to men in San Antonio and qualities. Size is a desirable attribute, but unless combined with quality it vicinity who are versed in handling range cattle and possess other neceswill not command much money in the sary qualifications. sale ring, hence it is poor policy for The job is that of "tick catcher" in any breeder to sacrifice quality for the large herds of Texas cattle. The position is not an alluring one to the man of an esthetic turn of mind, but as Uncle Sam is willing to pay from \$840 to \$1,000 per annum to the men who will pull ticks and then throws in as a side issue traveling expenses, there will probably be applicants in plenty. The position is really a good one for a man with experience in handling Texas cattle, as it is permanent. The place was created by the government in its endeavor to destroy the ticks which spread the Texas fever among cattle and the men who desire to qualify from this section of the state should file their applications with Dr. J. W. Parker, inspector of the bureau of animal industry, San Antonio. Texas. He will have the authority to recommend men for appointment from this section. He has issued the fol-DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES "THE MASTER WORKMAN," A leohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs owing notice: "Positions of field tagger and field stock examiner at salaries of \$840 and \$1.000 per annum are now open for tick extermination work. The qualifications are: Common school education, experience in handling southern cattle on the range, and familiarity with the cattle tick."

barrel, fully eight inches of the melon protruding out of the barriel.

day, when cut open presented a pic-ture that never has been equalled by an artist's brush, and there never was a more delicious melon cut in Texas

Apply some pyrethrum or hellebore with the spray pump to the currant

and gooseberry bushes that are being attacked by worms. These poisons will not hurt the berries. Hellebore one

part of flour two or three parts makes

than these.

The melons brought in by Bird Fri-



corn nevertheless. Old corn is plenti-ful yet. Some have been selling this, "The calf market had a boost," said and being warned to be careful in case of a drouth, said: 'Oh, we have saved J. W. Montague, "when a Nelson Morbuyer appeared on the yards and enough to do us through the season. nitched in to have a hand in the busi-"Kaffir and maize, of course, are the The market was inclined to go main dependence and it always makes off, while only the local packers were purchasers, but the Nelson Morris a crop. Horses are very fond of it and will give up corn to get at it. buyer stepped in and began to make My son is doing most of the work nowand is stock farming. I 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 "There were twenty cars of calves on the yards and Morris bought five outright and contracted for five more, for stock farming and will do as well If Morris intends to stay on this mar-

as any other part of the state. ket and buy half of each day's supply there will be something doing, you may be sure, for the local packers "The railroad known as the Wichita Valley has been built to and through Munday and is hastening to Haskell, can't afford to let a visitor get away with the bulk of the stuff. which it expects to reach by the first "Up to this time last year Swift had purchased about 27,000 head of yeal of August. Then it will go on to Anson in Jones county and connect with the Abilene road that is building. It stuff and this year he has about douis only twelve miles from Munday to Knox City on the Orient railroad and there is some talk of building a conbled that, having bought to date 57,-"Mr. Morris told me when I saw him necting link from one place to the other. Anyway we now have a ralllast that he could not get enough stuff to supply his orders, and that people road and can get our stuff to market, "I wish to tell you one thing and had become veal eaters, the demand having increased enormously. Not bethat is that kaffir and milo maize are better feed for horses than corn. ing able to get his supply in St. Louis and other northern markets, he must Corn gives horses the blind staggers, come here for it. This will make the which is caused by the dust from the end of the ear which is the result of market steady and I believe it will advance. The calf crop is a good one. I saw a load go over the scales this the work of the worm that attacks the corn when it is in the silk and norning that pulled them down at an establishes itself in the end of the ear. average of 289 pounds. The percentage Now there is no such dust in kaffir and milo maize." of calves raised on ranches does not

STATE SELLS SWINE

dinary crop is not more than 50 per cent and this is the fault of having Rusk Hogs Sold /in North Fort too many cows. With such a surplus Worth

no one can look after the stock as they should be looked after to get a Captain S. M. Fry, one of the board of managers of the penitentiary at Rusk, brought to market a car of big crop of calves. I am speaking from my own experience, for my crop is not more than 50 per cent this year seventy-nine fat porkers belonging to the state of Texas. They were raised at the penitentiary and were a fair and I know that this is caused by the large stock of cows on hand. I am lot, bringing \$6.65 on an average weight of 170 pounds. Captain Fry has been with the penitentiary for sure, too, that this is the case with "Bert Simson, who is a level headed many years and is thoroughly concowman, sells his calves early and, immediately thereafter, the cows breed versant with all the operations of the system employed to control the in-mates. He reported everything in fine again and his percentage of calves, he told me, was 80 to 90 per cent. He bought good cows and watches them 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," good name that will maybe draw the lay 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 Grass was never better and county. 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 eye seemed to betray a fancy for the man who hails from the sassafras.



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 retimes

where intelligence, honesty and kindness will not be of material value. It is the steady-gaited hourse with staying powers that covers the great-est 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.

best horses.

ize. The demand for good saddle horses has never been better in New size. It is only the best draft sires that produce the high-class draft geldings York city market than it is this season judging from the reports of the dealso much in demand at top prices. ers there and prices obtained for good Farmers who raise this class get their animals .- American Horse Breeder, own prices.

A nation's prosperity is shown in its THE DUBIOUS FOAL horses. We want the best draft teams If the foal that is the best bred and in our business, and the handsomest carriage horses for driving, and the unwhich you expected would be the best legged when first dropped, don't be discouraged. Santa Claus (2:17 1-2), limited demand is commensurate with the commercial prosperity, increasing the ability to pay higher prices for the the best son of Strathmore as a speed perpetuator, was so scrawny and crooked legged when he first came into

A horse owner who has tried it says honey is a sure remedy for removing warts from horses. Simply rub the the world that his breeder and owner was urged to kill him. Vermont Black Hawk was another of that kind. He honey on the warts two or three

would probably have been killed by Watch the horse that you think of

MARION SANSOM RETURNS Went to Alvarado to Old Settlers' Re-

union 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 peo-There never was just such anple. other 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. wheat, oats and corn are made The and the cotton is in prime condition sure. It does one good to get out into the country among the men who pro-duce the stuff that keeps life in the bodies of the city men, and there never wes 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 the- looked mighty unimportant when they showed up among the healthy fine looking boys and charming girls, and had to take a back seat."

operative Live Stock

ment.

sion men.

A FACT

ordered LIVER.

ity to the body.

THIS IS A FACT



ELKS



n. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction alogue. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago, THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR. **CANDIDATES BUY** LOAD OF MELONS 12 AKERS 53 Tarrant County Farmer Sells **Delicacies for Voters** T. H. Bird, a farmer living in hte cross timbers, ten miles northeast of Fort Worth, brought in a load of watermelons raised by him that beat anything in the water melon line ever raised in Fort Worth. They were the improved Triumph variety, and a dozen of them ranged in weight from sixty-eight to eighty-four pounds, two of the This Is the Mark That Identifies dozen weighing eighty-four pounds each. The melons were sold to candidates for county officers, who ordered them cut open on the court house lawn, and the voters who were there by the hundred were invited to partake of them THE WORLD'S BEST SADDLES free of charge. It goes without say-ing that the melons disappeared in short order. Bird says he will have another load in next week that will beat the one he had in Friday, the largest melon, he says, will beat the largest in this load eight or ten pounds. These melons, taken all together, no doubt beat any 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 thing of the kind ever seen in Fort Worth: but, during President Harri-son's first term George H. Chase, then reached perfection. Write for catalogue with pictures and accurate descriptions in the drug business in Fort Worth, shipped him a melon weighing 11) pounds, that was raised south of the city near the Johnson county line. The melon was packed in an ordinary flour herred fully eight inches of saddles in all styles and grades. We will sell direct to you if your dealer does not handle our line.

