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DAN PATCH AND CRESCEUS COMING

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FROM PRODUCER TO THE CONSUMER

Close Relations Existing Between The Different Factors Necessary To The Welfare and General Prosperity Of The Great Live Stock Industry

Of all the industries which make for the greatness of the United States there is none that can equal in importance the live stock industry. Therefore it is the desire of the writer to show the close relations existing between the different factors necessary to-the welfare and prosperity of this live stock industry, and the chain of their usefulness as each performs its functions. The subject naturally falls into five divisions: First-The producer's part.

Second-Railroad service and live stock market centers. Third-The work of the commission

man and the packer.
Fourth—The live stock exchange. Fifth-The influence upon the trade as a whole of the National Live Stock

Exchange. It will be in keeping with the times, and, it is to be hoped, will satisfacturily answer many of the asked and unasked questions in the public mind, to show here briefly how this great industry is handled and how utterly absurd it is to say that our meats and meat food products are unhealthful. It might be helpful also to point out the course and effects of any sensational reports of a disparaging character, as lhey pass through the above mentioned chain of usefulness, like an electric shock, agitating every element, but breaking in full force upon the pro-

The producer's part is naturally the most vital of all the factors which go to build up this industry. When one visits the stock yards of one of our great market centers and sees miles of trains bringing in daily thousands of cattle, sheep and hogs for slaughter and other purposes—the material for this great industry—he is filled with wonder that there can be in the whole country a sufficient number of men engaged in raising stock to keep up this supply for even a few weeks without seriously depleting the source of supply. It is then that one comes face to face with the fact that the producer of live stock is a most important agent in the progress of our country, a man who is to be reckoned with in estimating our resources and the elements of our prosperity.

The Producer's Industry

The producer of live stock has manifested a peculiar power to adopt all available means to the welfare of the live stock industry, which he has made calling. You visit his pastures or feed lots and ask why he prefers a certain breed of cattle to some others; will readily tell you that that is the kind that sells best in the market and that he can put on that breed more pounds of flesh for the same amount of feed and produce a better qualitied animal when ready for the market. This means more money to

him and a greater per cent of profit. If he is a breeder of cattle he aims to breed the animal that will show the best results. If he is a breeder and feeder combined he will aim to produce the animal that he can make prime beef of from one year (baby beef) to 5 years old, for he says that the most profitable time to market cattle of good quality, other things being equal, is at the age of yearling. 2year-old or 3-year-old. If he is breeder of hogs he will tell you that it is his object to make the best quality that will fatten and be ready for market at the youngest age, so he is

constantly studying the sanitary conditions of his hog lots and pens. The flockmaster has more to contend with; he aims to breed the sheep that will make the best quality of mutton and will grow the best quality of wool and at the same time produce the best lamb. You will see here, entering into each of which might be considered principal one. Of course lamb raising is domestic and practically has no foreign competition to contend with, but

the wool and mutton features have to contend with the products of foreign markets, for, like our beef, our mutton is put on the world's markets as fresh meat and it has to compete with similar meat from the supply centers of the world.

In traveling over the ranges the pastures, the feed lots, the close or winter feeding pens, the observer is at once impressed with the perfect nat-ural sanitary conditions. It is safe to that there is no country in the world where, in proportion to the amount raised, there is so much livestock raised by the producer under such sanitary conditions, If the producer in this country sees anything wrong with his stock he at once goes for inspection or relief, as he knows it is not profitable for him to neglect best kinds of feed to use in the different stages of livestock raising and it goes without saying he makes the most of this knowledge. Indeed, you may depend upon it, he is using every known means for the production of sound animals, healthful meats and

By a quick response to all require ments for the betterment of his herds, flocks and droves the producer become known as the principal factor in this, the largest single industry of cour country, for the markets of the world are giving preference to quality, shape, and condition in their livestock, meats and meat food products.

Railroads and Stock Centers. The railroads are a second important factor in the livestock industry. for not only do they make it easy for people to travel long distances with little fatigue, but they make it easy for them to ship all sorts of produce from one point to another. So they make it possible for the producer, the shipper of livestock, to reach the market center of his choice with very little labor. The livestock markets of this country are quite numerous owing to the

great distances that many producers live from some of the larger market that livestock shall be held in cars before unloading. These market centers are generally located at some point in the large railway systems where the poducers can assemble from various

The Commission Man's Part.

The commission man, like the railroad, is necessary to a market center. His presence is needed for the success of the industry. He is constantly studying the interests and welfare of the producer, for his readiness to grasp new ideas and his quick movements to put successful ones into active use prove him to be always on the lookout for the best interests of his customers. He keeps himself thoroughly posted on the different markets of the world; apparently by intuition he knows the needs of the foreign markets as well as those of his own country. He also knows the requirements of all buyers. Therefore business life is strenuous, as he is the link between the producer and the next important factor in the livestock industry-the packer.

The Packer a Great Factor. When a thoughtful man passes

among the throngs of people in a great city and becomes sensible of the vast hordes of human beings who make up metropolis, all pushing with vigor for place and gain, for a living or to satisfy ambition; when he realizes that there are many more such cities, equally marvelous in population and energy this one country alone, the thought comes to him with overwhelming power hat all these people must be fed about three times a day and that most of them eat meat! Where is it possible on the face of the whole earth to pro vide the meat required for one such city for a single day? How may it be provided for every day in the year? Is it possible that there are forces employed to carry meat to all these multitudes in our own country and yet have left over the energy and supply to feed the waiting millions on the other side of the water who depend on this country for part of their

Yes, it is possible. There are forces employed which meet the requirements. It is the packer who holds the key to the situation.

Without doubt the packer is the greatest factor between the producer and the consumer. He prepares the live product for the consumer. He also searches the markets of the world to place our products, not fearing competition, only seeking a market for our surplus meat products, for he knows that they are as good and as healthful as those from any other country in the world. Therefore the work is of vast importance to this great industry. The railroad, the market center, the

commission man, and the packer are, as has been shown, the principal factors between the producer and the consumer. To destroy any one of these would work an irreparable loss to the ountry, for it must be borne in mind that this is a producing country, and one only partially developed. Everything possible should be done to foster, advance and protect each one of these factors, even if it should be necessary to legislate especially in the regulation of any of them. It should be the duty of the government, as well as of each individual in this land, to build up and not to destroy, to facilitate rather than to impede our progress in this great work of feeding the world.

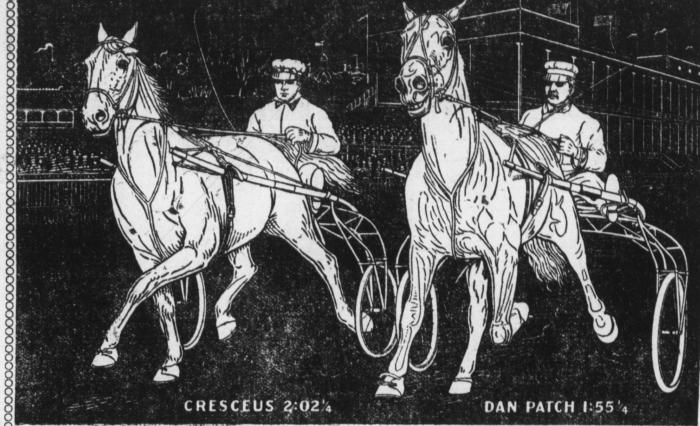
The Live Stock Exchange

There is yet another factor which tells very largely for the welfare of the live stock industry. It is known as the live stock exchange. Its membe ship is composed principally of all hose who sell hogs, sheep or cattle at any market center and receive a commission for their services. As the commission man works for the interest of the producer, this can properly be called a producers' organization. I am speaking of the Chicago market and the Chicago Live Stock exchange, as I am better acquainted with the work at this point. The buyers also are usually members and receive its protection and are governed by its rules.

Previous to the organization of this exchange there was great difficulty in the shrinking of hogs satisfactorily to the owner. The producer did not feel safe unless he accompanied his consignment. There was no system in dealings and much underhand work was carried on. There was no regular inspection for lumpy jaw and other diseases in cattle. The so-called "cattle paper" was of no commercial value, particularly in the money centers of the east, for all looked at this paper with suspicion, and, although it gendrew 8 to 10 per cent, no one wanted it but the western bankers. Such conditions prevailed owing to

want of organization. It was to better these conditions, if possible, and place the tive stock industry of this country on a commercial basis second to none that the live stock commission men of Chicago about twenty years ago chartered and founded the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, making rules to regulate and to bring about the much needed changes, which, after being put in force, have been recognized by all as highly beneficial to the trade, and which speak praise of the excellent judgment and forethought of our charter members.

While these many changes have been signally advantageous to all concerned, the producer has been the greatest beneficiary, for he now ships his product without leaving home, knowing it is unnecessary for him to go with his shipments, for through the exchange his interests are protected just as though he were present in person. The head per day. The smallest amount so-called cattle paper, through the of feed per pound of gain (4.66



THESE TWO KINGS OF THE TURF WILL BE IN FORT WORTH AT THE RACE MEETING TO BE HELD AT THE DRIVING PARK ON OCT. 8, 9, 10, 11 AND 12. OCT. 12 WILL BE KNOWN AS PATCH AND

paper, and is sought by eastern apitalists at from 6 to 71/2 per cent. Hog shrinkage has been put under a system satisfactory to all, and to the benefit of the producer. Antemortem inspections have been provided for by the exchange. Its rules provide that no member shall buy, sell or otherwise dispose of any cattle showing any lumpy jaw infection until after it has been inspected by a state veterinary, under a penalty of \$50 for each offense All stock passed by this official may be sold on the market, but that which he condemns is held for post mortem inspection by Federal, state and city authorities. Thus the good is sold to the highest bidder, and the owner re ceives all his animal comes to, except he expenses of handling and slaughtering. The condemned animal is im-mediately tanked and made into grease and fertilizer, and the net returns sent to the owner. By this inspection the consumer is thoroughly protected. This system of inspection is claimed to be the best in force in any quarter of

The exchange is not, strictly speaking, a commercial organization. It is supported by assessments on its memership. It is not a stock company. It has no capital. It does not make prices. It simply regulates the mode of trading and holds a regulating in-

Alfalfa, fresh and cured, has come

to be one of the very important feed-

ing stuffs in this country. Like other

leguminous crops it has a higher per-

centage of protein on an average than

the grasses and similar fodder. Al-

falfa may be cut several times in a

season. It is said that late cutting

makes the best hay for horses, but

that for pigs and cows the plant should

be cut early. It has been suggested

that grinding the cured alfalfa would

prove an advantage in feeding, since

the alfalfa meal could be mixed with

more concentrated feeds to form a

balanced ration which could be very

The average percentage composition

of samples of alfalfa meal designed for

poultry feed and analyzed at the Cali-

fornia experiment station was water

extract 36.4, crude fiber 26.3, and ash

7.6 per cent. As shown by the aver-

age of a number of analyses, the com-

position of alfalfa hay is water 8.4.

protein 14.3, fat 2.2, nitrogen-free ex-

.4 per cent.

might

omewhat.

ract 42.7, crude fiber 25.0, and ash

It will be seen that the meal and

hay have practically the same compo-

sition, the difference in the average

values quoted being no greater than

ples of either material. This uniform-

ity in composition is to be expected,

because the grinding process alone

would neither add to nor take away

from the amount or proportion of nu-

crease the digestibility of the material

The feeding value of alfalfa meal and

cut or chopped alfalfa hay was tested

at the Nebraska experiment station

with eight lots of seven pigs, averaging

not far from eighty-five pounds each

Both the alfalfa meal and the chopped

hay were prepared at the station, the

preal by running the hay through a

cutting the hay into one-half inch

lengths with a silage cutter. The test

was planned so that corn meal with

chopped alfalfa and corn meal with

ground alfalfa hay were compared

with mixtures of corn and bran and

corn and shorts and with corn meal-

alone. Some of the mixed rations were

made up of three parts of corn to one

part of the other products, and others half and half. For convenience, ground

corn was used with the cut or ground

alfalfa hay, and the ration was moist-

ened with water before feeding. This

prevented the feed from being blown

eat up the alfalfa better than they

would have otherwise done.

by the wind and induced the pigs to

In the twelve weeks covered by the

test the average daily gain per pig ranged from 0.8 pound with the lot

fed corn and bran, 3.1 to 1.096 pounds

with the lot fed corn and shorts 3.1.

Almost as large gains, namely, 1.071

ively, by the lots fed corn and cut al-

falfa hay 3:1 and corn and ground al-

and cut alfalfa hay and corn and

ground alfalfa hay half and half were.

respectively 0.922 and 0.888 pound per

falfa hay 3:1. The gains made on corn

and 1.062 pounds were made, respect-

grinder and the chopped material

trients present, though it might

be expected in different sam-

10.9, protein 17.2, fat 1.6, nitrogen-free

conveniently handled and stored.

fore its rules and regulations apply only to its membership.

National Live Stock Exchange

The National Live Stock Exchange is also an organization without capital and without stock, and is composed of a certain number of delegates, per capita appointed annually from each lecal exchange. The object of this body is to consider questions of national or international character, relating to the live stock industry of this country. It takes up also questions of interstate character. It meets annualand acts as a sort of advisory exchange between its members, so that peace and harmony may prevail in the trade. Its independent manner of considering and appreclating the interests of the producer makes its suggestions to the local exchanges valuable and effective. Whatever is proposed for the benefit of the trade in general may properly come before it. It also affords several members of each exchange a short vacation and assures to all reyal good time

Farmers will become more successful as stock raisers and sellers as they study breeding, the merits of the respective breeds, market conditions, etc., and then breed to supply the demand.

ALFALFA MEAL AS A FEEDING STUFF

pounds) was noted with the lot fed

corn and shorts 3:1, and the largest

amount 5.89 pounds), with the lot fed

corn and bran 3:1. With the corn and

alfalfa rations 3:1 the average amount

was 4.8 pounds, and with the corn and

alfalfa rations half and half 5.5

fed corn and cut alfalfa hay 3:1 to

3.96 cents with the lot fed corn and

ground alfalfa hay half and half. The

cut alfalfa hay was rated at \$8 per

ton and the ground alfalfa at \$16 per

According to E. A. Burnett and H.

The price of alfalfa allows liberally

The largest daily gains were made

on three-fourths corn and one-fourth

shorts, but a gain practically equiva-

ent was made at a lower cost where

either cut or ground alfalfa was sub-

stituted for shorts in the ration. The

cheapest gains were made on corn and

shorts or alfalfa when fed as one-

quarter of the ration to pigs.

neavier corn ration is used.

Bran did not prove equal to either

A ration three-fourths corn and one-

fourth alfalfa produces greater gains than when one-half alfalfa is fed. Where alfalfa is raised on the farm,

and when there is no particular reason

to hasten growth in the pigs, a ration

one-half alfalfa hay and one-half corn

may give cheaper gains than when a

Hogs which have been raised large-

the hay in winter without cutting with

a machine and to depend largely upon

where only a limited grain ration

fed, but a ration wholly alfalfa does not seem to give economical results. The value of ground alfalfa hay was

further tested with two lots of twenty.

two young brood sows averaging not

eight weeks the lot fed ground alfalfa

and corn 1:1 made an average gain of

0.98 pound per head, and the lot fell

proportion 0.84 pound. Both these lots

nade fine gains and at farrowing time

produced large, strong litters, showing that the ration had been nearly ideal

In another test a lot of thirteen ma-

ture brood sows averaging 258 pounds each in weight was fed a ration of 2

points of corn and 6 pounds of cut al-falfa hay At the end of five weeks the

average weight of the sows was 264

As their weight one week earlier was

a little less than the original weight, it may be assumed that these hogs got an

extra good fill before the last weigh

and that the ration fed was practically

a maintenance ration. These sows com-

week so that records could not be

maintained after that time. They kept

in fine condition, farrowing during February and March and saved large

litters in every case. They were fed a

ration one-half corn or barley and one-

These several tests, which included a

total of 113 pigs, Professors Burnett and Smith believe give excellent proof of the high nutritive value of alfalfa

hay supplemented by a small corn

L D. Graham, in a report prepared

alf alfalfa while suckling pigs.

menced to drop litters after the fifth

as a ration for brood sows

pounds each.

ground alfalfa and barley in the san

over 150 pounds each in weight.

on alfalfa pasture will learn to eat

for the cost of running the hay

through a silage cutter, but may be

too low to pay the cost of grinding.

ranged from 2.62 cents with the

R. Smith, who made the test-

cut alfalfa.

The cost of a pound of gain

RAIN IN CLAY COUNTY

Captain Billie Meyers of the Blue

"You may just say that I am certainly in favor of the auditorium for the stock show and do not believe that there is a stockman anywhere who would not be willing to put up a hundred for the purpose of having this thing come off. Why, there will be more fine cattle, horses, sheep, mules, jacks, hogs and chickens, geese turkeys and ducks shown here than the people of Texas ever thought were in the state and this exhibit will in-

for the bureau of animal industry of

this department, states that recently a number of factories equipped with

more or less expensive machinery have

turing alfalfa meal on a commercial

In order to accomplish this, it is nec-

essary that the hay be kiln dried, and

even then it is ground at the expense of great power. Hay, as ordinarily made, is not suitable for the manufac-

ture of alfalfa meal, because it con-

tains too much moisture, which ren-

ders it exceedingly difficult to grind

and more liable to spoil. The com-

mercial article is made from selected

lasses in the proportion of 75 per cent

alfalfa and 25 per cent molasses. The product contains from 15 to 17 per cent

of protein and about 50 per cent of carbohydrates and fat. It is being used

by numerous feeders in the prepara-

tion of their show animals of different

In the report cited no mention is

made of alfalfa meal which does not

contain molasses, but apparently such

by analyses the samples examined at the California experiment station

Alfalfa in its green state or when

ured as hay or silage is a very sat-

ournals have recently made frequent

mention of the use of alfalfa meal as

part of the ration. Regarding the

value of cured and dried alfalfa for poultry, the bureau of animal indus-

Poultry will feed voraclously on the

dry leaves of the alfalfa plant when

they have access to it, and much or

the hay in the haymow may be used to

great advantage in feeding them. As this shattered material is mostly

leaves, it is the best part of the plant

and can be fed alone or mixed with

other feeds. The nitrogenous element

of alfalfa is just what is needed for

the development of the young fowls,

as well as for the production of eggs, and a number of so-called poultry

foods are said to be composed in part

of ground alfalfa. It is best for poul-

try to use the last cutting of alfalfa

proportion of leaves, less woody mat-ter, and is more succulent than any

other cutting. While poultry of all classes will eat alfalfa hay, or at least

he leaves from it and thrive, it is un-

doubtedly a better practice to chop it

or grind it and mix it with a grain ra-

tion. A good practice is to steep the

alfalfa hay in hot water and let it

stand for several hours before feed-

ing. If this is done and the grain ration mixed with it, the effect is

birds were fed on the green alfalfa. Corn meal and ground alfalfa, steeped

in hot water or steamed to soften it, makes an ideal balanced ration for

The data summarized furnish addi-tional proof, if such be needed, of the

high feeding value of cured alfalfa

Whether or not the advantages which

attend the use of the ground material

will compensate for the cost of grind-

ing is a question which each feeder must decide for himself.—Bulletin

Bureau of Animal Industry.

practically the same as though

winter poultry feed.

it is softer in texture, has a larger

the fine material shattered off from

following statements:

report, cited above, contains the

isfactory poultry feed. The poultry

consists of the ground alfalfa alone.

product is marketed since judging

alfalfa and mixed with sugar beet mo

engaged in the business of manufac-

Grove ranch in Clay county, who breeds fine cattle and shows them, too, whenever he can find a chance, came in Thursday, having nothing to sell, but simply looking around and shaking hands with his friends. "We had a powerful big rain as we came through the cross timbers last night," said he. "It was certainly a gully-washer and sod soaker. We did not especially need it at this time, but we accept all rains unless attached to the tail of a cyclone with complacency up in Clay county, for we have had some dry weather up there in the past years that has compelled us to rely on prayer and salvation weeds to get through to grass. Everything is still O, K. black across our vision of prosperity this year.

crease every year, sure,

Under the caption of "Why It Was Organized," the new company, in its prospectus, savs:

"One of the important causes leading up to the organization of this Co-operative Live Stock Commission Company was the action of the commission men in advancing their charges for the sale of live stock. In July, 1905, the National Lixe Stock Exchange, posed of the live stock exchanges from the different western markets, held its annual meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., and recommended an advance in commis-sion charges. Their recommendation vas submitted to the various local live stock exchanges, and as most people are willing to vote to increase their salaries, it is not surprising that the proposition was carried by a large ma-

"Previous to January 1 protests against the advances were filed with the various live stock exchanges by representatives of various live associations, and a conference was held at Chicago December 2, 1905, with the officials of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, and others. That exchange, and the exchanges at South St. Paul and Denver acted favorably on these protests; but all the other live stock exchanges namely, at Kansas City, South St. Joseph, South Omaha, Sloux City, East St. Louis, and Fort Worth, on January 1, 1906, established the new scale of commission charges. These new commission charges, now in effect made the following in-

creases: On sheep or hogs, single or doubledeck cars, an increase of \$2 per car. On cattle an increase was effected by means of a minimum of \$10 per car. whereas formerly no minimum was

established. On mixed carloads of live stock the Then the prospectus goes on to show that all efforts to induce the various were futile, and that right in the face of protest, the Chicago exchange joined

the live stock exchanges, it is said, as to why the increase was necessary. Summed up tersely, the main idea embodied in the excuses offered by the exchanges is that stock than they sold under the old regime not mean that the weight of the contents is greater; for it is well known that in the earlier years, the railroad

cents per 100 pounds. Another claim of the commission men is that the expenses of the busi-ness have increased. To offset this, the co-operators declare that the commission men were afforded every opportunity to prove their assertion, but that they did not take advantage of

"The commission men," says prospectus, "have loudly claimed that heir business is unprofitable. If there be any merit in the contention of commission firms that their profits are not sufficiently large, it is proba-

COMMISSION FIRM OF STOCKMEN

Organized Exclusively For Their Benefit and Will Always Be Controlled By Them, and Operated According to Their Instructions For The Common Good

Co-operation that is effective in I

will be in Kansas City, another at St. Joseph, and at various other centers. Preliminaries incident to the organization of the Kansas City branch are already completed and the new concern will be ready for business September 1 The co-operative company in Kansas City has absorbed two old and thoroughly established commission firmsthe Burnside-Jardon Company and Blanchard & Erke. The Burnside-Jardon Company was established seventeen years ago, and Blanchard & Erke have been doing business ten years. To the new institution will come as a starter, all of the accumulated prestige of the two old firms that have been absorbed. Mr. S. G. Burnside of the late Burnside-Jardon Company has been engaged as manager of the Kan-sas City branch of the co-operative company, and it is generally conceded that no better selection could have been made. Mr. Burnside has wide experience in live stock circles, knows the market thoroughly and withal is a

gentleman of the highest integrity. The official roster of the co-operative ompany includes the names of some of the most prominent stockmen in the West. Their connection with the comoany is at once a guarantee of its stability. The officers are as follows: President, A. L. Ames, Buckingham,

a., vice president, J. H. Halley, Delta, Colo.; treasurer, Col. W. E. Hughes, Denver, Colo.; attorney, S. H. Cowan, Fort Worth, Texas; secretary, T. W.

Tomlinson, Denyer, Colo.
Board of directors—Murdo Mackenzie, Trinidad, Colo.; J. H. Halley, Del-ta, Colo.; F. W. Gooding, Shoshone, Idaho; A. L. Ames, Buckingham, Ia.; T. A. Thornburg, Linden, Ia.; J. L. Heath, Peabody, Kas.; Joseph T. Brown, Birney, Mont.; C. M. O'Donel, Bell Ranch, N. M.; Richard Walsh, Paloduro, Texas; M. K. Parsons, Salt Lake City, Utah; Thomas A. Cosgriff. Cheyenne, Wyo.; J. M. Wilson, Doug-

orlty, the advances to be put in effect January 1, 1906.

increase ranges from \$2 to \$6 per car. exchanges to restore the old charges the others in setting up an increase. Various explanations have been made

are now larger than formerly, with the result that commission men are selling more weight today for the same money Answering this, the co-operative people say: "It is true the size of the cars has been increased, but that does charges were assessed at so much per car, which tended to heavier loading than is now the case under rates in

he opportunity.

the commission men are largely devoted to securing new business or holding therefore not strange that their inci-dental expenses are so heavy. These incidental expenses the Co-operative Live Stock Commission Company expects to avoid. We intend to employ the best selling talent that can be secured; and this, together with a less commission charge and the probability that those who ship to us will receive back a part of what they pay, will enable us to eliminate those large incidental expenses which the commission firms now labor under in getting

and holding their business.
"Live stock exchanges were organized principally for the purpose of stiffening up commission charges, and that marked the first increase in the profits of the commission firms over high live stock exchanged official is what they had previously secured. authority for the statement that the withdrawal of outside solicitors about two years ago saved to the commission firms approximately \$3 per car, which to about \$2,000,000 annually, and this marked another increase in their profits. The cutting off of free telegrams, courtesles as to meals, etc., is also understood to have made a liberal saving, and this marks a still further increase in their profits.

"The volume of receipts at all the western markets, except Chicago, has more than doubled in the last fifteen years. In view of this phenomenal in, crease in receipts and the many economies and savings the commission firms have effected in the last few years, it is more than amazing that they should now be heard to claim that their busiress is unprofitable and that it costs them more per car to handle it than heretofore."

It is the purpose of the Co-operative Company to sell shares of stock to farmers, feeders and shippers, but only limited blocks. Five or ten shares to the individual are preferable, and not more than fifty shares will be

STOCK FARMING IS PERMANENT

Texas People Realizing Magnitude of Industry

From sentments expressed by stockmen and farmers it is evident stock farming has come to stay and that it will be only a question of time before it will be the chief business of the state, as ordinary farming is at the "I came from Georgia, some years ago," said Mr. Jordan, "and have rented land seven years. I have now ton county, part good grazing land and with a lot of good farming land. I am a stock farmer and believe that it is the business out of which to make

good, for we had a hail storm that beat out the wheat. The oats crop was good.

"Grass is good, of course, for we

have had good rains. Wheat was not

"I am beginning to be interested in Bermuda grass, as an old Georgian would naturally be, and I have been asking how best to plant it on the thin soil of my hill land.

Praises Black Polled

"I am stuck on black Polled cattle and would not give them for any other class. I have handled Durhams, but now confine myself to the Polled. I brought with me among others, breaching cow mother of a fine calf. I only sold the cow, because no fence would hold her and she was likely to ruin the herd. The calf was threemonths-old and weighed 330 pounds. It sold for \$11.55 or 3½c a pound. Pretty good for a calf is it net? I have fourteen mares and raise first class mules. I have a yearling colt for which I can get \$80 any day. I think I get your paper now and then through Frank Hovenkamp and would like to have ail you can give me on Bermuda grass, you can give me on Bermuda grass cow peas and peanuts. I have a lot of sandy post oak iand that I think will make good crops of peanuts and vegetables of all kinds. I am going to raise stuff to eat and feed my pigs. I kill my own meat all the time, of course, all farmers worth a cent should and I really have too many hogs now, I am anxious to get a Bermuda for my swine and then I will be safe.

'Rah for Bermuda "If, as you say, the scientific people whom the government employs to study these things have been able to breed the Bermuda up to standing ed 10 degrees below zero—then we don't want any other kind of grass for our stock. I never could understand why any one would want to kill Johnson grass, for it is as good, or better than the salvation weed I hear old timers talk about. You say the government has managed to cross it so that it is as good as alfalfa? Well, with Johnson grass, alfalfa, and Bermuda we will take the cake as stock farmers.

Don't feed much corn these hot days Oats are very good for the old hens with a little wheat occasionally, I neve had hens lay better than when I kept a box of wheat bran before them all the time. This I think should also be of great value in rearing chicks. bly because the business has proven so profitable that too many have been attracted to it.

"And this one of the real troubles of the conmission business as at present conducted—namely, the efforts of

LITTLE MAVERICKS

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

Our Range Beeves

It has been said by a great many ranchers that it does not pay to breed up a herd of range cattle. Now those who have a fair amount of common sense know different from this. The practice of many men is just to arrange it so their cows will bring a calf, no matter what the product may be. It is the duty of each and every stock raiser to do something toward grading up of his herd. I am glad to say that western cattle, as they are cattled, are not so much the object of ridicule in the eastern stock yards as they were in former years, but inferior animals are still shipped to eastern markets, and this keeps the world talking about our western cattle. The

industry is improving as time goes on and a good price will be maintained for cattle so long as a good article is placed on the market. It was inferior stock that caused all the trouble several years ago when the price dropped to almost nothing. The prosperous times are causing people to pay more attention to good living and this tends to increase the market for good beef because there is nothing a man places in his mouth that is so delicious or equally nutritious as good beef, and when once a person has a taste for the prime article he will never again be satisfied with inferior steak. good many feeders are inclined to le the cattle feeding industry drop, but these are men who have had to learn by experience, which, by the way, is dear school, and have lost money by blindly rushing into this work. I find that the successful feeders and cattle men are those who have watched conditions carefully, profiting by mistakes and have kept pegging away at the old stand. These are the men who have watched and cared for the trade. right article for the right market. The man who is looking for well bred catde for the feed yard, the block or for breeding purposes must be thoroughly conversant with the proper type of cattle for this purpose. When equally well bred range cattle are the equal in quality to any. The calves dropped in the spring and while their cams are equal in weight, size and condition to farm-raised caives, it is the drying up of the range and the rigorous winters in the mountains that

W. Wilson in Denver Field and Farm. Cuba Wants Shorthorns Shorthorns from the United States are now admitted free of duty to the republic of Cuba. Owing to a misapprehension of the terms "Shorthorn' and "Durham" in the original Spanish draft of the order admitting certain breeds free of duty a charge of \$8 per head was levied upon Durhams that were naturally and properly taken into

stunt the growth. There will never be a time when sufficient forage will

be grown on the plains to sustain dur-

ing the unfavorable seasons the gains

made during the favorable periods.-F.

the island as Shorthorns. Senator W. A. Harris of the Shorthern Breeders' Association took the matter up with Secretary Root when in Washington some time ago and the result was a straightening out of the matter in a way entirely satisfactory

Secretary of the Cuban Treasury Ernesto Fonts y Sterling has notified the United States state department that official action has been taken by which the words Durham and Shorthorn are recognized as synonymous There is a good demand for Short horns in Cuba, especially those of th

milking strains, and they are now admitted free. A letter from Acting Secretary W M. Hays of the United States department of agriculture to Secretary W. Groves of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association confirms the decision granting Shorthorn cattle the same privileges allowed other breeds

Comes to Fort Worth

imported into Cuba.

Charles A. Neyer, head beef man for the Armour & Co. plant at this market, leaves for Fort Worth, Texas, where he will act in the same capacity and for the same firm. Mr. Neyer was transferred from Kansas City, Mo., by his firm to this center about two years ago and altogether has been in the employ of Armour & Co. for fifteen years. During his sojourn in our midst he has made many local friends rot alone among his associates in business, but as well among the boys at the yards.

In anticipation of his residence in the Texas city, Charley decided to take unto himself a bride in the person of Miss Tillie Hasse of Chicago, the ceremony of which will be solen ized in St. Louis tomorrow at noon. His many friends at the plant and the exchange, in presenting him with a beautiful solid silver service containing fifty pieces and a cut glass water manifest their esteem both as a token of good felowship and as a wedding gift. R. E. Conway, Armour's manager, made the presentation speech, which was the sentiment of all of his friends, to which Mr. Neyer responded appropriately, showing his appreciation of the event .- St. Louis

Proper Sheep Feeding

The Montana experiment station has iblished a bulletin giving valuable information in regard to feeding sheep at that institution that should prove of great interest. The summary of the work follows:

1. For feeding wethers and when given with clover hay, wheat and barley gave the fastest gains, followed by oats and screenings and mixed grain in the order named.

2. Considering the amount of food required for each pound of grain in feeding wethers, wheat and clover was the most efficient ration, followed by screenings barley oats and mixed grain in the order named.

8. In feeding lambs screenings and lover gave the fastest gains, followed by mixed grain, oats, barley and wheat in the order given.

4. The amount of food required for ach pound of gain on lambs was sast for the ration of screenings and clover, with oats, mixed grain, barley and wheat in the order named. 5. Lambs gain faster and more eco-

cally than do wethers. 6. The light, thin lambs cannot be fattened sufficiently in three months to command the best price in the mar-

7. In one experiment in feeding 100 wethers for sixty-five days, fifty ethers fed a minimum ration of one half pound of grain a day gained as



rapidly and made as economic gains as a band of healthy wethers. Being small and thin, however, they would have to be fed at least twice as long

to get them ready for the market.

First Live Stock Shipment A Pierre, S. D., dispatch says: The first shipment of live stock from west of the Missouri river ofer the Northwestern road was made last evening train of cattle and sheep, which were loaded in the new yards at Fort Pierre. The cattle were shipped by Manuel Sylva, who took five cars to the Chicago market, and the were eight cars which were gathered up about Nowlin and were sent to De Smet for feeding.

Testing the Dips
The Oklahoma experiment station has
made some tests of dips for killing lice on stock and has just issued a bulletin giving the results. Coal tar dips were tried and in most cases were found satisfactory. They seemed to work better on cattle and horses than on hogs. Lic on cattle and horses were killed by the coal tar dips in from three to eightee hours after they were dipped, depend ing on the strength of the solutions which varied from 1 per cent to 3 per cent, also on the time they were kept n the dip.

Coal tar preparations are especially raluable for their disinfecting qualities It was learned in these tests that these preparations were useful in from 2 to 5 per cent solutions for washing wire cuts and wounds of any description better and safer in fact than carbolic

Kerosene Emulsion Proves Effective lip to kill lice has proved effective Kerosene emulsion or dip was not used on cattle and horses except in small quantities and applied by means of a brush, sponge or spray pump. hogs a dipping tank was used. Walle the dips killed the lice they did not prevent the eggs from hatching. sene emulsion usually prevented all natching of the eggs when kept in the mulsion for any length of time

The reason the dip was most effectve for cattle and horses was that more of it would cling to the fine hair of e animals, which was not the case with the hogs. The hair of hogs is yould run right off. For this reason n the dipping vat the animal should be kept under the solution for a certain length of time.

A method found by the station to be very effective in keeping hogs free from lice was to have a shallow wal-lowing vat in the lot where the hogs ould run to it. The vat was made to have a depth of about fourteen inches and contained from five to eight inches of water. A gallon or so of crude oil was poured on the water and as the hogs would wallow in it they would get the oil on them and keep them free from lice.

To make the kerosene emulsion use the following formula: Hard soap, onehalf pound; kerosene (cheap grade), two gallons; water, one gallon. Cut the soap into shavings and boil in water until the soap is dissolved. Remove he soap solution from the fire and dd the karagene and churn or back until a thorough emulsion To this emulsion add seven gallons of water and use this for sprayng or dipping. This emulsion may be applied with a sponge, brush or spray pump without injury. It may be used o free poultry of lice

Fever Tick Exterminator

GUTHRIE, O. T., Aug. N .- "Oklahoma is to get particularly good treatment at the hands of the bureau of nimal industry in the campaign to rid the territory of fever ticks," says Dr. Leslie G. Allen, chief inspector for the bureau in Oklanoma. He has been notified that seven additional inspecors will be placed in this territory, making a total of fifteen Federal and five territorial inspectors now at work in Oklahoma. The original agreement was that the government would furnish only the same number of men as did the territory, but the bureau is convinced that Oklahoma is doing all in its power to assist in the work and inclined to furnish all the assistance

in its power. A number of requests have reached Dr. Allen recently from Greer county asking that the work of cleaning up be commenced there, and he has agreed that if the county will furnish threto assist he will put a party of four Federal inspectors at work there The Greer county work will begin about Aug. 20. Other western Oklahoma counties will be campaigned as as Greer county is completed. With the exception of Greer counties are above the quarantine line but some of them are still subject to special restrictions. The different field parties will be kept in eastern Okla-

ioma all the time. R. H. Hahn, formerly a territorial nspector, has been added to the Federal force under Dr. Allen. He will make final inspections, to make certain that extermination is complete. Hahn's long service as a territorial inspector was taken into consideration in making the appointment, being specially

recommended by Dr. Alten. A change in rules has been made in regard to the mounted inspectors of the Federal service in eastern Oklahoma, the inspectors being required to have their own horses and equipments. The mounted force is composed of Dr. L. Hyatt, Dr. R. M. Buffington, Dr. Dick E. Warner, Dr. Clarence Clawson and Dr. R. M. Grimes.

FOR FARMERS' UNION S. M. Young is a Jones county man

who resides at or near Abbie, and is engaged in stock farming. "I have been over to Dallas attending the Farmers' Union and am on my way back to my home. Everything seemed to move along smoothly

in the union. "I can only repeat what all Jones county men will tell you, that is, crops, cattle and grass were never better and the people are, or ough to be, in a satisfactory frame of mind,

if they ever expect to be. Fort Worth people certainly are pushers, and this push you have gotten now will, I am sure, push your city up to the top of the heap as far as cities go. The auditorium and stock show will be a big thing and if you will only fix it so that the Farm-Union and other large bodies which have annual meetings some-where, could have a place in which to meet, it will help the whole country and, when any of we farmers want a first class breeding hog, sheep or jack, all we will have to do is to down to the show, look at what is on exhibition and then hunt up the owner and get what we want from his herd at his home. The wives could come along too and hunt up an old speckled hen or dominicker and a setting of fine eggs. In fact, there does not seem to me to be any end to the influence for good that this business will not bring into play."

STOCK SHOW DATE MAY BE CHANGED

Holding Exposition in Fall Offers Advantages

NEED OF BIG BUILDING

Citizens Interviewed Point to Necessity of Permanent Quarters Where Sufficient Room May Be Had

The interest in the fat stock show exposition building is growing, and yet theer are some who have not yet come into an appreciation of the value of this most important project.

Some of those vitally interested in the success of the fat stock show are seriously considering a change in the date for holding the fat stock shows from March to a suitable date in the fall. Some of the reasons are that the stock is generally then in good condition from grass; much more young stuff, dropped in the spring, can be exhibited then and cannot be exhibted in the spring because too young; it is an expensive thing to keep the stuff for the exhibits in condition from the fall shows to the Fort Worth fat stock show time. There are important shows at Fort Smith, Dallas, San Antonio and at various dates in the fall, and if a kind of circuit could be made, there would be a certainty of a larger number of live stock exhibits at Fort Worth than can be expected so early as in March

Another thing is suggested is that as Fort Worth seems likely to have at-make this show not only permanent, asis, there might be a coincidence of dates which would help both the fat show and the races in the mat-

ter of attendance History of the Show held in the city of Fort Worth, beginning with a small number of cartle that were shown for a year or two der the spreading oak trees that formerly stood in front of the southeast corner of the present Swift plant. The show has grown from year to year until today it ranks with the best cattle shows in the United States. It has assisted materially in building up Fort Worth, for its mission has been to so improve the cattle of the country around Fort Worth as to make it feasible to operate successfully the up-todate packing plants now here, and to induce others to come to this city. The show has always labored under the difficulty of not having a build-ing where sheep, hogs, horses, poultry and other live stock could be ex-

hibited, as well as cattle. The present movement to build such a building as is needed for above purposes if brought to a proper focus, will make this show nit only permanent, but will make it attractive to lovers of all kinds of good stock, thereby increasing its usefulness to the ulti-mate end that the quality and number of hogs will be greatly increased. Following are some additional interlews on the fat stock show building, given to Telegram reporter:

Walter Maddox, a real estate dealer, "You simply cannot overestimate the importance of the exposition eng will be standing in their own light if they let it go by. I do not think they will, for the benefits are so

Will Advertise Fort Worth . Martin, secretary of the State Retail Grocers' Association and a eryman, said: "As an aid in the deelopment of the live stock business of this market, already a most important one, no other single agency is comparable with the fat stock exposition hall. I have raised a great deal of stock myself, and I know how much there is in it and how all of these means of advertising your stock help. is one of the main objects the fat stock show, to advertise Fort Worth. Yet another important matter is the opportunities it gives those who wish to Improve their stock the chance to see the best of all kinds of live stock, so if they wish to improve thei breeds of stock they can see the best at such exhibitions as we have here and which will, necessarily, improve if housed as it is proposed that

"There is one more matter of importance that has been referred to, but not talked of as its importance leserves, and that is the market that the improvement of this market as a live stock market will make for poultry and eggs. The demand for these insatiable and yet that demand is for the higher grades of poultry and the best of eggs. This is a small matter, that the housewife on the farm can look after and make, with but little additional trouble, a substantial addition to her cash re ceipts in the course of the year. any further evidence on that subject was needed, let the doubter look to the

The Necessity for Good Tools

The old battered hammer or hatchet, the discarded saw or chisel, are silent witnesses of the necessity of buying good tools for the home. A good fob cannot be done without good tools, and nearly every day something turns up about the house that could be improved or repaired if the proper tools were

The Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets are designed for the convenience of the home. The assortments of tools were carefully thought out by men who

know tools and their requirements. Every tool has a place of its own in the cabinet, so it will not be damaged by contact with others. Every tool belongs to the famous Keen Kutter brand, which means they are the best you could buy.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets are made in various sizes, costing from \$7.50 to \$100.00, according to the assortment of

cools. All Keen Kutter Cabinets are complete in every detail within the limits of the requirements for which they were designed. All contain in various numbers and varieties, Saws, Brace, Bits, Chisels, Gimlets, Awls, Planes, Hammers, Hatchets, Files, Screw-drivers, Wrenches, Nail-sets, Reamers, Rules, Squares and everything that is needed.

Nothing is forgotten-you don't have to send out in the midst of your work for some trifle. The drawers are filled with the necessary accessories, such as glue, steel wire, screws, sand paper, etc. It would be difficult to collect so useful an outfit by buying each piece separately and impossible to secure tools of any other make so satisfactory for home use.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets and Boxes are the only/ones containing a complete set of tools under one name and trademark, guaranteed to be perfect in every respect.

The Keen Kutter Tool Cabinet Booklet will be sent free to any one who would like a copy, by Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.

STOCK SHOW BUILDING EQUAL TO ANOTHER PACKING HOUSE

EVER have persons interviewed by The Telegram been more willing to talk and never has there been more unanimous enthusiasm in favor of any Fort Worth project than has been displayed since reporters for this paper began getting opinions of leading business men and stock raisers regarding the plan to establish the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show as a permanent institution and erect an exposition building where it may be held annually.

Captain J. B. Mitchell, who has had long experience with stock of all kinds, even goats, and who is now engaged in the business of selling stock, was requested to give some idea of what he thought would be the result of building the auditorium for an exhibit of all kinds of stock with a view to the improvement to the industrial interests of the city and state. He said: "You may say for me that it is my honest opinion that the benefits that will result from the building of the audi-torium and the resultant permanency of the show in this city will equal if not surpass the establishment of another packing house.

"The fact that in addition to the Fat Stock Show the institution will, through the various new departments that will be added, become the favorite resort of the farmers as well as the stockmen should certainly add to the importance of the institution. may be relied upon that in a short time after or even before the building is finished there will be hundreds of small farms established within a short radius of the city and all tributary to it, which will be breeding places for the finest classes of stock of all kinds which will have exhibits at the show to call the attention of producers to the value of their different breeds and through this sell their products to the many stock farmers over the state. This will make it the central point of

It is a fact that already many breedfrom the north who have earned fame for their various breeds have established small places in neighborhoods in Texas, where they have in duced the people to purchase their stock hogs from them and thus established a school in that community that will educate the people in the need for first-class stuff. Not long ago a car of hogs was shipped to this market from away out in Gray county on the plains, and they were a fine lot, sure. It surprised some people that there should be any hogs at all in Gray county, but it was the result of just such causes as I have mentioned in this reply to your questions, the estabishment of small breeding places for the finest qualities of stock of all kinds

prices which have prevailed here, for

the better grades of poultry last fall, and to this time this year particularly.

It is not possible to increase the poul-

try supply for some time to come so

"For reasons that are selfish, I could

wish that the proposed hall was to be

for we could use it for our pure food show to great advantage. But it is

just the greatest thing for the city

G. W. Burroughs, former postmaster,

"It is almost the most important thing

ever suggested fr the general benefit

of the city in its history. I do not

think nor can I see how any one could

stock show on a permanent basis, and

that is what the erection of that ex-

Government to Transplant an

Oriental Rush

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- Now in-

dustries are springing up so rapidly in

the south nowadays that the efforts

of the agricultural department along

lines which if successful will induce

in the southern states still another

line of production-that is of grass

mattings, has been almost overlooked.

Having in mind the reclamation and

return to agricultural productiveness

of many southern tracts of land now

unproductive, the government scien-

year until success, while not yet

In many parts of the south there are

large areas of lowlands, some of which

were at one time planted to rice before

the larger and more favorably located

plantations rendered such work un-

profitable, all of which are at pres-

ent unproductive and overgrown with

rushes. The experts of the agricultural

department in search for some product

which could be profitably grown, have

hit upon the rush; not the wild one

but its cousin, grown in Japan and China, from which the world's finest

mattings are manufactured. The gov-

ernment experts propose to transplant

he oriental rush and to domesticate

useless land. Already a year's work

has been completed, and the work,

while not yet entirely successful, has

advanced so far as to make failure

seem a negligible quantity. Another year's labor, it is believed, should pro-

duce a commercially valuable rush, the

growing of which on lands now waste

will enrich the south two-fold since it

will also offer an opportunity for the

manufacture of matting, which aside

from caring for home trade should

compete in the markets of the world.

HAD RECORD RAIN

Oklahoma Man Reports Fall of Over

Ten Inches
Captain Sam Davis of the Oklahoma

part of the new state which is to be-

come a part of the union at a near

day came in with a fine car of hogs

market was off, he did not complain.

"We had a ten-inch rain the other day

and it was a wonder you may be sure,

said he. "I notice in other places, espe-

cially in Texas, that they are claim-

ing big rains, but they can't come up

ever, by the fall, and all crops, includ-

ing grass, are in just as fine shape as

ever, except that the corn got a little

spotted. There will be enough and to

spare, however, and as we have plenty

this year. Our kaffir and milo maize

crops are a wonder and for my part

are as good feed as anything. Hogs I know will leave corn to eat it."

Muddy fields and dry, hard stable

floors are the two extremes that often

cause dry, brittle, contracted hoofs.

old corn, we have nothing to fear

No damage was done, how-

for this market, and although

to us yet.

it in the southern states on the now

tists have been laboring for nearly

achieved, seems fairly certain.

GRASS MATTING

overestimate the good that must come

from the establishment of

SOUTH TO GROW

position building means.

asked to state his views said:

located in the center of Fort Worth

it will equal the demand.

ever suggested."

Business Men and Stock Rais ers Enthusiastic Over Idea of Making Fort Worth Fat Stock Show a Permanent Exposition and Erecting Place Where It May Be Held Annually

and the education of the people. Yes, the building of the auditorium making it a permanency for all kinds of stock will be a great help to this city and to the whole state. Nothing of More Benefit

for the benefit of Fort Worth, that would be more for the advantage of the city and state. Then, if you will pardon the personality of it, I can say, from my own chances for observation, extending over a long period of service with railroads, as live stock agent, and since then as a cattle commission man, there is a large number of fine cattle in Texas and a larger number of grades than any other state in the country. As large as that business already is, it will be enlarged, almost beyond the thought of man, by the establishment of the Fat Stock Show on a permanent basis, and that is what the exposition building means for the city. The question of permanency being fixed, there will, necessarily, follow an additional development of the already important Fat Stock Show until it will be second to but one in the country, if to any. The effects of this on the market here will be as great as the increase in the show itself. It is hard indeed to estimate the value and about the only way to get at it to the satisfaction of the individual will be o place his figures on the benefit as high as his conscience will permit, and

then some more Will Add to Prosperity

to a question: "I have been really too busy to give the proposition the consideration in extent that its importance

am sure that it will cause toxas in the stock and form and will build up the cattle interests of Fort Worth and also hand an additional current of prosperity to all the in-Nothing of Greater Benefit Arthur Goetz, general agent of the

Texas and Pacific Coal Company and

anything suggested for Fort Worth

vast benefit to the development of the

city's cattle market and the time will

soon come when, in that respect, there will be no rival this side of Chicago.

No one has had more experience in such matters than J. Ogden Armour and the remarks he made to Captain

Burnett and to others while this ques-

tion was first under consideration, ac-

curately forecasts the future of Fort

ket of the southwest, if the fat stock

Worth as the greatest live stock mar-

show is put on a permanent basis, if

the exposition hall is built, and that

will be if the people of the state and

city will give the small guarantee asked of them."

Worth Millions to City

C. T. McIntosh, real estate dealer-

will be worth millions to the city of

Fort Worth. Fort Worth is already

the railroad center, the live stock cen-

ter, the meat packing center for all of

the southwest and it will, as a necessary comcomitant, be the center of the

cattle marketing of the southwest. I

believe the benefits of the exposition

hall will be immediate but, on a much

larger scale, the resultant good will come to the city until it can only be

estimated by millions. Relatively,

that will be soon, though not neces-

sarily, the first year or the second

year, after the fixing of the fat stock

show on a permanent basis, will the

full benefits begin to accrue. But it

will come grander in its proportions

"It will be the means of inducing

barely think of Fort Worth, and

people to come here who now, it may

if they do come, all of the people of

the city will reap some of the bene-

fits from increased business. It is the

greatest advertising medium ever suggested for Fort Worth and I cor-

dially approve it."

than most of us think or now real

fat stock show exposition hall

the Thurber Brick Company, said

ever was, or can be, of greater bene-fit than the fat stock exposition hall, for that means fixing the fat stock show on a permanent basts, I have never heard of it. Fort Worth is the acknowledged meat packing and live stock center of the southwest as we, with reason, think. The building of the exposition hall with what it means will so cinch the matter that every one, be he whom he may, will be enforced to acknowledge the fact. It will be of

J. K. Rosson, Cattle Commission Man -I can think of nothing that is more

H. W. Nye, a real estate dealer, when questioned as to what he thought would be the effect of the building of the proposed auditorium building for permanent home for the fat stock show, replied: "It can have no other effect than to aid in building up the stock industry of the state and at the same time will add to the prosperity of the city of Fort Worth in a most substantial manner. I heartily indorse it." William Reeves, a capitalist, replied

IS A CASE OF **NOW OR NEVER**

Exposition Matters Must Move Rapidly

COMMITTEE WORKS

Board of Trade Endorses the Project and Starts Work for the Building

A meeting of the directors of the Board of Trade was held at the rooms of the organization Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at which the president, secretary and quorum of members

The principal business for the consideration of the board was the reception of the committee appointed by the Fat Stock Show Exposition Company to confer with the board and se cure indorsement by the board and the adoption of the best way to have the board aid the company in securing the exposition building, which, it was explained, is essential to the life of the

fat stock show. When President Monnig called the meeting to order there were present

Messrs, Carter, Burnside, Cooper, Rog-Wheedon and others. The exposition company committee being present, Captain Burnett for the committee stated that they were there for the purpose of forwarding the interests of the Fat Stock Show and, gain that end, he believed all of the city should work in harmony. They wanted to be in perfect harmony with the Board of Trade in what they did. There was a need to get some money for current expenses, but, above all there was a need to secure as soon as possible that pledge of support that will insure the prompt placing of the order for the steel for the exposition

To do that there must be a large number of subscribers signed. He had hoped, and still hoped, that Fort Worth would give about two hundred of the requisite 500, and he wanted the Board of Trade to help in the cause. thought that this was very necessary, for the reason that if we show ourselves at home as in favor of the enterprise we can, with the more cerainty, go outside and ask for subscrip-

tions. "We must prove our faith by our works" was the idea. He stated that with some new subscribers they had o turn in at that meeting, they now had thirty-six subscribers. He wanted the Board of Trade to help to the extent of taking charge of the city list, while they looked after the outsiders, the cattle raisers, the stockmen and all f the others.

ppointed by the president with the aid of the secretary, was decided upon. Captain Paddock said they had long vanted an auditorium, and while they ould find a place that would suit the most of the city better, they were disposed to go ahead and do the best they could in aid of the enterprise. Must Move Fast Captain Burnett said they had but

A committee of twenty-one, to be

thirty days in which to decide this matter and already four or five of those days had gone. It was time to move promptly and if anything was to be done it must be done at once. A resolution offered by Dr. J. L. Cooper was adopted. It recites that

exposition building for the Stock Show is a certainty with but a little effort on the part of the people, and expresses the idea that the citizens of Fort Worth should secure from 200 to 250 of the subscribers to the life memberships in the company. The exposition company was commended to the people of the city. Stuart Harrison explained the status

of the exposition building, the Fat Stock Show and all that pertained to it. The old quarters can no longer be used for a fat stock short if enough shares of the company are subscribed for to insure the permanency of the show, he was confident the Chicago end of the enterprise would go ahead at once, place the order for the struc-

tural steel, and even if the buildings

could not be finished in time for the

show of 1907, he was sure that some

kind of a building would be provided. t was most undesirable that the show should be dropped now, for the show was one of the established features of the kind of the country and the cattle raisers and breeders had become accustomed to coming to Fort Worth for the show. Their presence was necessary, for it mattered not how much premium money you had, if you did not have the cattle to exhibit you could have no show. It was necessary to have some expense money to aid the committee in getting subscribers, and he explained in detail how that money could be used. The money subscribed for the shares or life memberships could not be touched for any purpose, except as a guarantee for the permanency of the Fat Stock Show.

About \$500 was reported as available for expenses. The size of the building to erected was again made the subject of nquiry and it was stated that it would have a seating capacity of 15,000 or so. A resolution was adopted giving the heartiest indorsement of the Board of Trade to the exposition company and copies of that resolution are to be forwarded to Messrs. Armour Swift and the Fort Worth Stock Yards

Company in Chicago. Representatives of the Fifth and Third Ward Civic League Clubs were present on the invitation of the board and they were then given the opportunity to express their views on the question of the street car franchises and especially on the pending applications of the Northern Texas Traction and the Arlington Heights Traction Companies for rights on the south side and of the former in the First ward. Messrs. Martin, McCarthy, Neis, Schilder and maybe one or two others were present, and though they expressed their views as being in perfect accord with those who favored the idea of compensation for the use of streets by any corporation, there had been no definite action taken and they were met for the purpose of discussing the matter with the board, rather than recommending any plan.

McCarthy made the principal speech. Mr. Cantey for the Traction Company entered a general defense of the company and very briefly explained why it was impossible to expect the street car companies here, carrying say hundreds of people, to pay for a privilege on the same basis as they did in the northern cities where they carried millions.

No definite conclusion was reached for a concert of action by the Board of Trade and the representatives of the civic leagues and the meeting ad-

DALLAS TOO HOT FOR HIM

W. L. Wilson lives in Jones county, near Trubey, and he proclaims it the very best in the state and, consequently, in the world.

"I am on my way from Dallas, where I have been in attendance on the annual meeting of the state Farmers' Union. Our meeting was a pleasant one and there was no trouble among the members or any great orations, as it was too hot in Dallas for such exhibitions. You may be that we are all glad to get back home again. Jones county was never in just such fine condition as at the present. For several years good crops have been made and the farmers are not cramped as they used to be, and with this year there is 'sugar in the gourd' sure. Every crop we have is good and the kaffir and maize are best

"We have had fairly good corn crops for several years, but it is a sure good one this. Besides the railroad that is passing to Anson, the Santa Fe is also building and it will pass just at the back of my field and when it does you can drop off and pass the time of day with me at most any old



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Colorado Summer

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Galveston

MEXICAN BANDIT

DIES; BOOTS ON

CABEZON, N. M., August : .- Rupert ionzales, roadman, escaped convict, horse thief—as bad a man as the wild Jamez mountains ever knew, is dead,

He had the satisfaction of cashing in with his boots on. Carl Vogel, a young cattleman killed him-snot him through the heart after hand to hand battle from horseback, on the verge of a fifty-foot precipice "No one but Vogel could have done t," any cowpuncher will tell you. "Vogel is the most skilled horseman in all New Mexico. His aim is the truest, e knows the mountains, and besides-Vogel hated Gonzales; Gonzales had

stolen his cattle. Vogel has become the most popular owpuncher in New Mexico since he killed Gonzales. Double night watch is no longer necessary to protect the herds from the raids of the clever Gonzales, and for the time the range is

Vogel posed for the above picture on the day following his encounter with Gonzales. The horse is the one he rode in the fight.

"The posse had been on Gonzales' trail six days following his escape from the penitentiary at Santa Fe," said Vo-"On the morning of the seventh day

I started out alone. Toward evening I

was galloping along a road that skirt-

ed a deep arroyo, when Gonzales and I met. He rede his horse right on to "I covered him with my rifle, "Throw up your hands!' "Before I knew what had happened

Gonzales had a terrible grip on my rifle with one hand, and was reaching for his revolver with the other. He fought like a demon, cursing all the time. "As we swayed back and forth I

pulled the trigger. The bullet went astray. We were so close I could have struck him in the face had I dared release my hold on the rifle. "Suddenly, Gonzales let go my gun

"D- you, Vogel," he hissed. As he drew his pistol I pumped another shell into the rifle and putted the trigger. Gonzales fell backward with a halfmuffled curse and the death grip carried his gun with him. I pulled my pistol and leaned over him in the fast gathering darkness. If he had moved I would have fired again—but Gonzales lay perfectly still I lit a match and the dead man's lips were curled in scorn. It was the same look as when met him on the road. Gonzales' contempt for law, order and for me was still stamped in his terrible face when we buried him.

The essential points to be considered in feeding draft horses for the market according to J. W. Coverdale, well-known horse authority, are the selection of animals of good type and constitutional vigor, starting the grain ration carefully, the selection suitable ration when on full feed, toning up the system by giving a little saltpeter and glauber salts, abundance of clean bedding and quarters, and careful grooming and sufficient exercise before selling. The amount of each feed should be according to the

appetite of the horse. PREVENT BLACKLEG BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE

To introduce, we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

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

THE CUTTER LABORATORY

ECHOES OF THE RANGE

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

Amarillo Herald. The most violent electrical storm on record, accompanied by a record-breaking fall of rain, has furnished a sensation for Amarillo since yesterday. The storm probably reached its height several miles south of Amarillo, but the electrical disturbance, wind and downpour of rain were cause for anxiety and confusion over the entire town last night. Report gained currency late last night and was common on the streets this morning that lightning had struck the house of Mr. Riggs, four miles south of town, and killed the entire family of five persons. This, however, proved a mis-take. The inmates of the house at the time escaped injury, but by a danger-ously close margin. Lightning struck and demolished one gable of the house, but rain prevented fire from getting any headway. The house was blown several feet from its foundation by the wind. It is a large two-story building, recently erected alongside the Pecos Valley railroad, four miles south of town. South of Amarillo the rain was accompanied by a terrific hail storm, which riddled field crops, smashed window panes, stripped trees bare to the limbs and even punctured iron roofs. Sheds and barns were wrecked by the wind, and all telephone connections were put out of service. The long-distance service to Canyon and points south went out early in the storm. Failure to receive word from Canyon gave rise to a rumor that a cyclone had wrought great damage there. This was wholly unfounded, as the storm was not so severe at Canyon as elsewhere.

In New Mexico

Roswell Record. The county commissioners met late yesterday afternoon and named the following persons as delegates from this county to the Sheep and Wool-Growers' Territorial Convention, to be held according to the call of the governor at Albuquerque Sept. 18: Arthur Ingham, L. L. Johnson, W. H. Johnson, J. F. Hinkle, John Matheson, Sidney Pitt, James Garrard, E. S. Mundy, Ed S. Seay and Fritz Brinck. In his call for the convention Governor Hag-erman named a list of delegates and the local organization of sheep and wool growers have also selected delegates, so that Chaves county will be well represented.

Carlsbad Current. In older days when Davy Crockett 'killed a bar" the common currency of tion of the United States was skins," and many's the homestead that was built up from the proceeds of unerring marksmanship or the valor of Those good the faithful "coon dog." old days have long since been numbered with the yester years, but out here in Sunny New Mexico there is still left a reflex of those stirring times when every coon hollow was investigated with an eye to the 12 pence it might yield with a hairy pelt. An instance of this was noted last Monday when J. J. Plowman brought in two large wolf skins and a coyote pelt, and carrying them to the Carlsbad National Bank, drew the sum of \$51 for the three, \$25 each for the wolf and \$10 for the coyote. These sums Raisers' Association, and any bankeris authorized to "cash" them as a check or a draft, and draw upon the associa Mr. Plowman is a worthy citizen of Eddy, living in the mountains, and no doubt his prowess will fetch him many an honest dollar in the manner described. Covotes are said to have increased considerably in the outlying districts lately and are de-

In Edwards County Rock Springs Rustler.

stroying many chickens and other

T. P. Gillespie of Sonora was in town

this week, looking for steers to purchase. We learned of only one purchase, that of J. L. Allen, threes and fours at \$16 and \$20. C. W. Warren sold his swenty-section ranch, ten miles west of town, to W. C. Dobbin and Ed Smith, for \$8. The ranch has two equipped wells and is otherwise well improved. Mr. Warren has been a successful ranchman here for the past sixteen years He expects to move to Fort Worth and

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 Yoakum county; thence east along the gouth 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 anch of George M. Slaughter and along the east and north lines of said anch 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 under-Bovina.

signed and two days for shipping at For any further time required two cents per day per head shall be charged. (Signed.)

W. E. HALSELL, PHELPS WHITE, K. WARREN, GEO. M. SLAUGHTER. SLOAN SIMPSON W. D. JOHNSON, W. L. ELLWOOD.

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

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

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

A STATE OF THE STA

In Tom Green County San Angelo Standard.

C. H. Powell & Co. shipped 11 cars of fat cows and calves to Fort Worth Wednesday. These were a part of the McGuire Bros,' herd. M. B. Pulliam bought Wednesday of Powell & Cawley, sixty head of one and two year old steers at \$12.50 and

\$16.50. W. D. Currier of Currier, Hassell & Bullock, brought to the Standard of-fice Friday a mesquite tree twig with a lot of beans on it. The twig had a bunch of forty-eight pods and the pods were long and heavy. Mr. Currier says he gathered the bunch off a tree along roadway on one of his recent trips to the country and that he noticed all mesquite trees were just simply loaded with bunches like the one he secured. The mesquite bean is said to be fine food for stock and ranchmen

are always glad to see a good yield. Jim Moore, inspector for the Cattle Raisers' Association, was in the city Friday and Saturday on his way to Seymour, Baylor county, where he goes as a witness in a cattle case. Mr. Moore is an inspector out on the Pecos between Sheffield and Fort Stockton, and has one of the biggest territories of any inspector in the state. Jim is a big man in size and one of the best in the business, so the territory does not affect him much. Previous to entering his present service he was a member of the state rangers and made one of the most efficient men in the service.

There is no way of estimating the loss of stock many of the ranchmen undoubtedly incurred. Carcasses of many nead of cattle, horses, sheep and pigs were seen by spectators on the banks of the streams Monday, floating with the current. Stock in pastures, far away from the ranch houses, have not yet all been accounted for, and it will be several days before this can be done. It is thought that Lee Bros., W. Davis Jones and several others along the South Concho sustained heavy losses. M. B. Pulliam tainks he lost a number of head of cattle, but is unable to even estimate the number at this time

In Sterling County

Sterling News-Record. Perhaps the greatest floods ever known in the history of the country fell on the watershed of the Conchos last Saturday, Sunday and Monday, causing the river at San Angelo to reach a point that was alarming in the extreme. The flood of 1882, which wiped out the town of Ben Ficklin, and the great flood of 1900, were both surpassed in volume of water. The damage to crops, live stock and other property is immense. Houses, fences and bridges were swept away, leaving wreck and ruin where they once stood. Many houses in San Angelo were flooded, causing the occupants to hastily va-cate. The bridges over Crows Nest and Willow, on the Santa Fe, were wiped out. The bridge across the Colorado river was warped out of position, and for a while all trains were stopped. Ballinger was partly inundated, and scores of families had to move out. While it was rumored that several persons were drowned, at present we are unable to confirm any of these reports. A great rain fell in the Sterling country, and the North Concho was very high, yet there was no damage done, except to fencing.

In Irion County

Sherwood Record. Some fat stuff is going to the markets from here.

Joe Pierce, who ranches in Crockett

county, had three head of cattle killed by lightning last week. J. H. Lindley has sold 300 head 2s and 3s to J. M. Shannon to be delivered at Mr. Shannon's ranch in Crockett county. Ed Weyl, the well known commission man, made the

Besides an abundance of fine grass, as fine as ever grew on the range out here, the mesquite beans are thick on the trees. The bean furnishes excellent feed. If the old cow isn't in clover this year she never will be.

Lobo wolves are getting unusually numerous and bold. Last week they attacked a 2-year-old steer and a yearling on a ranch in this vicinity. A young bull was also cornered, but escaped after being badly

Roy Lewis has moved fifty-one head f stock cattle from Dry Creek to Sam Fstes' ranch near town. Roy hadn't been in the saddle for some time and when he got through moving his cattle e was stiffer than a board.

While running a cow on the U ranck last Wednesday Will Key's horse fell on him. Mr. Key sustained a bad fracture of the right leg below the Dr. Holmsley was summoned and set the injured limb and the patient is now progressing toward recovery.

In Midland County

Midland Reporter. George G. Gray this week bought the cattle of the John R. Warren estate, fifty miles south. There were about 600 head, well graded.

A. L. Camp this week sold for S. H. Cowan to Charles Uttley, lot 12, block 58, at \$75; to Estes & Tigner, for Jas. Estes, blocks 189 and 190, southern addition, at \$150, and purchased of S. H. Holloway for himself 100 cows and thirty cows and calves at \$15 and \$29 around; also of M. J. Martin one span of mules at \$140.

In Sutton County

R. F. Halbert sold last week to Tom Morris his three-section ranch, about three miles below town, for \$5,000. T. P. Gillespie last week sold to I R. Jackson 1,444 mutton goats at \$2.25

per head. Ellis & Co. of Menardville shipped from Foster, Okla., to the St. Louis market on July 25, 136 steers, weight 995 pounds and sold at \$4.

Russell & Bevans of Menardville, Texas, shipped from Foster, Okla., to the St. Louis market on July 25, sixtysteers, weight 1,087 pounds, and sold at \$4.70. Also twenty-eight cows. weight 791 pounds, and sold for \$2.80:

In Howard County Big Springs Herald.

W. R. Bigham shipped three cars of calves to Fort Worth Sunday. Sug Robertson shipped two cars of calves to the Fort Worth market Mon-

G. C. Cauble shipped one car of calves to Fort Worth Sunday. A. C. Pearson bought of Henry Currie one car of calves and shipped same to Fort Worth market Monday J. T. Johnson last Saturday purchased of John W. Lovelady seventy-

five head of cattle. In Deaf Smith County

Hereford Brand. Messrs. S. J. Williams and J. T. Wilkinson this week sold their three-section ranch, which was recently purchased from B. J. Parks to Eli Dun-lap. The fact that Mr. Dunlap continues to add to his already large holdings in Panhandle realty is conclusive evidence of his great confidence in

On Monday morning of this week a splendid rain fell over this portion of the Panhandle, which, while not specially needed, was acceptable to all classes except those who yet have wheat in the shock. It began raining at about 9 o'clock and continued a constant down-pour till the noon hour. But little, if any, harm resulted to small grain, owing to the fact that the sun came out bright and hot in the

In Baylor County

Seymour Banner. George H. Renner of Deep Creek called this week and told us some-thing of the sheep business. He, together with A. J. Lambert and Cal Harvey, bought 1,000 head a year ago for \$2,900. They have already made \$2,200 off the sheep and now have about 1,100. They shipped two cars of mutton to Fort Worth last month. The wool from these sheep amounted this year to 8,000 pounds, and brought 22c, and each sheep represents a profit of \$1.50 to the head. A section of tand will graze 300 or 400. They are now advertising for some full-blooded

In Deaf Smith County

Hereford Brand. C. R. Smith has resigned his position as foreman of the Escabada division of the XIT ranch and has accepted a similar position with Rhea Prothers of Bovina.

The greater portion of the Panhandle country has been visited by fine rains since our last issue. About two and a half inches of rain is the record for Deaf Smith and surrounding counties this week.

CATTLE

The Beef Type for Feeding. Agricola in London Farm and Home gives the British form of feeding cat-

le as follows:

"McCombie of Tillyfour, the well known breeder of Aberdeen-Angus eattle, used to say that the following points were what he liked to see in feeding cattle: A clean muzzle, a mall, well put-on head, a prominent eye, a good sized belly, a rat tail a level line, from head to tail and neck well filled up from shoulder blade to head. Another point made was not too much breadth between the hook bones which was a very bad feature, he used to say, as it always left a vacancy between the hooks and the tail, specially seen in newly-calved cows, and with a consequent tendency to be short of beef in the most valuable region. Some may prefer a longer head than this, but big heads, according to Youatt, are seldom seen in animals that are good

beefers. A good head, like a large and

prominent eye or a good shoulder, is

certainly an important matter, and

since it means good breeding it generally means a good feeder.

The sure indications of a worthless feeder were, McCombie said, too much length in the legs, and a tucked-up flank with bad ribs, while slow feeders were denoted by a 'deep neck, thick, i. e., trousery, legs and tall, thick skin, with hard hair and hollow eyes.' There may be difference of opinion in of these points, and some good judges like more width across the hips, with the pin bones well apart. A level underline also, with less belly, may be preferred and Youatt was very strong on this point. Any information tending to a bad ribbing-up is certainly undesirable, as fattening power is thereby diminished, and constitution also, for short-ribbed animals mean bad doers. This is very true of horses. Thickness through the heart, on the other hand, means a good doer, and is an excellent feature in stock of all sorts.

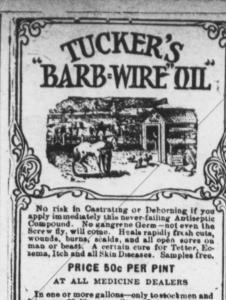
'The skin and hair are, perhaps, the most important features of all. A great point is a happy medium in thickness of skin. What is called a apery' skin shows want of constitution. Youatt attached great importance to the length of the legs in a bullock. Decidedly short legs, he said, means that the animal is almost certain to fatten, while legginess means the reverse. The setting-on of the tail is a point of some importance. It should be set on well back, and not stand too high, and should fall perpendicularly. tail-head, like the hooks, should rise above the back level, and it is noticeable that in some of the dairy breeds this is not the case. This formation is seen especially in the Welsh cattle, where it is considered a defect, and in the Kerries, and more or less in Jerseys and Guernseys, in all of which there is a tendency for the tailhead to rise above the level of the back. In the Ayrshires it is or should be level, like the shorthorn; a sunk-in tail, level with the back, indicates, however, flesh rather than milking qualities, and this is well shown in the difference in this respect between the Kerries and the Dexters. The Dexter, which is more useful for feeding purposes than the Kerry, has a level like the Shorthorn and Angus. The Hereford, again, has this sunken formation carried to excess. Another point well worth noticing is the formation of the shoulder. Obliqueness in this region is generally considered desirable, as tending to fill up the part just benind it, and the Devons certainly excel in this respect; but it is contended by some, and Youatt seems to be among the number, that straight shoulder is better than an oblique, for the reason that less will be laid on in front of the shoulder, where it is unprofitable, with this formation, than when the shoulder bones are well back, although the filling up may be less easily accomplished. The most meat is certainly wanted where it pays best, although the perfect symmetry associated with an oblique shoulder would

probably suffer thereby." From the accompanying letters and program of organization, it is learned that an organization of the dairy instructors and investigators has been accomplished at the agricultural experiment station, located at the University of Illinois. The meeting seems to have been a decided success and all officers were elected and the organization launched properly. This organization will no doubt be of immense benefit to the dairy interests of the union, and all those who are interested in the dairy business should at once put themselves in touch with it for the mutual good. The letter fol-

lows: Editor Weekly Telegram. URBANA, Ill., July 21.—I inclose a report of a meeting of the dairy instructors and investigators of the United States and Canada, which we called at the University of Illinois, July 17, 18 and 19, for the purpose of effecting permanent national organization,

which was accomplished. The fact that a permanent organization has been formed should be of considerable moment to the dairy interests, and I am therefore sending a notice of the same to the agricultural and dairy press. The meeting was a decided success. If you publish this in your paper, kindly send me an ex-Very truly yours, W. J. FRASER. tra copy.

Following is the report of the organization accompaning the letter: The National Association of Dairy Instructors and Investigators was or-ganized at a meeting called July 17, 18 and 19, 1906, at the graduate school



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space which is situated towards the broad end of the shell. If the egg is

held up between the hands before a

light in a dark room the air space can

be easily discerned and by its size the age can be determined. In a perfectly

fresh egg the air space is very small

but as age increases it extends, until when the egg is three weeks old the

air space occupies about a sixth of the

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of agriculture, University of Illinois. Professor W. J. Fraser of Illinois was elected chairman and C. B. Lane assistant, chief dairy division, Washington, D. C., secretary.

Program of Meeting July 17-Morning:

"Manufacture of Condensed Milk,"

O. F. Hunzicker, Purdue University.

A Plan for Registration of Dairles, Looking to the Improvement of Mar-ket Milk," C. B. Lane, dairy division, United States department of agricul-

"Some Problems in Market Milk Production, "J. M. Trueman, University

of Illinois. 'Relative Efficiency of Dairy Cows," J. Fraser, University of Illinois.

Afternoon: The Farm Separator Problem," C. H. Eckles, University of Missouri.
"Pasteurization of Hand-Separator Cream," C. E. Lee, University of Illi-

Visit to university dairy barn. Evening:

Importance of the Occasion and the Vital Problems Demanding Attention. A. C. True, dean of the graduate school of agriculture; Eugene Davenport, dean and director, University of Illinois; E. H. Webster, chief of dairy division, United States department of agriculture.

"The Milking Machine," H. H. Dean

Ontario Agricultural College. July 18—Morning: "Official Testing of Dairy Cows," J.

W. Decker, Ohio State University. "A Permanent Organization," E. H. Webster, United States dairy divi-

"Opportunities for Experimental Work," C. F. Doane, United States dairy division. Afternoon:

Question box. "Some Phases of the Butter Situaion," E. H. Webster, United States lairy division "Methods of Conducting Dairy Feed-

n.g Experiments," B. E. Carmichael, Phio experiment station. Visit to university farm. Evening: Courses of Instruction in Dairying.

H. E. Van Norman, Pennsylvania State 'ollege. July 19-Morning:

"Soft Cheese Investigations," Chas. Thom, United States dairy division at "Reaching the Farmer," E. S. Guthrie. Ohio State University.

"Testing Dairy Herds," H. A. Hop-University of Illinois. Some of the important points brought out in the papers and dis-

ussions are as follows The urgent need of scientific work necessary to solve many dairy problens, for example, the control of mois in butter, a quick and efficient method of determining moisture; causes and remedy of fishy flavor in butter; influence of pacteurization on

food value of milk; influence of ripenng on digestibility of cheese. Emphasis was placed on the demand for more and better trained men in dairy work, and raising the standard of dairy instructions. It was also agreed that less time should be deoted to lectures and more to prac-

tical work in short courses. Every effort should be put forth to encourage keeping yearly records of There is much need for more scien.

tific and uniform work in connection with the subject of feeding dairy cows. There is need of a decided improvement in market milk to encourage larger consumption and make it a safe It was suggested that the establishment of a registry for dairles maintaining a certain degree of cleanliness of surroundings and quality of product would aid in accomplishing this result. Importance of studying the scien-

principles involved in the manufacture of condensed milk. The value of cheese as a food is not sufficiently appreciated in the country and efforts should be made to in-

rease its consumption. Upon adoption of the report of the committee on permanent organization, the following officers were elected: President, Professor R. A. Pearson, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; vice president, Professor Oscar Erf, Kan-sas Agricultural College, Manhattan. Kan.: secretary-treasurer, C. B. Lane, assistant chief dairy division, United

States department of agriculture. Committees were appointed to make careful study of the following problems, looking to more uniform and efficient work in these respective lines: Score Cards for the Registration of Dairies-C. B. Lane, R. A. Pearson and M. Trueman.

Official Testing of Dairy-Cows-H. H. Dean, F. W. Woll and J. W. Decker. Our Relation to the National Dairy Show-E. H. Webster, O. Erf and J A. Ruddick.
Courses of Instruction—E. H. Van
Norman, C. H. Eckles and O. F. Hun-

Production-C. H. Eckles and H. H.

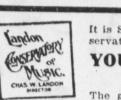
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TEC. A. McEACHIN.....Editor

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

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

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

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TEXAS MUST CO-OPERATE

If the people of Texas desire to rid the state of the fever tick and thereby enhance the value of all Texas cattle, as well as ridding the state of a pest that anmually causes the loss of thousands of dollars, there will have to be concerted action on the part of the state authorities with the Federal officials in the great work of extermination that is under contemplation. That is the advice that comes from Washington, and It comes in a manner that verifies its accuracy.

The state and Federal authorities have been worklog in perfect harmony in Texas now for several years in the matter of controlling the further spread of the fever tick evil through the medium of wise and efficlent quarantine laws. There is a provision in those laws that the rules and regulations promulgated by the respective authorities must conform in all things, and that is brought about by the fact that by courtesy of the state and willingness of the Federal government, the Federal quarantine line is run squarely across the state. The Federal people have no right to do this except by consent of the state, and under different circumstances would be compelled to maintain the Fedcral line at the state line.

The fact that both governments have been working in perfect harmony so long on the tick question is ample evidence that futher concert of action can but be productive of good results. But right at the beginning of the great work the Federal people are starting out to do they are finding themselves handicapped and hindered by the fact that Texas has made no provision for co-operation in the work and no funds are available for the purpose. The plan under which the Federal government proposes to operate is to use the \$65,000 appropriated by the last congress for experiments in tick extermination in supplementing funds for the same purpose supplied by the various states intcrested, and the report is the Federal government will cemand dollar for dollar from the various state governments. In other words, if \$10,000 of Uncle Sam's good coin of the realm is to be expended in the state of Texas in an effort to eradicate the fever tick, then there must be \$10,000 in good Texas money to lay right alongside it. The Texas treasury is not in condition just now to stand much of a drain, but by the advent of another year conditions ought to materially improve.

There can be no action in the matter so far as the state of Texas is concerned until the meeting of the legislature next January, but it is very probable that action will be taken at that time looking to the providing of the means necessary to carry on the work which the Federal people, relying on the willingness of Texas to do the proper thing, will begin this fall and winter. The indications are the state live stock sanitary commission will be compelled to ask a much larger appropriation for the next two years than usual, and the cattlemen of the state are going to insist very strongly on it being granted. The live stock interests of the state contribute liberally to the maintenance of the state government, and they are going to insist that the amount of taxes they pay annually entitles them to just and proper protection in the use and enjoyment of their property.

There is usually some opposition manifested at Austin to any demands that appear to emanate from the live stock industry. There are thousands of people who still noot at the fever tick theory and insist that both the state and Federal governments are figuring things down to a very fine point when they mix in the fever tick business. But enough has been demonstrated both through experience and experiment to satisfy all fairminded people that the work that has been done has been conducted along proper lines and that under contemplation is a long step in the proper direction. The money needed for the work that will be commenced by the Federal people must be furnished by the state, and the cattlemen are going to insist on the amount being large enough to fully answer the demands

of the occasion. Of course, it must be understood that if Texas makes no appropriation for this work then no benefit can be

made largely through the efforts of Texas congressmen, It would be an Exhibition of very bad faith for the state to now fail to do her full duty in the premises, and compel the Federal people to withdraw and spend the Federal appropriation in those states which are showing a willingness to co-operate in the proper manner. California and Oklahoma are already at work in this plan of co-operation, and will be among the first to reap benefit from the procedure. Texas must get in line, according to the views of leading cattlemen, and show that she is vitally interested in the work that is to be done. If the fever tick is to be banished from Texas soil, then Texas money must be spent in the work of banishment.

FEEDING LIVE STOCK FOR RESULTS

F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas state board of agricutture, says of feeding for results, in an ex-

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

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

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

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

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

These prepared and concentrated feeds that are honestly compounded of wholesome, sound ingredients are, theoretically at least, likely to contain the very elements an animal greatly craves and actually needs, and which if at liberty he would find in pasture and fields; elements which nature would prompt to its use for its best welfare, but to which it is not accessible when confined in corral or stables. Animals as well as men hunger for and need these stimulants and correctives, and applying them at which appears a high price may, when they are not otherwise obtainable, be economy in its best sense.

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

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

IMMIGRANTS COMING TO TEXAS

Never before in the history of the state has a greater influx of immigration been witnessed, and the railways giving low rates are being taxed to supply the necessary equipment to move the people who are coming to Texas. The following from the Kansas City Star illustrates the manner in which the people of older states are turning to the new giant of the south-

Today was homeseekers' day at the Union depot. Every train from the east brought in bronze-faced farmers traveling from points a day's journey from Fansas City to the land of promise in the west and southwest. They came in extra cars attached to the regular trains and in special trains. From the Kansas City gateway they departed in as many different directions as they entered the city.

"Where are you going, pardner?" a bearded young farmer asked, speaking to another man in the throng, "if this crowd lets me git anywhere," the answer came, "I'm going down in the Panhandle, You see, there were three of us boys and when we came of age pa give each of us eighty acres. I got as pretty a piece of Illinois bottom land as you most ever see. But my wife and I 'lowed that if we sold our eighty the money we get for it would buy a mighty lot of land down in the Panhandle, And we sold out, Got \$80 an acre for the land, too. We brought two children along. We got money to buy land. By the time the children get blg enough to go to school we'll have school house. We won't be lonesome. Some of our neighbors are down there already, and more of 'em are coming. I don't know that it is exactly God's country we are going to, but it looks pretty good to

It was a typical case. Hundreds of farmers are speeding westward today from Kansas City. They have solds their farms in the east, many of them. They will be buying implements in the Kansas City market before long and later the Kansas City grain men and the stockyards will be reaping the product of the land the settlers of the west and southwest are buying. Some are going to the rich lands in Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory, some to the Pecos valley in New Mexico, others to the new land opening around Amarillo and Hereford on the Santa Fe: the Rock Island is carrying hundreds to the country around Stratford and Dalhart in Texas; eastern Colorado is the destination of some and others are going to Arkansas, Toe Frisco and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas are taking many to points on their lines in the southwest.

And those sturdy sons of the older states are making no mistake in coming to Texas. This is a state of glorious opportunities, and the men who are now casting their lot with us are not only taking advantage of those opportunities for themselves, but they are placing their children in line for such advantages in the future as they could not hope to obtain in the older states. They may have to submit to a few discomforts and inconveniences in the beginning, but in Texas development is rapid and the tide of civilization steadily extending until already it is knocking at the boundary line which separates the state from New Mexico.

The Panhandle and West Texas are catching the bulk of these newcomers, but all over the state they are making themselves seen and felt. Land values are booming-erawling up to \$18 and \$20 per acre where they were \$1 and \$2 a few years ago, and the Texas land owners are growing wealthy through their ability to sell their surplus holdings at these advanced

TALKING ABOUT TEXAS

The Baltimore Sun has been focussing its rays on the state of Texas recently, and has been able to draw the following deductions:

The fat hog is ripe in Texas.

Fort Worth attributes its prosperity to hustle. Daffas is determined to sue Secretary Wilson for damages if he finds its meat embalmed.

Texas don't know what to get at now that elec-San Antonio is upsetting all its impure milk.

Waco wants to forget politics and turn its attention to peaches.

And the Sun is correct in the assertion that the fat hog is always ripe in Texas. The great packing houses located in Fort Worth provide a ready and profitable market for every ripe hog that can be produced in all this broad state. And the Fort Worth market is today paying better prices for ripe porkers than any other market in the whole United States.

The Sun is also correct in the assertion that Fort Worth attributes her prosperity to hustle. Fort Worth today has the greatest hustle on her of any city in the southwest. There are millions of dollars being expended here in the erection of new buildings of the most approved modern type, and prosperity is written in bold letters on the very sky that overhands the proudest and fastest growing city in the state

And Texas does know what to get at, now that the election is over. She is preparing to build factories and develop industrial enterprise as was never before undertaken in the southwest. Two big cotton factories and two big cement factories just added to Fort Worth, constitute but a marker for what is coming.

Dallas, San Antonio and Waco are also busy-watching with greedy eyes the progress that is being made by Fort Worth and wondering how such things can be possible during the torrid dog days.

There is considerable comment among Texas cattlemen on the action of the Kansas City Livestock Exchange in suspending two commission firms as members of that body, on account of their connection with the recently organized co-operative company shaped up by the cattlemen. While the new company was organized to fight the regular members of the various exchanges of the country where prices have been advanced, it was not expected the war would be opened so soon, or that the members of the exchange would resort to such open methods. Cattlemen say that it looks like a deep-seated determination to freeze out the new organization from the start but predict that methods will be devised by which the co-operative company can do business at all the markets. As the new company has the backing of all the livestock organizations in the southwest, it is expected that no effort will be spared to overcome all obstacles that may be placed in its way. Fort Worth is to have a branch of this co-operative commission company at a later date, but nothing has yet been intimated as to the reception it will meet when it undertakes to do business on this market.

The indications are good for the raising of the \$50,000 undertaken as a guaranty of the Fat Stock Show, and which is to insure the building of the finest exposition building in the southwest in this city. The matter is in the hands of men who are pushing it, and who are determined there shall be no failure. If Fort Worth raises half the amount required it is believed the outside livestock interests will quickly respond with the other half, and prominent cattlemen, not only of Texas, but the entire southwest, are manifesting a lively interest in the success of the undertaking, which all declare will be of advantage to every section of the

THE KING OF CANYONS

(By A. .W. Grant.)

I have just finished a journey 3,200 miles long to see a hole in the ground. True, it is an unusual hole that tempted the trip and it is worth many more than 3,000 miles going to see. It is a mile deep, in some places more than ten miles across, and its irregular shape is stretched out more than 200 miles across the surface of an Arizona plateau from 6,000 to 7,000 above the level of the sea.

The hole is called the grand canyon of the Colorado from the Colorado river, which twists a tortuous way over the canyon's bottom for its entire length, but many to avoid confusion, call it the grand canyon of Arizona. Perhaps the last name is better.

At San Antonio I told a Texan I expected to visit the grand canyon of the Colorado and he asked:

"Will you stop at Pike's Peak?" Another tourist evidently had the canyon mixed up with the Royal Gorge of Colorado, for he asked about running around the Georgetown loop on the way there.

There seems to be much careless ignorance about the canyon of Arizona, which is the greatest natural wonder of its kind in the world. The combined canyons, gorges and chasms of the Andes, Himalayas, Rockies and Selkirks do not equal it, yet many American people are as poorly informed about it as the man who thought it somewhere in the vicinity of Pike's Peak.

As a thumb nail scratch on the rind of an orange, so is the canyon to the surface of this world, yet it is a scratch such as could have been made by no hand smaller than that which fashioned the universe itself. If Mars is inhabited and its dwellers ever get a near view of the earth's surface through their telescopes, the grand canyon will be one of the first things to attract their attention. There is nothing else like it anywhere in the world.

Writers, poets and orators have vainly striven and will ever strive for a descriptive imagery which may convey to the minds of those who have never seen something of the canyon's grandeur.

Not Like a Wound.

One of the most eloquent American lecturers has described it as "Nature wounded unto death and lying stiff and ghastly with a gash 200 miles long and a mile deep in her bared breast, from which is flowing fast a stream of life blood called the Colorado river"but the description falls far short of the reality. The soft summer haze which bathes the lofty buttes rising from the river's brink; the fleeting clouds whose playing shadows chase each other from crag to cliff and butte to spire; the circling hawks far below the level of the rim, lazily soaring in an atmosphere which even a zephyr seldom stirs-all these suggest nothing ghastly, nothing of a wound. Nature herself has smoothed with the aid of time and the elements, the rough edges of the cliffs and has mantled the sides with cedar and pinon. Brilliantly hued flowers grow to the edge and down the sides wherever earth enough has lodged to give a foothold. Chipmunks play about the sandstone cliffs, scampering up' and down the smooth sides in apparent challenge to the dizzy depths beneath. Rabbits browse up to the very brink of the gorge and on the northern side, never yet fully explored, deer stand silhouetted against the pines and yuccas and look with fearless eyes at the gulfs beneath their feet. If Nature ever had a horror of her "wound," surely it was forgotten long ago.

There is a two-story hotel on the southern edge of the canyon at its widest expanse—thirteen miles. From the front wall of the hotel plaza to look down the canyon is striking, but not awe-inspiring.

One begins to calculate how easily, with a 200-foot lariat, and a stout companion, he might descend the cliff fastening the rope to the pinon trees for support. What looks to be the bottom of the canyon, the visitor is told, is only a plateau, the surface of which is 1,300 feet above the river's brink.

Next morning the visitor, after deciding that the socalled rigors of the canyon trail are easy, takes a walk up the canyon's rim and looks back toward the site of the hotel where he stood the night before.

He sees a sheer wall, 3,000 feet from crest to bottom, It is so steep that the hotel at its rim looks like a ten-cent piece lying on the edge of a dining room table. Then the visitor begins to get a slight grasp of the canyon's size. But he never gets more than a slight grasp, for there has never yet been a mind that could include so much.

Guides who have been staying at the canyon ten years have the enthusiasm of school boys over new methods of comparison, by which the great depth and tremendous distances can be realized, but nothing has ever been found which answers the purpose so well as a trip from the rim down to the river. It is seven and a half miles from the hotel and the total descent is 4,500 feet. Consider then an air line from the canyon rim to the plateau 3.100 feet below is less than two miles, and that all the rest of the five miles spent on the trail is used in zig-zagging across the face of the cliffs, and some idea of the trail's wonders can be gained.

Descent Easy for Mules.

It is a hard descent, but not particularly dangerous. Mules go up and down every day, walking carefully along the edge nearest the chasms beneath. To the rider this habit looks like an attempt of the mule to get him dizzy, but the mule is wiser than he seems. Nearest to the edge of the chasm is the least soil and the trail is therefore least likely to be slippery. So the mules take to the edge and cling there like bats to the eaves and all the efforts of the riders to get their mounts closer to the sheltering sides of the cliffs are

But one thing will make the mule change his course and that is the sight of food. He will be ambling slowly down a headlong grade when suddenly to his watchful eye there appears a clump of toothsome cedar on the side of the cliff ahead. The mule stops, though the rider may kick, shout and beat. The mule's position is such that the rider is poised far ahead and apparently in imminent danger of being dropped over the mule's head into the gulf beneath.

Then the mule turns slowly on the narrow trail, balancing himself with the skill of a slack-wire walker, until both hind heels are as near to the outermost edge

of the chasm as possible. The mule's tall is slowly twitching back and forth over a gulf maybe a thousand feet deep, but the mule is thinking of his cedar lunch. What the rider thinks is of no concern to him. Slowly the mule stretches up his limber neck, bites off a cedar tuft, and then, just as the rider imagines imself sliding off backwards over the precipice, the mule slowly turns and continues his journey down the trail.

Just when the Grand canyon mules began eating cedar lunches, I have been unable to learn, but it must have taken them years to acquire the taste. As both the cedars and the mules still seem to be alive

the practice has evidently not been a fatal one. A facetious lady tourist (all single lady tourists over 35 are facetious) suggested that mules ate cedar to keep the moths out of their hair, but the guide promptly silenced her by remarking that what the mules did for their hair was their business, as it was at least their

I tried to have a guide explain to me why it would not be less terrifying and quite as satisfactory to feed the mules occasionally and make the tourists pay extra for it, but he answered that the cedar diet seemed good for the mule's nerves. It made their eyes keener and their feet more sure, he said. I suggested that for the same reason it would be a good idea to have the hotel feed guests who expected going down the trail, also on cedar tifts instead of sawdust breakfast food, and he promised to take the matter up with the management.

There is but one species of mule worse than the varlety which thrives on the grand canyon cedar and he lives in Mexico. These mules have eaten all the cedar off the side of the trail and when hungry they get down on their knees with the rider still on their back, reach over the cliff and pull up the cedar tufts from beneath. This story is vouched for by an Ohio judge, who heard it on a Pullman car.

Looked on as a Sideshow.

Comparatively few Americans visit the grand canyon each year save on sidetrips on their journeys to or from California. Those who make the canyon an objective point for a trip probably number less than two score each year. An artist or two and possibly a few scientists. All the others apparently go to the canyon as a great sideshow, wonderful, but still a side attraction, a break in the monotony of a journey from the states to the coast.

Probably one reason many Americans do not go to the canyon, even as a side trip, is the ease with which it can be reached. People flock to the Yellowston? knowing that there is a long and tiresome stage journey ahead. They can go to the grand canyon in a sleeping car and live while there in a hotel the equal of any in Colorado. They can see the canyon without discarding patent leathers and summer suits.

I took the longest route from Texas to the canyon for various reasons. The way selected offered easy stages in increasing altitudes, had more varieties of scenery, more interesting towns to be visited, and was also the coolest.

I went first to San Antonio and from there to El Paso. The way lies some distance along the Rio Grande, border stream for Mexico, and there are doubtless many Texans who have never seen the scenery it affords or who have overlooked it in passing. The cliffs that guard the river's brink are gray and frowning, at times they hang over the width of the train itself, and in some of the canyons is scenery as picturesque as along the Hudson. Castle canyon, with its queerly carven images, equals in its way the most wonderful shapes to be seen in the Garden of the Gods in Colorado.

The high bridge over the Pecos is the third highest structure of its kind in the world. Only France and South America surpass it. Quaint little Langtry, made famous in Texas history by Justice Roy Bean and his unique interpretation of the laws, still has the room where the famous squire dispensed liquor and justice and the sign over the door reads: "Jersey Lily Bat and Law West of the Pecos." At the edge of the Pecos canyon is the house where the "Belle of the Pecos" lived, a pioneer woman rancher of whom many Texans have never heard.

Almost a stone's throw across the river from Lange try are the cliffs of Mexico and a small custom house flag flying over a building near the station suggests the possibilities of smuggling among the winding canyons and deep caves which abound near the Rio

From Langtry the Southern Pacific engines climb to the top of the divide over 5,000 feet higher than sea level. They reach it at midnight. Probably because of this few tourists know that there is a railroad point in Texas where trains are as high above sea level as at the union station in Denver. But from the divide the train descends until El Paso is reached, nearly 2,000 feet lower down. The railroad division from Sanderson to El Paso, over which the trains pass is 308 miles long, said to be the longest division of any railroad in the United States.

The Rio Grande valley southeast of El Paso is giving a hint of what it may further do when irrigation plans are complete. Already many flourishing crops of small grain are raised while fruit is marvelous in its yield. Yet the surface of the former desert shows signs of little more than having been scratched.

Fort Worth prides itself on being the fastest growing Texas city and it is, but El Paso is doing things in the growing line itself.

Immense new railroad shops, the rush of business down at the Big smelter, prospects that a second big smelter will soon opened, prospect of the fuller settlement and development of the Rio Grande valley in New Mexico, when the government completes its Elephant Butte dam project, these are a few of the things that are making El Paso look up. It is mining headquarters for Texas and when irrigation is more extensive may add other honors.

El Paso used to be a typical border town and as Fort Worth once was at an earlier day, was wide open. It is changed now. If gambling prevails, it does so very quietly. At the last primary election sportively inclined politicians complained because they had to cross the river and go into Mexico in order to make bets on the result.

But if El Paso is reformed so far as gambling goes, Juarez is still left. Such easily understood signs as "Poker game on; come in," are to be found frequently and promiscuously displayed. A county attorney would have an easy time spotting holes in Juarez's lid.

Tourists who visit Juarez on Sunday, and judging from tales that come back, most of them do, get the impression Juarez is a large bull ring with a miscellaneous collection of gambling games running in full blast, in the stalls where the bulls are not penned.

On a week day Juarez is as quiet, cleanly and orderly as a New England village. And there is not the fishy odor which marks at least the coast towns.

From El Paso the Santa Fe climbs up the Rio Grande valley, the valley which a beneficent government is expected to help turn into a blooming garden when the Elephant Butte dam is completed. The site of this dam is near Engle, about 100 miles north of El Paso. Its size and the amount of water it is expected to hold are figures for the almanacs, but a former Texan who lived near Rincon, N. M., told me that government engineers had expected that the waters held by it would irrigate 110,000 acres of the valley between the dam and El Paso. Already, he said, land owners have contracted with the government for water to irrigate 144,000 acres, but probably all of this land cannot be profitably reached.

Monthmuse Namt West



SWINE

THE TAMWORTH—THE IDEAL BACON HOG

Tamworth swine were introduced into England about 1812, by Sir Robert Peel, and were brought from Ireland during the time that he was secretary of that country for the crown. Sir Robert was much interested in farming, and up to 1850, the time of his death, he kept his favorite breed of hogs, which were called from that time Tamworths. They were introduced into Canada, and today in . Canada they stand third in numbers and among the first in production of fine bacon.

In 1882, Mr. Thos. Bennett, of Ross-ville, Ill., imported direct from England into the United States, some purebred Tamworths, the first of which the writer has any knowledge. From that time importations have been made, mostly from Canada, and the number is gradully increasing.

The Tamworths are hardy, prolific, very free from disease, and the males are very prepotent. The sows are, kind, excellent mothers. The breed matures early and will stand up under forced feeding. I have seen males at maturity weighing over half a ton, and sows seven to nine hundred pounds. They are strong boned and long bodied, heads somewhat long, with thin nose, but heads much lighter weight than in the American breeds. They are superior in their production of lean meat and bacon of excellent quality, and produced as cheaply per pound as with any breed I have had anything to do. The breed is established and ready to supply for breeding purposes, now, what the fat breeds cannot do, and for those would suggest that they breed or raise that the that is already established for that purpose. desiring lean meat and fine bacon, I

The fanciers of the lard type no con breed already established and will allow that prejudice to lead them away from good sense and a business proposition. Others through ignorance of the good qualities of the breed will continue in the same line they are now pursuing; others will be kept from making the venture because of the de-rision of the breeders of the lard types; some will have backbone enough to test the breed and learn from experience the truth or falsity of the statements

in reference thereto. As for the build of the Tamworth, it is his own and has been longer than any breed of swine known. He has a record of being one of the heaviest, if not the heaviest breed known; in fact the heaviest hog on record is a Tamworth.

In the Buffalo Review of August 17, -1899, is recorded the killing in England of a Tamworth boar under three years of age, weighing alive pounds, and dressed 1,330 pounds. to the amount of pork produced for the feed consumed, experiments, as I will mention later, are satisfactory, as to the Tamworth being of different type from the American breeds of swine, we are glad to say it is so; if he was the same we should have no use for him. There certainly should be no objection to the breed because he is from England to Canada and the United States of the various other breeds of live stock, show conclusively that such an objection would have no foun-

The Tamworth is prepotent enough to stamp his type on whatever breed he is crossed with. Mr. Cook of Iowa, a breeder of Poland Chinas, crossed a pure bred Tamworth boar with Poland hma sows. From twelve Poland ina sows crossed he raised eighty pigs; from twenty sows bred to Poland China boar, with some care, he raised forty pigs. The pigs all ran together in a clover field and were fed a slop made of ground rye and oats. In the fall were put after feeding cattle and run there for three or months, and at the close of the period the cross-breds weighed 100 pounds the most. They were then put up and fed a month before shipping and during that time put on fifty pounds of flesh. The cross-breds weighed 336 pounds in Chi-

The Tamworth is a hog for the butcher, the packer, the family and the swine grower, and I believe that those who raise him will be in as profitable business as the grower of the fat

Prof. Day of Ontario experiment station, writes: "I may say that we have been breeding Tamworth swine on the college farm for a considerable time, and we have found him a hardy, thrifty, prolific breed. In three years' fedeing tests they have compared very favorably with other breeds in econ-omy of gain, and in the killing tests at the close of each experiment they have been highly commended by our packers. Their flesh shows a large proportion of lean to fat.—E. N. Balt. Secretary American Tamworth Association in Farmers' Voice.

Hogs Require Salt.

According to a bulletin from the

Missouri experiment station feeding salt to hogs is a matter upon which little emphasis is usually put, but it is doubtless one of those important trifles which we may consider with profit. Salt is a normal constituent of animal tissue and of the blood, plays an important part in the stimulation of the internal organs and is the source of the chlorine of the hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice. It is always present in the urine whether present in the food or not, and death may be caused if complete absence of salt in the ration obtains during a considerable time.

Alfalfa leaves are far richer in feed-

ing value than wheat bran. .
Pasturing hogs is the very essence of cheap pork production. The feed of pigs must, to produce good results, be largely nitrogenous or

muscle-forming. A good breeding sow is a pretty sure source of profit. Diseases are most prevalent among

poultry in midsummer, among hogs and sheep in winter and spring. The tendency to sunburn deters the white hog from being a favorite he otherwise would be with many hog

We suppose there is no mill feed wheat shorts, and yet most trials show that either oil meal or tankage is considerably more profitable to use.

When wire cuts develop screw worms the pasture stock it is better to drive such blood marked subjects to the home lots or barns, where they can be treated regularly for these diligent

All wastes from the kitchen are wholesome and suitable as food for pigs, but a swill barrel that is never empty and never clean impairs the system of a hog and his owner's prof-

The pig that is not vigorous cannot grow. Good health must be insured. Good pasture and plenty of it will make the pig healthy unless it is diseased to start with.

Farmers' Neighborhood Associations. The farmers are not as social as they should be. To increase the spirit of sociability, the Agriculturist sug-gests that the farmers covering an area of ten miles organize clubs to meet each month, each carrying his basket and all the women, to spend a day in talking crops, inspecting the crop of the man on whose place they meet, criticising his mode of culture, how he could have improved his crops ork cheaper and more successfully.

The women will greatly enjoy such an association. They will carry their baskets, filled with healthful edibles, and their tongues will rattle with laughter and good cheer all the day long. Have them to write brief papers on preserving peaches, canning different fruits, etc., and other subjects in their department of life. If the men are so indifferent, then let the ladies or-ganize the social, and run it to their notions, excluding the men from the

It has been found by experiment that a so-called cheap feed may be more expensive than some other feed. For instance, separator skim milk, which is rated at 20 cents a hundred pounds will prove a more expensive feed for young pigs when fed alone than when combined with shorts or some other mill feed. In combination it becomes

a cheap and useful feed. It has also been found that there is a limit to the profitable quantity fed in proportion of 4 to 1 the pigs made larger and cheaper gains than when the milk allowance was doubled. It shows that there is such a thing as a limit to a good thing in feeds. Just because an animal does well in a certhat more of that feed will increase

It has also been shown that a grain ration alone is not as good for the pigs nor as profitable for the feeder as a mixed ration of grain and milk in about the proportion of 1 to 4. Another fact has also been proven— that a pig weighing about 25 pounds will make cheaper gain from a certain ration, whatever it is, the first month, than subsequently. With each succeeding month the daily gain may be as great or greater, as the pigs get used to the ration, than at the start,

AN OLD TIMER Has Had Experiences.

A woman who has used Postum Food Coffee since it came upon the market 8 years ago knows from experience the necessity of using Postum in place of coffee, if one values health and a

steady brain. She says: "At the time Postum was first put on the market I was suffering from nervous dyspepsia and my physician had repeatedly told me not to use tea or coffee. Finally I decided to take his advice and try Postum, and got a sample and had it carefully prepared, finding it delicious to the taste. So I continued its use and very som its beneficial effects convinced me cf its value; for I got well of my nervous-

ness and dyspepsia. "My husband had been drinking cof-fee all his life until it had affected his nerves terribly. I persuaded him to shift to Postum and it was easy to get him to make the change, for the Postum is so delicious. It certainly worked wonders for him.

"We soon learned that Postum does not exhilarate or depress and does not stimulate, but steadily and honestly strengthens the nerves and the stoinach. To make a' long story short our entire family have now used Postum for eight years with completely satisfying results, as shown in our fine condition of health, and we have no-ticed a rather unexpected improvement in brain and nerve power." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Increased brain and nerve power always follow the use of Postum in place of coffee, sometimes in a very

Look in pkgs. for "The Road to Well-

but that gain costs more money per hundred pounds, Again, the age of the pig should deter ... ne the kind of ration that will

Feeding Pigs Some farmers think that it does not make any difference where pigs eat. This is a mistaken idea. A platform can be made near the feed house, the size of the platform depending upon the number of pigs. My plan is this: The floor is enclosed by a three-board fence; a gate on hinges made, by which to reach platform from corn-crib and feed barrel. Six troughs are arranged in twos on the platform, two at each side and two in the middle, so as to allow passing between without soiling clotnes and to give suf-ficient room for the pigs. Another large gate is made opposite the small one. This one slides up and down. It is raised after the stop is placed in the troughs. The pigs then rush in and eat, after which, they are immediately driven out, so that the plat-form can be kept as clean as possible. It must be cleaned occasionally, Give pigs large fields to run in, and gradually increase the amount of protein food, thus making good bones and muscle so that they can take on fat

THE TEXAS HOG

Tom Frazier of Morgan, 1ex., swine breeder, read the following paper at

the Farmers' Congress: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentle-men-President Connell has alloted me ten minutes in which to dispose of the Texas hog. I presume he felt that in that time I could tell all I knew of the subject and that any further time would be taken up in telling what I know ,and I assure you that would be a very valuable treatise on

hog growing. seems only a few years since the term Texas hog was used as a reproach and a word of revilement, but I am thankful to say that the time has

passed when to be profitable a hog must outrun a nigger and whip a bear. Now, some of the so-called hog-growing states of the North actually claim to raise as good hogs of the various breeds as can be raised in Texas, and it is necessary for them to bring their best to our fairs, and in wide-open competition with the world have it demonstrated to them that Texas leads in hogs as well as cotton, cattle, and everything else that goes to make a

state prosperous and happy.

Texas breeders are now sending their registered hogs to Illinois, to Virginia, to Alabama, to California and Wash ington, and even to Mexico and Central America, and yet the business is but in its swaddling clothes and when our farmers realize as they will, their many advantages, they will prosper as never

With our splendid climate, open winters doing away with the expensive barns and improvements so necessary in the North, our freedom from the diseases so'prevalent in the other states, our great variety of grazing crops, such as wheat, oats, rye, barley, sorghum and others; our great variety of fin-ishing feeds of corn, kaffir, mile and the smaller grains, our cotton seed meal, the feeding of which is in its nfancy; our hundreds of different pasture grasses, such as the Bermuda, the despised Johnson, the many mesquites available from earliest spring to latest fall; our great boon rescue and Texas grass for winter-all only requiring the exercise of brains, judgment and netting fences to give an abundance of succulent grazing at all seasons of the year ,and yet I have not touched on the greatest of all. I would I had the language of my friend, R. E. Smith, to sing the praise of the king of all-alfalfa, or of Prof. Carson, to preach the sandy land gospel of the lowly goober, but enough. We can grow the lard hog cheaper and more toothsome than England or Denmark and show hogs cheaper, better and

larger than all the world beside. Among the many causes leading up to our present standing and future advancement of that industry, I would the Texas Swine Breeders' Association. That great journal for Southern conditions. Farm and Ranch, The News and Post and other great papers, all have had their part. The pioneer breeders of registered hogs, who have by exhibiting at the fairs, given the people ob-ject lessons in what can be accomplished, who, under untried conditions and material backsets, have steadfastly held to the line until our state is occupying the proud position it does, are deserving of that monument not made with hands, a place in the hearts of their countrymen.

When Texas farmers realize all this and consign King Cotton to second place as he deserves, then will the Texas hog be used as a synonym for you for your indulgence.

TALKS OF NEEDS OF A. & M. COLLEGE

The needs and aims of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of Texas were set forth in an interview granted by President H. H. Harrington . Thursday afternoon. President Harrington was in the city Thursday, as told in Thursday's Telegram, to attend a meeting of the directors' commade were published yesterday.

Speaking of the buildings needed at the school at College Station, Dr. Harrington said: "We need very much two engineering buildings, one for electrical engineering and one to be used jointly for civil and architectural engineering. At present we are very much cramped for room in these departments and we could do much better work if more room were provided, and especially in rooms built solely for the use of the engineering schools. We really have no available place to put the department of civil engineering.

Needs for Students

"We also need an appropriation for the live stock department in order that the students may have the experience and benefits of judging the best types of animals. The dairy department has need for more animals of the best strain. The best results in training students in the care and judging of stock can only be attained through actual contact and experience with the best grades of stock."

In regard to the work of the school among the farmers, Dr. Harrington said: "The college is especially interested in the dissemination of useful and helpful information among the farming classes of the state. have carried out this work as far as possible by maintaining a system of farmers' institutes held in the various counties. In these institutes lectures are given by practical farmers who have made a success of some particular branch of agriculture. Lectures are also delivered by men of the colwho are specialists in some branch of agriculture or horticulture. In this connection mention should be made of the work being done in the effort to officially control all stock feeds and the sale of commercial fertilizers. All feeds offered for sale must be analyzed and provided with a tag showing their composition. keep three inspectors in the field all They visit stores and see that feeds bear tags and take samples to send in to the college for analysis. By these analyses we determine

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A Government Station

"Three representatives of the United States department of agriculture were at the college this week to confer with the authorities there regarding the establishment of a plant laboratory somewhere in the southwestern part of the state known as the Brownsville country. This will be really a plant breeding and testing station, especially for sub-tropical plants. There is only one other such station in the country and that is in the southern part of California. Its work is said to be productive of good results.

"We have some sub-stations and want to increase the number and establish a few demonstration farms in order that the best methods of agriculture practice may be shown to the farmers near their homes. The demonstration farms now maintained in the state are supported by the United States department of agriculture and it is doubtful how long these will be continued. When the department drops this work the state should be ready to take it up. North Texas ought to have experiment stations and demonstration farms placed in each ocalities as will meet the needs of local conditions."

Dr. Harrington says that the A and M. college is going to take up the matter of teaching elementary agriculture in the public schools. realize," said he, "that the work of agriculture in the public schools is a matter that must come but must come slowly, and it is pretty easy to mistake the shadow for the substance in this work. We expect to ask the legslature for a small appropriation to be used in conducting a small summer school next year for the instruction of teachers in elementary agriculture

and the elementary sciences."
As to the attendance at A. and M. college the coming year Dr. Harring-

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than could be accommodated. "We can accommodate 400 in the dormitories and 500 in the mess hall, so if we had barracks for another hundred boys we could take care of 500 as well as we now care for 400. We are receiving applications for rooms from many boys who will come to the school this year for the first time, and all rooms in the dormitories will be filled in a short time. Students are rriv-ileged to live off the campus under certain restrictions. All are required to take a certain amount of military training.'

The committee on vacancies chose but one other member of the faculty in addition to those mentioned in Thursday's Telegram. J. W. Carson, who has been state superintendent of farmers' institutes, was promoted to be vice-director of the experiment sta-tion'in charge of the feed control. He will have charge until a director is chosen. Vacancies are to be filled in the chairs of chemistry, mechanical engineering, associate professor of mechanical engineering and director of the experiment station

LIGHT ON TRAGEDY

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Aug. 10 .-More definite information has been received from Menardville regarding the shooting and killing there "Monday evening. T. A. Turner, a hotel keep-er, was shot and fatally injured in the Cottonwood saloon at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. He was shot in the right side between the third and fourth ribs. The bullet, a thirty-eight caliber, plowed through the body, coming out on the left side between the lower ribs, piercing a portion of the heart. Death was almost instan-Turner leaves a wife and taneous.

William Bevans, one of the wealthiest men in Menard county and known throughout the Concho country, was arrested, charged with the killing. From information received Bevans refused to make any statement, being advised by Judge W. A. Wright of this city over the telephone to refrain from doing so. Judge Wright went to Menardville Tuesday to attend the

Mr. Bevans is well known in this city and has often visited here. He was at one time a member of the leg-islature from Menard and has often been in the public eye as a prominent man. Mrs. Felix Mann of this city is related to him. He is a director in the recently organized San Angelo Cotton Oil Mill Company.

The cause of the crime is unknown further than that Bevans and Turner had had a wordy argument of some kind on the streets of Menardville

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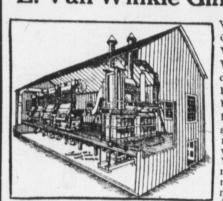


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WEDNESDAY'S MARKETS

Beef steers today were all below good in quality, indeed few reached a medium condition of flesh. With nothing good on the market, buyers were averse to exerting themselves and only few scattering head were sold before dinner to packers. Feeder buyers took in a few bunches of light weight steers steady prices. Sales of steers:
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. 1...1,030 \$3.25 1...1,030 \$3.50 2.00 2... 710

Butcher Stock Butcher cows made up the bulk of the run of mature cattle, and quality was about the same as on yesterday Buyers evidently thought the time he come for the expected slump in cow market, for bids were placed from 10c to a quarter lower than yesterday s prices. Sellers stoutly resisted the asking of such concessions, and very little trading was done before the noon hour. Whatever was sold, went on the lower basis indicated above. Sales of cows:

No. Ave. 876 \$1.65 11... \$1.90 725 6... 774 1.75 2.25 33... 2.00 28.., 742 1.70 674 724 2.20 1.35 8. . . 2.05 2.75 52... 743 20... 916 2.15 4... 632 2.10 612 22... 814 804 2.15 9... 811 2.40 677 2.35 Sales of heifers: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 9... 431 \$2.25 \$2.20

38... 596 7... 501 13... 431 2.00 2.15 Bulls Very few bulls were on the market, and prices were unchanged.

Sales of bulls: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 12...1,076 \$2.00 4... 902 1.85 1...1,150 \$1.90 4... 902 1... 830 1.75 1... 810 31s.. 937 1.35 1.35 1... 620 2...1,070 3...1,206 2.50 1...1,360 2.00 1.90 2... 820 Calves

The calf market was in strong contrast with the marketing of steers and cows. With a generous run prices were well sustained and the supply moved early. Tops were the same yesterday, \$4.25, with the bulk around \$4. Sales of calves:

No. Ave. Price. 73... 190 \$4.00 No. Ave. Price 52... 175 \$3.75 48... 194 4.25 78... 156 268 3.00 288 6... 116 4.27 218 51... 4.00 4 00 4.00 259 195 56 . . . 274 215 14... 278 63.. 212 200 183 24 . . . 160 32... 3.50 96... 182 4.13 7... 244 133... 202 2.50 17... 255 9... 357 2.00

Only seven loads of hogs were en offer, all from Texas with the exception of two. Packers were in urgen need for hogs. They likewise wanted their lower. Outside buying finally general market a nickel lower than yesterday, top hogs bringing \$6.55. Pigs were steady. Sales of hogs: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. 2... 280 \$6,25 6... 208 \$6.20 28... 162 \$7... 238

62... 191 6.45 91... 187 6.5 14... 225 212 6.45 6.45 6.50 Sales of pigs: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 10... 102 \$5.25

Sheep Two doubles of heavy southwestern wethers and a small bunch of stockers constituted the supply of muttons. wethers had been recently shorn and possessed no wool value. They sold fully steady at \$4.50. Sales: No. Ave. Price. 193. 95 \$4.50 No. Ave. Price.

175.. 100 \$4.50 97 4.50 Stockers and Feeders The following sales of stockers and feeders were made: . 483 \$2.00 12... 952 \$3.10 $\frac{795}{920}$ 2.50 890 755 $\frac{2.75}{2.50}$ 6... 755 7... 590 6... 457 1.69 LATE SALES TUESDAY

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
12	656	\$1.40	11	634	\$1.40
22	840	2.40	18	752	1.90
5	870	1.75	5	924	2.60
30	806	2.25	1	820	3.25
		Ste	ers		
43	1,048		3	893	2.50
		Hei	fers		
9	485	2.25			
		Cal	lves		
10	142	3.00	148	197	4.15
0	F 0 0		20		

Cows

9... 530 2.25 76 per head 8.00 THURSDAY'S MARKETS

Beef steers were only in moderate supply and trading was slow to start. Packers were bidding easy and buyers were attempting to get fully steady prices on the best steers, with but indifferent success. A few loads of medium grass steers were worked off around \$3.30. A small stocker and feeder supply was encountered, but, though buyers were plentiful enough, selling basis was not easy to es-Tops on fed steers were \$3.85. tablish. Sales of steers: No. Ave. Price. 24...1,033 \$3.00 No. Ave. Price. \$3.00 1... 750 \$1.75 45...1,125 2.85

Butcher Stock Butcher cows were in larger supply than on Wednesday and quality showed improvement. This had no effect on buyers, who were bidding no

better tha	n steady	with the	haif	10 929	\$3.15
week's dec	line. Top	cows sold at	\$2.40,		Co
with the b	ulk from	\$2 to \$2.20.	Sales	19 842	2.20
of cows:			N. A.	33 698	1.85
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.	25 765	1.90
11,220	\$2.80	26 828	\$2.20	14 692	1.50
4 745	1.85	2 780	1.40	66 593	1.80
2 960	1.95	28 948	1.99	21 763	2.05
19 763	2.25	54 697	1.70	15 894	
14 797	2.05	44 802	2.20	31 752	2.15
9 842	2.10	11,130	1.75		2.25
30 611	1.65	6 883	2.40	19 849	1.95
5 782	1.35	3 983	2.25	26 740	1.75
6 878	2.05	1 870	2.20		Hei
5 720	1.50	4 795		35 674	
58 715	2.00		1.85		B
1 980	2.00		1.75	11,300	2.00
		20 865	2.00	1 660	1.60
10 742	1.60	10 867	2.25	4 637	1.25
5 664	1.75			C	alves and
Sales of	The state of the s			19 559	2.00
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.	7 385	1.60
3 483	\$2.35	2 465	\$2.40	21 161	4.00
	Bu	lls		26 155	4.25
Bulls we	ere movin	g mostly to	specu-	38 212	3.75
		asis. Sales:		93 179	
CONTROL STATE		Sala Sala Sala Sala Sala Sala Sala Sala			O=.00

No. Ave. Price. 1... 970 \$2.00 No. Ave. Price. Calves

The big run of calves brought along a good many of but indifferent quality and the market had a spell of inactivity, sellers asking steady prices and tified easy to lower bids. But few calves moved before the noon hour. Tops in car lots were \$4. Sales of buyers insisting that the quality juscalves:

No. Ave. No. Ave. 210 \$3.50 84 . . 200 30...6 200 210 4.00 114 161 3.60 172 22**6** 3.09 3.00 215 3.75 265 142 192 3.50 202 285 2.75 167 315 213 3.00 306 3.00 10 . . . 271 3.00

163 3... 5... 130 Hogs The threat of packer buyers to put the market 30c lower before Saturday night bids fair to become an accomplished fact, for 10e to 15c was sliced The run was about 800, mainly from Texas, with a good many wagon hogs. The market north-were tottering, and lower bids to be expected. Top Oklahomas made \$6.40 with the bulk and all the best Texas hogs selling from \$6.321/2@6.35. Pigs were lower. Sales of hogs: No. Ave. Price.

No. Ave. Price. 32... 214 \$6.32\\(^1\)2 \$6.00 2... 215 4... 260 51... 185 6.25 6.30 6.30 28... 186 14... 210 73... 177 3... 366 6.30 6.30 199 6.35 Sales of pigs: No. Ave. Price.

No. Ave. Price. 29... 104 \$5.00 Sheep No sheep on the market.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS

Cattle receipts on the combined basis of calves and matured stuff were in light receipt, cattle coming in thirty-seven cars and carves in nine. The total number of head received reached

Steers

Beef steers were in quite short supply, perhaps six loads of cattle fat enought for the block. A fairly ac-tive demand took over all offerings early, tops being \$4.25, with two loads of cake and seed fed steers on grass, averaging 1,100 pounds selling at \$3.70. Two other loads of light but quite fat steers made \$3.30. These were about all the flesh carrying steers, and the market was quoted steady.

The demand for stockers and feeders was again broad, and this class of steers was inclined to more strength, though not pronounced. Sales of

steers:			
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
10 938	\$2.85	231,100	\$4.25
71,094	3.00	161,070	2.70
		99 943	3.30
25 972			
Sales of	stockers	and feeder	s:
No. Ave.		No. Ave.	
7 893			
12 792	2.55	11 609	2.50
	Butcher	Stock	

Butcher cows were in good supply, making about two-thirds of the total run.. Demand for cows did not materialize to any great extent, for after one packer had taken two loads, buy ing ceased from that quarter. From that on, the market was slow, but at generally steady figures. Sales of

No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave	. Price.
69 799	\$2,20	-	
4 912	2.55	9 83	5 2.90
4 750	1.90	10 880	2.10
8 731	1.70	9 77	9 2.00
5 634	1.50	14 84	4 2.30
12 871	2.00	7 79	0 2.00
28 863	2.35	5 69	2 1.49
5 528	1.60	6 79	8 2.00
5 760	1.40	5 88	2 1.50
10 823	1.60	9 65	5 1.85
41,326	2.25	2 74	
Sales of	heifers:		
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave	. Price.
11 510	\$2.00		
	D.	.11-	

Bulls were selling chiefly to spece lators, the market being steady. Sales: No. Ave. Price. Ave. \$2.50 1...1.000 \$1.90 18. . 1.050 2.00 4...1,112 1...1,210 1.90 1... 880 2.03 930 2.10 2... 460 1.85 1...1,170 1.80

Calves Calves sold steady to a fair demand the run being light for the day. Sales No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. \$3.85 134... 227 \$3.7 3.75 3.85 285 3.00 194 3.00 16 ... 3.50 5... 146 277 3.00 25... 289 3.00 41... 213 3.25

Hogs Eight full loads of hogs and two light loads, along with one load left over from yesterday, made up the day's supply, 475 head. Texas furnished all but one load. Heavy packing hogs were in the majority. The market was again lower, about 5c from yesterday's close, the loss coming chiefly on Ok lahoma hogs. Texans sold about sold at \$6.35, with the bulk at \$6.25@6.321/2. Pigs were steady. Sales:

No. Ave. Price. 89... 151 \$6.221/2 25... 176 6.22 1/2 36... 206 57... 229 166 6.20 206 6.30 203 6.27 1/2 21... 229 35... 164 6.00 6.25 2... 225 Sale of pigs: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 52... 98 \$5.25

Sheep No sheep on the market.

	LATE	SALES		SDA	Y	1
			ere			
	Ave.		No.			
10	929		28	963	\$3.15	
		Co	ws			
19	842	2.20	30	688	1.80	1
33	698	1.85	69	762	2.15	1
25	765	1.90	27	779	2.25	1
14	692	1.50	12	725	1.90	
66	593	1.80	7	710	1.35	
21		2.05	12		1.95	
15	894	2.15	32		2.00	
31		2.25	60		1.65	
19	849	1.95	10			1
26		1.75	13		2.00	
			ifers '			
35	674	2.20				
			ulls			1
1	1,300	2.00	2	1,080	1.30	
	. 660			970	1.85	
4		1.25	*	010	4.0.	
		alves an	d Vaarli			1
19	. 559	2.00	10		2.25	
7				352		
	. 161	4.00	0		2.50	

3.50 2.85

4 435

SATURDAY'S MARKETS

Market Review for Week The distinguishing feature of the cattle trade the past week has been the smallness of steer receipts, less of these being marketed than during any week since the spring run of grass cattle began. Choice beeves have been rotably absent from the market, hardly enough coming in to fill orders. The buik of the steer run has been made up of feeder stuff, for which a broad demand has prevailed, and most of this supply has changed hands at steady to strong prices. Middle weight grass and cake beeves have sold slightly lower than at the close of last week, and even the good to choice steers have

shown a disposition towards weakness. Butcher cows have met with adverse conditions the past week. For some time past cow values here have been relatively high compared with steer values and with market prices elsewhere, but broad packing orders and moderate marketing of cows have maintained the high figures. Some weakness developed in this branch of the trade on Tuesday and large recelpts on Wednesday was made the basis of a systematic packer attack, which succeeded in breaking down prices 15c to 25c, the loss covering everything except the very poorest sort of canners. With receipts of butches cows comparatively heavy for the re-mainder of the week, the Wednesday slump showed no signs of abatement

at the week's close. Bulls have strengthened somewhat over last week's slight advance. Feeder men are buying more freely with a penchant for young, fair-fleshed

The marketing of calves for the earpart of the week was done on a steady to strong basis, with the exception of New Orleans stuff, which sold weaker. This form was reversed on Thursday and the sales days foilowing, vealers, light and heavy, losing ground while thin heifers and yearings steadied.

Hogs close the week lower than a week ago, but very uneven, neverthe-less the Fort Worth market has been up to Friday the highest market in the country. Competition by outsiders has been responsible for most of this, still, local packers have needed all of and more than the supply marketed here. The market held up well until Thursday, when the stiff declines north forced a corresponding recession Further declines followed on Friday and Saturday, leaving the market 150 to 20c lower than the close of last week.

Sheep have shown but little change. Very light supplies have marked the trade and prices have remained about steady, with no quotable variation in the market.

The cattle trade was characterized today by the usual Saturday duliness, accentuated by the discomforts of a steady downpour of rain throughout the most of the morning session. Receipts were the usual Saturday small supply, 500 head of cattle and calves. Steers Only one load of beef steers was or

offer. It was brought in by Winfield Scott and brought \$4.45, being a load of choice quality. This price was accounted steady Butcher Stock

Butcher cows arrived to the number of five carloads, mostly mixed. Enquiry was feeble and the movement slow, mostly on a steady basis. Sales of cows: No. Ave. Price. \$2.20 880

No. Ave. Price 5... 760 2... 7... 13... \$2.00 2... 820 3...1,030 935 $\frac{2.05}{2.00}$ 2.00 690 $\frac{1.65}{1.75}$ 1... 760 1.65 2. . 725 1.25 746 1.75 27... 784 1.80 3...1,030 Sales of helfers: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 6... 486 \$2.00

Bulls Sales of bulls made were as follows: No. Ave. Price. 1...1,270 \$2.10 No. Ave. Price. 4...1,030 \$2.10 \$2.10 1...1,000 2.00 Calves Two loads of calves were on offer,

one of which showed good quality, the other only a fair amount of flesh and The former load sold at breeding. \$4.25, the latter at \$3.65. The market had some strength on the first load. Heavy calves sold lower. Sales: No. Ave. Price. 10... 233 47... 152 \$3.50 209 \$3.50 3.00 3.85 3.00 4.25 170... 178 3.65 1... 200 5... 282 3.00

Yearlings Sales of yearlings made: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 9...494 \$2.05 15...505 \$1.90 9... 494 \$1.90 Stockers and Feeders A few stockers and feeders were on hand and sold as follows: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 1... 840 \$2.65 12... 828 2.65 8... 392 \$2.15 1... 890 2.75

Hogs The hog trade was centered on one Oklahoma load, of good butcher weight. Local packers were inclined to bid low enough to put this market in line with Kansas City, but an outside buyer made a bid only a nickel lower and swiped the load.

Sales of hogs:: No. Ave. Price. 84... 185 \$6.25 No. Ave. Price, 1, .. 250 \$6.25 Sheep. No sheep were on offer.

MONDAY'S MARKETS

Cattle and calf receipts were light for the first market day of the week, around 2,800 head coming in, fifty cars of cattle and twenty of calves.

Steers Beef steers of the good sort were not in large supply, the bulk of the run-consisting of straight grassers, runcommon stockers. A few loads of right good partly fed cake steers were on offer, however, the best of these sell-ing at \$4.20; bulk \$3.15@3.85. Trading was moderately active and the market steady

Sales of steers: : No. Ave. Price. 13....1,121 \$4.20 No. Ave. Price. 21.... 954 \$3.15 7....1,121 4.20 820 2.50 925 2.50 4....1.085 2.90 49.... 890 3.10 2.85 74....1,073 3.40 Butcher Stock 70....1,015 2.85

Butcher cows made up the bulk of the mature cattle run, and showed very good quality, some being better bred than any shown here in a month. he market was stronger on a good demand from packers and local butchrs, though not quotably higher, Top cows in carlots made \$2.55 with tra choice individual cows selling up

\$3.50. A load in the northern yards old at \$2.35. There was a lack of can-Sales of cows: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 5.... 818 30.... 876 \$2.55 970 2.15 820 1.60 2.10 70.... 741 2.73 726 875 5.... 2.15 1.85 27.... 732 776 1.... 970 2.75 1.25 3.... 811 30.... 867 2.55 755 1.85 33.... 728 3.50 13.... 857 2.35 773 1.75 Sales of helfers: No. Ave. No. Ave. Price.

Bulin

Bulls continued to sell steady, the

4.... 485 2.40

\$2.40

most of the meager supply going to feeder men and speculators Sales of bulls: : No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.

1....1,069 1.95 2....1,285 2.00 840 \$1.00 2.05 1....1,270 Calves Sales of calves: No. Ave. Price. 4.... 262 \$3.00 142.... 172 3.75 \$3.75 40.... 173 46.... 218 4.00 392 202 200 3.00 4.25 289 177 62.... 4.10 189 8.... 262 39.... 237 10.... 319 80.... 237 39.... 3.00 3.25

233 4.10 A good run of calves was on the market with good quota in the north. ern yards The quality was about the same as that on display at the close of last week, and with an outside packer buyer in the fifeld the market held steady to firm, with no quotable advance noted. On a broad demand an early clearance was made.

Hogs The supply of hogs was slightly above the average Monday run, reaching 600 head. Not a load of heavy packing hogs was on offer, and about half the offerings were pigs.
Northern points reported steady to strong markets and Chicago was a nickel higher, but prices here declined

5 to 10 cents, still leaving this market 71/2c higher than Kansas City, High-est priced hogs here were butcher weights, making \$6.17½, with the bulk at \$6.10@6.15. Heavy pigs sold up to \$5.50 with light and medium pigs at No. Ave. Prico.

Sales of hogs:: No. Ave. Price 2.... 145 \$6.05 3.... 166 6.10 11.... 185 20.... 164 78.... 195 92.... 184 4.... 130 9.... 198 5.25 6.15 2.... 240 6.00 105.... 162 5.85 Sales of pigs: No. Ave. No. Ave. Price 2.... 90 68.... 78 53.... 94 \$5.00 \$5.55 68.... $\frac{119}{107}$ 5.50 5.50 5.25 5.25 53.... 7.... 126 5.50 106.... 97

TUESDAY'S MARKETS

Receipts of cattle today were moderate, about 500 under yesterday's run. Combined marketings reached 3,057. Total for the week to date 6,000 head.

Steers. Beef steers were about of the same quality as on Monday, with hardly as many good ones on offer as on the first market day of the week. Plain to medium grassers were in the majority Packers looked at steers with more favor than on yesterday, but not to the extent of placing higher bids. One load of cake and seed fed cattle, the tailings of a 700-head bunch, made \$3.60. The seller thought this a lower price, but the general opinion was that the sale was steady. Sales of steers: No. Ave. Price. 46...1,136 \$3.60 44...1,102 3.60 No. Ave. Price. 22... 954 \$3.30 25... 982 3.25

2.65 Stockers and Feeders Stockers and feeders on the market sold as follows No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. \$2.50 2.00 **24**... 876 \$2.90 6... 841 2.65 630 4... 510

Butcher Stock. Butcher cows came to market in good volume, but not so many appeared as to cause lessened quotations. Buyers had good orders for she butcher stuff and bought freely at prices steady with Monday. The best load brought \$2.50 and the cows were not far away from those that on Monday sold at \$2.55. Canners sold steady. Sales of cows:

No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 19... 602 \$1.10 602 \$1.10 14... 803 \$2.10 835 1.65 9... 812 1.65 756 2.20 19... 774 1.90 9... 835 1.65 1.50 765 31...761 23...1,004782 1.85 2.50 24... 668 1.40 28... 836 583 826 2.15 Sales of heifers: Ave. Price 6... 580 \$2.10 \$2.59

31... 713 616 23... 700 8... 587 2.15 Bulls. The usual slowness prevailed in the bull market, feeders getting the bulk of offerings at steady prices. No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price 2...1,430 \$2.50 1...1,080 530 1.25 3.10 1... 950 2.00 1...1.170 2.15

1... 740 1... 540 1.85 Calves. The calf run was nearly as large as yesterday, and trading was on the same basis established that day. broad demand prevailed from packer buyers, outsiders not being in trade. Choice fat, handy-weight calves brought \$4.25, the same as yesterday.

Sales No. Ave. 119... 205 \$4.15 179 4.25 113... 181 141 131 . . . 181 $\frac{3.00}{1.00}$ 143 62 . . . 213 3.85 224 4.15 80... 250 8.00 80 ... 247 8.00

54... 217 4.10 Hogs. Supplies were small in the hog division, three loads and some wagoners, making 250 head. Markets north were steady and at Chicago 5c higher. Outside competition again held up this market by an advance of half a nickel, tops making \$6.20. This price is a dime better than the top price at Kan-sas City today. The bulk of hogs ran to heavy butcher weights. Pigs were Sales of hogs: No. Ave. Price. 3... 296 \$6.10

5... 204 65... 186 \$6.00 188 6.15 6.171/2 16... 227 210 6.20 Sales of pigs: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price 6... 86 \$5.25 10... 103 \$5.25 Sheep A bunch of mixed wagon sheep sold

at \$4.50 for the mature muttons and \$5.50 for the lambs. Sheep quotations are steady. Sales: Ave. Wt. Price 7 sheep 111 1 sheep 100 11 lambs 60 5,50

5.50

4.00

8 lambs 71

LATE SALES MONDAY Stockers and Feeders Ave. Price. 1,007 \$3.00 No. Ave. 15... 831 16... 495 692 2.25 Cows. 27... 846 726 2.20 19... 704 9... 5... 722 1.50 620 1.90 Heifers. 10 ... 466 9... 506 1.75 31... 682 2.30 Calves 25 ... 270 2.75 4.00

24... 197 4.00 10... 195 3.50 Don't be vain and go away with new shoes, which you will have to wear days at least before you can be comfortable in them. Don't forget that you are going away for a rest, not to create a sensation

3.50

43... 2223

with your clothes.

40... 229

STOCK SHOW **CANVASS ON**

Board of Trade Committee to Have Busy Week

SEEK SUBSCRIBERS

Effort Will Be Made to Secure 250 Names in Fort Worth. Advantages Discussed

That the board of trade committee of twenty-one, to work in the interests of the Fat Stock Show exposition building, may begin at the same time and push matters to a conclusion, Sec. retary Paddock has sent a copy of the list of subscribers to each member of the committee with a proper heading and each one is urged to start out Monday morning and try to get or to be more explicit, to get, five sub-scribers each and to repeat that every day until the work is finished. It is hoped to secure fully 250 subscribers this week. It can be done and done quickly in that way and Stuart Harrison directs attention to the fact that the work must be done this week. There is a need, and it is desirable, that the distribution of the concern for the welfare of the show may be more general, that the canvass for the out of the city subscriptions be promptly begun and that they be secured. This will take more time than the work in the city and for that reason the city's part of the list must be made up by evening of Saturday, August 19. John W. Wray in sending in his subscription yesterday sent with it a strong letter on the importance of the enterprise and generally commending it to the people of the city.

The committee on the by-laws of the Fat Stock Show Exposition Company met yesterday afternoon, drafted the by-laws and will be prepared to submit them to the board of directors at

the next meeting. All goes well for the Fat Stock Show and a little energy infused into the work this week will see the work done and well done.

Too Valuable to Let Go By

J. A. Starling, real estate dealer: ance deserves, there is no doubt in my mind that it is one of the most valuable suggestions for the general benefit of the city and all of the live stock interests of the state that it should be made a success, and there is but little if any doubt it will be. It is too valuable to let go by when it can be secured for so little."

Cannot Be Over-Estimated

E. H. Carter, of the Carter-Battle Company: "I think the ex-Grocery position building for the fat stock show a most excellent thing for city and state. I do not think the benefits can be over-estimated and l will rejoice with other well-wishers of the city, when the matter is definitely settled, as I am sure it soon will be."

MARE KEEPS PACK OF COYOTES BACK

Goes to Rescue of Colt, Keeps Wolves at Bay

New Orleans Picayune. "The maternal love in the dumb brute creation is sometimes strongly

marked, and I was witness some years ago to an act of devotion on the part of an animal that impressed me most deeply, and if you think the story is worth hearing I'll tell it to you. Benjamin Armstrong, a cotton classer employed in a Vicksburg firm, sat with a group of friends in the corridor

of the Grunewald hotel one night not long ago, and as horses, dogs, cats and other quadrupeds best known to domestic life were the subject of conversation, Mr. Armstrong took advantage of the occasion to relate a rather unusual tale.

"I was reared on a ranch in West Texas, you know," Mr. Armstrong began his story, when the group had chorused a desire to hear the yarn, "and I remember well one of the prize possessions of my father was a bay mare called Brownie. Brownie was cleanly built, with limbs made for running; she had a long sweep of tail and a great flowing mane, and altogether was one of the prettiest horses I had ever looked upon. She was used only for light work, such as bearing my father on her back when the old gentleman wanted to have a look around at things, and as a flier equal I don't believe existed in all the countryside.

Love Lavished on Her Colt "When Brownie became a mother she was so proud of her baby that she would hardly allow any one to enter the fenced lot adjoining, the stables where she was confined, and if a person-with the exception, perhaps, my father-dared to approach to inspect the colt she would prance around angrily, toss her head in the air, work her upper lip, showing a row of solid grinders, and kick up her heels energetically.

"Nemo, the colt, hardly repaid the love his mother lavished upon him, and the little rascal's chief delight was to slip under the crossplece of the wide gate and scamper away for a chase on the prairle. At these times Brownie would almost throw a fit in her anxlety and, trotting about over the lot, she would arouse the whole place with her whinnying.

"Brownie's whinnying always resulted in some of the men being sent out on mettlesome ponies to bring truant Nemo home again, not that it was feared the colt would be lost but because of the presence of coyotes on the plains.

"The covotes were very bad in that locality in the day of which I speak and, roaming the outlying reaches in packs, at times worked havoc among the stock. A colt like Nemo wouldn't have had a chance with the beasts which, bold and desperate from hunger, were ready to attack anything that came their way.

Nemo Runs Away

"One evening in December, after particularly fierce norther which had buried the district under a mantle of snow and ice, Nemo, shivering at his mother's side in the stable, saw a chance for a gallop when one of the men opening the sliding door to bring in some straw for the stalls, and bounding into the lot he loped away under the bar and dashed out to the antnyiting plain

"Brownle was after him like a shot but the barrier stopped the mare's course and she could not get out of the lot. But with a wonderful sagacity and before she could be prevented, she seized a beam in her teeth and with a quick side movement of her shapely head slipped it back in its socket, and the end of the beam, released from one section of its support, fell to the ground and Brownie, leaping over the

bar, gained her freedom. The colt had a good start and only its dim outlines could be seen in the distance moving through the hazy mist which had begun to fall. But Brownie was wise, she knew instinctively the course her unruly off-spring had taken and she followed it with unerring pre cision. By the time the men had saddled up and made ready to go out after the runaway and his mother both horses were out of sight, but their hoofprints were clear in the snow and

the trail an easy one to take up. Brownie's Whinny Heard "The cowboys-four of them, as I was told afterward—galloped across the prairie for a good half hour before they came up with the missing horses As they rode they could hear in the uncertain distance ahead of them the faint whinnying of a horse. The whinnying, they knew, was Brownie's, but there was terror, the suggestion of an appeal conveyed in the sound. Once or twice, when the men had rode farther, they heard a weaker whinnying, which they took to be Nemo's cry, and the came to their ears the unmistakable yapping bark of coyotes. 'The wolves have got them horses," Bill Springer, an Indian fighter and an old-time plainsman, who was leading the searchers, yelled above the sob and whistle of the winter's wind and the

riders urged their steeds forward to renewed effort. "Sleet was falling about this time and through the flying specks of ice and dusk of approaching night the men saw about half a mile off a small patch of timber. The sounds that now came to them were of a most alarming character. The barking of the wolves rose in a chorus, but above this was the wild, piercing neigh of a horse facing death. That's an awful sound heard it once when a stable in Dallas was burning and God grant that I never hear it again. The niegh become almost a shriek and conveys an intensity of horror that the voice can hardly express and flinty, indeed, must be the heart that that plaint of woe does not touch

Mare Faces Howling Pack "The riders dashed ahead and in a few minutes came upon a stiring pic-ture. Brownie was over against the trees and half hidden by the black shadow cast by the timber belt was little Nemo. In low, crouching attitude, with tails dragging in the snow, seven or eight big coyotes were closing in on the horses and it was from Nemo's lusty lungs that the piteous reighs issued. The mare was activity itself and with leaps and bounds to the right and left she endeavored to shield her frightened son from the attack of the animals.

"When the coyote circle was drawn too tight she would dash forward and, with rapid kicks, drive the snarling brutes back, and the only stund emitted was the deep, wheezy creathing noise, the result of overexertion. One of the coyotes lay motionless snow and, as it afterward proved, the animal's neck had been broken by

kick from Brownie's solid hind hoofs "The cowboys were afraid to fire at the coyotes, the horses being in range out knowing that the brutes are cowardly by nature, they drew their big pistols and popped them off in the air. That had the desired effect, and the wolves, with howls and snarls abandoned their quarry and sped into the timber, where they were lost to

"Brownie and Nemo, both evidently glad of the timely intervention, trotted away home in front of the rescuers when they were both safe in the stable again father came out and examined them thoroughly. The only injury to be found on either horse was long scratch on Brownie's left flank The hurt wasn't serious and healed rapidly under some liniment that was

applied to it.
"The folks at the house reasoned it that Nemo, before his mother could overtake him and turn him back home, had been scented by the wolves and chased across the plain. Luckily, Brownie's mother love prompted her to rush to the colt's defense, when she had struck the trail, and no doubt both horses instinctively sought the edge of the thick belt of woods as affording the best place for a stand against the

enemy "Although the coyotes didn't get Nemo, the experience was too much for the colt and, contracting a severe case of pneumonia, he died in less than a week. Brownie grieved for months over her loss and finally she met a tragic end. A freight train struck her and so badly hurt her that one of the men was called upon to end her misery with a rifle ball.

ENTHUSIASTIC FOR SCURRY CO.

John W. Baker lives three miles east of Snyder, in Scurry county, and is a successful stock farmer.

"I moved from Llano county several years ago and settled in Scurry county," said he, "and it was the best move I ever made. We have a good country, soil unsurpassed, in Texas which will produce cotton, corn, alfalfa, Johnson grass, Bermuda, sor-ghum, kaffir corn, milo maize, pumpkins, watermelons and any other truck that can be produced in Texas. "I have bought 320 acres which is

only three miles from town and have in this year 185 acres in cotton. I am sure of a half bale to the acre. of our people are getting along well and are not complaining. "Grass is fine and cattle could not do much better. Yes, I have been

over to Dallas to attend the Farmers

Union, for you know that I am always

mixed up in anything that tends to "Fort Worth is a great town and I for one was in favor of locating the headquarters of the union here. is the railroad center of north Texas and is more convenient for the most of the farmers to reach and the convenience of the greatest number should control in all such matters. I have read about the auditorium that be built for stock show poses and I can hardly find words to express the idea of what I think this will do for Fort Worth in particular

and the breeders of stock in the state

generally. It is a great thing and I

am sure that all cow men will jump at

a chance to take stock." The British Agricultural Economist says that sample method of finding out the age of an egg is by means of the air space, which is situated toward the broad end of the shell. If the egg is held up between the hands before a light in a dark room the air space can be easily discerned, and by its size the age can be determined. In a perfectly fresh egg the air space is, very small, but as age increases it extends until when the egg is three weeks old the air space occupies about a sixth of the entire contents. With practice the age can be told within twenty-four

ALL FOR THE BIG SHOW BUILDING

Expressions on an Important Proposition

Captain Burke Burnett, talking this merning on a question almost as dear to his heart just now as the "Four 6s," the building of the fat stock show exposition building, said that there was need for an earnest effort on the part of the citizens to get down to the work that must be done before the matter could be deemed a settled one. He thought that the cattlemen and others interested outside of the city should come to the aid of the city in this most important movement, for the reasons that it was for the benefit of the live stock people; and then there was a chance to show gratitude, for it was an indisputable fact that the people of Fort Worth raised the hundred thousand dollars which insured the building of the packing houses here, and that, too, with but little, if any,

outside help. Now there was something again offered which was for the benefit of the city, it is true, but also for the benefit of all the live stock men of the southwest. But little was asked of them and, for that little a return was offered. For every share of the exposition company stock placed, there was an admission provided, to all of the fat stock shows, and that would pay a big interest on the cost price of the life membership. Then, after a term of years, all of that money, as he confidently believed, would be returned to the subscribers. It was, without ception, the most important proposition, for the general welfare of the city and the state, that had been of-fered since the establishment of the

big packing houses in Fort Worth. Cattlemen Should Aid

He did not think the suggestion that there should be from 200 to 250 shares placed in Fort Worth was out of place. Then if that was done, the committee could go out and say to others, out of the city, "We have proven our faith in the enterprise; it is for your good as well as ours; share with us in the cost of merely establishing the greatest thing for the development of the live stock industry of the southwest that has ever been suggested. We have built the packing houses for you, which have given you a good market close at home; now aid us and help yourselves by doing that which will make Fort Worth the greatest cattle market this side of Chicago."

To Start Canvass Monday

Literature will be out and the actual invassing work commenced by Monday next, and the headquarters, of that kind of activity, will be in Captain Burnett's office, in the Wheat build-ing, where Mr. Hortenstein will have charge of the work of disseminating the literature.

Captain Burnett will leave the morning of Thursday for his Dixon creek ranch, in Garza county, and will be absent about a week, but the work will be pushed by Marion Sansom, Stuart Harrison and Frank Hovenkamp and others.

Many Expressions

Several gentlemen were Wednesday morning, about the plans of the exposition company and the value of the building to the city. All were as a unit in approbation of the plans, and thought that the city and the fat stock show was getting a very valuable asset at a low rate of cost. Captain Paddock said he the want the exposition building, perpetuating as it will the fat stock show, was the greatest thing for Fort Worth that has been even suggested for the city since the establishment of the packing houses. It crystalizes the sentiment that this is to be the biggest live stock market this side of Chicago, and that means the second largest in the country. F. P. Hopkins of the North Fort Worth Townsite Company, said: "I fully indorse what Captain Paddock

interest in the matter, for we can see that there is an immediate benefit to North Fort Worth where our chief interests lie, we are not oblivious to the fact that it has a broader usefulness which takes in all of the state." W. C. Forbess of the Northern Texas Traction Company said: "The big-

has said and, while we have a selfish

gest thing for the city and state that t as come up for a long time. No reasonable sacrifice should be spared to make it the success it deserves to be, and I am confident will be.'

Van Zandt Jarvis, cattleman and planter, said: "It is hard to express in words the idea of the value of such building to Fort Worth and the general live stock interests of the state. Fairs and expositions of all kinds have proven of value, as witness the number which are and have been. Take fat stock show, such as we have had here for several years, and the benefit to the stockman is plain. can come here and, having the choicest of several breeds before him, he can decide by actual observation and inspection which of the breeds most appeals to him and then at once fix on the kind of cattle he wants and arrange to improve his stock. He will be saved the time and expense of, maybe, long trips around the country. It has another value, and that is it fixes for all time the position of Fort Worth as a live stock market. W. M. Austin, cattleman and gro-

suggested for Fort Worth in many years. No one could accurately tell of the value it will be to the live stock interests of the southwest.' E. C. Orrick, when asked for his opinion, said: "It is the biggest advertisement ever suggested for Fort Worth, and has the added merit of being one that will be sure to give re-

"It is simply the biggest thing

Louis C. Wall said: "It is the greatest thing for Fort Worth of which I know anything, and the permanency of the fat stock show at Fort Worth simply, additionally, fixed Fort Worth in the position of the live stock center of the southwestern part of the country. While Fort Worth would, lo-cally, reap a great benefit, it is also true that the benefit to the state and all of the live stock interests, of which Fort Worth is the acknowledged center, would be only second to that Fort Worth would reap, if it would be sec-

ond.' George Mulkey, when asked for his view, said: "I know but little of the matter, but this much I do know, that it will greatly benefit the city, and it is one of the enterprises which should be pushed forward. The fat stock show has benefited us and its establishment on a permanent basis can not fail to enure to the general good

It is often desirable to move hens from their own chosen nests to a place more convenient for their owner. such cases it should be done at night and the new nest should be well filled with eggs. It is also important that it should be dark and so arranged that a cover may be placed over it to shut off the hen's view of the surroundings until she has become fairly fixed in her new quarters and the old nest forgetten.

There is no economy in overcrowding the team, no matter how much work is to be done or how pressing



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The number of bushels and pounds n a load of wheat, corn, rye, oats or parley, and the correct amount for tame, at any price per bushel.

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

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

by the bushel, pound, yard or dozen, from 4c to \$1. The xact wages for any time, at various rates per month, per week, The equivalent of wheat in flour,

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

The exact contents of lumber, cis; terns, bins, wagon beds, corn cribs, cord wood and carpenters', plasterers' and 'ricklayers' work. The exact interest on any sum, for

any time, at any practical rate per cent.

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

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

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



SAWYER-Your walnut Log measures 24 inches a diameter and 16 feet in length, which according to Scribner's or Doyle's Tables, will make FARMER-According to Ropp's Tables (p. 61)-the only correct and reliable Log measure—it will cut bractly 413 feet, and therefore I demand pay-



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 to already: I had on 50 bu. and 44 lbs., and to comes to \$21.58. (See pages 16 and 27.) In like manner, the correct answer to nearly



SECON SHIPPAR—The net weight of your lot of toes is 4425 lbs. and at \$3.75 per cwt., amount is 165.94. Here is your check.

FARMER—There is an error somewhere. I see y Repp's Calculator (page 6) that the amount seels be \$165.94.

6. 8—(After figuring it over again.) You are ight. Here is a \$10 bill with your check. Pardom by mistake; was done in haste.



ACCOUNTANT—The marking price must be 1% times the cost price, according to Ropp's Discount Table No. 4.



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

Contractor—I see by R's C: (p. 62) that it must be 9% feet in diameter, and 12 feet deep; and it fill take 1,560 brick, if laid on edge or 3,000 blaid fat.



BANKER—How do you know that the Line just \$9.04?
F.—Why by Ropp's Calculator (page \$5) I see at a glance, that the interest on \$500 for \$0 days (and 3 days' grace) at 7% is \$9.04.

Fill Out This Coupon And mall at once to

The Texas Stockman-Journal Fort Worth, Texas

The Texas Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas. Gentlemen-Enclosed find \$1.50 for

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

My name Address Princette New Subscriber's name Address

HORSES

BIG PRICES FOR MULES

The state of Missouri has gained a great reputation for growing big mules. It is said that the Boer war took all the small stock, and since then the point has been made to grow large mules. The demand and prices have grown accordingly. A Missouri paper mentions sales at \$600 for a single span, and the sale of a car load of twenty-four for \$5,000, and that three large mules sold for \$925, grown in Callaway county. A short time ago a span of roan mules grown in Cooper county, Missouri, which weighed 3,000 pounds, sold at \$512.50. Another farmer in that state sold eighteen mules for \$4,200, one pair in the lot again sold at \$600, which were 6 years old. There-are several counties in Missouri which have become famous for the mules they grow. A good market for them is found at St. Louis, and a large part of the supply is sold to cotton planters in the south, where the mule is in more general use than elsewhere, and it is said that good

the last few years. The Breeder's Gazette cails attention to the fact that the construction of the Panama canal is a new source of

prices and demands have prevailed in

demand for mules, and says: Now comes a third and most important factor in the trade. Uncle Sam has undertaken to make two islands of the Americas by trenching the Isthmus of Panama. The steam shovel and the dump car running on track are already biting away in the cuts, but soon there will be need for the thousands of mules to do hauling and the other labor common on such construction work. The heaviest mules are being sought for this demand. Prices in the court day markets in Kentucky and Tennessee up to \$500 a pair have already been paid for "Panama mules." This is encouraging. It makes no difference whether Uncle Sam is going to peel off his coat and do the work himself or whether he shall let out the big job to contractors, the mules will be required and the money will be forthcoming for them. This demand will take out of the country thousands of the long-eared hybrids. We can well afford to lose them-they are without hope of posterity-and one man's money is as good as another's when it comes to paying for a mule. There is nowhere else for the government or the contractors to go to get the mules for the work on the big ditch. They must spend their mule money in the United States and they must have big animals in order to make working them pay. It is not thought that horses will thrive down in the tropical isthmus and there chances are all in favor of the mule from his greater perversity of disposition to his practical immunity from suffering caused by insect bites.— Journal of Agriculture.

Thrush in Horse's Feet. An English veterinarian gives some

good advice on the care of the horse's "There is no best way to cure a horse of thrush' that does not include removal of the cause, and in the ma-badly diseased, the removal of the cause is often sufficient to cure without dressings, and certainly without caustic agents so commonly applied, and which are unnecessary, cruel and productive of more harm than good. Keep the feet picked out and washed out with clean cold water night and morning and always after returning from work; have the animal shod with plain shoes to permit of frog pressure; and forbid the use of drawing knife, except to clean out the cleft, and re move loose or decayed horn. Touch nothing that is sound. With attention to these matters the introduction of little Stockholm tar into the cleft is generally sufficient, but if not, try sprinkling it with calomel, or pouring in a few drops of a mixture of equal

parts of butter of antimony and aloetic tincture of myrrh. Study Extreme Speeders.

The first horse in the world to trot a mile in 2:10 is still living, hale and hearty in his old age, on a farm in Wisconsin. If any one had predicted at the time that record was made-a world's record, be it remembered-tha it would be equalled and surpassed not by a baker's dozen, but by hundreds within two short decades, they would have been considered vision-

Why, it was only forty years ago that Budd Doble drove Dexter his mile in 2:19 at the old Riverside park in Boston and only one trotter before that time, the famous Flora Temple, had beaten 2:20. Forty years and Doble still training, his stable in California, looks back over the years and realizes that he was far from understanding the ultimate achievement of the American trotter. Ten years ago there were perhaps a handful of theorists who insisted the two-minute trotter would come. The rank and file of horsemen the country over were skeptical and scouted arguments that adduced any such result. But in due time the 2:15 trotter arrived, less than a decade thereafter the 2:10 trotter appeared, less than another ten years had passed when 2:05 had been reached and little over a decade more when two minutes had been beaten.

Who will say the end is in sight? The men who are breeding horses and are looking for record-breakers are not only studying the present, but the past as well. What have been the combinations of blood lines that have given us a thousand 2:10 performers

BEAUTIFUL

beautiful, your skin free from wrinkle, pimple, black-beads, spot or blemish.

If you have superfluous hair on your face, arms or body; moles, warts, freckles or other blemishes, they ean be assolutely removed either at your home or as my offices, without the sightest danger or pain.

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

At my effices, deformed noses, projecting cars, drooping sychids, etc., are corrected by simple, pain-less operations. drooping syelids, etc., are consequently syelids.

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

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within a generation? What has been the system of breeding which has produced 2-year-olds by the score with the ability to go heat races away below the world's record of aged horses in the days of Flota Temple and Dexter? Study of the extreme speed list is a part of the preparation of every horseman who is at the same time a breeder. It is true that many are obliged to build with the stones that lay rough and ready to their hand. Those who are more fortunate and can pick and choose are the ones who in the end will accomplish results and make history .- "Horseman."

The value of a horse depends first upon his breeding and next upon his first year's keeping. Horses having fast work to do should

be fed but little hay, and only a small allowance of corn. An experiment station says that the closer a draught horse is to the ground

the better both for service and endurance. It is never a safe plan to drive an inimal with so loose a rein that you cannot instantly command the situa-

ion if necessary. The difficulty of disposing of common grades of horses is as much in finding buyers for them as in getting

A feed of roots especially carrots. is enjoyed by the colt, and does it much good, and the more good if when the roots are cut a little oil meal is

scattered over them. Let the farmer who wants good colts select the best grade mares and breed them annually to one good type horse. Of course, the quality of the dam always has more or less influence upon the progeny, but no matter how good or poor the mother the best sire obtainable is none too good. Action is extremely important in light horses. It should be straight and true. At the trot it should be what is known as the straight line trot, no abbling from side to side to the other, or swinging the feet. The action rom behind should be straight, the feet picked up smartly, hocks well flexed and the feet or both fore and hind legs at each step placed immediately in front of the former position.

An Incentive to Mule Raising. Germany has expressed a preference for the American mule. A San Antonio, Texas, item says that a German agent from Hamburg has contracted for a cargo of Texas mules of the best quality raised in the state. As further evidence of superior quality the mules contracted for are not to be shipped until after the international fair to be held at San Antonio in October of the present year, where they will be put on exhibition for the prizes of-

The present sale is to demonstrate the superiority in size and quality of the American southern mule, and this shipment is the beginning of a permanent demand for the best grade of mules produced in this country. The mule raising business if Texas is rapidly on the increase and it is asserted will soon rank among the leading industries of the state. There has been a very urgent demand for mules from Cuba, Porto Rico and Mexico. This new trade starting up with Germany is quite sure to give the big southern mule a favorable recommendation, which will invite other countries to our mule breeding ranches for their needs in this line of livestock.

The mule is an easy and profitable animal produced, and are the advantages of climate, grasses and feeds adapted to its healthy growth equal to that found in the western half of the United States.--Exchange.

NICKERS FROM THE COLTS

beside a strong one. Change the feed of the horse sufficiently often to have them relish it. It never pays to work a slow, lazy horse beside a quick, spirited animal. If breeding light horses, breed for speed; if breeding heavy horses, breed for stength.

Cool a heated horse gradually. It is not in the heating up that the danger lies, but in the cooling off. A moderately quick walk, either under a load or empty, exhausts the ani. mal less than a snail's pace.

Teach the colts to walk well and a good foundation is laid for all of the A little patience in teaching the horses to be gentle and obedient will

often add dollars to their value. It is the steady, gaited horse that covers the greatest number of miles in a day and does it with the least injury to himself. A cold wants to be kept eating, and

growing and exercising, and anything except fattening as long as he has a time assigned him by nature to grow. In training the colt to harness, it should be hitched by the side of a the sluggard or worn-out horse, but should be hitched b ythe side of steady horse that is quick and active,

but unexcitable. Avoid too heavy shoes when shoeing young horses. It tends to make there awkward, and is an unnecessary burden for them to bear. colts are handled rightly from the time they are foaled, there will be trouble in picking up their feet and working them as long as it is nec-

essary to put on shoes. AMERICAN MEAT WHOLESOME

English Inspector Says It is Cleaner and Better Than Home Product WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Another opinion of the wholesomeness of American meats as compared with the British product is contained in a statement of the chief sanitary inspector of Barking, England, which has been transmitted to the bureau of manufactures. At a convention of inspectors ne is quoted as follows:

"If Englishmen knew what goes on in slaughter houses in England and how their meat is treated they would welcome the Chicago product with open arms. It is cleaner and better than the general run of potted and tinned meats made in Germany or Great Britain. I have made careful inspection of the slaughter houses in England and have seen things that compare unfavorably even with the conditions alleged to exist in the great packing plants in the American city."

W. H. Stark is an old resident of Johnson county who receives his mail at Godley, a station on the branch of the Santa Fe between Cleburne to Weatherford.

Captain Sam Davis from Snyder with a car of top-of-the-market swine was on the yards Thursday.
Captain Billie Meyers of Henrietta
did not bring in anything to sell, but
he looked cheerful enough to have had

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

The Leading Breeders of the Great Southwest

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

HEREFORD BULL AND HEIFER CALVES. We will have this season about 300 full-blood Hereford Calves for sale.

Apply early if you want fine calves, ELKINS & HENRY. Colorado and Snyder, Texas.

Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cat-

(Ranch in Goliad county, Texas). Both sexes for sale, Address Drawer 817, Beaumont, Texas.

B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Texas-Hereford cattle. bulls and heifers for sale.

RED POLLED

IRON ORE HERD Red Polled Cattle. Breeder, W. C. Aldredge, Route 4, Pittsburg, Texas. RED POLLED CATTLE-Berkshire Hogs and Angora Goats. Breeder W. R. Clifton, Waco, Texas.

EXCELSIOR HERD. Red Polled cattle of both sexes for sale. M. J. EWALT, Hale Center, Hale county, Texas.

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

ABERDEEN ANGUS

SALE-Registered Aberdeen Angus Cattle. C. C. BROWN, WILLS POINT, TEX. SHORTHORNS

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

COLBERT & CO.'S
Homestead Herd of Poland Chinas. 125 spring pigs now ready for de-livery, stred by Chief Perfection 2d, Moorish Maid Perfection, Roller Boy, Meddler, E. L. Perfection, Impudence, Spellbinder, Perfection E. L. and Highand Chief. Address BEN H. COL-BERT, General Manager, Box 16, Tishomingo, I. T.

Angora Goats

Registered goats only. Thirty years in business. Imported Bucks, HOBSON 51880 and FRITZ HOBSON 51881 at head of flock, Pairs and trios a spe-Write for prices. R. H. LOWREY, Camp San Saba, Tex.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

Until further notice the rates for CLASSIFIED ADS in The Stockman-Journal

will be only 1 cent per word each insertion. cash with order. No ad. taken for less than 15 cents.

HELP WANTED

WANTED-Ambitious young man of 17 to 21 years, who is willing to start at low salary as assistant salesman and work up. Must be acquainted with city, a hustler and good penman No booze fighters or cigarette fiends need apply. Address in own handwriting 213, care Telegram.

WANTED-First-class shoemaker, with complete set of tools; must give references; splendid opening for a good workman; railroad town; population 7,000; only exclusive shoe store; established trade. Thomas-Walker Shoe Co., Ennis, Texas.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-Don't let this opportunity go without investigating; representatives wanted everywhere; send 2c stamp for particuars and catalogue B. Keystone Jewelry Company, 34 South Redfield street, West Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED-\$12 to \$24 weekly salary and expenses paid to ener or woman employing agents for fast selling goods in Texas territory. Experience unnecessary; permanent; references. Jos. Moore, Fort Worth, Tex. ILLUSTRATED secret history of the

Nesbit-Thaw-White tragedy. sensational book of the year. Send 25c for copy. Agents wanted. Tremendous profits. Frank Carpenter, Sherman House, Chicago.

GOOD combination cook wanted. Write or wire Kennedy Bros., West, Texas.

SALESMAN-Travel for old reliable wholesale house, \$250 a month and expenses; staple line; sells to general merchants. Address, Wholesaler, Box 786. St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED-At once, a good marble cutter; steady employment for right party: good wages. Drake & Co., Waxahachie, Texas.

WANTED-First-class contract shop machinist; standard pay; come, write or phone. Terrell Foundry and Machine Company, Terrell, Texas.

WANTED-Six first-class lathe hands at once; steady work, union shop. Lufkin Foundry and Machine Co., Lufkin, Texas.

WANTED-First-class dairy hand, who understands handling milk and care and feeding herd of dairy cows. Single man. W. J. Faucett, Abilene, Tex.

WANTED-Young lady to do typewriting. Address P. O. Box 104 or 303 East First.

WANTED-Five harnessmakers and one saddlemaker, to go to Torreon, Mexico; steady work and good salary. Write at once. Traver-Henslee Co.,

WANTED-Experience salesman to sell the Spencer Seedless apple trees; liberal commission allowed. Address, The Spencer Seedless Apple Co., El Paso, Texas.

BUSINESS CHANCES

FOR RENT-The best located boarding and rooming house in Mineral Wells, in the heart of the well district Twenty well-arranged and ventilated Brand new building and furniture. Hot and cold baths and sanitary sewerage upstairs and down. No more comfortable in the city. Has the best patronage of any house here, having been absolutely full continuoussince opening. Handsome revenue oducer. Will lease building for any length of time and sell furniture, all of which is new and first-class. Address, A. E. Carlisle, Mineral Wells, Texas.

WANTED-\$50,000 to \$250,000 to establish a farm implement factory in his or Kansas City. The profits would be above expectation. I have special time and advantages for such business but need financial assistance. Address Geo. Schubert, R. F. D. No. 5, Fort Worth, Texas, or call between 2 and 5 o'clock. W. P. Fogle, 14091/2 Main street.

A GOOD BUSINESS PROPOSITION. Wanted-A party to invest in a good, legitimate business that will pay \$500 per month For further particulars Address Lock Box 201, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE-Retiring from business offer seven or eight thousand-dollar clean staple dry goods, shoes, clothing, millinery and groceries, at 75c on New York cost. Good stand, good established trade and the only credit house in Temple. Fine crops and fine opportunity for a hustler money. H. L. Sherrill, Temple, Texas.

FOR SALE-One four-stand seventy saw Murray gin, twenty-two miles vest of Lawton, on Frisco railroad; latest improvements; run two seasons; exclusive territory, good crops, terms to suit; bargain if taken soon. For particulars, call or write W. L. Herndon, Indiahoma, Okla.

WILL SELL for cash my sporting goods, jewelry and loan business, with up-to-date fixtures; will invoice about \$5,000; pays 50 per cent net per annum on investment; can reduce stock to suit purchaser; twelve months' lease on building. J. G. Weatherly, Greenville, Texas.

FOR LEASE-New twenty-five-room hotel, unfurnished, centrally located and well arranged; western town of 7,-000; good contract to right parties. Hagelstein & Waters, Del Rio, Texas,

WANTED-Salesman to sell the greatest advertising medium known, the Japanese advertising pipe. Exclusive or side line. Japanese Novelty Co., Anadarko, Okla.

FOR SALE-Small stock of groceries and hardware; also two-story brick business house for rent or sale, in one of the best small towns in state. Box 235, Ferris, Texas. FOR SALE

TO EXCHANGE FOR TEXAS LAND: Fine business block worth \$125,009 in Central Illinois, town of population; rentals, \$10,000 annually; encumbrance, \$45,000. Will exchange for Texas land or other property. Box 81, Independence, Iowa.

SHORTHORN COWS FOR SALE-A small bunch of registered Shorthorn cows, all choice animals of the best breeding, selected for the purpose of raising bulls to use on my graded cows. Reason for selling, want to hanile steers only. Might consider trade for good steer yearlings. A. N. Grant, Weatherford, Texas.

SCOTCH COLLIE (Shepherd) pups: Two grand litters, one by Cragemere Chester 88925 ex. Ballie Daisy 88926. The other by Cragemere Chester ex. Brownie III 68089. Also three grown bitches for sale. Cragsmere Chester at stud. Fee \$10. G. H. Oberhoff, 504 Rusk street, Fort Worth, Texas.

FINE STOCK FARM, two miles of Cleburne, 400 acres in tract, 160 acres in cultivation, Bal grass, three fields, two pastures; nice seven-room residence, three-room tenant house, two large barns, deep well and mill. is ideal stock farm and decided bargain at \$45 per acre. Williamson &

Williams, Cleburne, Texas,

TEXAS RANCH FOR SALE-22 square miles well watered and fenced into five pastures; stocked with high-grade and throughvis: altitude 5,200 feet, climate unsurpassed for pulmonary and kindred troubles. Adriance & Sons, Fort Davis,

SODA FOUNT INS, show cases, hank and drug fixtures, carbonators, charging outfits, etc.; lowest prices charging outfits, etc.; lowest prices Write for catalogue. Manufactured by C. Mailander & Son, Waco, Texas.

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

NEW theatrical syndicate can offer desirable clerical or managerial positions to small investors. Liberal salary and dividends. Unquestionable references required. Colonial Amusement Co., 1947 Broadway, New York

FAT COWS wanted by train load if possible, at reasonable figures; will buy only in southern half of Texas. S Garcia & Sons, Hebbronville, Texas.

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

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

Write Your Classified Ad. Here

And mail it to The Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas **SEE TERMS ABOVE**

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COMMITTEE NAMED

WEAK MEN ARE QUICKLY CURED



DR. J. H. TERRILL

treatment—the best treatment for the Special and Pelvic Diseases peculiar to the Male Sex. The fact that Dr. Terrill is daily curing diseases which have successfully resisted the bined efforts of other Specialists and Physicians reflects most highly upon his remarkable skill and ability and the meritorious features of his mod-ern methods of treatment, 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 TODAY or write him in regard to your trouble His expert opinion and advice will be given you free of charge and he will

stand 10 degrees of cold below zero

and live and stay green, then we who

live in Texas can count on discounting

all the world in stock farming, for

with the three, Bermuda, Johnson grass and alfalfa, for our stock, what can't we do? Alfalfa for hogs and

sheep, Johnson grass for summer and

for hay and Bermuda for all the year

through our country and to the north

will give us a more direct connection

with the markets at Fort Worth and

we can then bring in many things that

"The great Exhibition building that

is proposed is sure to meet the ap-

roval of all our people, especially now

that it is proposed to add all kinds of

live stock, including chickens. I think

it might be a good idea to have a de-

partment that will handle all kinds of

eed that goes into the make-up of

feed for stock. There are many kinds

of grass growing in Texas that could

be utilized for feed if proper attention

was given them, and, with the aid of

the skilled men who are employed at

the Agricultural and Mechanical Col-

lege, what is best for a ration could

be explained and the results deter-

mined in the presence of the hundreds

will be interested spectators. That this

exposition will be of vast benefit to

similar industries, including the dairy

interests. The whole southwest will

be tributary to it and it will become

the greatest packing and stock ship-

STOCK AND CROPS

IN BEST OF SHAPE

Association Inspector G. H.

White in Town

G. H. White, the inspector of the

Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas,

whose district contains all of the ter-

ritory from Arkansas City on the

north down to Gainesville, Texas, on the south, along the line of the Santa

Fe railroad, with headquarters at Pur-

cell, is a visitor in the city.
"There is nothing the matter in any

part of my district with stock or

crops," said he, "and everybody is feel-

ing as good as if they all lived in

mount of rain and it came just right,

as if on order, Grass was never bet-

ter, but its strengthening qualities

would be improved some if we could

have a few days of dry warm weather

just at this time. Cattle are in ex-

cellent condition and getting better as

every day passes. There will be a lot

of feeding done this year, I presume,

for there will be no end of corn, as

the crop of that grain was never ex-

"You may think that you have

good corn crop down this way, but I

kept a lookout at the crops from Red river to Fort Worth and I saw nothing

to equal ours. The main trouble with

Texas farmers is that they cannot un-

dertake to plant thick enough to get

as much per acre as we can, for the danger of a dry spell is so apparent

there is danger of their getting noth-

that should they overdo the planting

"There will be an unusual amount

of hay put up this year, for the mead-ows are in prime condition and the

grass grows so fast that there will be

more cuttings than usual. I was glad

to meet Captain John Lytle and see

that his health had improved so much.

He looks much as he used to when

he drove the trail, a little change in

Train the colt to step off at a lively,

energetic gait, whether with a load or

the color of his hair being only notice-

ceeded in the Territory before.

Texas.

There has been an unusua

ping point south of Chicago.

"The railroad that is projected

we will be in the proverbial 'clover.

explain to you why he can afford to give you a written, legal guarantee of a positive cure. DR. TERRILL CHARGES NOTHING FOR HIS SERVICES UNTIL

HE CURES TO STAY CURED STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, LOST MANHOOD, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, NERVO-VITAL DEBIL-ITY, EPILEPSY, PILES, HYDROCELE, CATARRH and all CHRONIC DISEASES of the STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER and PROSTATE

GLAND. SPECIAL NOTICE—Dr. Terrill has a copyright given him by the government on a remedy for Lost Manhood and Seminal Emissions which never fails to cure. He will give a thousand dollars for any case he takes and fails to cure if the patient will follow his instructions.

DR. TERRILL'S LATEST BOOK, NO. 7, SENT FREE. This book should be in the hands of every man, whether he is af-flicted or not, as it is the best book ever published on the Diseases of Men. SEND FOR IT TODAY! It-will be sent absolutely free to any address in a plain, sealed envelope if you mention this paper and in-close six cents for postage and packing.

IMPORTANT. All persons coming to Dallas for treatment are requested to inquire of the Leading Banks, Commercial Agencies and Business Men of Dallas as to who is the best and most reliable Specialist in the city. If you will do this it will save you both time and money. CONSULTATION AND A THOROUGH X-RAY EXAMINATION

FREE. 285 Main St. J. H. TERRILL, M. D. Dallas, Texas.

J. L. VOSS AND STOCK FARMING

Gatesville Man Tells of Methods and Prospects

d. L. Voss lives in Coryell county and makes his livelihood from stock arming and takes an interest in all that relates to the business. "I am on ny way," said he, "to St. Louis with a shipment of good muttons and am only laying over here for a few hours to rest and feed. My home is eight miles from Gatesville and my father and I work a farm consisting of 400 acres. Of course this is not much land in Texas, but it is enough to enable us to make plenty to live on and some to We have in crops this year, wheat, oats, corn, cotton, millet and sorghum, and have fine crops of each. We have cattle, not a very great number it is true, but it is part of the general plan of the farm and helps of stock farmers and stockmen who out. Hogs, of course, are raised and every farmer down in our section kills and cures his own meat every year, all Texas goes without saying and I fully believe that it will make Fort besides having a surplus to sell. Hog raising has not as yet become as great Worth the great center of not alone the cattle industry, but of all other an industry as in some places, but it is only a question of time when it will. sheep business in a small way, but the scarcity of stock sheep, owing to the high price of wool, is a great impediment to the rapid increase of the farmers having flocks, however small

"My father has always bred horses, out he is not doing quite as much at it now as he has in the past. Cotton doing fine at present, and if the boll weevil and the boll worms do not multiply to any great extent we will make a large yield. Corn is good and millet is fine. We feed millet to our horses without any fear of bad results. We keep it in the mangers all the time and never have any sick horses from eating it. For the cattle we haul it and place it in ricks and they have all they want. We have thrashed 700 bushels of millet seed this year and the straw is better for horses than any other kind after being threshed. could wish for all stock. There is not much Johnson grass in our section, but I look upon it as a fine hay and also as good green feed. There is some alfalfa in our section and it does very well. I am glad to learn that the government is making investions relative to increasing the value both of Johnson grass and Bermuda, If, as you say, they have managed hybridize Johnson grass so that it will have lost all of its bad qualities, or such as the farmer deems bad qualities, and also have discovered how to improve the Bermuda so that it will

So Tired

It may be from overwork, but the chances are its from an inactive LIVER.

With a well conducted LIVER one can do mountains of labor without fatigue.

It adds a hundred per cent to ones earning capacity.

It can be kept in healthful action by, and only by

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

EXPOSITION BUILDING PROJECT IS POPULAR

Business Men Urge Importance of Public Interest

MUCH FOR CITY

Permanent Quarters for Big Annual Fat Stock Show of Southwest Long Needed

There is no lagging of the interest in the proposed Fort Worth exposition building for the fat stock show and the more the matter is discussed and examined the greater grows the appreclation of the importance to be justly attached to the whole project.

It is a fact that not always appreciated by the layman that the class of cattle exhibited here at the Fort Wortn Fat Stock Show has ranked with the best in the country and so severe has been some of the judging, without without straining at mere technical points, that third and fourth premium stuff at the Fort Worth show has taken firsts and seconds at Chicago.

The Fort Worth Fat Stock Show is. one of the great fat stock shows of

The proper housing of this show is one of prime importance, essential indeed to the future success of the show. The exposition plan now before the people , contemplates providing an adequate home for the show and additionally a building that can be used for other purposes, in brief one that can be applied to all of the true auditorium

It will be so large that any kind of a convention can be well housed in it no matter how numerous may be the delegates and spectators.

There will be no roof supporting columns to hinder sight, so all of the vast open auditorium will give the tiers of spectators an unobstructed view of the interior and the exhibits in the ring, at show times, or what ever else may be displayed therein.

Fort Worth has been hampered by the lack of a convention hall which could accommodate the people who night want to attend and the proposed ocation, with two car lines running to the place where the entrances must be located, makes it so convenient that there can be but little, if any objections made to the place where the hall is to be built. Some of the gentlemen who have

talked of the exposition hall say that it would be a distinct misfortune for the citizens of Fort Worth to let this chance go by. Here a few more expressions of ap-

probation of the whole plan and the sentiment for the hall may be described as general.

W. B. Harrison, Cashier of the State

National Bank-You can say anything in reason which will express my high appreciation of the value of the proposed exposition building to the city and I wil indorse it.

A Misfortune to Lose It Major-K. M. Van Zandt-So highly

to I value the proposed building for the permanent home of the Fat Stock Show that I would regard it as a distinct misfertune if we let the opportunity go by. It is a proposition that is a great one for the city and it is one where so much is offered for so little that it should be cordially ap-One of the Greatest Projects

W. E. Connell, Cashier of the First National Bank-I think most highly of the plan and probably one of the best evidences of that is the fact that I have already subscribed for a of the stock. It will be of much value

to the city and is one of the very greatest projects for the material welfare of the city ever suggested.

Will Build Up City Erwin Criser, a traveling man, who was met on the streets, "taking my vacation," as he expressed it, said: "Well, that exposition auditorium building is a great proposition accord-ing to my mind, is it not? Why, it will be such a big thing that it won't be long before North and South Fort Worths will be built slap bang up to each other. There is a lot of interest already exhibited where I have traveled relative to the show, but now that men can see all kinds of fine animals fat, lean, running and jumping, they will crowd the capacity of the auditorium each year, big as it is. Yes, I think it is a big thing for Fort Worth, about the biggest she has ever run up against, and I am sure she will jump

on it like a 'duck on a June bug.'

Nothing Could Equal It J. T. Lyons, a commission man, said: I am heartily in favor of the exposition building and believe that it will result in great good to the city of Fort Worth and of incalculable benefit to the whole state. I will subscribe for a share of the stock, not for any espeal pecuniary benefit that may result in the actual ownership of the stock present or future, but because I am convinced that the plan will so certainly redound to the future benefit of the city and state that I am willing to to help along all I can. There could be nothing added to the city industries

that will add more to the wealth and greatness of the inhabitants.' Will Prove Growth-John Dyer, a cattleman, said: "It is great and there should be no hesitancy about the result. The cattle industry, as far as Fort Worth is concerned, has become a big lusty infant, but this movement to build an exposition bullding and locate permanently the show here, in my opinion, will soon show the people that the child has become a

full-grown man." Proof from Kansas City

H. B. Creveny, local manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company-You cannot exaggerate the importance of the exposition hall for the Fat Stock Show. Judging by what I saw of the exposition building at Kansas City, where I formerly lived, the value of such a hall and show room for fat stock shows and all of that sort of thing is beyond calculation. The proven value there warrants the conclusion that such a building here would be the biggest thing that the city has had suggested for its consideration for

Long Needed

Captain J. C. Terrell-We need the building, for we have long wanted and wanted badly such a place for the holding of meetings of all kinds on a large scale. The location is a good one to my mind, and with the car facilities existing there can be but few if any objections urged against the place suggested for the building. Not only will it help the stockman, but it will be a great thing for the whole city, for what builds up one part of the city will build up the others and for ******************* . FAT STOCK SHOW

The Board of Trade is preparing to move in the matter of helping the exposition compani get . the subscribers needed to show
the faith of Fort Worth in this great propect, and this Thursday
 morning President William Mon-• nig authorized the secretary to • give out the following as those
named on the committee to solicit membership to the fat stock show

association:
Paul Waples, Ben O. Smith, G.
H. Colvin, W. S. Essex, B. H.
Harwood, Jerry F. Ellis, Stuart
Harrison, F. M. Rogers, G. C.
Mounteastle, Dr. F. D. Boyd, Dr.
Bacon Saunders, H. W. Williams,
W. W. Sloan Jr., C. R. Evans, O. P. Haney, J. B. Burnside, Alston
Gowdy, O. Hyer, F. W. Axtell, A.
Rabyor and Charles Games.

this purpose it is not possible to dissever Fort Worth and North Fort Worth. What helps one will nelp the

other.
It is not probable that the exposition building would be a paying one at first, but later it will pay, for there is no perceivable limit to the development of the city at this time and the day is not distant when such a building will be more than an adjunct to the general business of the city, it will be a paying investment per se. But few if any of the annual events at Fort Worth can, for one moment, be compared in value with the Fat Stock Show and it needs an adequate home.

RAISING STOCK IS WORK OF HOUR

Exposition Committee Holds a Meeting

At a meeting of the directors of the Fort Worth National Live Stock Exposition held in the Board of Trade rooms Monday afternoon a permanent organization was effected and officers elected to serve until March 1, 1907. The following officers were elected: President, S. B. Burnett; first vice president, Marian Sansom; secretary treasurer, George W. Armstrong; executive committee, Marian Sansom, Frank Hovenkamp, Stuart Harrison, Richard Walsh of Palodura, and George W. Armstrong. This committee

was appointed by the president. was announced that the charter had been received and that no capitalization is stated in the document. In order to further the work of securing subscriptions to the \$50,000 guarantee which the association is required by the stock yards company to raise, President Burnett appointed a committee of five members to meet with the Board of Trade Tuesday afternoon and devise plans for getting subscriptions in the city and North Fort

Worth. It is considered advisable to secur as large a list from bankers and capitalists in the city as possible before any effort is made to get cattlemen outside Fort Worth to subscribe to the fund. It is held that if this is done it will show the stockmen of Texas and Oklahoma who will be asked to contribute that Fort Worth is deeply and really interested in the matter of a permanent fat stock show here and willing to take a large share of the subscriptions.

A committee of five was also appointed to have charge of soliciting subscriptions from among cattlemen outside of Fort Worth. Thus far \$2,000 has been subscribed

by Fort Worth parties and \$450 has been raised to defray expense of organization and soliciting memberships.

THE MAN FOR THE PLACE

While President Roosevelt is looking round for material to make up the new interstate commerce commission, his attention is called to Hon, S. H. Cowan of Fort Worth, Texas. There s probably no man in the country the has made a greater study of railad freight rates and economics than Judge Cowan, and no man could perorm the duties of a commissioner unthe new law better than could he. It is probable, however, that the raills will offer strenuous objections to Mr. Cowan. Sam has been too far on the inside and is too well posted regarding railroad conditions and railroad methods to be fooled on any proposition concerning rates. From the people's standpoint, however, Judge Cowan would just about fill the bill .-Denver Record-Stockman.

PHYSICIAN SAYS Children Thrive on Grape-Nuts and

Cream.

A Mass, physician has found a cure for constipation in children—citing fit-teen cases—by feeding them Grape-

"Some time ago," he writes, "I became interested in your food, Grape-Nuts, as a cure for constipation in children. Having tried it in my family, I have advised it in fifteen cases in which all suffered with constipation more or less severe. The re-sult has been absolute relief in all. "I write this that other children may be benefited."

about a healthy action in the bowels of growing children by natural means, than to feed them with improper food requiring some kind of cathartic at intervals to overcome constipation. Grape-Nuts gives energy to the entire nervous system including the nerves that cause the natural contraction and

relaxation of the bowel muscles, that propel the food mass along. It is predigested also, and the blood easily absorbs the food as it goes through the body, storing up vitality and force for the functions of all the

Children especially should get the right start as to habits of living. They should grow into bright, strong, cheerful men and women. Grape-Nuts solves the question of the start; a wholesome appetite will do the rest. Children's teeth are benefited by

chewing Grape-Nuts, also. Your dentist will tell you that a certain amount of exercise in chewing firm food is necessary to grow strong, beautiful teeth. Teeth need exercise just the same as muscles, if they are to grow strong and firm as nature intended. Grape. Nuts gives the exercise and also gives

material from which good teeth are "There's a reason." Read the little "The Road to Wellville," in **BURKE BURNETT** AND HIS RANCH

Is a Stock Farmer as Well as a Cowman

Colonel Burke Burnett returned from a trip to his Wichita county ranch and brought along five cars of fine steers to show what his grass can do for stock.

"People do not know it," said he, "but while you are writing you may say that I am something of a stock farmer myself, besides being a straight cowman. In the first place I had a wheat corp that yielded an average of thirteen bushels per acre, which maybe is not as large as some may have had, but which is larger than many of my neighbors. As for oats I have enough to feed an army. I had in 700 acres and the yield was about fifty bushels per acre, giving me from 23,000 to 30,-000 bushels on hand. I don't have any alfalfa, but my 100-acre meadow has as fine grass for hay as can be found anywhere, and I am putting up a big lot of hay and will get in all that I

"Some people think that hay will be theap this year, but this is a mistake, think, for it must be remembered that down in the south of Texas, where the cheap hay is put up every year and governs, more or less, the price of the commodity, they have had a long drouth from February to July, and the grass crop has been almost an utter failure, and there will not be time for much saving from this on.

Needs Warm Dry Weather "My cattle are all doing very well, there being plenty of grass; but there has been such a constant successions of rain that it has not had time to get rid of that sappy condition that puffs cattle up, but does not put the amount of fat on them that they should have to get the best results on the market. We need now some two or three weeks of dry, warm weather to place everything in the grass line In proper trim. The steers I shipped in to the market, which arrived Monday, came from my Wichita ranch, and there are a lot more to come, but that will be when they are right.

and I would like to remind you that the very first shipment that was received at these stock yards were some of my raising. Hogs pay well and can be raised with little cost where cattle are fed.

Money Now in Horses

"Do I raise horses? Well, I should say so. I have this year 600 brood mares and raise saddle and harness horses and mules. I have something like forty head of young saddle horses to sell now, and am feeding somewhere between seventy and 100 young mules for the market, and will have another lot on feed soon. My stallions are all thoroughbred or registered, and my jacks are all good ones. Horses are good stock to handle and now, that they are so high in price, they better than almost any other kind of stock. The fact is that most any kind of stock makes a stockman more profit per head just now than cattle.

"I only sell calves from old cows, to keep them on their legs and get fat on them before winter comes along. my increase are being branded with the 6666 brand.

AN EXPERIENCE MEETING HELD

Member Tells of the Farmers Union at Dallas

Colonel John W. Childress, who now makes his home in Taylor county, post. ing his mail at Abilene, was here Friday, on his way from Dallas, where he had been in attendance on the Farmers' Union meeting. The colonel is a former resident of Cooke county, where he resided for some time in the early fifties, and is a brother-in-law to Coloned Joe Gunter, a well known stock-

"Everything looks all right with us in the Farmers' Union," said he, "and we had a pleasant meeting, which was something like the old-time experience meetings of the Methodist church, where everybody told what had hap. pened in their communities since the last meeting. The members felt very much upholden at the success the organization has had so far, and came away hoping for the best to continue in the future.

"As to conditions in our county, why they could not be in much better fix. You never saw such crops of every kind and cattle are as good as anyone ought to want them. I have sold part of my farm of 1,100 acres out on the Mulberry creek at good prices, but have enough left.

Abilene Is Growing "The town of Abilene is growing fast,

and property is increasing in value every day. The increase in town prop-

erty through the prosperity that has

invaded the country is probably in the neighborhood of \$40,000. So you can judge what times we are having. "I lived for nearly fifty years in Cooke county and was successsful as a farmer and stock raiser, but I never have seen such a country as around Abilene for producing all kinds of crops. We always raise Kaffir corn and mile maize, but for the last two or three years we have made fine crops of corn. Stock farming is sure out there and a man has to be a poor one indeed if he cannot raise enough feed of some kind or other to keep his stock in condition. Land has advanced enormously in price and there always seems to be some one who is on hand to pay any price asked when they get a look at the growing crops. That auditorium will be the biggest thing that Fort Worth has ever tackled and she has tackled many a big one when it looked as if it were suicidal for her to do so. But she always wins in the end and there is no doubt but that in this case the result will be the same and the building be constructed in a short while. It is exactly what we need to build up the various stock ndustries of the state and, as it will be wide open, it goes without saying that what should will happen, and that is a homogeneous whole will be formed that will be of great good to all. believe that double the stock could be raised easily if the matter were placed

CLIP TOOK 44 CARS

before the people of the state prop-

Shipment of Wool Weighed 1,500,000 Pounds, Largest Ever Made

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 9 .- The largest individual wool clip ever grown on the American continent was shipped yesterday from Billings, this state, to a Boston wool firm. The clip welghed 1,500,000 pounds and forty-four cars were required: to carry it. The owner refused an offer of 24c a pound for



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