THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

VOL. XXVI.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1906

NUMBER 15

MOST USEFUL COW FOR ALL PURPOSES

The Dual Purpose Animal Brings the Best Returns to Farmers, and There are Three Great Breeds, Good at the Pail and Also For Beef

have seen much in agricultural papers of late on the subject of single purpose, dual purpose, general purpose. or no purpose animals, and much of it seems to me to be very indefinitely if not carelessly written, or at least without definite statement of what a general purpose or a no purpose aninal is. Many might even suppose these to be convertible terms. To show that they are not, let us first think whit we keep cattle for and then how we keep them. Then, with proper ideas on these subjects, we can determine much better what will suit our market best, and so to be the best for us, by no means necessarily always the same for each one, with differences in climate, facilities, etc., otherwise there would be but one breed. Let each one think and say what is good for each and for all, As one writer puts it: "We do not believe there is a domestic animal today, as conditions now exist, in more universal demand the world over than the dual purpose cow. No farm east or west but is benefited by her most useful combination, unless we except the exclusive special purpose dairy farm. The strength of her claim is the universality of her sphere. Per-haps her most natural home is on the small farm, or the average farm. Her annual credit account is a good sup-ply of milk and butter for the family and a lusty, vigorous calf, that matures into a high-class carcass of beef. In this capacity she turns to the very best account.'

I take the position then that cattle are kept mainly, but only for one, or even two, but at least three purposes; namely, milk, beef and work. In this part of the country this latter purpose has been so little in evidence that we have almost forgotten it, and need to reminded how profitable our forefathers found it to have oxen growing into good meat while they were doing the work. This instead of shoveling oats, hay corn, etc., into the frames of horses and mules, which eat them all and the lie down to die a dead loss. I know much may be said about "slowness" in these fast times, but much, too, may be said for patience and endurance as well as for speed. Well we all know a good Devon ox team will keep a pair of horses hitched before them moving pretty lively to keep out of their way, and so I have spoker first of this purpose, not that it is the most important, but that it is so important that we ought not to lose sight

We have no quarrel with the specialized dairy breeds. They have their place. But are all farmers so situated as to follow this special calling? We say No, with a big N. As before noted, the small or average farmer is the man who is so situated that the double revenue from beef and milk fills better his purse than single production in either line. There are breeds of cattle that fill this line-breeds that are good at the pail and also for beef; breeds that will raise steer calves equal

to the special beef breed.

These are the Devon, Red Polled and some strains of the noble Shorthorn. While the first-named are not so widely spread over the middle west as the others mentioned, we have in them a sure enough dual purpose breed. While not giving as much milk as some of the noted dairy specials are credited with, still we find that for quality there are none better. As family cows and producing milk for the child and invalids they have no superior. This has been fully demonstrated by actual tests. Their milk also makes the finest

Now, why I say more for the Devon than for the other two mentioned-Red Polled and Shorthorns-is because I know more about them. But the Red Polled are considered a dual breedthey are milkers and beef producers, too. And the stately Shorthorns, what can I say for them? I have seen some fine dairy animals among them. No use to speak of their beef qualities, as they are well known. But what means the rumbling we have coming from the American Shorthorn Association? In making a determined effort to encourage the dual purpose type of the breed follows swift the approval of the action of this association by the Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Association, giving no uncertain sound for the dual purpose animal. I quote as fol-

Whereas, The Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Association believes that the natural function of the Shorthorn breed is to be a true dual purpose cow, profitable at the pail and producing at the same time calves of high order of excellence for the feed lot.
"Resolved, That we do heartily in-

dorse the movement to re-establish on a sound footing the milking habit of the Shorthorn cow, and commend all the efforts of our members to prove the value of her milking character by actual performance and test;

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Nebraska Shorthorn breeders be ex-tended to the American Association for the wise steps it has taken to give recognition to the milking cattle and greater facility for their importation."
What a step in favor of dual type;
a step that a few years ago would have been hooted at by these men, who breed Shorthorns. But when the call

from the small farmer comes it must be obeyed. As the politician would say, "My constituents demand it; I must comply with their wishes." As we said in the beginning, we keep cattle for three purposes. The last we

have set before you. But the other two purposes (which in some respects might be classed as one, namely, food), are so important and differ so widely in mode and economy of production that we have two great groups or classes of breeds and animals raised and kept as either dairy or beef pro-ducers. In each one of these certain families or certain individuals alone are to d for their performance at the pail to celebrated for their results at the lock. We hold that a breed of ani-

mals that cannot provide sufficient nourishment for its young and sustenance for itself is not likely to last long or be as useful as one that can and does do both. We may take extra care of a breed that is deficient in either of these respects for the sake of its superiority in the other, but sooner or later such a breed would perish. The powers or qualities or functions of an animal which we may desire to raise or keep may be grouped under four heads: 1. Those of diges tion, by which it takes its food and disposes of it to advantage. 2. Those of relation, such as its frame and sensori motor powers by which it cares of reproduction, including in mammals the nourishment of its young. 4. Those of its vitality, including the specific tendencies which make it specially useful or desirable. It is manifest that these four groups are indispensable and that no one of them can be sacrificed permanently for an apparent temporary gain in some other direction or even diminished safely in its proportion to the others without serious loss to the perpetuation of the good qualities of a race or breed. But who can tell beyond a reasonable doubt whether a given calf will prove better for beef, butter or milk, how many uncertainties hang on its unknown future, and which is wiser, for the average man to risk all for one possible but problematical phenomenon, or take the almost certainty of profit given by raising an animal assuredly good for one of these purposes I have men-

For one I am glad to have to do with a breed in which I care not whether my cow has a bull or helfer calf, or even when that heifer comes in whether she proves an especially heavy milker or not, for I am sure of enough milk and cream for nourishment and beef for the table of un-surpassed quality. During their lives both cows and oxen earn their food, and when slaughtered furnish the best food known and at least cost, as they fatten readily and are long live.

GENUINE MERITS HAS THE MULE

Southern horsemen visiting New York and other northern cities frequently express surprise at seeing so few mules on the streets and in the market, compared with the great number of horses. And to those who are familiar with the strong points and good qualities of this much-misunderstood animal, it seems strange that in a city where nearly 100,000 horses are sold every year there is not a single dealer, so far as known, who makes a business of trading in mules. Jer-sey City has one mule dealer and in Newark there is another who keeps a few in addition to his big stock of horses, but when a resident of New York wants to buy a mule he must go out of town or go without.

In the southern states the mule ranks with the horse as a beast of burden. and in some sections of the cotton belt outnumbers the horse as a standard work animal. Of the 3,000,000 mules in America more than 2,000,000 are owned in eleven southern states.

Texas tops the list with 391,000, but the proportion of mules is larger in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. In each of these states there are more mules than horses, South Carolina having 107,000 mules and 74,000 horses; Georgia 201,000 mules and 123,000 orses and Alabama 162,000 mules and 147,000 horses.

Healthier Than the Horse

In the New England states there are so few mules that they are no enumerated in the statistics compiled by the department of agriculture. New York state has only 3,000 mules, as compared with 650,000 horses.

Mules have advantages over horses

which have come to be recognized by men who work them side by side. In the first place the mule is healthier than the horse. He is subject to comparatively few of the horse diseases, and is not likely to have any of the blemishes which destroy the market value of so many horses. Besides, a blemish hardly ever affects the selling price of a mule. If he goes sound no questions are asked. In buying a mule no one ever thinks of demanding

a veterinary examination. In point of intelligence and also in muscular strength and endurance the mule excels the horse. He is not so nervous or high-strung. He has a saner instinct of self-preservation. His vitality is greater. He can stand more hardships, is surer tooted and when properly trained is steadier and more reliable in work harness.

To Charles Darwin the mule always

To Charles Darwin the mule always appeared "a surprising creature." "That a hybrid," he said "should possess more intelligence, memory, obstinacy, social affection and power of muscular endurance than either of its parents seems to indicate that art has outmastered

It is well known that the brain of the mule is heavier than that of the

at Mount Vernon and soon become dis-satisfied with the work horses at his command. Casting about for some-thing better adapted to southern agri-

culture, he decided to try mules. As soon as his intention became known the king of Spain sent him a present of a fine jack and two jennies selected from the royal stud at Madrid. The jack was called Royal Gift and was said to be 16 hands high, which is an extraordinary height even at this day. Lafayette also presented to Washington a jack and several jennies from the island of Malta, which had long been noted for the superiority of the breed. This jack, which Washington called the Knight of Malta, is said to have been a splendid animal, "with the form of a stag and the ferocity of a tiger," as a writer of that period put it.

By the judicious use of these jacks and the native mares, Washington produced a fine lot of superior mules, eight of which sold for \$200 apiece after his death in 1799. Before he began his breeding operations the only mules in the country were a few of diminutive size and inferior quality imported from the West Indies.

When it comes to marketing mules the two years saved in feeding and handling them mean a big profit to the breeder. Then, too, mules are al-ways salable. The supply has never caught up with the demand. The average value of mules in the United States is nearly 25 per cent greater than that of horses, according to statistics of the department of agriculture

Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky are the leading mule states of the Union and East St. Louis is the largest mule market in the world. Unlike horses,

mules are not sold on their individuality, but their market price depends very largely on their height. While there may be a difference of \$100 between the value of two horses of the same size, a mule is a mule, and one brings as much as another of equal as good draft horsesNew York Herald.

For scratches or grease heel of horses, a horseman recommends the following treatment: Mix one-half ounce of powdered verdigris and one pint of rum or proof spirits, and apply once or twice a day until cure is ef-

Horse breeding for export is attract-ing attention in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, Australia. The government of Victoria has decided to

METHODS USED IN KILLING TICKS

United States Department of Agriculture Gives Instructions of Value To All Cattlemen Who Desire to Get Rid Of These Destructive Parasites

PROPER JUDGING OF MUTTON SHEEP

Paper read by Professor F. R. Marshall before the Sheep Breeders' Association at the Texas Farmers' con-

Please allow me at the outset to congratulate each member of this association upon the present excellent condition of the sheep business. For many years it was about as far down as it could be, but it has now fully recovered and it would be a sorry pessimist indeed who could advance any good reasons to show that the sheep business is not likely to continue on a lagh plane for many years. The reasons for my belief in a bright future for the sheep business are too apparent and too numerous to be dis-cussed in a paper on judging mutton sheep, I do say though that the present prices of sheep are where they are on account of the strong demand for both wool and mutton. The high price of lambs and comparatively low values of aged range stock, together with the increasing consumption of lamb, make it appear certain that the supply will not soon catch up with the demand. Mutton prices are independent of tariff regulations. Unless sheep become more numerous the supply of wool cannot materially change, but there is the possibility of fluctuations in wool market conditions produced by the domination of certain ideas at our national capital. It will therefore become the breeder who is handling fine wool sheep to breed the best mutton carcasses he can without running down the weight or quality of the fleece, and it will become the breeder of mutton sheep to defer in selecting his breeding stock those animals of strong constitution and good mutton form that are the heaviest wooled.

Before attempting to give directions for the judging of mutton sheep it will be well to consider just what the market calls for. The highest priced lamb on the market is one that is fully fat-tened at a weight of from eighty to ninety-five pounds, and what consti-tutes fully fattened in sheep is very different from that which is required in cattle or swine. Fat mutton is more distasteful to the consumer of

consumers of those mee's. While the lambs should not be excessively fat there should be a sufficient amount of muscle contained in the carcass to satisfy the consumers who buy from the retail market. The hindquarters of a lamb are much more valuable than the back and fore parts, so that while a conformation that will give the highest per cent of weight in valuable parts is necessary, he must also have that heavy fleshing characteristic combined with a disposition to mature and be sufficiently fat at a weight of ninety pounds.

On account of the wool which a sheep carries it is not easy to determine from a long ranged view the extent to which an individual sheep possesses this heavy fleshed quality. A sheep buyer in the pens at our large markets goes along through a carload of sheep and with one open hand feels as many as possible of the animals just above the dock. Experience has taught him that an animal full and plump in that part will carry a double amount of muscle throughout the carcass. Other judges prefer to feel the sheep with both hands just where the neck joins the shoulders. A full plump feeling here is of the same value as what is looked for at the dock. The buyer also feels each animal for the amount of fat covering the bone of the loin. This is a guide to condition of fatness. A very heavily muscled lamb may have to sell at ow price because its carcass is not sufficiently fat to insure that flavor and juicy quality which characterizes the flesh of well fed animals. On the other hand a lamb showing much fat may be discriminated against because of having too little muscle in proportion to the fat he carries. While it 's not practicable for the buyer to carefully examine even the majority of the sheep in a single consignment a quick examination of a few individuals ena-bles him to judge the character of stock as it has been contributed to in the breeder's selection of rams.

While we are very much interested in the lamb that goes to market, as breeders we are especially interested mutton than is fat beef or pork to the in the points which should be exhibit-

ed in animals calculated to produce these lambs. It is needless to say to this audience that the chief recommendation a ram or a ewe can have as being likely to produce market stock, is for it to possess the qualities looked for in market stock. These must come first and foremost, but in addition thereto we have to consider something that the butcher does not consider, that is the type of animal which will produce a ninety pound lamb most quickly and at the lowest While a short legged, wide, heavy sheep always matures at an earlier age than a narrow chested, rangy type, it will, other things being equal, be produced at a smaller cost per pound, so that this general shape combined with the fundamental requirement of natural flesh added to that ample chest capacity which denotes constitution, is in brief our idea

of a mutton sheep.

Though we may have clearly in mind the exact kind of animal we are look-ing for, we will not find it easy to select them from others of similar external appearance, especially if they are bearing heavy fleece or are in the hand of professional shepherds. I remember an instance of a sale of sheep made by a Wisconsin breeder to a western ranchmen some years ago that illustrates this point. The rancaman visited the farm of the Wisconsin breeder and selected a bunch of ewes that had been blocked out, as the shepherds term it. Arrangements were made for the sheep to be held for some considerable time before being shipped, and naturally enough the owner was at no further pains to keep their fleeces trimmed. The result was that when the sheep were shipped with their fleeces in uneven condition and somewhat mussed and drawn out by contact in the car the buyer-failed to recognize them and threatened to bring proceedings to recover difference in value.

This shows the importance of getting a more intimate knowledge of the actual carcass of the sheep than can ordinarily be obtained from the kind of examination that would suffice for

The U. S. department of agriculture I even though they are allowed to run on issues the following bulletin:
"Washington, D. C., July 31, 1906.-Sir: In view of the widespread interest taken in the cattle tick question at this time and its importance bearing on the cattle industry of the South, it is considered timely to issue the ing brief directions on the subject of ridding cattle and premises of the Texas fever tick, and I recommend their publication as a circular of this bureau. "If the Southern farmers will but make a united effort along the lines indicated and thus co-operate with the local officials and this bureau in attacking the tick problem, much head-way will be made, and our ultimate aim—namely, the entire eradication of the tick and its direful consequence to Southern agriculture - will be within measurable distance of accomplish-

"This circular is especially applicable from midsummer until the following April to localities where but few cattle are kept, and it is intended as a handy supplement to the former publications of this bureau on the subject of Texas fever and the cattle tick, the most re-cent of which are Bulletin No. 78 and Farmers Bulletins Nos. 258 and 261.
"Respectfully, A. D. MELVIN,
"Chief of Bureau."

The destruction of ticks which are on cattle and premises is the first step in procuring a free cattle traffic. The fol-lowing suggestions are therefore made for the purpose of assisting owners of small numbers of ticky cattle to get rid

of the fever ticks:
The term "ticks" as here used is especially applied to the fever tick. These ticks are the more abundant in the latter part of summer and fall, the other kinds being rarely present after the month of July. All ticks are harmful, however, and should be destroyed. The term "cattle" should be understand to include a part of the standard of the should be understand to include the should be understand to include the standard of the should be understand to the should be understand to the should be understand to the should be understand the should be understand to the should be understand the should be u stood to include all cows, steers, bulls heifers, yearlings, calves and oxen. Tick-free premises are those in which there have been no ticky animals for

nine months previously.

Cattle and premises may be freed

ticky premises, provided they are controlled and no other animals are permitted on the premises. The method of hand picking and greasing is most suitable in cases where there are but few animals, or for small herds where the conditions for grazing can not be changed. The method consists in carefully examining all the cattle daily and picking or scraping off the ticks. In this connection it must be remembered that horses and mules sometimes carry ticks, and therefore these animals must also be thoroughly and frequently examined and the ticks removed. The greatest care must be exercised to col-lect and destroy all of the ticks removed. It is true that while this pro cess is going on the animals will get more ticks on them if the premises are ticky, but by diligently destroying all the larger ticks the supply gives out on account of the seed ticks have perished. Arrange to examine all the cattle and pick the ticks at least every other day. All parts of the animals, especially the insides and back parts of the thighs, should be examined for ticks. If any of the cattle are difficult to handle, they should be driven into a chute or narrow pen made for the purpose and where good light is afforded. Ticks

can be seen best in sunlight. Ticks must not be thrown on the ground, but should be placed in tin cans or other convenient vessels and carried to a suitable place and burned or otherwise totally destroyed, or they will lay eggs, and seed ticks will hatch in countless numbers. Begin now to pick and be sure that not a single tick matures on your cattle after September 1. As a result of your trouble in observing the precautions herein indicated during this summer and fall, the cattle and premises should be free from ticks by

To assist in preventing ticks from getting on cattle the cattle may be greased at the time of picking or as often as may seem to be necessary. The greasy solution is obnoxious to the ticks and if the legs and sides of the animals are treated in this manner, the ticks will be less apt to crawl on them.

crude petroleum or any crude oil, cot-tonseed oil, fish oil, or lard. The fol-lowing mixture will be found useful for this purpose: One gallon of kerosene; one gallon of cottanged oil, and one pound of flowers of sulphur. Any of the above may be applied with a sponge, swab, or brush, and should be thoroughly rubbed on all the lower parts of the cattle and as its indict halfway, up their bodies.

The Tie-Rope or Picketing Method This method is practicable where there are a few head of cattle. It consists merely in picketing the cattle out on tick-free pasturage. The cattle must be occasionally moved and the places where they have been must be carefully avoided for some nine months there-

On or before September 1 remove all cattle (including young stock and calves) from the pasture or range where they are to be kept after March any cattle, horses, or mules on such pasture or range during the period indicated. If the premises in which the cattle are placed during this period addicated and additional such pasture or range during the period additional such pasture or range during the period additional such pastures. joins the pasture or range where they are to be kept after March 15 it will be necessary to set the dividing fence over some ten or twenty feet on the pasture at the time of changing the cattle in March. Be sure to examine every head of cattle carefully for ticks before changing them in March. If ticks are present on the cattle at this time and are not destroyed the pasture will become infected and the work will have to be done over again. If the ticks are frequently removed by picking and the cattle are greased immediately after they are taken from the pasture in September, the danger of future infection

will be greatly lessened.

Conclusion: Any of the above methods may be followed from midsummer until the following April. Select the method best suited to your conditions and carry it out vigorously. Help your neighbor to do the same. Be sure that no other cattle pass over the premises where your cattle go un-less the other cattle are kept free of

Do not let a single tick mature after September 1. If every one will do his part in get-ting rid of ticks the cattle quarantine

will be removed.

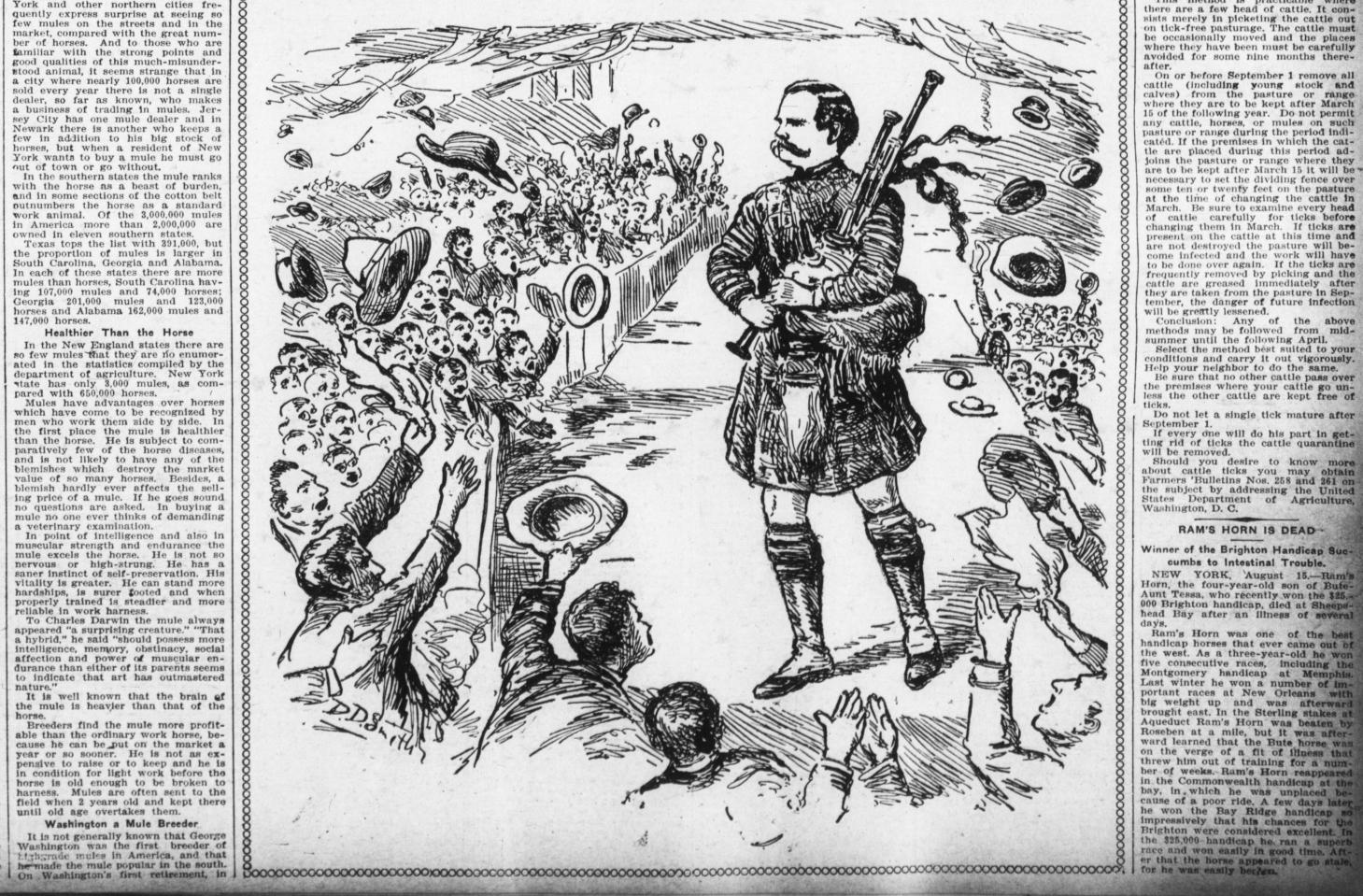
Should you desire to know more about cattle ticks you may obtain Farmers 'Bulletins Nos. 258 and 261 on the subject by addressing the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

RAM'S HORN IS DEAD

Winner of the Brighton Handicap Succumbs to Intestinal Trouble.

NEW YORK, 'August 15.-Ram's Horn, the four-year-old son of Bute-Aunt Tessa, who recently won the \$25,-000 Brighton handicap, died at Sheepshead Bay after an illness of several

Ram's Horn was one of the best the west. As a three-year-old he won five consecutive races, including the Montgomery handicap at Memphis. Last winter he won a number of important races at New Orleans with hig weight up and was afterned. big weight up and was afterward brought east. In the Sterling stakes at



THE CAMPBELLS HAVE COME

LITTLE MAVERICKS

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

Cattle Outlook Brighter

In these days when every cowman to discussing the future, it is certainly a relief to find a well-posted cattleman who can see a silver lining to the clouds that have hung so long over the industry. While John Clay is in-terested in all kinds of live stock, his heaviest interests are in cattle, and there are few men better posted. He was in Denver this week after a journey of observation that took him from Chicago through the Dakotas, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah and Colorado. He left for Chicago Monday evening full of enthusiasm over the outlook for the heavy cattle interests

he represents. "Grass on the range was never better, cattle could hardly be in better condition, and with the exception of canner cattle, prices are good and I look to see them continue that way," is

the way he put it. "Cattle are going to market this fall in prime condition. Look at these figures of range cattle, now going in, 1,150 pounds, 1,250 pounds, 1,300 pounds, all southern cattle finished on northern ranges. Here is a bunch of Old Mexicans weighing better than 1.150 and selling at better than 4 cents. "These prices look good to us rangemen." continued Mr. Clay. "You must remember that the range has been well cleared of the high-priced cattle we had a few years ago and the cattle now moving to market now stand us around \$20 per head. We expect them to tail out a little, but with the prevailing prices they should bring around \$40 on the market, and that is margin enough

for a good profit. "Why do I look for good prices? Well, principally because I know that the cattle are coming fat and there is a scarcity of corn cattle, the packers will be willing to pay good prices for them. The run will not be unusually heavy, only fair, and with prime rangers to be had at only a little over 4 cents per pound, the packers will prefer them to corn-fed bullocks at

cents that make no better beef. "Now if the cowmen will quit talking so much, put on their overalls and go to work, they should make some money. There has been too much wild talk and it has cost us a lot of money, but we should be thankful that the harm done is no worse. After all the hysterical riot of the last few months canning cattle are the only real sufferers, and while we have had some bad hours listening to the hair-raising shouts of the muck rakers, the muddy waters are commencing to clear and the public, with a dawning suspicion that they have been entertained with more smoke than fire, after a time, conclude that the canned meats are all right when approved by Uncle Sam.

"In my trip around the west I have been impressed with the splendid range feed and the good quality and good condition of the cattle. We could not use many canners this fall, and nature has provided that we should have fat cattle. It almost looks like Providence was determined to help the cattlemen out. The outlook to me seems decidedly bright for the cattle

"Sheep? Well, from the feeders' standpoint they look high, but they prices and an active market. Wool is holding up well and muttons are in good demand. With careful work the feeder will be taking no more chances than he took last fall, and they got out all right then."-Denver Record-Stock-

Texas Hog Raising
T. S. Jones of Canadian, Texas, one

the best known cattlemen in the Panhandle country, proposes to diversify his live stock business from this time on. "I am satisfied that hog raising in the Panhandle country can ade a very profitable industry," said Mr. Jones today. "I have com-menced to raise alfalfa, and now I propose to fence off a pasture hog tight and devote more time to hogs. We have an abundance of sunshine in meeting of the national livestock san-itary boards, in company with Chairman W. J. Moore of the Texas livestock sanitary board, the cattlemen in the special quarantine district will be given an opportunity to fall in line and say they are ready to cooperate n the effort to exterminate the tick. The government does not care where the work begins, but it would prefer spending the appropriation made by congress in territory where the returns to the cattlemen will be greatest in a given length of time. Parker was in Kansas City Monday and in an interview with the Drovers' Telegram speaks hopefully of the pro posed work in Texas, but is inclined to think that the coast cowman more enthusiastic on the subject of banishing the tick than the man who borders on the quarantine line. He gives no intimation of it, of course, but it is among the possibilities that he will begin operations down there if necessity compels. He said, however "We have found a very positive sentiment among many ranchmen in favor of cleaning up. One large land owner who is himself doing what he can, said he would give \$50,000, in addition to what he would spend on his own property, toward cleaning up the country. Many of his neighbors along the coast express the same generous ambition. Of course we don't need their money, but we do need their support. We can hardly expect to do anything in those widely infested areas, however, as we would have to guard four sides of each ranch cleaned, besides watching the roads and straining the water in the streams. In the limited quarantine area, though, we can do business, and naturally we expect to meet with sympathy there. The state sanitary board will do what it can to elp us with its limited funds. But the plans for the work have not yet been made."-San Antonio Express.

Hurts Export Trade. WASHINGTON, August 18 .- How eriously the export meat business of the United States was injured by the agitation regarding the condition of the Chicago slaughter houses, which resulted in the passage of the law for improved inspection, is shown in a bulletin just issued by the departnent of commerce and labor, giving the figures of exportation for July. It shows an abnormal falling off, which cost the beef packers and cattle erss several millions loss in thirty-one

In July of last year there was exported 5,282,794 pounds of canned and meats, having a total value of \$542,168. For the month just ended the otal number of pounds sent abroad



was only 1,039,852 and the value \$104 .-710. For the seven months ending in there was exported in 1905 over 43.500,000 pounds, valued at over \$1,000,000, against nearly 29,000,000 pounds in the same period of this year at a value of much less than

There was also a falling off in the export of cattle during July. A year ago the number sent abroad exceeded 49.000 head, at a valuation of almost \$3,000,000. This year there was a decrease of over 15,000 head and a shrinkage in value of almost \$400,000 In fresh beef there were exported in July, 1905, 21,074,326 pounds, at value of \$1,936,012, against the present year of 16,457,150 pounds, valued at \$1.546,191. The exports in salted and pickled beef, tallow, hog products, oleomargarine and dairy products also showed a marked decrease.

Ranchmen Will Help.

Soon after the return of Dr. Jame W. Parker, the federal inspector, from Springfield, where he is attending the the early spring months in that coun try, and the country is free from hog diseases. These good points, with many other advantages that we possess, make that country especially favorable to hog raising. There is no denying the fact that hogs are most profitable live stock on the farm, and especially where alfalfa is raised. Hogs can be raised on alfalfa muc cheaper than where it is not grown Now I propose to raise four or five hundred head a year, and I think it can be done profitably."-Drovers Telegram,

New Mexico Lambs ROSWELL, N. M., Aug. 18.-Captain 000 lambs to F. E. Baker of Whitehall, Ill., for \$3.60 per head. The lambs were from pure-bred Shropshire bucks. The range is in White mountains. This was the record price for New Mexico this year, the average being \$2.50. Debremond last year received the same price for lambs. He is raising the standard in New Mexico on wool and sheep. His wool this year from Shaves county and White mountain clips, aggregating 55,000 pounds, brought 26 and 22½ cents, the record New Mexico price this year.

Blackleg Among Cattle SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 18.— Farmers living in the vicinity of Roswell, one of the thriving towns on the Milwaukee railroad in Miner county, have been somewhat alarmed by a case of blackleg which has made its appearance in the herd of Henry Mette, a well-known farmer living two miles south of Roswell. Thus far one of the afflicted animals has died and others have been stricken. Energetic efforts are being made to prevent wholesale losses. The herd is under special care and the animals are being closely watched.

Dangerous Proposition While Kansas City has taken the first step in the war about to take place between the live stock producers and the live stock exchanges, as the Co-operative Commission Company is about to open in Chicago also, the exchange there will probably be quickly brought into the fight. No secret is made of the fact that the exchanges intend to fight the Co-operative company and the chances are that the courts will be called to take a hand early in the game. Live stock exchanges have always maintained that they are not to be classed as organizations in the trust class, or are they organized in restraint of trade. But should the members attempt to interfere with the producer in his effort to sell his own stock, there is grave danger that the courts will declare them be trusts and the only result will be the disruption of the exchanges. The question naturally arises, is this desirable from the producer's standpoint? Before the organization of exhanges, the producer was the prev of every unscrupulous trader who get a foothold in the market. The exchange enforced honest trading and to that extent has been a blessing to the

the stock, or one legitimate agency and a horde of pirates. The fight is on, however, and it is evident that the new plan will bring about an evolution in the stock markets. What the ultimate result will be, remains to be seen. Those commission men in the big exchanges who fancy that they are going to knock out the Co-operative company in the first are under-estimating the strength of the movement. Not only are there hundreds directly interested in the new company but it has the passive sympathy of thousands of shippers who are only waiting to be shown to join the movement. An outside view of the situation favors the producer. The exchanges are going up against a problem that may be fatal

producer. If the Co-operative plan is

carried out to the end, it will mean

practically one agency for selling all

to them .- Denver Record-Stockman. Those Penalty Suits visit of Judge Sam Cowan to Austin some days ago was the signal for much speculation among newspacorrespondents there, and as he was in consultation with the attorney general's office the perhaps natural conclusion was that he was interested in getting the anti-trust suits against the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange and its members dismissed. It was not unreasonable to reach this con-clusion from the fact that the members of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange are with few exceptions also nembers of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, of which Judge Cowan is the attorney. The Express a few days after Judge Cowan's visit to Austin stated that his business was in connection with more equitable rates on live stock shipments, and this proves correct. The Cattle Raisers' Association regards the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange as fully competent to look after its own affairs, and more especially as the exchange has said that it has no fears of a thorough investigation by a judge for the subject of a compromise of the suits now pending. Farm and Ranch rightly takes the position that the attorney general has no authority to compromise any of these suits and in dis-cussing the subject says: "The attorney general's office is not a revenue agency nor a collection bureau; the attorney general has no authority, expressed or implied, to extort money

from any citizen or corporation; it is

not for him to say what monetary con-

sideration, if any, will suffice to coun-

terbalance any infraction of the law.

The attorney general is neither judge

nor jury; his duty is to present the

facts in cases of alleged violations of

law and leave the findings to the

court. He has no more right to say

that a violator of the law may be purged of offense on the payment of

a certain sum than has the district

attorney to say that a murderer shall not be prosecuted if he will agree to

serve a specific number of years in the

DECAYED MEAT IN FREE LUNCH

Plant Raided Which "Manufactured" Bad Beef

ARREST WORKMEN

Men Worked in Awful Stench Over Thirty Stoves, Violaing Health Laws

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.-That the free lunch served yesterday at the hundreds of saloons in Chicago is largely composed of meat in a condition absolutely unfit for use, was discovered yesterday by Food Inspector Murray. when his force of assistants raided a barn at 124 Illinois street, owned by

William Davidson. The place contained thirty stoves, over which six men were working in in endeavor to prepare decayed pork and beef into a semblance of its origi-nal form, and thereafter "manufacture" it into free lunch for the saloon trade. Stench Awful

The men working in the awful stench of the place were arrested on warrants sworn out by Inspector Murray, and, with Davidson, are accused violating the health ordinances of the

The raid of the Illinois street barn followed the inspection of a cold storage warehouse

Warehouse Searched The warehouse is a public one and in it Inspector Murray found 25,000 ounds of meat unfit for use. A search of the books of the company showed that this meat was the property of

In addition to the equipment at the parn for converting unsaleable meat into cuts from supposedly good roasts, the inspectors found a plant for the manufacture of sausage of different kinds, and other articles of food which usually adorn the free lunch counters in the cheap or middle-class saloons The entire plant was confiscated and

will be used as evidence against Davidson and his assistants in Justice Gibbons' court today.

penitentiary. He may, with propriety, perhaps, recommend clemency to the court, but he is overstepping the limits of his authority when he attempts to usurp all the functions of a trial court."-San Antonio Express.

Fighting the Tick It seems probable that the A nation of the cattle tick may be dertaken by the entomologists of the country, provided a sufficient appropriation is made by the national gov-ernment. Professor W. D. Hunter, stationed at the entomological station in Dallas, Texas, states that the tick can be entirely exterminated, or at least driven from the large area which the pest now infests, according to the News there. Professor Hunter states that the tick has been driven from twelve counties in North Carolina in last five years and from the ounties in Tennessee.

By following the two methods given Professor Hunter asserts that

the tick may be exterminated: "Place cattle in the fall in a corn, cotton or other field in which no cattle have been kept for at least four months, where the cattle should be kept continuously until all ticks dropoff. There is no danger of reinfestation from ticks dropped from the animals turned into the field, as the ticks require a long time to lay eggs in the late fall, and the eggs do not hatch in cold weather.

"By the second method, confine all cattle in a small lot fenced off for the purpose, where they are fed and watered for twenty days, after which remove them to another lot for twenty days. At the end of the forty days all ticks have dropped and the animals are clean and should be removed to a meadow known to be free of ticks. feed lots must be arranged on ground over which no ticky cattle have passed. In passing the clean cattle from the feed lot to the clean meadow it is necessary that the animals do not pass over ground infested by ticks.'

While the two methods given in the foregoing are said to be the best ones, Professor Hunter states that the cattle may be dipped and freed from the ticks. This system is not considered as practicable, however, as the other methods.

Time to Go Slow.

If the grass cattle from the western ranges can be made good and be moved in to market slowly, they may bring much better prices than last year, but there seems to be an insane haste to get to market, and as a result the market is already badly broken. The Journal Stockman of Omaha

'Chicago papers are doing a whole lot of bragging over a sale of Wyoming range beeves this week at \$5.40. When it is remembered that Colorado rangers brought \$5.35 in Omaha it does not appear that the Chicago people have so much to crow over. These top prices, however, are very misleading and western cattlemen who are pecting any such figures for their stock

are likely to be disappointed. "The general impression has been that the run of range cattle would be late this year and the quality better than for several years. It has turned out that the quality is coming up to expectations, but the run of over head of western grassers on Monday upset calculations in great shape and the big break of 25 to 50 cents in prices in the past ten days is not at all surprising. A little intelligent caltion must be exercised in marketng rangers this summer in order to disabuse the packers' minds of the idea that there are lots of cattle in the

country. "There is no oversupply and the cattle are in good condition; the more reason why shippers must not become panic-stricken and sacrifice them so early in the season.'

Feeder Demand Better. Traders in stock cattle have had dull summer and up to the present time the volume of business has been unusually light. Uncertainty as to the future behavior of the fat cattle market and the very busy time on the farm with crop work were causes for this apparent lethargy. Now that a good corn crop is assured and the rush of summer work is over, there is more time to consider business and the result is that the general inquiry is getting stronger. There is no reason to expect that the volum of trade in feeding cattle will be any lighter than usual this fall and many are of the opinion that it will be greater. The fact that the hay crop is short is the only factor that is operating against it.—Chicago Livestock World.

MORE WORK NEEDED FOR FAT STOCK SHOW

Committee Has Yet Several interests of the Southwest at Fort Names to Secure

THREE DAYS LEFT

Desired 250 Subscribers Be Secured Before Beginning Out-of-town Canvass

A meeting was held at the Board of Trade rooms Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock to canvass the situation as to the status of the subscriptions to the guarantee fund, which is to insure the building of the exposition hall and show room for the fat stock show or to give it is proper name the exposition hall of the National Feeders and Breeders' Show of Fort Worth, The meeting was well attended by those interested in the success of the

show, and among some of the more prominent were to be seen Captain Burnett, Marion Sansom, Dr. Bacon Saunders, Captain Paddock, Armstrong, W. B. King, Stuart Harrison, Frank Hovenkamp, J. B. Burnside, Dr. Frank Boyd and Much Work to Be Done

The general sentiment is that there remains much work before Fort Worth has done her share in the matter of securing the hall and for the purpose of giving the citizens a chance to do their part, the work of the commit-tee will be continued during the coming week and the committees will meet with a Board of Trade directory Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock to hear the report on progress to that time and will then be continued to Saturday if it is found necessary.

A committee of three was name work on the North side especially with the assurance that the committee would have the aid of any and all of the members of the exposition com-

Auditorium Fund Suggested An effort is to be made to have the trustees of the Auditorium fund subscribe to twenty-five shares of the stock and to further that purpose a committee of three was appointed to confer with the said trustees. pointed out that the fund could not be used for any other purpose than to aid in the building of an auditorium, and it seemed to the speakers that this was a full compliance with the declared object of the Auditorium Association, Additionally attention was called to the fact that there was now no hope of ever gotting any more money for that purpose and, therefore, no better use could be made of the funds in hand than to invest it in that way with

proper safeguards for its ultimate return to the auditorium fund. Captain S. B. Burnett presided over the meeting and soon called it to order after the appointed time, 4 o'clock Judge G. W. Armstrong moved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to take up with the auditorium fund trustees the matter of subscribing to as many shares of the tock of the fat stock show as could be paid for out of the fund in hand. He understood that it now amounted to about \$2,500, and if so the trustees could subscribe to twenty-five shares. He was of the opinion that a proper arrangement could be made with the stock yards people for the protection of funds of the auditorium association such, for instance, as having an agree ment made that the fund should be deemed sacred and in the very im probable event of the failure of the fat stock show, in which event all of the guarantee fund would be forfeited or so much of it as might be neces sary, that forfeiture should not apply to the auditorium fund. There were several ways that this fund could be protected and he was confident that the matter could be satisfactorily arranged. The motion prevailed and the chair appointed on the committee Judge Armstrong, Captain Paddock,

and Stuart Harrison. 165 Subscribers Secured The reports of the committees were then read as to new names and the total on the list foots up 165, though it must be stated, as will be seen from a perusal of the list, as herewith printed, that twenty-five or thirty of the subscribers reported are from nor residents of Fort Worth. It was the expressed views of those present that the citizens of Fort Worth should have the true status of the exposition guarantee fund explained to them and it should be made very plain that i would not be a good showing to go t the country outside of the city, asking for aid for what is regarded by many as a Fort Worth enterprise, and making no better showing than is now made For that reason it was decided that all of the committees could have more time and Wednesday of next week was suggested as a good date for the next meeting, with the hope that at that meeting success as to Fort Worth could

be assured. It is determined to begin the campaign on the outside and a draft of a letter was read, that is to be sent out to all of the men who might be interested with several blanks for subscriptions. The letter was not in the exact form desired, and it was referred back to the committee, to be put in proper form and then copies are mailed out by the committee and other copies are to be sent out by merchants and others in the city to their correspondents, commission men, cattlemen banks, flouring mills, jobbers, whole salers and all others who can, by any stretch of imagination be supposed to have an interest in the success of

North Fort Worth Committee To aid the present committee twenty-one, which is continued and to work especially in North Fort D. Davis, E. E. Baldridge and L. G.

Pritchard. The out-of-town campaign will be gin Monday or as soon as the circular letter can be printed. It is to be companied by a list of those in the city who have subscribed, that those who are approached may see the character of the men in Fort Worth, who take an interest in the fat stock show. Judge Armstrong read the letter, which is as follows: Fort Smith, Ark., Aug. 16.

George W. Armstrong, North Fort Worth, Texas.
My Dear Sir—I have your esteemed favor of August 1 and note what you have to say in regard to a modern live stock exhibition building at your city I have been keeping up with this proposed enterprise for some time and am greatly pleased to know that you now have the matter well in hand. will be glad to act as one of the original twenty-one directors for the first year and to give you all the as-

sistance I can in the premises, I am an enthusiast over the proposition of concentrating the live stock

Worth, Texas. In my judgment it is the strategic point where such interests should be concentrated and I expect to live long enough to see Fort Worth the greatest live stock market in the South. sincerely believe that through that gateway all sub-quarantine animals will finally move to market, and I be-lieve that the time is not far distant when the live stock exposition to be held at that point will be second to none on the continent.

I should be pleased to hear from you later in regard to further details, and will also be pleased to handle the subscription contract when the same is presented.

Thanking you for your generous consideration in this connection, I beg leave to write myself, with high personal regard, your friend very truly, OSCAR L. MILES.

Could Get Farmers' Congress Marion Sansom and Judge Arm-strong spoke on the character of the proposed building and deprecated any local jealousy as to the part of Fort Worth in which the building should be located. He said: "Even if it was at North Fort Worth, it was for Fort Worth, and with the excellent car service which we now have, with the two lines, it was almost as convenient as if it was right where we stand today. Such a building was a great need here. If we had one," said Mr. Sansom, "we could have the meetings of the Farmers' Congress, and such a building as it is the design of the stock yards people to build is the only kind of a building which will accom-modate the Farmers' Congress. Not only," he continued, "is it a fact that they want to come here, but it is also a fact that the packing house people want them to come; they want to get into closer touch with the men who make up the Farmers' Congress and they are willing to help pay for it, too. Their interests are so inter-related that it is the earnest desire of the packing house people to have Farmers' Congress come here and that desire takes the practical form of a willingness to spend some money to have them come. With such an ex-position hall, the congress could meet here, with all of the exhibits that make the gathering so attractive, even to the outsider, and then, too, the meetings are held in the summer, when there are no other meetings of the kind to be held."

Judge Armstrong followed in about the same vein. Nine of the committee of twenty-one of the Board of Trade have not yet reported or had not when the meeting adjourned, about 5:30 o'clock, to meet again Wednesday at 4 o'clock, when it is expected the Board of Trade directors will also be pres-

W. Spencer. M. Sansom Louis J. Wortham. S. B. Burnett. Long & Evans. Paul Waples. R. H. McNatt. Stuart Harrison. M. W. Hovenkamp. S. P. Clark. Charles E. Ricks. William Capps. Richard Walsh, Paladuro. J. E. Mitchell, W. R. Clifton, Waco. F. Hovenkamp. R. H. Brown. I. T. Pryor, San Antonio, orge W. Armstrong. W. D. Davis. Ireland Hampton. S. B. Burnett Jr. T. L. Burnett G. S. Carmack. Joe N. Paine. M. Sansom & Co. George Simpson. Ligon-Dickinson & Co. Gus O'Keefe. Andy Long. Pat Paffrath Cowan & Burney. J. T. Lytle. W. E. Connell, M. B. Loyd. E. Baldridge. William Monnig. George Monnig. W. B. Harrison, L. Johnson. E. D. Farmer. Christ Scharbauer. John Scharbauer. The Telegram Company. A. J. Roe (?). A. & L. August. James W. Wray. B. B. Paddock. Leon Gross. Q. T. Moreland. William Bryce.

Texas Brewing Company. S. D. Lary. L. D. Cobb. Bomar & Wilkinson T. N. Thannisch. Sam Davidson. J. Y. Hoggsett. George T. Reynolds. W. D. Reynolds. J. W. Sandidge. A. T. Byers. John R. Hallsell, James W. Swayne. Burton-Peel Dry Goods Company. Sanguinett & Staats. Spoonts-Thompson & Barwise. W. J. Boaz. Texas Building Company. Jack Burke. Nobby Harness Company. J. D. Collett. W. H. Grove. A. D. Lloyd. Arlington Heights Realty Company. C. W. Childress & Co. Tempel & Modlin.
Johnson Bros. & W. J. Gilvin.
B. O. Hildreth, Aledo. The Gamer Co. McCord-Collins Company. Carter-Hunt Company. Southern Trading Company, E. E. Bewley. Fakes & Co. T. R. James & Sons. R. Menefee. N. P. Anderson & Co. Frank Gray.

W. R. Thompson. Bacon Saunders. W. T. Cooper. Saunders, K. Rossen. W. B. Kng. Joseph W. Bailey, Gainesville. Durringer & Allen. C. A. Culberson, Dallas. J. P. Daggett. Lyons. Mtichell. B. Mitchell Jr. Ed O. Shultz:

M. Sansom Jr., Midland. C. L. Brown. John M. Green, Gregory O. L. Miles, Fort Smith, Ark. D. P. Simmons. George R. Barse Commission Co.

Morgan Jones. E. M. Roe. W. A. Romenger & Co. Smith & Hamilton. John E. Grant. French-Webb & Co. F. Butz. George Begg & Son. T. H. McMahan. James D. Farmer. Montague & Sons. TAFT'S DENTAL ROOMS John D. Kane.

L. P. Robertson. A. F. Crowley. Colonel B. C. Rhome.

terling P. Clark Jr.

Winfield Scott Jr. Crescent Stock Food Co.

J. W. Corn, Bear Creek.

Dos Swearingen, Quanah,

Medlin Milling Company.

Cicero Smith & Son.

M. H. Thomas.

J. T. Pemberton.

James Harrison.

L. L. Hawes.

August Males.

J. R. Darnell.

William Reeves.

George Stillman. Glen Walker & Co.

W. F. Hardwick.

W. W. Cameron.

Flournov & Smith

B. Burnside.

G. E. King, Taylor.

Dr. Frank D. Boyd.

Sol Meyer, San Angelo. Sam Sparks, Belton, Texas.

PROPER JUDGING

OF MUTTON SHEEP

(Continued from page 1.)

a horse or cow, and this is where many

beginning sheep breeders have consid-

erable difficulty. There eye is fully trained to detect the deficiencies of the horse or cow, and to recognize the

desirable qualities, but their hands

have not been educated to properly measure the actual development of the

various parts of the sheep's carcass

as they find it in making close exam-

ination. It will require some practice

on the part of any stockman to make

himself a first-class judge of sheep that

have passed through the hands of a

skillful shepherd, and the first danger

is that, recognizing the deception due to trimming, he will depend altogether

on his hands and fail to appreciate the

fact that the general shape of the sheep

are exhibited in the features of the

head, can be judged by the eyes as

well in a trimmed as in an untrimmed

sheep. My own experience has taught

me that it is necessary to follow some

one plan in making the critical exami-

nation of a sheep. Various judges dif-

in the show ring. All, however, recog-

guarding against all outbreak of a

double character from the shepherd.

The plan which I shall describe is the

one shown in Prof. John A. Craig's

distance away and learn all that can

be learned from looking at the sheep,

and it will be a very easy matter to re-

ject some sheep without further exami-

nation. If you are looking for a ram

to produce heavy fleshed, early ma-

turing lambs, and one is brought out

for your exhibition that appears to

have both of his front feet coming

out at the same place and has a nar-

row, coarse looking head, it would be

folly to waste time handling such a

specimen, for no matter what qualities

he may have in his carcass he must

fail entirely in transmitting those qual-

vided the external examination is sat-

isfactory, the next thing to do is to

feel the thickness at the junction of

point one hand is slipped back to de-

termine whether or not the shoulder

blades are well laid in and covered with

muscle on top. This same hand is

while the other on the other side gives

you an idea of the chest development of

the sheep. Returning the hand to the

shoulder top it is then passed along

to feel the back at three or four places

that any weakness in that part may

be detected. This is one of the places

where the skillful use of shears can be

best utilized to deceive the uneducated

buyer. At the same time you should note the plumpness and firmness of

the flesh on the back, the fat imme-

diately over the bone and the devel-

opment of muscle that lies in the an-

gle between the ribs and the short

bones growing upward from the spinal

column. The two sheep before me

show a marked difference in this re-

spect. The shorn sheep has what will

be termed a very good back, but the

is much more plump and a great deal

firmer, which indicates more natural

To properly appreciate this charac-

teristic one must handle a large num-

ber of fat sheep, and I will say that it

is this one point which does more than

any other to influence the decision of

judges in the show ring. We will have

the fleece removed from this sheep

ater on, and any of you who cannot

satisfy yourselves as to the difference

in them as they now stand will have

an opportunity to re-examine them. After a full knowledge of the back has

been obtained the hands can be used

to measure the width of the loin, the

length of the rump and the fullness of

the twist or leg of mutton, which will

again be determined very largely by the

amount of flesh which the carcass car-

vise a Texas sheepman to make such

examination as has been spoken of on

every sheep in the large numbers that

he handles, but if he is breeding for mutton and will educate himself to

recognize the highest types of sheep

upon this kind of examination, he will

be able to make much more intelligent

selections even when circumstances

To prevent abortion in mares, give

carbolic acid in teaspoonful doses, be-

ginning six weeks before the time at

which the trouble usually occurs, giv-

days, then the same amount daily until

ng one dose every other day for ten

month past the time of abortion in

revious years. Gradually discontinue

its use by giving it every other day for

a week, or perhaps ten days, then leave it off. The acid should be thor-

If colts are to be taught to become

not used with horses which are poor

fast walkers, it is important that they,

oughly stirred into mash feed.

at this gait.

will not permit of handling.

I would not like to appear to ad-

other one-has an extra good back.

between the shoulder and the loin so

then slipped down to the fore flank

ities to any reasonable degree.

the neck and shoulders.

The first thing to do is to stand some

ol as little as

book on judging live stock.

fer in their modes of handling sheep

nize the importance of disturbing the

thereby

and in the indications of prepotency

W. S. Wilson.

S. M. Wheat.

Ellis Furniture and Carpet Co.

Noah Harding.

Ben O. Smith.

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John B. Slaughter.
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New Location, 1024 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo. Opposite Emery, Bird, Thayer's We are specialists on the extrazion of teeth. We use Vitalized Air; it does not affect the heart; absolutely Capps, Cantey, Hanger & Short. for weak and nervous people, and recommended by physicians. One or any number extracted at one time without one bit of pain. If you are coming to the city come in and see us. Consultation free. Moderate prices. Beware of the cheap, grafting dentists. They use worthless materials. We do particular work for thoughtful people who want nice, modern dentistry. 1024 WALNUT.

> Colorado Summer

> > is the title of a new illustrated and descriptive folder just issued by the



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"A Colorado Summer" W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A. G. C. & S. F. Ry.

Galveston

BEEF SCANDAL DYING DOWN

Longworth Says European Resentment Not Lasting

LAUD AMERICANS

Declares United States Institutions Are a Source of Marvel to Foreigners

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.-Discussing his European trip, while in town yesterday, Congressman Nicholas Longworth said:

"I did not find any of the anti-American sentiment which some notable Americans have recently discovered on the other side. On the contrary, I found every one extremely friendly to this country. Wherever we went we found only the profoundest respect and admiration for America and everything American. Industrially they regard us as phenomenal, and politically and socially they have nothing but respect. Our prosperity and apacity for development are amazing

to Europeans. Resentment Dies Down

"The beef exposures created a sensation in England, and for a time there was much talk concerning them. But gradually the feeling of resentment died out and I do not think the incl dent will have any lasting effect upon the American beef business.

"In Germany and France I heard practically nothing about the ex-The matter was commented on in the house of commons, and the government was asked to what use in the army American beef was put. There was much hysterical sentiment but it calmed down after the action taken by congress. The belief there is that the evils could and would be remedied by publicty."

CREATE OPPORTUNITIES It isn't the fault of your stock if they fail to make a profit to you. They live up to their opportunities. How few

If the pig fails to grow it is because you will not let him. If the calf gets pot-bellied, it is not his fault. If the colt is wild and shy, is it his fault or yours? If the lamb is a scabby, ticky, good-for-nothing specimen, don't blame the lamb. If the chickens mope

around with wings trailing, sit in judgment on their keeper. The pig will use every opportunity for growth you offer. See how quickly he finds and uses a hole in the fence so he can get greener pasture. calf will grow into a prime beef or fine dairy cow if you give it the opportunity. The colt will be fearless and safe if you introduce him sensibly

to all sorts of peculiar noises and sights. Give him the opportunity to ee the world while yet a youngster The lamb will be a frisky ball of wool and mutton if you help him get rid of the things that pester him. Give him fair show. The chicks will grow into morning crows and cackles in a short time if they have a decent place to live in and are given an ppportunity to develop.

Create opportunities for the stock that are dependent upon you. Give them a fair show and they will show to live in and are given an oppor-

A horse called Flying Fox has lately been sold for \$150,000 to one of the South American republics.

ECHOES OF THE RANGE

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

ALPINE, Texas, Aug. 18 .- The climatic conditions of this part of the world are ideal. The whole country is green and the pure cool breezes that are constantly blowing would put life and vigor into any one. While the people at and near San Antonio, Fort Worth and other hot places are sweltering the citizens of Brewster county are enjoying cooling breezes by day and sleeping under blankets at night. And we are also living on the fat of the land. Our fruits and vegetables are now on the market and our beef is the fattest, juiciest and best grass fed in the state, with no packing house methods about it, either. Come to Brewster county if you wish to "live long and prosper.'

Frank Rogers is moving the balance of his cattle from C. F. Bultrill's ranch to his own ranch, north of town.

Clyde Eattrill reports that lobo wolves killed two good steers, yearlings, for him Friday night. These animals are doing considerable damage in places and something should be

done to stop their depredations.

J. R. Holland has received 234 yearling steers, purchased of J. P. Wilson. He will receive those purchased of W. W. Turney and Thomas & Martin Turney and Thomas & Martin

The deal reported last week whereby Mrs. A. T. Winder sold her ranch and cattle to Mr. Hall of Boston, Mass., was in the neighborhood of \$60,000. Winder and her children will probably remove to California. Dick Riggs has sold his ranch for

He reserves his brand and third interest. And still the rains continue. This is now one of the prettiest places in the state.

W.-D. Kincaid has sold his town section to W. M. Sanford for \$1,000 and other valuable improvements.

In Llano County

Llano Times. Mr. Charley Shults returned last Monday from Fairfax, O. T., where he went to assist his partner, Mr. M. M. Moss, in shipping about 2,000 steers to market. Mr. Shults reports stock in fine condition, and that they have about 3,000 head of cattle on range in

the Osage Nation.
W. I. Maxwell of the Stag barber shop, paid Bluffton, his old home, a visit Sunday. He says the Colorado river had been up about thirty-five feet at that place and had wrought considerable damage to crops in low lands along that stream. He says that Mr. I. B. Maxwell was the heaviest loser having lost most of his corn crop; also that Bob Box lost a large quantity of Other farmers between Bluffton and Tow lost more or less.

In Scurry County

Snyder Coming West. B. E. Wagner of Cuthbert was in town Tuesday. Mr. Wagner is foreman of the Bush ranch, a position he has held for twenty years. This big ranch is now being sold off to farmers and small stockmen. It originally consisted of 150 sections, but now has only 110 and a party of Missourians is now on the ground negotiating for thirty sections, which will leave Messrs. Bush and Tillar, the proprietors, eighty sec-Wagner state there is hardly a section of land on this big ranch but would make a fine farm. finely watered, well timbered and rich in soil, but has served its day as a big ranch and its present owners are going to sell it off in small tracts and go out of the ranch business.

In Mitchell County Colorado News.

It is learned that Jack Cross of Borden county, bought last week eighty head of calves from T. J. Good at \$12 A. B. Robertson is in Latham, Kan.,

superintending the shipping of a string of cattle to market. A. L. Robertson & Co. shipped two cars of calves from Big Springs to the

Fort Worth market on last Monday. In Terrell County

Sanderson News A good rain fell north and northwest of Sanderson Saturday and Sunday, with good snowers at town. The rain extended as, far east as Langtry and north to the Mansfield ranch. This adds much to our already fine grass

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

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

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

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

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ROCK ISLAND SLEEPING CAR LINE TO CHICAGO

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

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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,

The Alpine Country and put stock water out in many

The T 50 delivered 1,400 head of cattle Blocker at Dryden last Thursday. Fenley Brothers have contracted their steers to McKee and McKay, October delivery, at \$12, \$16, \$20 for 1s,

2s and 3s respectively.

The Big Canyon ranch shipped three cars of calves to market Monday last,

Captain John T. Lytle, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, has not been so well for the last few days, and is confined to his home. He was out a short time Monday. His throat seems to be the principal trouble.

Twelve inspectors of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas reported to the office of the association for their districts, for week ending Sunday, Aug. 19, showing that conditions have not fallen off, but have rather improved, as weather is clear and warm as a general thing. Everything is as satisfactory as could be wished for. One hundred and fifty-three cars of stuff were shipped out, according to reports, which follow:

Victoria, Port Lavaca, Guadalupe, Edna and San Antonio—Range and weather good; six cars loaded out.

Charles E. Martin, inspector. Beeville, Pettus and Skidmore— Range and weather good, with some rain. Fifteen cars loaded out. John

Pearsall, Cotulla and Millet—Range and weather fine. T. H. Poole, inspec-

or. Midland, Odessa, Monahan and Stanton-Weather and range good. Twenty-eight cars shipped out. W. L. Calahan, inspector.

Pecos, Toyah, Van Horn and Mid-land-Range fine; weather warm, clear to cloudy. W. D. Swank, inspector. Dickens, Crotan Camp, Pursley Ranch and Range—Range fine; weather warm; cloudy weather during week:

ndications good for rain this week. J. D. Harkey, inspector.
Clarendon, Memphis, Amarillo and
Quanah—Weather fine; grass good and
cattle doing splendid. Eleven cars
shipped out. T. M. Pyle, inspector.
Amarillo, Miami, Higgins, Gray County and Pampa—Cattle are doing nicely; range good; crops fine. Eleven cars shipped out. R. C. Sowder, in-

spector. Roswell and Washington Spur Range good; weather normal; cattle doing well and grass good; sixty-one cars cattle shipped out, C. E. Odem,

inspector. Lawton - Range good; good; stock doing well; grass never better; everything looking fine. Two cars shipped. W. F. Smith, inspector. Purcell, Kaw City, Red Rock, Wayne and Noble-Floods somewhat subsided; trains running again; grass good all over range. Thirty cars shipped

ut. G. H. White, inspector. Fairfax, Talala, Nowela and Big Green Pasture—Very hot; range fine; cattle fat; good rain. F. M. Cauton nspector.

'In Tom Green County.

San Angelo Standard. J. F. Tandy, the Schleicher county sheepman, was in the city Thursday. Mr. Tandy says that he has never seen sheep conditions in his county better than right at this time. He stated that he expected every man in the county to be able to sit back and live in ease the rest of his life, if the present conditions kept up through the

C. W. Warren has sold his fine ranch of twenty sections, ten miles west of Rock Springs, in Edwards county, to Ed Smith and W. C. Dobbin for \$8,000. The ranch has two fine wells and is otherwise improved and is said to be one of the best in Edvards county. Mr. Edwards has been a successful ranchman in Edwards county for the past sixteen years and has many friends here. He expects to engage in business at Fort Worth.

William Bevans, the Menard banker nd capitalist, arrested on Monday at Menardville, charged with killing T. A. Turner, a hotel keeper of that place, waived an examining trial on Thursday afternoon and was bound over to the grand jury in the sum of \$7,500. The bond was readily made and Mr. Bevans released from custody to await

the action of the grand jury.
Judge W. A. Wright of this city went to Menardville to attend the preliminary hearing, as Mr. Bevans' attorney. He returned Friday after one of the hardest trips ever made on account of the flooded roads and the lack of bridges, causing the fording of dangerous streams and many other hazardous risks.

Stockmen are thinking very seriously of holding their cattle until the market gets into a better condition. Several ranchmen discussing fall shipments, stated that with the present market price prevailing they could see no reason why they should ship this fall. They claim there is plenty of grass and everything necessary to keep the cattle over winter and that they can do this without any additional expense when selling would be a loss to them. Stockmen see good grass in sight for winter and are becoming rather sure that it is going to

From the expressions of stockmen approached about fall shipments it is doubtful if there will be much stuff to leave San Angelo within the next several months unless markets show very decided upward tone.

In Schleicher County. Tom Murphy and Pat Elder sold this week to Jeff Moore of Ozona, 264 head of ones and twos at \$12 and \$16 per head. These steers were delivered at

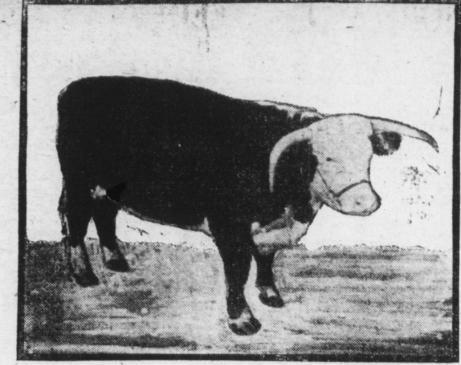
Moore's ranch in Crockett county. J. A. Whitten sold this week to Billie Bevans of Menardville, about 250 head of two-year-old steers at p. t. and 1 jack to W. L. Edwards of Pride, J. K. Thompson, 21 head of Jennets Dawson county, for \$2,400.

Peter Green to W. L. Edwards, 1,760 acres of land for \$1,500 bonus. N. C. Chaney, one section or land W. L. Watson, for \$2,000. Will Evans sold this week for Dan McCrohan, 14 head of cows at \$15 per

PLENTY OF RAIN

Crockett County Escapes Flood, But Is Well Drenched Colonel J. W. Montague came in Sunday from Crockett county, where he lives on his ranch, and announced himself as healthy and frisky as a

young mountain billy. "No, we did not have a flood," said "although we had plenty of rain. The flood that came down the South Llano came from Dove creek and Spring creek, which does not affect us. The irrigated farms around Sherwood were under water, but the town was not affected. A part of the back line of our pasture was under water, but the greater part escaped. I am too busy now cutting hay to bother about anything else. Yes, Johnson grass and sorghum, and it is sure fine. My Kaf-fir is good, too, and there will be a



"Harry Tracy," a pure-bred Hereford steer, bred by Colonel B. C. Rhome of Fort Worth, and exhibited by the Agricultural and Mechanical College at the Chicago International, where he was a prize winner. He was sold at \$7 per hundred.

big fot of feed stuff for this winter. My health was never better and I lay it all to that trip I took to Mineral

In Brewster County

Alpine Avalanche.

J. R. Holland and son Clay, came home from their ranch Saturday. Mr. Holland's ranch superintendent, Tom Bybee, has been receiving the steers recently purchased of W. W. Turney, George E. Wilcox has traded his mules to Ol Billingsley for a stock of cattle and is no longer a "squatter," but a ranchman. He has bought a pair of spurs and a broad brim hat as in-

signia of his new dignity.

One car of calves bought of Clyde Buttrill by Jackson & Harmon and one car belonging to S. R. Guthrie were shipped east last Friday morning. At Sanderson they were stopped on account of the washout and after being fed and watered were reloaded and came back through Alpine Monday morning en route to Fort Worth via the Texas & Pacific.

In Sterling County

Sterling News-Record.
J. H. Pitman sold his ranch this week to a Mr. King, of Parker county, H. C. Dunn sold his ranch and cattle to J. H. C. Pope this week for \$6,-007.50. The deal was made through the

Sterling Realty Company.

COLONEL SANSOM BACK FROM WEST

Describes Conditions From Midland to the South

Colonel Marion Sansom returned from a trip to west Texas, where he visited the country south of Midland and out to Monahan and Odessa. "I went south of Midland," said he, "to my son's ranch, which is forty miles down on the Centralia draws of the Concho, some fifteen miles from Styles. Heavy rains out there and from the plains country is what caused such a flood in the Conchos and flooded San Angelo and other places to such an

extent. "The range is very fine and cattle are fat and doing well. The same can be said about all the western country. Monahan has had a lot of rain and those sands are soaked. I saw hogs fattened on the scrub oak acorns. It is astonishing how many acorns there are on those little scrubs, not much more than knee high. Everything considered, the cattle interests out west are in fine condition and wherever there are any crops planted they are good,

"As to the auditorium, of course it is a good thing, but a good deal depends upon the way the Fort Worth people take hold of it as to whether it will go through. Our city should show her faith in the proposition first, before she can expect to get others to accept as readily as they would othrwise

GOATS FROM MATHIS

D. B. Miller, a young stockman from near Mathis, Texas, brought with him, as samples of the animal products of that section, two cars of calves and vo cars of goats. He said:
"It is not usual for goats to shipped out of our section, for they furnish excellent meat and the Mexicans love them. It has become so good a farming country down there now and they raise so much and pay so high prices for work in the fields that it is hard to keep a Mexican on ranch, and consequently the goats accumulate. There is one thing I will say, however, for this bunch of goats, and that is that you neevr saw as beautiful a color in all your experience. Why, Captain Mitchell, the salesman here, says he never saw just such variegated hues in his life and he has

had long experience with goats.
"We are all right down our and cattle and grass can't be beat. We have had plenty of rain and all crops are booming. Our country is the same old country, but it has changed awfully in its methods of making a living in

PAYS TAXES ON HORSES

W. B. Blackburn, a resident of Washington county, whose headquar-ters are located at Burton, was on business in the yards, and said he is pleased with all he saw. He said:

"My home is in Burton and I am a stock farmer. Cattle and hogs are the principal animals, but a few horses are also contained on the assessment rolls of my county and in my name Although we had a drouth that continued from February to July almost continuously, we will make enough corn to do us, I think. Of course, cotton is doing well now and, with no insect troubles to molest it, we ought to make a bale to the acre. We have a few weevils now, and I believe they have always been with us. Years ago the cotton used to lose its forms and the crop was cut short and all kinds of reasons were given for it, Now, ordinarily, no one can see a weevil unless he looks closely, and at the time I am talking about no one knew that there was any such thing as a weevil, and consequently no one found them. Since they have been located, however, it is no trouble at all to find them, and the question of the dropping of the forms has been settled. I have some three hundred acres in Johnson grass and find it about the best for hay there is. Cattle are in good shape down our way, and with the exception of ticks, there is nothing troubling

GEORGIA MULE PROVED A HERO

Kicked Down Barn Door to Let Sheep Escape Fire

"I don't think public opinion is altogether fair with that hybrid beast, the mule; nearly every class of the brute creation breaks into story books, magazines and newspapers, shining as four footed heroes or particularly sagacious animals, but everything we read about the mule is written in a sarcastic vein and aims at putting the joke on the big, foolish looking beast. However this may be, I'll wager that if the mule I once knew were given his due he would get a medal, or at least a special mention in the hero bunch, and would be dubbed the savior and pro-

ector of the weak." During the dull hours of the Lumbermen's Exchange a few evenings ago, says the New Orleans Picayune, several contractors and builders while ! away the idle time with story telling, and John Clausen, representing an eastern firm, engaged in buying up cypress lands, when it came to his turn, started off by lauding the poor

plodding mule to the skies.

Made Friends With Sheep

"When I was a young man I lived on a farm in the southwestern portion of Georgia," Mr. Clausen took up his yarn, "and one of the worthless ad-juncts to the place was an old gray mule named Bob. Bob had passed his day of usefulness, and, the weight of years resting heavily upon him, he was no longer able to drag along a plough cutting furrows in the rich earth or to do any other kind of hard work. But he had been a willing laborer when the strength was his, and, as a matter of sentiment father kept him about the place as a pensioner. Bob had nothing at all to do but roam the broad pasture land looking for apectizing tufts of grass and playing patriarch for the rest of the animal

"Bob would remain out in the fields all day and all night in the summer time, and only come in to the barn to get his share of the feed at meal times. In the winter he affected a snug corner of the barn and had his own quarters, just like any working horse or mule

"Bob wasn't bright in an extraordinary way. He had funny little ways that earned for him the reputation of being a bit above his kind, but aside from coming in answer to his name and catching an apple thrown him he couldn't do anything startling or

"Bob, in his free roaming over the pasture, made friends with a flock of sheep, and wherever the sheep went he was sure to follow, and at times yould even go with them to the door of the barn where they were kept dur-ing the cold months of the year. "One night late in October when

everybody about the place was sleeping soundly the loud, startled braying of Bob disturbed the stillness and brought the farm hands with a suddenness from their slumbers. Bob was given to braying, but his brays were usually delivered at intervals, and the hands, hearing the discordant notes stretching themselves out into a conear-splitting noise, quickly concluded that something was amiss and that Bob either had a case of colic or was trying to sound an alarm.
"When several of the men scrambled from their beds and went outside they heard another sound, the piteous baaing of the sheep, locked up in the barn the cow lot, and the unmistakable odor of smoke filled their nostrils. They soon saw the cause of the disturbance -the sheep barn was on fire, and thick clouds of smoke were already beginning to issue from the top of the building. The farm hands, never having been brought face to face with such a condition before, lost heads, and instead of hastening to the burning barn and breaking open the doors to free the frightened sheep they ran to the shed, where buckets were kept, intending to go to the lit-

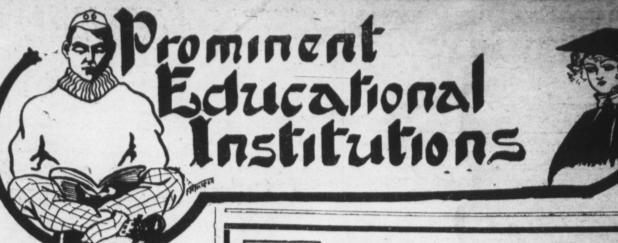
ing for water. "Bob was in the cow lot galloping back and forth trumpeting the alarm with his shrill, shricking 'hee-haws, and, seeing the men leave the yard and run to the shed, he took in the situation, and, although he was only a mule he did the proper thing.

tle creek in the rear of the main build-

Kicked Down Door "Galloping up the inclined board walk which led to the entrance of the barn, he turned, and, steadying him-self, let fly his heels with terrific force agains the frame door. Again and again those heavy hoofs crashed into the door, and soon the frame work began to yield to the assaults. The door was solid enough in its construction, but it was not very firmly placed in sliding grooves, and, just as the men were coming back with buckets of water and scaling ladders Bob's work was complete. The door fell inward, but it did not crash to the floor, as its weight was sustained on one side by a beam which ran across the barn under the eaves as a support for one end of the hay loft.

"An aperture was created large enough for the sheep to pass through and the fleecy coats, basing and sneezing from the smoke in their nos-trils, rushed down the board walk past Bob in a solid drove and gathered shivering in a corner of the lot. Bob, his work done, trotted after the sheep and stood with them while the farm hands fought and subdued the fire, which was only in one portion of the

"Bob lived for many years, and the story of the way he saved the sheep became one of the legends of the district where our farm was located."



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DROUTH IS UNUSUAL

Caldwell County Man Recites Lack of Rain Captain Hatchet was a visitor from Luling, Caldwell county, with some marketable stuff. He comes from the belt of country that has suffered from lack of rain this year and could not give as good a report of conditions

as others have of their sections.

He said: "Corn is almost a failure. We have not had as much rain as we need. Cotton is doing very well and will make a good crop, if the rain will come not too much but enough to keep it up to its work. We have a good country for most any crop and for fruit and grapes it is fine. Neither of these are good this year, owing to drouth, but this is unusual. Our grapes are known everywhere and are source of considerable profit. While we are not up to the mark this year, our people are not suffering to any extent and will 'pull through.'

NEGRO TEACHER SHOT

Wounded by Another Negro and Death AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 17.—W. T. Mc-Call, a negro school teacher here and principal of the West Austin colored school, was shot and fatally wounded

last night.
The officers arrested another negro, John Richards, charged with the crime. Richards was in the act of boarding an outgoing train when arrested. McCall said soon after the shooting that Richards probably shot him because he (McCall) had been walking with Richards' wife.



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

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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

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

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

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

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

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THE SOUTHWESTERN SHEEP SITUATION

Professor John A. Craig, formerly of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, but now of Roswell, N M., contributes the Breeders' Gazette the following excellent review of the Southwestern Sheep situation:

It needs no extensive analysis of market reports of the presentation of extended tables to establish the fact that the sheep market for some years past has been paying good prices. Lambs, wethers, ewes and wool sell well, so that every phase of the industry from the producers' standpoint is in a prosperous condition. It is the man who is now every day in the business that finds every turn of it satisfactory to him, and not only the lamb feeder or wool buyer, as it has been very often in the past. Moreover, there is a steadiness throughout the year in the sheep markets which has not been in such evidence before for, with the exception of the unusual advance for early or Easter lamb, the market runs unusually level at all seasons.

The student of economic conditions not only notices the prosperous condition of the trade in all lines, but he also has to recognize another fact that is steadily forcing itself to the front. As an economical agent in using farm products in the making of meat the sheep has strong claims as a leader. In the use of grass the sheep is generally considered more economical than the steer, and in the returns in meat from the stable farm crops, corn, wheat or peas, it has both the steer and the hog beaten, and when it comes to doing the same with corn and alfalfa the lamb again has the figures of reliable tests in its favor. In these things the lamb pleases the producer.

Again while lamb sells higher on foot than the steer, the peculiar fact is observable almost anywhere that the choicest cuts from the lamb are sold cheaper per pound to the consumer than the choice cuts of beef. And more economical cuts may be secured, too. Furthermore, many parts that are almost waste in the steer, such as the neck, may be made into a very relishable dish of pot pie in the instance of the sheep. In these things the lamb pleases the consumer.

The sheep, too, is one of those tubs that stand on their own bottom. It does not have to follow a steer to make the most profit, nor does it need to be an appendix to the dairy industry to make it an economical producer of profit. I merely mention these things that conditions may be the better understood and not to disparage other lines of honest effort.

Again sheep may be economically handled in small or large numbers, which is a matter yet to be demonstrated in the case of some others that are money-makers on a small scale, but not so proportionately when the business is expanded.

As an assistant in putting the sheep business on a better basis we have the further fact that the diseases they are subject to have become controllable. I refer te scab and some others that have produced losses in the business.

While the lamb market has kept good it is also a gratifying fact that wethers fat off grass have usually brought a good price. It is to be remembered in considering the price of yearling wethers that they have already turned in a good fleece of wool and in most cases have been cheaply wintered and made their flesh on grass.

This season wool has been a fair price and if it does not go any higher there is not much reason of complaint, especially from the sheep breeder who has mutton lambs to sell. It is fair to assume that the fleece at present prices will at least pay running expenses with the lamb left to account for the profits. We do need, however, to give stability and tone to the wool market a law that will enable the wearer to know If the goods he buys is shoddy or pure wool. In my estimation nothing has had more to do with the low price of wool than the extent to which shoddy is used in place of pure wool.

Should one under existing conditions assume the temerity to write of the future? I can only say I have faith in it because everything about the sheep business seems to have such a healthy tone. The present prosperous condition is the result of known natural causes that have been in action for a long time. It is not the result the tick, and the greater loss in a commercial way on

of a catastrophe in economic conditions; it is not sudden fickleness on the part of the consumer, this preference for mutton, but the deliberate outcome of economic conditions which are likely to prevail for years.

Sheep ranching has been gradually undergoing a radical change. It is becoming steadily a settled business instead of a migratory one that would stampede on the slightest scare as to prices. The shortening up of the range and the operation of leases is going to give the business a stability both locally and on the markets which is hopeful for the future.

There are some checks on the business in the course of its operation which have been influential in the past, though it is hard to say how operative they may be in the future. The high price of lambs has been very effective in preventing the increase of the breeding flocks and the good price of yearling wethers has been somewhat of a check on the ruthless marketing of lambs. That is when a lamb sells for \$6 fat it is very hard, if it is a ewe lamb, to put if in the breeding flock naturally to maintain the latter when you think you can buy a grown eye considerably cheaper than the price your lamb brings. Again when you can carry over some of the smaller lambs economically and make good wethers of them, shear a fleece of wool and sell them off grass for nearly as much as your lamb brought fat, it acts to keep thin or otherwise unfinished lambs off the market.

On the whole the industry seems to me to have a better tone than ever before, chiefly because the sheep is one of the most economical producers of meat among the domestic animals. It produces two main necessities, wool and meat; it is passing out of the hands of speculators and nomadic patrons-all of which give the producing side stability and the promise of satisfactory returns. These things, too, help to give stability to a market which has been remarkably stable throughout the year and while prices are good they are not the result of sporadic or unnatural causes, but the outcome of causes which apparently will continue to operate in keeping prices at about the present level.

THE MAN WITH THE HOE

John P. Lee, of San Angelo, a member of the well known ranching and breeding firm of Lee Bros., takes rather a pessimistic view of the ranching business in his section of the country. He says: "The ranches around San Angelo seem doomed. Farmers from all parts of the United States are coming on every train to buy tracts of a few hundred acres of lands. They offer ranchmen such good prices for the land that very few are holding their property. Many of the ranchmen sceing the amount of money made by farming when good wells are obtained, have begun cultivating their own ranches. One of my neighbors has a farm of 5,000 acres. Steam plows have been exceptionally successful around San Angelo, and in the plowing season they are run day and night."

The story told by Mr. Lee but coincides with that which comes from practically every portion of what was once the great range country lying east of the Pecos river. The big ranches that once dotted all that section are steadily giving away before the continued advance of the man who has already transformed so much of it in appearance and purpose. Twenty years ago from Abilene to the Pecos was almost one continued cattle and sheep range, and the men who talked of agricultural possibilities were regarded as not only daft but real and actual enemies of the country. But business men in the little towns scattered along the two lines of railway that had entered that country had more botth in people than they had in cattle. They gave their assistance to methods devised for advertising the country and in a few years their efforts began to be crowned with success. Farms began to make their appearance on the different streams and in time they widened out. Section after section was brought under the plow, until today all that portion of West Texas presents an entirely new appearance.

Cattlemen have never taken kindly to this innovation. There are lots of them left in West Texas today who have absolutely no confidence in that section as an agricultural proposition. Talk to them concerning the big crops made out there last year and which are again in evidence this season, and they will immediately bring up the years in which disaster has attended agricultural effort and solemnly assert that history has an inquestioned method of repeating itself. But some of them have aligned themselves with the new movement and are even condescending to do a little farming for themselves on the side. The necessity for providing feed for the fine stock they are producing has had much to do with this. They have found it is cheaper to produce the feed on the ranches than it is to buy it out of the feed stores, and for several years now the average ranchman has been compelled to study the principles of economy very closely.

It has only been a few days since a leading Shorthorn breeder and former banker in one of those West Texas towns confessed that he had just sold his last year's corn crop, and it netted him 60 cents per bushel. He was so well pleased with his effort at corn raising last year that he planted a larger crop this season, and it is said he is good for fifty bushels to the acre. Perhaps if a man had approached this particular cattleman five years ago and told him he would be raising and selling corn from his ranca in a few years and planting more and more of that ranch in corn every year, he would have obtained some pretty straight talk. but it is different now. In West Texas agriculture is strictly on top and the bumper crops being made on so many of the big ranches are doing much to stimulate the demand for ranch lands to be devoted to agricultural

purposes. And the cattleman, as a general proposition, is getting all he has coming in the enhancement of ranch land values. The lands that he picked up a few years ago at \$1 and \$2 per acre, he is now selling at from \$15 to \$20 per acre, and there is nothing else in which he could have invested his money that would have yielded such big and quick returns. It is this enhancement in land values that has kept hundreds of the largest ranch owners in West Texas from going to the wall during the long period of depression that has existed in the live stock business, and it is a strange situation, but it is nevertheless a fact that the interest they have the most antagonized in the past is today working out for them the problem of life in the most solid and substantial manner. It has been impossible to run the live stock interests out of West Texas, but the big ranches of that section are steadily melting away before the magic influence of the almignty dollar. The ranchmen are all getting on easy street again, and the man with the hoe is furnishing the spoils of war. And today there is not a more prosperous portion of Texas than that where these changes are in progress.

THE FIGHT ON FEVER TICKS

The Oklahoma experiment station has just issued

the following timely and very interesting bulletin: The Texas fever tick causes more loss to the stockmen of Oklahoma, directly and indirectly, than all other parasites combined. The death from Texas fever, the loss of growth and development of the cattle, due to

account of the quarantine restrictions all combined to make the question of getting rid of the fever tick of the greatest importance to the farmers and stockmen of

It is not necessary at this time to review the large number of experiments that have been conducted to prove that the tick is the means of spreading Texas fever, but it is necessary to describe and urge the use of such means as will enable cattlemen to get rid of the tick. We know of only one kind of tick (Boophilus annulatus) that is capable of spreading Texas fever and this tick is the one that is most abundant in Oklahoma. Many think that the "dog tick" is the common tick on the stock, but this is not the case. It requires some care to distinguish the fever tick from the "dog tick," but if ticks are present on stock they should be destroyed. In Oklahoma the probabilities are that it is the fever tick and not the "dog tick" that is present.

There are two general plans that may be followed in getting rid of ticks and either one will prove successful if it is carefully carried out. The first plan, and the one that every farmer can adopt, is to use oil. either, by dipping the stock in crude oil or by applying the oil by means of a brush or mop; the second plan is to make use of pasture rotation; that is, to change the stock from one pasture to another during the sum-

Constructing a dipping vat is too expensive for the farmer who may have from 10 to.30 head of cattle on his farm. Such a stockman will devise other means of getting rid of the ticks. Several farmers in the neigh borhood of Stillwater have practiced the following method of work and their farms are now free from ticks. Build a small but substantial corral at some convenient place and in this build a narrow chute that will accommodate one animal and build it so you can examine every part of an animal that is confined in it. Collect all the stock of the farm and examine them cicsely for ticks every two weeks during July. August and September. The large ticks should be picked off and dropped in a can of oil. After this is done apply crude petroleum by means of a brush or mop to every part of the animal where you can find young ticks. If there are ticks on an animal they will be found on the inside of the hind legs, in the flanks, on the belly behind the forelegs, and on the side of neck. Go over all of these regions carefully with oil. If crude petroleum cannot be had then use the following: Three gallons of kerosene, one gallon of black machine oil and one pint of oil or tar. Apply this in the same way as for the crude oil. If the cattle are carefully treated the first time, it will be light work afterward if they are treated every two weeks. Don't expect to find small ticks on cattle by walking or riding among them, but get the stock into a chute and go over them with hand. A little carelessness will allow some of the ticks to mature and drop off and this will keep the pasture and cattle infected and there will be infection the next year. If this work is thoroughly done for three or four months during the summer and fall, any pasture or farm may

This method can be followed by any stockman or farmer who has pastures that can be free from stock for a part of the summer and fall. Keeping pastures free from stock during the late fall and winter will not help much toward getting rid of the ticks, because the eggs laid by the ticks in the late fall will not hatch out until the warm weather of spring. The principle of the pasture rotation method is based upon the fact that the tick cannot develop unless it can attach itself to some animal, consequently if stock is kept out of a pasture long-enough, the ticks must die out.

be made free from ticks.

The pasture should be divided so that all stock (norses, mules and cattle) can be kept from a portion of it from July 1 until November or December. If the pasture is to be divided by means of a fence a narrow lane should be left between the used and unused portions in order to keep the ticks from passing from one portion to another. The portion of the pasture not used during the summer and fall will be free from ticks and can be used for stock during the winter and the next season. In the meantime the stock should be moved to a feed lot or to some other cultivated field (stalk field or wheat pasture) about Oct. 1 and kept there until Dec. 1, when they can be turned into the pasture that has not been used during the summer and fall. The time the cattle are kept on stalk or wheat pasture (these fields would have no ticks) would allow all ticks that are on them at that season to develop and drop off and by Dec. I the cattle would be free from ticks. The next season the infected pasture may be made free from ticks by keeping all stock off until July 15 or Aug. 1. At no time should cattle be allowed to pass from one pasture to the other until both pastures are free from ticks and cattle purchased should be closely examined before being turned into pasture and then examined a second or third time at intervals of a week or ten days. A little carelessness in such matters may render entirely useless all of the labor and money used to get rid of the ticks. There seems to be no easy or automatic way by which pastures and farms may be made free from infection, but a little careful work along the line of either method outlined will give satisfactory results. L. L. LEWIS, Veterinarian.

NEW MEAT INSPECTION

Regulations governing the meat inspection of the United States have been received here. As the regulations designated as order No. 137 are announced by Secretary Wilson as becoming effective at once, inspection under the new provisions of the law will he installed as soon as possible. Ante-mortem inspection in these regulations is ordered to be made in the stock pens, alleys or chutes of the packing houses, where inspection is maintained. The section referring to this work, which is of special interest to livestock shippers, is known as regulation 13, and is

"An ante-mortem examination and inspection shall be made of all cattle, sheep, swine and goats about to be slaughteerd before they shall be allowed to enter an establishment at which inspection is maintained. Said examination and inspection shall be made in the pens, alleys, or chutes of the establishments at which the animals are about to be slaughtered. The proprietors of the establishments at which the said ante-mortem inspection is conducted shall provide satisfactory facilities for conducting seid inspection and for separating and holding apart from healthy animals those showing symptoms of

"All animals showing symptoms or suspected of being affected with any disease or condition, which under these regulations, would probably cause their condemnation when slaughtered, shall be marked by affixing to the ear or tail a metal tag as provided in regulation 20.

"All such animals, except as hereinafter provided, shall be slaughtered separately, either before regular slaughter has commenced or at the close of the regular slaughter and shall be duly identified by a representative of the establishment to the inspector en duty on the killing floor before the skins are removed or the carcasses opened for evisceration.

THE MAN SHIP WHEN AND CONTRACTOR

"Animals which have been tagged for pregnancy and which have not been exposed to any infectious or contagious disease are not required to be slaughtered, but before any such animal is removed from the establishment the tag shall be detached by a department employe and returned with his report to the inspector in charge.

"If any pathological condition is suspected in which the question of temperature is important, such as Texas fever, anthrax, pneumonia, blackleg or septicomia, the exact temperature should be taken. Due consideration, however, must be given to the fact that extremely high temperatures may be found in otherwise normal hogs when subjected to exercise or exeitement, and a similar condition may obtain to a ess degree among other classes of animals. Animals commonly termed 'downers' or crippled animals, shall be tagged, as provided for in regulation 20, in the abattoir pens for the purpose of identification at the time of slaughter, and shall be passed upon in accordance with these regulations."

THE MONEY MUST BE RAISED

It should be entirely unnecessary to remind the people of Fort Worth of their duty in coming forward with the amount of money it has been decided this city must raise for the benefit of the fat stock show enterprise, for there ought to be enough of the old Fort Worth spirit still in existence to make the raising of the desired amount but the work of a few hours.

The advantages of this great enterprise are fully known and understood by our people. The plan adopted insures alike the permanency of the great annual exhibition of live stock here, and in all probability it will fasten here permanently the annual meetings of the great Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

When the annual meetings of this great organization go elsewhere there is always a feeling in Fort Worth that this city has been robbed of something to which she is justly entitled, and the way to obviate such a contingency in the future is to take the necessary steps to bring the cattlemen here every year.

The fat stock show on the broad plan of its reorganization will do this very effectually, and the thing for Fort Worth to do is to clinch the opportunity as quickly as possible. Look up that soliciting committee as soon as possible and help to make its labor as light as possible. There still remains a great deal of work to do, and the time for action is short. Let's make short work of that subscription list during the present week.

WHAT FORT WORTH MUST DO

The committee appointed to secure subscriptions to the \$50,000 stock of the new organization effected for the promotion of the fat stock show is now actively at work, and thirty-six shares have been subscribed for. Officers of the organization say that to succeed in placing the entire 500 shares it will be necessary for Fort Worth to subscribe for 200 to 250 shares. When Fort Worth takes care of these 250 shares it will be comparatively an easy matter to induce the cattlemen of Texas to take the remaining 250 shares.

The merits and advantages of this great undertaking are fully known and appreciated by Fort Worth people. They understand that the taking of this stock insures this city an auditorium and exposition building that will cost \$175,000-the finest building of the kind show upon a permanent basis, and as J. Ogden Armour says, soon make this city the second live stock and packing center in the United States. And these are considerations certainly worth striving for.

Only thirty days are given to the committee to dispose of these 500 shares of stock, and one-sixth of that time has already passed. It is necessary for our people to act with the greatest promptness in this matter, and the 200 shares alloted to Fort Worth ought to be disposed of within three days at the farthest. The shares are \$100 each. Let the progressive citizenship of the proudest and fastest growing city in the southwest promptly respond to the call of the committee. It means much more for Fort Worth than has yet appeared on the surface.

Let's make short work of that \$25,000.

MONEY MUST BE RAISED There is but one thing to do in the matter of raisng the subscription for 200 shares of stock in the new organization effected to put the fat stock show on a permanent basis, and that is to raise the required

This money is not required to be expended in the proposed new exposition building, but simply as a guarantee that Fort Worth and the stockmen of this great state will see to it that the show is made permanent. The stock yards and packing house people do not feel justified in going ahead and expending \$175,000 in the new building unless there is some guarantee that the investment will be properly protected. They are quite modest in the proposition they have made Fort Worth and the live stock interests of the southwest.

There is but a short time remaining during which the total of 500 shares of stock must be disposed of. Let Fort Worth show the stockmen of Texas that she is ready to do her part by taking the first 200 shares in very short order.

Give the soliciting committee the glad hand when it calls upon you and your subscription for at least one share of stock.

LET EVERYBODY HELP.

This is the week when a special effort will be made to raise all of Fort Worth's expected contribution to the permanent organization of a fat stock show association and the erection of a building here, in which this big annual event may be held.

Everybody in Fort Worth who knows what it means to live in the livestock market center of the southwest: what it means to have packing houses here which contribute to the prosperity, not only of Fort Worth, but all Texas as well; knows or ought to know the advantages to come from having such an organization and such a building as is contemplated. The committee appointed to secure subscriptions ought to have the readiest response ever given a committee which has worked for the good of Fort Worth and Texas.

Let everybody help.

There are rumors again that the suits filed at Austin against the Fort Worth Live Stock exchange are about to be settled and dismissed, and it is to be hoped that such will be the case. There has been enough trouble already over this matter, and no good can come from further agitation. .

The Fort Worth market is paying better prices for hogs than any other market in the country, and that fact should stimulate the production of porkers in Fort

THE KING OF CANYONS

The government is to get \$40 an acre for supplying the water, but the farmer has ten years to pay for the rights and then he owns them with his property. The government will run canals which the farmer must tap for himself and he must also build his own laterals.

This Texan looked forward with great hope to the time when irrigation will be a reality, but he evidently did not relish the prospective benefits which Mexicans living in the valley will also enjoy.

He used several dams in referring to the conduct and citizenship of the Mexicans, and they were not irrigation dams, either.

The Rio Grande needs a check. Like a youth sowing wild oats, it is as frisky a river as ever roamed across a western prairie or slashed a path through a crested butte. (What a crested butte is I do not know, but it seems to be a colloquial term and sounds well.)

Up at Isleta the Rio Grande looks larger than it does at El Paso. It has a bed of quicksands, but it never sleeps there, preferring much more to be running loose somewhere over the country in the middle of the night and changing both scenery and the boundary lines.

The Elephant Butte dam is located far enough up the course to act as an efficient curb and the chances are that the next ten years, government engineers fix the date at seven, will see the Rio Grande settled down into a stolid, hardworking stream, plodding along twenty-four hours of the day to support the families dependent on it.

The Texan who lived at Rincon thought he saw fortunes ahead when the Rio Grande is harnessed and gets busy.

North of Engle the Rio Grande is already at work and from there all the way to Isleta the valley is one of great natural beauty. On either side of the river are the buttes, sometimes rising into mountains. The altitude is high and the climate delightful. Apparently all kinds of grains, grasses and fruits flourish and everywhere are the veins of irrigating ditches carrying water and life to the luxuriant vegetation.

Socorro, recently famed for an earthquake which it didn't have, is in an ideal farming community with a mountain for scenic background and a prosperous and industrious community of settlers in the neighborhood to help substantiate its air of prosperity.

Belen, of which we know only as the terminus for the proposed Santa Fe cutoff, is as well situated as Socorro. Apropos of the cutoff and its purposes, Albuquerque people declare it will be used only in giving a shorter haul through the mountains for freight and that their quaint New Mexican town, half ancient, half medern, will still be a main point of interest for tourists and excursionists. In Albuquerque gambling houses are still running wide open, although farther to the eastward in the territory their day appears to be on the wane. The town is one of the best between Texas and California and is fortunate in having the appearance of being larger than its population figures indicate.

Isleta, an hour's run from Albuquerque, is one of the oldest and largest Indian towns in the southwest. The Pueblos live much as they have been living for seyeral hundred years and are as yet uncorrupted by civic leagues, . political parties, aid societies, literary clubs, labor unions, department stores or other attribu our own highly developed civilization.

But the squaws wear garments more complicated in appearance than Worth gowns. To dress for a party must take them the greater part of a day. Elaborate leggins are a striking part of the equipment, but the comfort from going barefoot evidently takes precedence over a desire to shine as the wearer of embroidered moccasins. The squaws do not wear monograms on their leggins and whether or not the leggins are ever given as prizes at card parties I could not learn.

From Isleta the Santa Fe climbs steadily week ward up a wide mesa, thus far marked by scarcely even a tepee as a sign of settlement.

Laguna has both American and Indian settlements. The Indian town is probably more typically of Pueblo ideas than even Isleta.

The Indian village is built on a shelving cliff, with houses all of adobe some of them placed so abruptly above each other as to give the suggestion of three and four-story buildings. The streets are irregular, but no more so than they are in Boston, and sunlight, dry air and the natural drainage of the slope have combined to make the village unusually clean in appearance. The Pueblo girls sell pottery and fruit to tourists on passing trains, while the squaws are evidently cultivators of the orchards where the fruit is raised and makers of pottery.

From Bluewater west almost to Holbrook, Ariz. the Santa Fe runs through the valley of the Rio Perco. It is not called a canyon, although the buttes on either side are almost continuous and rise to a height of several hundred feet. The name Rio Puerco is not suggestive of natural beauty, as it means "filthy river," but the tourist who passes over the route by daylight cannot fail to become enthusiastic.

Just why this strip of scenery has never been given much attention by travelersis not clear. It is fully seventy-five miles long, but the best part is concentrated in about thirty miles east from a little station called Aztec.

In this distance are more vivid colorings, probably because shown on a smaller scale, than are to be found in the rocks of the Grand Canyon itself. There are more wonderful shapes than in Colorado's farfamed Carden of the Gods. The sandstones are crimson, yellow, gray and sometimes almost purple. The most weird effects in erosion are scattered with a profusion that makes the Garden of the Gods seem like a little park. There are organ pipes, castle domes. Titanic chairs and human faces on every hand. Perched on the top of a cliff, 200 feet above the valley, are to be seen figures that look like men on guard, but they are sentinels of stone. In one place a flock of birds seem ready to sail out across the valley from the pinnacles on which they are perched, but they never move, because they were carved from solid rock.

It is one of the most wonderful regions to be found in all the great southwest, but the trains spinning through it at the rate of thirty miles an hour give little time to stop and investigate it.

West of Aztec, Ariz., and almost to Winslow the Santa Fe passes through a region as yet in the hands of a few pioneers. The soil is a deeper red than even that where the Brazos river of Texas gets its was paint preparatory to a big rise. It looks like good soil and as there is 3-Red river passing through much of it, the possibilities of eventual irrigation are apparent Now it looks little better than a desert, but near Holbrook some venturesome farmer has planted crops, arranged a system of irrigation, and appears independen of the westhen

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THE NAME OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE

STOCK FARMING

CHARMS 'O SUMMER

Flowers all a-bloomin' Raisin' up their heads; All the air perfumin' From their grassy beds.

Shady spots inviting In secluded ways; How our cares can lighten In the summer days!

Skies o' blue are o'er us Summer's natural dome; Grassy slopes before us, Where we love to roam.

Dreamy woodlands quiet, Many a pleasant nook; Shady streamlet by it, Where fish await the hook

These reward the comer, Seekin' coolin' bowers; There are charms o' summer, These enchant the hours. -Wm. E. Schultz in Farm and Fireside.

PROFIT IN BEANS

The Telegram. was thinking what I would plant for a money crop in New Mexico one and noticed that the merchants had a big call for a black or brownspotted bean, or frijole. I asked where they got them, and learned that they were shipped from Colorado. They were being sold at 5½c a pound. I thought, and in a hurry, why not plant So I bought 110 pounds of beans, took them home with but little idea of how to plant them.

There were few plows or farming implements of any kind in the country. I laid off the ground like corn land and planted ten acres. I traded for a one-horse old planter I plowed them once and gave them a hoeing one time. The family had all the string beans they wanted and the prairie dogs and bugs had their share too. I never saw anything grow like they did. In October they were mabut how to gather them was the question before the house. We went in and pulled those beans up by hand and piled them in piles. I took two wagon sheets, spread them on the ground and threw a small quantity of the beans on the sheet; took a pole four feet long and thrashed them; them up high and poured them in a wash tub to winnow out the dirt and trash, then bought sacks and sacked them like wheat.

I lumped my camp outfit in the yard and filled it with beans. You could not swing a cat by the tail in there without getting scratched. One day I pulled off my bloomers and donned my church clothes. I loaded three wagons with and went to the merchant I bught seed beans of and asked him how much he would give me for beans. he best he could do. I told him to unlead and weigh my outfit. He took them and gave me a check on the bank. I went to the bank and shoved the check in the bank window and the cashier took it and shoved a pile of silver and greenbacks and began to count, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 125, 175, 200-\$244 for my beans. I took a wander out hunting for my bloomer pockets to put it in, but my bloomers were at home. I paid 75c apiece for sacks, a dollar a day for one week for a hand to help gather them, one wagon sheet, \$5; tub, 90c, and I sold the rest of my beans at home for 3c and 4c a pound The land of the prairie dog cleared me

BACHELOR GIRL FARMER.

COW PEA CULTURE FOR SEED

By J. F. Dugger, Agriculturist Alabama Experiment Station. The necessity for a thorough under-standing of the feed problem as it now presents itself to the stock farmers of Texas, is inducement sufficient for every paper, which has the welfare of that most generally important factor in our state's industrial progress, to endeavor to supply any from competent sources that is obtain-The Alabama experiment station being in the midst of the old section of the South that has for many years had experience with such valuable food-stuffs as cow peas, the report of the agriculturist of that station has been selected by The Telegram, as probably cow pea to Southern farmers in the economy of their stock farming operations, being practically in the same latitude as Texas and governed by

actically the same general climatic In his introduction to the Bulletin,

Prof. Dugger says:
"The cow pea is highly appreciated by the best farmers in every Southern state, yet several times as many acres as at present might be devoted to it with advantage.

"An enormous increase in the acreage of cow peas would do more, we think, than any other immediately practicable reform to cure the ills of Southern farming, to enrich the soil to raise the acreage yield of all other crops, to build up the live stock industries ,and to promote diversified farm-

Time for Planting Cow Peas The cow pea is very tender as regards cold. It is strictly a hot weather plant and the seed should not be planted until the soil is warm. It can be planted as early as the beginning of

the cotton planting season, but such early planting is unwise in itself as well as in conflict with other work that is imperative in April. Usually nothing is gained by planting before the first of May, and our largest yields of seed have been obtained by planting after the first of

June. It should be noted that in the variety test of 1901, where most of the plots afforded more than 20 bushels of seed per acre, planting did not occur until June 28. Rather late planting tends to promote seed production and to reduce

the growth of the vine. Early planting motes a luxuriant growth of vines, with consequent increased tendency for the vines to run and tangle, and often results in a decreased yield of

Whippoorwill peas planted in drills, April 19, 1898 and cultivated, did not ripen until the latter part of summer, and a period of 160 days elapsed between the date of planting and picking, though properly the harvesting should have taken place several weeks earlier. This was in a year when the rainfall was deficient up to July, and abundant after first week in July.

Compare this with the whippoorwill variety planted July 1, 1896, in drills,

in the special phosphate test. Here all the pods were rip 87 day after

Notice also that, in 1900, in the fertilizer experiment, only 99 days elapsed between the planting and picking of the whippoorwill cow peas.

Likewise whippoorwill peas planted

June 28, 1901, were picked almost clean 102 days after the date of planting. These and other examples which we might cite indicate that by planting cow peas rather late we greatly shorten

the period of growth. Even when it is desired to grow two crops of cow peas the same year it is not necessary to plant many days before May 1. In 1901 we grew two crows of New Era cow peas to full maturity, the second crop being form

pods ripening in midsummer. The seed planted April 26 matured a crop which was picked July 22, and replanted July 26. This planting in turn afforded a crop of mature pods before frost, about 90 per cent of the pods being ripe on November 1.

POTATOES FOR STOCK FOOD

Potatoes rich in starch are good stock food and are extensively used in Germany for making alcohol for individual use. English farmers are large feeders of root crops, and feed potatoes, turnips and beets extensively, a healthy and nutritious food for our stock that will be relished in winter by all the stock.

Consul Frank W. Mahin reports that last year's unusually large acreage and yield of potatoes in the Nottingham district, exceeding the demand, has left many English farmers with considerable stock on hand, practically unsalable since this year's product has been

put on the market. Some of the farmers have discovered that all kinds of stock, even horses, like potatoes when properly served, and are consequently turning their surplus tubers to good account, especially as the pastures are poor so far this season, and last year's hay is nearly exhausted. To illustrate: An extensive farmer in Lincolnshire, who declined an offer of \$8.50 a ton for his old potatoes, boils, mashes and serves them mixed with oat straw, to his horses, which eat them with evident After several weeks of such feeding the horses seem in prime condition, Milch cows filso fed on a similar diet with apparent satisfactory results. Calves were also thus fed, and pigs, of course-the latter particularly thriving and fattening upon the po-tatoes. Sheep are also fed with them, but in more limited quantity.

Raw potatoes have been tried, but are not recommended, being found indigestible. The cooked potato is de-clared to be far more nutritious for stock than turnips, carrots or any other root vegetable. But it must be washed thoroughly clean and the water in which it is boiled should not be used, having been found very deleterious to stock when used for mixing meal or the like. It would seem that farmers everywhere could thus profitably use surplus stocks, and also very small or otherwise unmarketable potatoes, Ordinarily, the local farmers who are thus feeding potatoes would have used food substitutes like oil cake, but it is unusually high-priced

POULTRY

WHO BIDES HIS TIME Who bides his time, and day by day Faces defeat full patiently, And lifts a mirthful roundelay, However poor his fortunes be-He will not fail in any qualm

Of poverty—the paltry dime It will grow golden in his palm

Who bides his time-he tastes the sweet Of honey in the saltest tear; And though he fares with slowest feet, Joy runs to meet him, drawing near; The birds are heralds of his cause; And like a never-ending rhyme. roadsides bloom in his applause,

Who bides his time, and fevers not In the hot race that none achieves, Shall wear cool-wreathen laurel,

Who bides his time.

With crimson berries in the leaves; And he shall reign a goodly king,
And sway his hand o'er ever clime
With peace writ on his signet ring, Who bides his time.

-James Whitcomb Riley. ANIMAL FOOD, FOR DUCKLINGS that they knew well for four weeks on

Experiments in giving animal food to ducklings were carried on by the New York station, and it was found a ration of which 94 per cent of the dry matter and 98 per cent of the protein was derived from animal sources. As the birds grew older the rate of gain became lower and the cost of production excessive. In an experiment with four lots of birds the best results

SALLOW FACES

Often Caused by Coffee Drinking.

How many persons realize that coffee so disturbs digestion that it produces a muddy, yellow complexion?

A ten days' trial of Postum Food Coffee has proven a means, in thousands of cases, of clearing up bad com-

A Washn, young lady tells her ex-"All of us-father, mother, sister and

brother—had used tea and coffee for many years until finally we all had stemach troubles more or less. "We were all sallow and troubled with pimples, breath bad, disagreeable

taste in the mouth, and all of us sim-

ply so many bundles of nerves. "We didn't realize that coffee was the cause of the trouble until one day we ran out of coffee and went to borrow some from a neighbor. She gave us some Postum and told us to try

"Although we started to make it, we all felt sure we would be sick if we missed our strong coffee, but we were forced to try Postum and were surprised to find it delicious.

"We read the statements on the pkg., got more and in a month and a half you wouldn't have known us. We were all able to digest our food without any trouble, each one's skin became clear, tongues cleaned off and nerves in fine condition. We never use anything now but Postum. There is nothing like it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a

were secured by feeding a ration in which 60 per cent of the protein was from animal products. The figures for this lot were as follows: First three weeks, average gain of 22.5 ounces on 2.1 pounds of food per pound gain at a cost of 3.3 cents per pound gain. First seven weeks, average gain 68.4 ounces on three pounds of food per pound gain at a cost of 4.7 cents per pound gain. Entire ten weeks of test, average gain of 82.7 ounces on four pounds of food per pound gain. These results indicate that it will pay to feed freely of animal food the first three to five weeks, and after that depend more upon increasing proportions of cheaper grain foods. The exact proportions most profitable to use will vary according to the food supply and the demand for the product.

BLACKHEAD SCOURGE AMONG TURKEYS

In many sections turkey growing has become almost extinct as the result of a disease known as blackhead. The disease was first noted in the New England states, but it soon spread through the entire country until now it may be found in nearly every state in the union.

This disease first attacks the cecum, the blind gut, situated between the large and small intestines. It also attacks the liver, this organ becoming very much enlarged, often to twice its normal size and frequently showing over its surface discolored spots varying from one-eighth to two-thirds of an inch in diameter, shading in color from whitish lemon to dark yellow.

While this disease is attributed to microbes it is thought to be very much aggravated or increased through inbreeding. In other words, many attribute the prevalence of what known as blackhead to the depleted vitality of the stock of breeding turkeys, making it possible for the gerins to grow and gain destructive foothold. Diarrhea is the most marked and constant symptom and may be expected sooner or later in the course of the disease. It results from inflammation and internal weakness. A peculiar discoloration of the head occurs when the disease is at its height, which has led

to the popular designation of "black-The disease attacks very young turkeys and often lasts several months before causing death. The fact that the propagation of this affection is more active during midsummer has led to the belief that it is exclusively

a summer disease, which seems

In treatment, the use of medicine has not proven successful. Among the remedies most recommended are sulphur, sulphate of iron, quinine and salicylic acid. Sulphur may be given, five to ten grains being combined with one grain of sulphate of iron or sulphur, ten grains ,sulphate of iron, one grain, and sulphate of quinine, one grain. It is necessary that such treatment be repeated two or three times a day and continued for considerable

time to obtain results. Some persons who have had experience with this ailment in recent years believe that it results largely from inpreeding, the infection being transmitted from one flock to another by affected herds or eggs.

The remedies applied not proving very satisfactory, the best alternative is the introduction of new, strong and healthy stock. Some have gone so far as to destroy their entire flock, and after thoroughly disinfecting the premises started with new, healthy stock, while others have introduced

In all bowel complaints in turkeys feeding boiled rice has proven a benefit and it has been largely practiced by experienced growers. It would seem a good idea to feed the boiled to prevent the ce to young poults coming of this destructive disease

CATTLE

The Vanity of Wealth We ain't as rich as some folks are, and we can't put on much style; Ma says pa's income don't go far when things cost such a pile. Our house is little and the street we

live in ain't so grand, And ma cooks what we have to eat and Thuys things second-hand. But still I don't see why it is that she should be so sad;

we've got three dogs, and that's two more than Frank Gill ever had. Ted Brewster's just as old as me, and

his pa owns a mine And has a private car and gee, but where they live it's fine! Ma says that they're as rich as sin,

their house is built of stone, And Ted has ninety dollars in the bank that's all his own; But still I don't see where they get so

much the start of us; We've got three dogs, and Ted he ain't got none, poor little cuss. metimes, along to'rds night when pa comes home and plays with Jip

And Tige and big old Nero, ma she kind of curls her lip. And says she's glad he feels like play, and wishes that she'd die, And when I hear her talk that way it nearly makes me cry;
The Brewsters they got rich in mines,
the Gills in corn and hogs,

But still they needn't feel so proudwe beat them all on dogs. S. E. Kiser.

RAISING CALVES IN SCOTLAND The Scottish Farmer tells us how they rear the calves in the dairy districts with Ayrshire cows as follows: In most dairy districts the calves are reared by hand on skim milk, and for this the calf should be removed from its mother not later than the third day. During that period it will have received the colostrum or special oil cells contained in the first milkings, which will cause expulsion of the mecomium or waste products contained the stomach intestines, the result of the growth of the body while In

For two weeks after, the calf should receive from ten to fifteen pounds of whole milk not less than three times daily. At the end of two weeks some skim milk may be substituted for a part of the whole milk, making the change gradually, until in three or four weeks skim milk only is used.

By the end of a month the calf will do all right, on two feeds daily.

The greatest difficulty and danger is at the weaning time, when, if the calf has not been taught to eat solid food, it may lose weight, or, at least, make no gain. With regard to dairy stock, it is generally considered that no breed of cattle can continue as a first-class dairy breed if the calves are allowed to run with the cows. Hand milking seems to increase the flow of milk and, at the same time, continue the dura-tion of the secretion for a longer period

than when it is drawn by the calf.
Skim milk contains all the elements
of full milk, with the possible exception of the fat, and this can, to a great extent, be replaced by cheaper substitutes. One of the best substi-tutes is flax seed boiled until reduced to a jelly and a small quantity given at each feed, stirred into the milk. Oil meal is cheaper, and serves the same

Each calf should be tied separately, with a rack in front for hay, and a box for meal, etc. For feeding, use either whole or ground oats, bran, oil meal, or a mixture of these. By the third

week have a mixture containing the grain feed at hand, and as soon as the calf is finished with the milk, slip a little meal into its mouth. It will soon learn the taste, and in a few days it will eat regularly. Place the meal in the boxes sparingly, emptying out any food that may remain before each feeding time. Change the kind of grain or combination if the calf seems to tire Regularity in feeding is an essential in calf rearing. The calves should be fed at the same time each day. Fifteen to eighteen pounds of full milk is a ration; with skim milk eighteen to twenty-four pounds may fed, depending on the digestion of the calf. More calves are injured by overfeeding. The milk should be fed at a blood temperature, say of 98 de-The milk should be fed at grees to 100 degrees Fahr., and a thermometer should be used to ascertain the temperature.

TO DETERMINE AGE OF CATTLE To tell the age of cattle, especially of bulls and cows, is often important. The following rules, adopted by the International Live Stock Associaton, are accurate:

Twelve months-Animal of this age shall have all of its milk (calf) incisor teeth in place. Fifteen months age center

pair of incisor milk touth may be replaced by center pair of permanent incisors (pinchers), the latter teeth being through the gums, but not yet in Eighteen months-The middle pair

of permanent incisors should be fully up and in wear, but next pair (first intermediate) not yet cut through the Twenty-four months - The mouth will show two middle permanent (broad)incisors fully up and in wear,

and next pair (first intermediate) well up, but not in wear. Thirty months-The mouth may show six broad permanent incisors, the middle and first intermediate pairs

fully up and in wear, and the next pair (second intermediate) well up, but not Thirty-six months-Three pairs of broad teeth should be fully up and in wear, and the corner milk teeth may be shed or shedding, with the corner permanent teeth just appearing

through the gums. Thirty-nine months—Three pairs of broad teeth will be fully up and in and corner teeth (incisors) through gums but not in wear.

If allowed to shrink in milk at the first shortage in pasture, no amount of after-feeding will bring cows up to heir former profitable production until

they come fresh again.
It is claimed that 9,000 farmers in

every day in the year, and that they have increased the average milk proa year.

to give mik, she should be dried up six weeks before she is to be fresh again. She gets a rest in this way from her long milking period, and is prepared for another.

Butter should be salted as soon as the water is well drained from it. About one ounce to the pound is the usual amount used. More or less may be used according to the taste of the

customer.

A national dairy congress is to be held at The Hague, Holland, in 1907. Among the subjects to be discussed are the unification of chemical methods for the examination of milk, butter and cheese, and of milk, butter and cheese control, etc.

On the large dairy farms run for profit by shrewd, successful business men, the herds are composed of pure breds. And these men cannot be accused of doing business on sentimental principles. If the pure breds did not pay them a greater profit than scrubs they would not keep the latter.

A large cheese factory is projected in the province of Ontario, Canada, by New York produce merchants, reports Consul Van Sant from Kingston. The factory is to be operated on an entirely new system of cheese making. White cheese is now in great demand at Liverpool, being 49 cents higher than

A Jersey cow owned by Charles S. Pope, of Manchester, Me., gave during the year ending May 1, 1906, 9,725 pounds of milk, testing so high as to satisfy her owner than the butter fat would have yielded more than 600 pounds of butter. On the 365th day she gave 25 1-2 pounds of milk testing 5.9. The net return from this cow aftpaying for all cost of feed was

A farmer over in Dakota has fixed up a novel device to cure cows of kicking. He has a narrow stall in one end of his barn which will just hold a He places a pail of feed in front of the stanchion, gets the cow in and places a bar behind her so that she can not back up. There is an opening in the partition opposite the cow's udder and our friend sits down on the outside of the platform and milks his cow through this window.

LAY THE BLAME

If you would not regret a kindness lone to others, do not expect a return for that kindness. He who lives by principle rather than prejudice, has the safest ground possible on which to stand.



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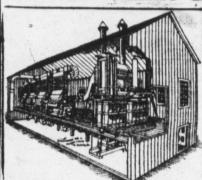
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music, literature and beautiful pictures galore. The Valley Magazine - The Valley Magazine is designed for the home circle. Its fiction is of rare merit, its departments varied, its illustrations first-class, and special features by special writers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

facts on beauty, conduct, conversation, etc. The Agricultural Epitomist—The Agricultural Epitomist is the only agricultural paper in the world that is edited and printed on a farm. On its 650-acre experimental farm near Spencer, Ind., a force of practical, up-to-date men are constantly engaged in experiments in all lines of agriculture, the reports of which appear exclusively in this publication. IF YOU DON'T WANT TO INVEST \$1.35, THEN GET THE FOLLOWING:

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FORT WORTH MARKET

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

WEDNESDAY'S MARKETS

Receipts of cattle and calves combined reached 2,200, a very light Wednesday run, and in consequence the selling side asked more money for offerings. This delayed trading, as buyers were not inclined to have the market boosted just a little bit. Steers

Beef steers were but illy represent-

ed, one load of strictly choice and the rest common to medium, mostly com-The top load sold at \$4.75. No other steers were good enough to reach \$4. The market was steady. Sales of steers: No. Ave. Price.

No. Ave. Price. 48...1,133 \$3.50 980 \$3.15 59... 841 · 2.75 105... 998 3.15 4.75 3.20 Butcher Stock Butcher cows made the poorest showing of the week in numbers and

Buyers were anxious to trade quality. steady prices, but sellers priced holdings at stronger figures. was slow. Top cows made \$2.40, with was slow. Top cows made \$2.40, with was slow. Top cows made \$2.40, with choice individuals up to \$3.25. Can-ners sold largely between \$1.15 and \$1.30. Sales of cows: Price.

12... 784 14... 645 \$1.30 \$2.20 1.85 1... 840 1.65 2.10 1.40 709 1.75 31... 746 1.70 2.65 3.50 3... 953 4...1.116 2.20 2.40 790 5... 682 2.00 2.10 Bulls

The bull trade was steady on the few One load of heavy stags offerings. made \$2.60. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 23s. 1,017 \$2.60 1... 400 \$1.25 1... 460 1.85

Calves The run of calves was of moderate proportions, about 700 head.. Quality was improved and with some outside competition a free movement resulted, carrying choice light vealers to a with the bulk from \$3.75 to \$4.25. Sales of calves:

29... 192 277... 218 \$3.50 \$3.50 112 4.15 3.00 $\frac{1.09}{3.50}$ $\frac{215}{184}$ 3.20 3.00 2.75 4.35 276 38... 194 4.00 3.00 74... 215 3.00 2.85 262 40...198 each 8.07 4.00 14... 192 Hogs

Nine loads of hogs made up the early market, 550 head. One packer was out of the trade, leaving the field to the other and to an outsider. The market proved to be steady, claims of lower prices north not being allowed. Tops the same as yesterday, \$6.221/2 on Oklahomas. Texas hogs made \$6.20. Pigs were steady. Sales of hogs:

No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 6... 243 \$6.17½ 8... 184 \$6.05 50... 165 6.12½ 57... 206 6.20 B... 246 $\frac{6.07 \frac{1}{2}}{6.07 \frac{1}{2}}$ 167 6.15 75 . . . 81... 221 6.12 1/2 220 6.15 160 6.00 170 6.05 Sales of pigs: No. Ave. Price. 20... 98 \$5.25 No. Ave. Price. 12... 122 \$5.60 \$5.25

5... 119 5.10 Sheep No rail receipts of sheep were on offer, though two doubles of goats on through billing were in the pens. Two bunches of wagon sheep sold steady, the sheep at \$4.50 and the lambs at \$5.50. These prices were

quoted steady. Sales: Ave. Wt. Price. 9 lambs 58 15 lambs 63 15 lambs 9 mixed 106 4.50

LATE SALES TUESDAY

		Stee	rs		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
15	931	\$3.25	26	1,032	\$3.30
26	942	3.00			
		Cov	VS		
22	788	2.10	13	715	2.10
56	771	2.15	12	772	1.65
8	826	1.85			
		Heif	ers		
16	606	2.20			
		Calv	es		
61	181	3.85	48	181	4.00
		Ho	28		
61	184		68	244	6.22
61	182	6.121/2	18	198	6.20
49	199		72		6.15
14	213	6.12			
		Pig	18		
22	88	5.22	16	108	5.00

THURSDAY'S MARKETS

Cattle receipts were light, even for a Thursday, 2,200 head coming in, including calves.

Steers Only a few loads of beef steers were offered, and these had no top end. Packers seemed indifferent even in the face of the light supply, and as sellers were pricing cattle at an advance, in sympathy with the upward tendency at northern markets, it took some time to fix a selling basis. The best steers sold made \$3.20, with better than these hanging between \$3.60 and \$3.75, chances favoring shipment. Sales of steers:

No. Ave. Price 25... 894 \$2.80 26... 962 \$3.20 9... 993 24...1,005 3.15 2.85 2.85 Butcher Stock

Butcher cows had a heavier and more toppy end than on yesterday, and supply was larger than on that day. The packer demand was fully abreast of the supply and a quick clearance resulted on a selling basis not quite steady with Wednesday. cracking good spayed heifers were the top notchers at \$2.45. Sales

or cows:					
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.		
25 737	\$2.15	12 621	\$2.15		
14 907	2.20	26 803	2.20		
11,020	2.55	11 675	1.90		
16 785	2.30	9 843	2.00		
25 707	2.00	6 771	1.30		
11 763	2.10	4 865	1.75		
19 771	2.25	12 670	2.00		
8 857	1.80	12 819	2.10		
5 676	2.00	30 791	2.20		
6 813	1.55	2 725	1.60		
5 674	2.00	11 759	2.25		
24 738	1.25	11 779	1.50		
14 727	2.25	6 880	2.00		
30 732	2.20	8 895	1.90		
21 799	2.30	27 732	2.00		
6 781	2.15	21 792	2.10		
29 837	2.25	31 770	1.85		
12 897	2.40	23 751	2.00		
Sales of helfers:					
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.		

2.10 12... 621 26... 803 2.20 6... 715 2.65 670 199... 757 \$2.45 3... 480 1.50 1... 510 2.25 298 55... 218 154 129 The bull trade was quiet on the windividuals put on offer. Sales:

No. Ave. Price 3... 623 \$1.80 \$2.00 1...1,080 1s..1,200 1...1,150 2.10

Calves For the first time this week the movement of calves was in a narrow rut. The supply was not large, less than a thousand head, but packer orders were lacking and buyers held off. Outsiders supported the market, packbest calves for slightly ing out the stronger bids, but the bulk of calves sold no better than on Wednesday Tops were \$4.35. Sales:

No. Ave. Price. 3... 316 \$2.50 4... 300 \$2.50 14... 258 3.35 58... 176 143 15... 304 10... 287 3.00 29... 245 38... 195 2... 150 3.25 73... 184 4.00 3.25 215 2.50 Hogs

of 1,100 pounds weight. Quotations are \$3.50 to \$3.75 on right good cake The supply of hogs fell just short of being 700 head, and the supply all came from Texas except two loads. With the quality somewhat off color,

buyers put in force Kansas City tactics -rejecting heavy sows and stags unless at a heavy concession in price.

Quality considered, the market was about steady with yesterday, tops of Oklahoma origin making \$6.20 and Texas hogs selling as low as \$6.05. Pigs remain steady. Sales of hogs:

No. Ave. Price. \$6.121/2 80... 222 158 6.00 166 6... 256 6.15 13... 198 37... 213 87... 185 202 5.50 Sales of pigs: No. Ave. Price. 15... 103 \$5.25 No. Ave. Price. 30... 90 \$5.25 12... 120 5.25

15... 103 7... 104 5.30 12... 120 5.25

Sheep
Again the sheep trade was confinedto a small lot of wagon mixed wethers and lambs, the former selling at

\$5 and the latter at \$5.50. Quality on these was good. Sales: Av.Wt. Price.

LATE SALES WEDNESDAY

			1113		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1	460	\$1.85	1	.1,080	\$2.15
1	860	1.80	2	. 420	1.75
		2.10	1	.1,440	2.15
		Hei	fers		
10	462	1.90			
		Cal	ves		
7	152	4.25	21	. 231	4.25
7	315	3.00		b**	
	1 3 10	1 460 1 860 31,140 10 462 7 152	1 860 1.80 31,140 2.10 Hei 10 462 1.90 Cal 7 152 4.25	1 460 \$1.85 1 1 860 1.80 2 31,140 2.10 1 Heifers 10 462 1.90 Calves 7 152 4.25 21	1 460 \$1.85 11,080 1 860 1.80 2 420 31,140 2.10 11,440 Heifers 10 462 1.90 Calves 7 152 4.25 21 231

The usual light Friday run of cattle, only a little lighter than usual, made up the market supply. Calves outnumbered mature cattle nearly two to one. Combined marketing reached

Steers Less than a half dozen loads of beef steers were on offer, and only two of these strictly good. Packer demand

had received a boost overnight and buyers were willing to take the light supply. In view of small receipts at tified in asking the same advance that prevailed there, and got it on the best steers, the price being \$3.75. The remainder of the steer supply, medium grassers, sold from \$2.65 to \$3, and this end of the trade was called steady. Sales of steers: 40...1,225 \$3.75 14...1,040 \$3.00 4... 932 2.50 14... 752 2.65

Butcher Stock Butcher cows and heifers made up the big end of the small run. Quality was about the same as on yesterday, perhaps a slight improvement No heavy, fat cows in car lots were shown. Packers were active in the trade and the supply went to the scales in good season. Top cows made \$2.35, the bulk selling from \$2 to \$2.25. Choice fed cows in small lots sold from \$2.40

to \$3.25. The cow r	narket was steady.
Sales of cows:	
No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.
33c&h 650 \$2.10	52 876 \$2.15
31,033 2.40	3 793 1.85
12 747 2.05	23 865 2.35
10 742 2.25	1 900 3.25
1 800 2.75	5 919 2.95
10 877 2.35	18 837 2.00
Sales of heifers:	
No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.

13... 481 \$1.65 Stockers and Feeders Sales of stockers and feeders on the market were as follows: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 8... 852 \$2.75 3... 553 2.40 2... 905 \$2.65 2... 895 2.40 2.40

9... 525 2.00 Bulls One bull, weighing 560 pounds, sold at \$1.25.

Calves Calves made a good showing in the handy weight class and with continued outside buying the market took on another accession of strength, choice vealers making \$4.35. Similar strength was apparent in fat heavy calves. The trade in New Orleans stuff

continues to drag. Sales of calves: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price \$4.35 65... 220 57... 207 44... 199 66... 248 3.00 4.35 3.25 4... 165 10... 274 2.75 3.35 2.75 146... 185 10... 238 4.50 173... 206

With four loads of hogs on the market and everybody wanting a chance at them, the market advanced a nick-The supply included two loads of Oklahomas, one of range hogs and one of mixed Texans. The Oklahomas sold readily at \$6.25, and the rangers at \$5.60, with twenty-one pigs out at \$5. ritory hogs came in and sold at \$6.27 1/4 still further strengthening the market Sales of hogs:

No. Ave. Price. 1... 250 80... 212 \$6.15 6.25 169 \$6.121/2 170 6.00 79... 156 5.60 Sales of pigs: No. Ave. Price. 21... 116 \$5.00 No. Ave. Price. 5... 100 \$5.25 LATE SALES THURSDAY Steers No. Ave. No. Ave. Price 23...1,013 \$3.40 23... 921 3.10 23...1,110 3.75 Cows 63... 758

64... 755 35... 737 2.15 14... 907 Stockers and Feeders Bulls 1...1,060 1...1,220 Calves. 15... 276 17... 294 58... 176

4.00

MONDAY'S MARKETS

Steers

steer end of the trade sported no market toppers. Medium quality steers were most in evidence and the straight grass cattle ran to feeders largely Packers bought gingerly, for the sup-ply was not to their liking. Feeder

marked the course of the local market the last week, total marketings being steady prices. No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 25..., 1,020 \$3.30 5..., 696 2.65 14..., 901 3.10 574 sheep and 382 horses and mules. A 242 calves, 5,240 hogs, 2,692 sheep and

ends of the cattle run. Quality was not improved over last week, the bulk being of a fair to good class. Here packers made up for their indifference in the steer pens and with some help from local butchers a quick clearance was made at steady to strong prices cows selling from \$3.15@3.35 getting the most of the advance. Strictly good

Cows sold from \$2.45@2.50.

No. Ave. Price, No. 21.... 677 \$2.05 21....

33.... 809 1.95 10.... No. Ave. Price. 21.... 706 \$1.80 10.... 750 2.25 \$1.80 2.25 2.15 2.50 2.25 1.85 2.50 1.75 2.00 10.... 1....1,220 10.... 820 13.... 600 1.25 9.... 911 2.35 671 772 777 788 804 2.25 14.... 1.80 29.... 788 29.... 760 72.... 677 15.... 722 771 2.25 2.85 2.70 1.90 1.... 989 834 13.... 695 2.10 31.... 828 Bulls.

and common to plain light grass steers from \$2.50 to \$3. Stockers and feeders are in good demand, and the outlook is improving. Nice well-growing 2s and 3s are asked for, with the disposition to pay better prices than prevailed a year ago. All steers on the dogie order are passed up by discriminating buyers. Prices run from \$2.65 to \$3 for a fair to good class, weighing 850 to 950 pounds; better bred and heavier weight at \$3.10

76... 231

SATURDAY'S MARKETS

Light to moderate receipts have

8,314 cattle, 6,851 calves, 3,518 hogs,

year ago receipts were 9,762 cattle, 3,-

Light receipts of beef steers have

been followed by a quiet market, prices

having failed to respond to the gradual

betterment noted at northern points.

In general, good to choice steers have

sold fully steady with an upturn at

the end of the week when the light de-

mand had outrun the still lighter sup-

sellers for the most part. On the con-

trary, shippers of fair to pretty good

killing steers have found a disappoint-

ing market, with buyers resisting all

attempts to put the market on these

classes at a higher level, the only

variation to this being in the case of

feeders that came in competition with packers. There prices were more firm.

The high price for the week was \$4.75,

paid Winfield Scott for a load of fully

finished 1,184-pound beeves. The next

price approximating this was \$4.20 on

well-fed and very fat cake-fed cattle

cattle, 950 to 1,100 pounds, weighty

grassers around \$3.50, fair to medium

cake and grass steers, \$3.10 to \$3.35,

This has proved satisfactory to

92 horses and mules.

to \$3.15; East Texas light steers around \$2. Butcher cows have had reduced marketing, following the decline in prices a week ago. The market continued low for the greater part of the week, with an inclination toward strength at the close. The week's top was \$2.55 on two loads of heavy Shorthorns Monday, and the following day fed cows made \$2.50. Seven loads of spayed heifers made \$2.40. These are car-lot prices. Choice single cows and small bunches have brought \$2.75 and \$3.25. The general run of good butch-

er cows sold from \$2.10 to \$2.35, canners from \$1.25 to \$1.60. Bulls have again improved slightly under a more urgent demand from

feeder men. Calves opened the week in a notch steady with the close of last week, sold off during the middle of the week and regained all the loss by the closing day. Light receipts and some competition are factors in the advance, though later runs showed better quality than those in the first market days of the week. Dogie calves and light she stuff are 50c lower for the week. Hogs-Hogs closed the week fully

steady with last week's close. Monday's trading was on a 10-cent decline but that has been gradually regained. Fort Worth hog market been the highest in the country all the week being 7%c higher than Kansas City on five days and 20c higher on the other. Best packers and light butchers are quoted up to \$6.30. Texas hogs of good quality, \$6.15 to \$6.22, pigs around \$5.25.

Sheep-The week's receipts of sheep have been the lightest of the year so far, only wagon sheep coming in. These have been of fairly good quality and have sold, lambs at \$5 and \$5.50, and wethers at \$4.50 and \$5. Two doubles of goats, mostly kids, sold at 75c per

The Saturday cattle run partook of the light character that always appertains to the last market day of the week, 425 cattle and 300 calves being on offer.

Beef steers to the number of five loads from Clay county, all pretty good grassers, averaging 912 pounds, sold right off the block with an air of having been ordered in at \$3.10, a price considered fully steady. This was the sum total of sales of steers. Sales of steers:

No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 6... 940 \$2.25 130... 912 \$3.16 Butcher Stock Butcher cows were about double the steer supply in volume, and ran largely to common to medium in quality. Only one load made \$2.25, the bulk of sales being from \$2.10 to \$2.15. ners and cutters from \$1.25 to \$1.80.

The movement was active on the small supply, the market ruling steady. Sales of cows: No. Ave. Price. 11... 820 \$1.80 29... \$16 \$2.25 8... 767 1.50 4... 760 1.50 2.10 $\frac{2.25}{1.75}$ 6... 743 5... 634 16... 765 2.20 Bulls Bulls were fully steady with the

slight advance noted during the week. The small supply went mostly to pack-Sales: No. Ave. Price. 3...1,033 \$2.10 1... 860 1.50 \$2.25 2.00 2... 870 Calves Veal calves were in good proportion

o the general run and of a high order of excellence. Demand was good for fat handy weight calves, and these sold higher at \$4.40, the top of the market for the week. A good many over-heavy calves on the yearling order sold from \$1.50 to \$3. Sales of calves: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. 533 1.50 10... 411 1.50 4.35

3.00 14... 170 3.00 10... 226 Hogs With the exception of two part loads with the exception of the hog supply came from territory points. Very good quality marked the condition of the supply, and as packers had export competition to encounter, the market ruled strong to 2½c higher. Two loads of Oklahoma 212-pound hogs made \$6.30, and a load of Indian Territory heavy butcher hogs went to an export buyer at \$6.27 1/2. No pigs were on the market. Sales of hogs Price. No. A. \$6.27½ 74... 217 No. Ave. Price.

13... 192

2... 190 5.50 2... 140 Sheep No sheep were on offer.

6.30

LATE SALES FRIDAY Steers e. No. Ave. Price. \$3.00 Cows 12... 816 2.15 2.10

6... 883 11... 746 Bulls 7... 671 1.10 Calves 74... 283 3.00 7... 260 3.00

The cattle market today was based upon light receipts, 33 cars of mature cattle and 15 cars of calves, in all

Trading was very quiet on the steer supply, because there was little in sight that packers wanted. The beef

buyers were moderately active, taking the main portion of the grassers at

5..., 1,020 \$3,30 5... 996 \$2.75 5..., 696 2.65 26... 880 3.10 4..., 901 3.10 102...1,016 3.25 Butcher Stock Butcher cows constituted the big

Bulls were not at all numerous, and the few in sight went mostly to feeders at steady to stronger figures. Bulls of good quality are now selling from \$2.10@2.30.

Sales of bulls and stags: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 1....1,050 3....1,100 \$2.20 1....1,120 2.10 \$2.25 1....1.230 2.15 .1.020 1.40 1....1,080 2.15 1....1,260 2.30 Calves The bulk of the calf run today came

from West Texas and the territory, though the Brady county sent in a good quota. Quality was hardly as good as was shown on the Saturday run, and top prices did not come within 15c of those

paid that day. However, the market was steady, quality considered, \$4.35 being carlot tops. New Orleans stuff sold as trifle stronger and the demand for this class was better. No. Ave. Price. 10.... 269 \$2.75 No. Ave. Price. 71.... 191 \$4.00 48.... 308 196

4.25 11.... 332 170 83.... 15.... 274 15.... 192 4.00 31.... 198 214 4.15 88.... 4.35 1.... 160 82.... 178 81.... 169 79.... 246 4.25 12.... 228 5.... 150 6.... 178 4.25 Hogs

Again the supply of hogs on Monday proved disappointing. Five cars and a piece of a car made the fresh supply around 400 head. To this must be added 50 head left over from Saturday, to have the total supply.
Two loads from Oklahoma and one Texas load showed some quality and these sold steady to 5c higher. The rest of the supply was for the most part rather common hogs in mixed loads, and having a numerous end of olgs. This class sold no better than on

ently sold higher, but light to medium pigs were in the same notch as on Saturday. No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 58.... 164 76.... 223 6.... 176 80.... 194 6.291/2 84.... 201 12.... 197 6.32 1/2 5.65 Sales of pigs: No. Ave. Price. \$5.00

Friday. Some of the pigs were largely

mixed with light butchers and appar-

No. Ave. Price. 6... 65 \$5.00 50... 91 5.25 91 5.25 101 5.50 30.... 126 6.00 No sheep on market.

TUESDAY'S MARKETS

The run of cattle was large, but about such as the market demanded-3,700 head of cattle and calves.

Steers

Beef steers made a better showing than on Monday, some strictly good ones being offered. Formerly a week receipts of good beef steers have been too small to fill the demand for them, and the strictly good ones today were They sold strong at \$4.16, welcomed. Indeed all steers showing flesh sold steady to strong. Sales of steers:

No. Ave. Price. 27... 940 \$3.25 51... 931 \$2.00 44...1,108 4.25 Stockers and Feeders

Stockers and feeders had a larger outlet at steady prices. Sales of stockers and feeders: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 5... 810 \$2.50 20... 750 \$2.40 Butcher Stock

Butcher cows were in good volume and very good quality, some of the best seen here for some weeks. Two loads of well-bred white-face cows, averaging better than 900 pounds made \$2.85, the top of the day. Good sold generally strong. Canners sold fully steady. Sales of \$1.40

47... 714 52... 817 34... 782 23... 734 755 821 784 18...1,042 775 19... 711 33... 734 700 2.00 Sales of heifers: No. Ave. Price. 6... 985 2.05 No. Ave. 15... 960

4... 437 442 3... 536 \$2,35 Bulls were in better supply than on Monday, but the market did not improve. No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. Sales of bulls:

1... 930 \$2.35 1...1,220 \$2.05 Calves Calves made a big showing, nearly 2,000 head, and at the sight of so many vealers buyers began at once to dis-criminate. A few early sales were made at steady figures, but the market became easy later, with a good prospect of selling lower. The movement was very slow. Sales:

No. Ave. Price. 82... 210 \$4.10 84... 178 4.25 65... 186 4.20 79... 153 4.25 No. Ave. Price 18... 179 6... 103 3.60 67... 221 181 177 4.15 22... 244 3.40 13... 272 49... 170 37... 219 170 4.25 16... 285 5... 284 2.85

Hogs The run of hogs reached 960 head, and it was a day for the sellers to remember. Orders were in for a large supply of export hogs and export buyers placed their bids at \$6.45, a dime higher than yesterday, and swept the platter of the best heaviest. Packers, in order to get any supply at all, were forced to meet the advance, and paid equal money for hogs not so weighty as the export lot. Good Texas hogs sold up to \$6.40. Pigs were mostly steady around \$5.25. Sales included bunch of 35-pound roasters at \$4.70. Sales of hogs:

GODAIR-CROWLEY COMMISSION COMPANY

FORT WORTH, TEXAS. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY

Salesmen-Fort Worth Cattle- A. F. CROWLEY A. C. THOMAS

Hogs and Sheep-JNO. F. GRANT



E. E. BALDRIDGE, President.

E. C. GIBSON, Vice President.

Treasurer and Asst. Sec'y. GEO. W. HOOVER,

Secretary and Asst. Treas.

Cashier Fort Worth Office.

PLAN BIG HUNT AT BLISS, OKLA.

Object to Chase Announced to Be Buffalo

BLJSS, Ok., Aug. 11 .- Another buffalo killing has been scheduled for the "101" ranch near here. J. C. Miller, president of the famous ranch, an-nounces that he has concluded to repeat the great show given on June of last year, with a lot of new features.

The dates of this year's roundup are Sept. 15 and 16, the anniversary of the "opening of the Cherokee strip." The run for that tract of 6,000,000 acres was made in 1893. Next to the killing of the buffaloes, a sham repetition of that famous scramble for land will be the feature of the two days of wild

west life. Between 65,000 and 70,000 people were entertained last year at the ranch on June 11. This year the Mil-lers are looking for a much bigger crowd. Arrangements have been made with the Santa Fe railway to run 100 extra chair cars to Bliss to carry the pilgrims.

"What are you going to call the show?" was asked of J. C. Miller. "'Another Big Time at the 101 Ranch," was the answer.

"Will you kill any buffalo?" "Yes, two. We have a herd of thirty-six on our ranch now. The ones killed will be big, full-grown animals. One will be killed by the Indians and given them to eat, and the others will killed by the white men and cut into the smallest possible pieces, so as to give every visitor a piece which he

Evading Another Controversy Mr. Miller, would not tell the manner in which the animals will be killed. Last year he had a world of trouble over the slaughter of a pair of animals. Things got to such a stage that the state militia of Texas was ordered out, and then President Roosevelt was asked to interfere. He instructed Oklahoma's governor to prevent the killing of the animals if it was to be done in a brutal manner. But the Indians got in their work with their arrows before the troops got on the ranch.

"That can be arranged for nicely," he answered. "We expect to have about 10,000 Indians under old Chief Geronimo at the ranch. All of the white settlers in our neighborhood for miles about will be salled upon to help us, especially those who participated in the actual run. They know just

how it was done. "Buffalo Jones will be with us and horses. Men familiar with that time will remember that he went in on two horses, riding one a part of the time and then juming onto the other while at full speed. He beat all the others. He will duplicate that ride. The run will be a great feature. So nearly as possible, it will be a duplicate of the great race. There are a great many persons in Oklahoma who participated in it, and they will help to make it as nearly real as possible."

"Who will be the big guests?" was "We will send out a lot of invitations, but have not so far because we have just decided on having another buffalo killing. Last year we entertained 3,000 newspaper men. We want them all again this year, and more, and will give them everything they want in the way of comforts. can come early and stay late. We will have some prominent men of the country in attendance. They like to see the fun as well as anyone else."

FAT STOCK SHOW COMMITTEE BUSY

More Than 150 Persons Have Subscribed

The work of the committees soliciting subscriptions to the guarantee fund for the fat stock show exposition building, is making good progress now and it is hoped that the work will be so far concluded when the committee meets with the Board of Trade directors at the rooms of the association at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, the end will be in plain sight. The number

of names now on the list is over 150. It is the determination of those in local charge of the whole matter, the officers of the company and the Board of Trade committee, that the part allotted to Fort Worth shall be done before they go outside and that is one of the reasons for the rush work just at this time.

Nothing can be added to the statements of the benefits to accrue from a satisfactory settlement of this matter and the promptness with which it is done, will simply be for the good of all concerned, for no time is to be spared if any show is to be held next year. The suspension of the show for even a year will be a distinct evil which all of those interested in the city and its welfare, the state and its livestock prosperity and the general welfare of the livestock interests of the southwest deprecate and that is another of the reasons for the urgency in the matter of a prompt settling of the question of

Water For Hogs. Don't keep sow and pigs or grown

the guarantee fund.

hogs in a dry lot during the hot months. Hogs must have a bathing place to have health. Dig a hole large enough for two hogs, and keep it full of water, if you have to draw it from well every day. The writer has, seen a number of fat hogs die on a warm day for the want of drinking and bathing water. Better listen to these words.

Hogs require shade in summer-if the pasture does not contain trees a board shed of some kind must be provided. This can be constructed at very slight expense and does not need to be more than three or four feet high. They must also have plenty of pure water during the hot weather and in no case should the prevailing idea that they are flithy animals be tolerated.

BUSEFLOS

A Horsey Tale by Geo. V. Wells

wanted a horse any worse than little Sammy. He 'would have duplicated King Richard's extravagant offer and doubled it over again if offers would have brought the horse. But Sammy did not have any kingdom or anything else to offer, because he was a poor little boy, that lived on a poor little farm, managed by a poor little farmer who was Sammy's father. Sammy did not blame his father for being poor. On the contrary he had made a great reputation among his boyish acquaint-ances as a fighter, with those who taunted him with being a "poor renter." He was loyal to the core in that respect, but still his desire for a horse mounted higher and higher with every passing day and by the time he was nine years old he began to cherish serious notions of adopting horse stealing as a profession.

Those who will enter into the inner-

most circles, and see the true cause of things, will not blame Sammy for such depravity. His father was desperately poor. He had hard work to pay the rent of the little farm, because it was little, and because sundry misfortunes, not material to this tale, had sapped his energy so that he was content to plod along in the "poor but honest" class for the rest of his days. Sammy's father was so poor and so little of a farmer that he was not able to keep a horse, but borrowed of the neighbors and paid for the service by day's work. He kept two cows that fed themselves in the summer time on the highways and the common land that was not yet enclosed. It was Sammy's task to bring the cows home in time for the evening milking. This was not much of a task for an active boy, but there were drawbacks which must be specified in order to understand the height and depth of Sammy's intense desire for a horse. Sammy was obliged to go around barefooted in the summer and the paths over which he had to drive the cows were rough and full of thorns and stubble and stones. In places the grass was high and Sammy being short could not see where the cows were until he had climbed a Then there were snakes in the woods, and no right minded boy wants to tackle snakes when he is bare

But Sammy would have gone searching for the cows bare footed to the end of his days, if the kindness of a neighbor had not enlarged his vision lending him a horse to ride on one his tring This was Sa The horse fever arose in his mind prevailed until it was cured in the manner hereafter to be described. Nobody but a boy can understand

the delight that Sammy felt when he

bestrode the hose and found that the horse would go at bidding and stop when told to do so. It was ecstacy to find that the stones and the briars did not hurt his sore feet and that he could see over the high grass without climbing a tree. His whole moral nature was corrupted, and after he had yarded the cows and returned the borrowed horse, he mapped out a carefully devised plan to invade Farmer Bulwinkle's stable that' night and possess a horse that would be his very own. The plan fascinated his youthfu mind to such an extent that he could not sleep, and when his poor old father was sound asleep, Sammy arose from his bed and went out in the road and walked in the direction of the Bulwinkle stable. He had traveled but part of the way when in the moonlight he saw something reclining in the dusty road that bore a close resemblance to a horse. The frame-work was there and the hide that covers the frame-work in normally built horses was there. There was some flesh on the frame, but Sammy had never in his life seen a horse's frame with ribs so plainly exposed, and he stopped in wonder. As he stood there the frame arose to its feet and walked slowly toward Sammy and put its peaked nose on his shoulder. It was a sure enough horse, and Sammy stepped to one side of the road and plucked handful of grass which the frame consumed after the manner of horses, and as Sammy turned away to pluck more grass, the frame followed He went toward the yard in which reclined the cows and the frame still continued to follow until it was

safely enclosed with the two cows belonged to Sammy's father. He sat on the fence and looked at the boney frame-work for some time before he could realize the true conditions. It finally dawned upon him that his great desire was satisfied. was the horse and it had come to him of its own accord. No one could question his title, and with his youthfu! mind filled with visions of flying over the country on the back of his own steed, he proceeded to bring grass and water to the frame, and sat up more than half the night watching it cat

and drink. The horse was there the next mornng when Sammy arose to milk the two cows, and after he had brought more grass for the frame and watered it, he fashioned a bridle from an old potato sack, and gaily set forth to drive the cows to their pasture ground. The horse could move under Sammy's weight and move nearly as fast as the cows could walk. He had ridden but a short distance, when the voice of limmy Bulwinkle, whose father had dozens of horses, greeted him.

"Gosh all hemlocks!" said Jimmy, 'What a scarecrow! Where did you "None o' yer business where I got it," replied Sammy, "It's mine, and

the ole thing up 'fore he falls down "Git down nothin'," said Sammy, turning his attention to the cows which were grazing by the roadside. "I've quit walkin' now. Boys what hain't got no horses can git down and

"Who wants to ride a skilleton?"

retorted Jimmy. "Git down and prop

won't let you ride it, neither."

Jimmy slyly came up behind the frame-work as Sammy turned away, and struck it a heavy blow with a stick. The frame had feeling yet and made a sudden motion sideways which displaced Sammy from his perch and dropped him into the middle of the road, where the frame stood and looked reproachfully at the two boys

It is safe to say that no one ever | for a moment and then began to crop the grass "Ye darsen't do it agin," said Sammy, wiping the dust from his eyes with a fist that looked very dirty and some-

what muscular.
"Spose'n I did?" said Jimmy, backing away from the threatening fist. "Ye darsen't do it again," said Sammy. "Whose agoin' to stop me?" said

Jimmy, backing still further away. "If nobody else'll take the job, will," replied Sammy. Local traditions relate that this was the prettiest fight that was ever seen in Hooppole township. It says that Jimmy came home with two black eyes and a damaged nose, and that his coat was split down the back. Sammy never wore a coat in the summer time, but it is said that one leg of his worn trousers was missing when he arrived home and that both of his

hands were sorely bruised. It is absolutely true that from this time forward no one dared to dispute Sammy's title to the frame, and that not a boy could be induced to say anything about scarecrows or "skilletons" in Sammy's presence. The whole summer could be passed in telling how the ancient frame lived and throve under Sammy's care, and how its bones accumulated treasures

of flesh, but readers are impatient

and care little for tales that reek not

of wars and loves. The frame-work

of a horse gained strength enough to

trot almost as fast as Sammy could

walk, and when he began to tell the

boys about its wonderful speed and hint at records of 2:40 or even 2:20, there was not a boy in all the town thatd are dispute the assertions.

Sammy passed many a happy day

that dare dispute the assertions. stay with either beggar or millionaire, and a hard blow came when the wonderful horse went blind. The gloom dispersed and the grief grew less when it was discovered that the speed of the frame was greater than before, and Sammy drove the cows merrily back and forth until the great flood came. Floods had come before, but this was the only one that Sammy ever saw in the summer time. The little river near which the cows found the best pasturage became a swelling torrent, which ran full to the top of the banks

and threatened to overflow. But Sammy felt secure on the back of his steed and on this particular evening rode daringly near to the brink of the flooded stream. He was making wonderful speed in pursuit of one of the cows, when there suddenly fearful looking scarecrow and from the place where the mouth of a scarecrow out to be, there issued a fearful

scream. "Where did ye git the skilleton?"

queried the dreadful voice. "When does the funeral come off?" The horse was blind and so was spared the shock of vision, but the dreadful voice gave serious alarm. He stopped for a moment and suddenly stepped away from the sound, and at

the point he stepped there was nothing under him, but the swollen river. The poor unfortunate horse Sammy on his back disappeared from view beneath the swiftly moving

waters. Sammy had never learned to swim, but being an active boy of great determination, he did not waste any time and when he found the water too deep for wading, took a lesson at once. When he landed safely half a mile below where a drooping willow touched the water, he was prepared for a match with Jimmy Bulwinkle or any of the other boasting swimmers of his acquaintance. The ancient framework of a horse with its bridle of rope was never seen again by any human eye. Words cannot express the depths of Sammy's grief. No one but a boy with the horse hunger can fully un-

The next day there appeared, driven into the ground at the brink of the river at the point where the unfortunate horse took his fatal misstep, a rough board with this inscription: SAKRID TOO THE MEMRI

OF Puretos. WRICH WAS Myligh HORS. Ose day this board disappeare. and se ant fay at soon Jimmy Bulwinkle came hame with one eye completely closed and the blood streaming down-

disclasores as to the author of his misery, but these who had the wit to put two and two treether, looked wise and thought 'It must have been Sam-The board . h the inscription respeciel of the old place and re-

h's tao. He refused to make any

mained there till it rotted dewn GEO. V. WELLS. *Bucep*alus. NO BOLL WEEVILS

Man fem Graham Soys Cotton Pest Is Abrent Granam sent to mark t Thursday a young steemac with three cars of good steers, which were sell to outside parties for forting purposes. "I live in Grahem," said W. ". Patterson, "and we have no mick coming this year when it comes to sool grass and other craps. Cattle are fat and getting fatter. Corn is fice, that is, the early core, but the later was hurt a little by dry weather. Cotton is getting along as well as it could no weevils have shown up yet. Everybody that I have heard speak of the great auditorium building that is to be built for the Fat Stock Show and Breeders' Association has nothing but good words for it, and feel that it is a good thing that will be of immense value both to Texas and the great southwest as

Nut Sandwiches-Scald and peel some pistachio nuts and some sweet almonds; pound them in mortar together, flavor with almonds, sweeten with powdered sugar to taste and mix to a paste with thick cream. Spread between slices of nicely buttered bread

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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 O Doyle's Tables, will make 100 feet of lumber. FARMER—According to Ropp's Tables (p. 61)—the ship correct and reliable Log measure—it will cut mactly 413 feet, and therefore I demand payment for that many feet and no less.



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 already: I had on 56 bu. and 44 lbs., and comes to \$21.58. (See pages 16 and 27.) In like manner, the correct answer to nearly



ARMER—There is an error somewhere. I see Repp's Calculator (page 6) that the amount aid be \$165.94. ne \$150.04.

(After figuring it over again.) You are
Here is a \$10 bill with your check. Pardon
take; was done in haste.

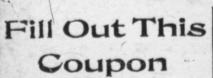


MERCHANT—At what figure must we mark these Goods, in order to sell them at a discount of 105 from the marking price, and still make 200 ACCOUNTANT—The marking price must be 1 set 1 % times the cost price, according to Ropp's Discount Table No. 4. The Principles of Percentage and Discount Thursday



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

CONTRACTOR—I see by R's C: (s. 62) that it must



And mall at once to

The Texas Stockman-Journal

Fort Worth, Texas



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

BANKER—How do you know that the Interest is just \$9.04?

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

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 New Subscriber's name Address

SWINE

WET-WEATHER TALK It ain't no use to grumble and com-

It's just as cheap and easy to rejoice; When God sorts out the weather and sends rain. W'y, rain's my choice.

Men giner'ly to all intents—
Although they're ap' to grumble Puts most their trust in Providence.

And takes things as they come; That is, the commonality Of men that's lived as long as me, Has watched the world enough to

They're not the boss of the concern. With some, of course, it's different-I've seed young men that knowed it

And didn't like the way things went On this terrestrial ball!

But, all the same, the rain some Rained just as hard on picnic day En when they really wanted it,

It maybe wouldn't rain a bit! In this existence, dry and wet Will overtake the best of men-

Some little skift o' clouds 'll shet But maybe while you're wonderin'

You've fool-like lent your umbrell And want it-out'll pop the sun And you'll be glad you ain't got

t aggrevates the farmers, too-They's too much wet, er too much

Er work or waiting round to do Before the plowin's done;
And maybe, like as not, the wheat, Jest as its looking hard to beat,

Will ketch the storm-and jest

mortals, sich as you and me,

A-lockin' horns with Providence!

The time the corn's a jintin' out. These here cyclones a-fooling round-And back-ard crops-and win' and

And yit the corn that's wallered down Iay elbow up again! They aint' no sense, as I can see,

A-faultin' Nature's wise intents. It ain't no use to grumble and complain; It's jest as cheap and easy to rejoice; When God sorts out the weather and

W'y, rain's my choice.

-James Whitcomb Riley. Mixed Bred Hogs Give Good Results I have been selecting six brood sows out of a lot of six-months pigs I have and I find in the same lot of uniform breeding and same age considerable difference among individuals.

My hogs all have a cross of "razorback" in them. I want it in them to give strength of constitution, ability to rustle and capacity for large litters. get these qualities in my pigs. They are one-fourth razor back, one-fourth Duroc-Jersey and one-hal Poland-China. I keep only pure-bred Berkshire boars and these sows will be bred

I suppose the tendency to a considerable difference in the individuals is due to the mixed blood to a very large extent; that is, some pigs take qualities from the boar, some from one of the dam's breeds and some from the other. For instance, in the litter are some with the genuine Duroc color. others with almost exact appearance of ing ears. But there is no great varia-

Those looking most like Poland-Chinas have made the best growth and carry more fat. When fed and slaughtered, however, there is little difference in weight.

One of the most important points about this mixture is the size of the litters and the vigor of the pigs. A lot similarly mixed that had pigs last winter, averaged about, eleven pigs to the litter. One or two went to thirteen and some fell to nine, none less.

An equally important consideration is the vigor of the sows themselves. have never lost a sow when she had pigs and in fact pay no attention to them at that time, I mean of the mixed breed. I have lost full-blood Poland-China sows, and that is the main reason. I worked for a mixed breed with "razorback" to insure prolificacy and at the same time ability to show good results from the feed con-

My pigs that weighed 200 pounds when 6 months old have never been fed heavily. Corn, tankage, both in moderate quantities, and what they could get in the run of the fields, is all they have had. The razorback stock, from which they inherit a great ability to "rustle," no doubt helps very much to enable them to make a living where a hog of a pampered breed

Having large wood lots as well as several sloughs along a large creek in which they find a great deal to eat no doubt helps the growing and cuts down the feed bills. But for six weeks all my hogs have been running on orchard grass and clover and with practically no grain or tankage have kept up R. H. C.

lowa's Remarkable Hog Secretary J. C. Simpson of the Iowa State Fair claims that Iowa, in connection with its fair, has built up the world's greatest swine show, and dis-

BEAUTIFUL LUXURIANT HAIR.

JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist 26 W. 234 St., New York. 128 Tremont St., Boston. "Dermatologist Woodbury is by far the most prom-neut specialist on the skin and scalp in America."— N.Y. Herald. "Persons afflicted with skin blemishes of any kind, separially on the face, flock to Woodbury's by the

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WM. R. BERRY PIANO CO.,

1024-1026 Walnut St., KANSAS CITY - - - MISSOURI. When writing mention Stockman-

courses about this animal in that state

"The hog has done more toward placing Iowa in the proud position she occupies-the greatest agricultural state in the union-than any other industry. While the total valuation of hogs is only about one-half that of cattle and horses, in this value is represented many a farm and happy home. There is many an Iowa farmer who has spent his time feeding a bunch of steers, and after they had consumed his entire crop, found that the selling price would hardly pay the first cost, to say nothing of profit. Here is where the hog comes in; and as a general thing, he is always on hand to tide you over and perhaps leave a nice balance on the right side. "This same dirty hog is responsible for countless numbers of the finely improved farms in our state, and many the time when the money received for the sale of the spring pigs is sufficient to pay off the mortgage. So it is with the big red barns that adorn

almost every farm in the state of Iowa -the hog put them there; and then, ou know, the average family of the American farmer is a lover of music the hog has furnished the means with which to install a piano or other musical instrument in the home; then comes the carriage-and all Iowa farmers now ride in carriages, though it is likely to be put aside for the auomobile some day-the hog money usually buys the carriage. And last but foremost of all is Iowa's pride; I do not refer to the hog this time, but to the pride of all Iowans-the ladies. "Next to the ladies we take off our hats to the Iowa mortgage lifter, for he usually furnishes the means with which to buy the fine fabrics, shoes and the picturesque hats of which the ladies are so fond. To the average farmer's daughter the thought is not repulsive that to the dirty hog in the back pasture she owes the credit for a great many of the fine clothes she possesses; but from the city bred girl can imagine a little turning up of the nose. However, the city depends as much on the hog as the farmer; if the farmer is not prosperous, with money to spend with the city merchant, the latter's business must necessarily suffer. So it is an endless chafn, always starting with the hog, and the prosperity of the country can, in a great measure, always be traced

Squeals From the Pigs. Hog prices have not been hurt by the scare about the packeries.

In nearly all cases the more largely the pork is made on pasturage the less With proper management, medium-

weight hogs are most profitable to grow for the general market. Young pigs are easily stunted by overfeeding, especially on corn.

Hamburg, Germany, imports 80 per cent of the Texas cotton seed meal sold for export. and quality as the sow grows older. If she is a good mother, her milk will

also increase until she is three or four years old, and has all the growth of which she is capable. Spraying pigs lightly with kerosene will sometimes deter the old sow from eating them. If sows are properly fed

with laxative foods so as to avoid a constipated condition at the time of maternity they seldom destroy their young. In the mature hog the rate of the growth diminishes even while the weight increases, when the point of

profit has been reduced the last pound has cost much more than the first, In other words, it costs more to sustain growth in the older hog. Profit in Raising Fat Barrows Now.

Fat hogs at more than six cents run into money very fast. J. A. Swanson, of Warren county, Illinois, reports a sale of 165 head of 9-months pigs that averaged 1931/2 pounds. This lot of hogs at the price obtained, \$6.15, brought brought \$1,963. In his report of the

sale, Mr. Swanson says: "I will give a few particulars about the two loads of fat hogs I sold in Chicago in February at \$6.15. They were about nine months old and were weaned when about eight weeks old. After they were taken from the sows they received a slop composed of soaked rye, cornmeal and milk. I kept them on this for about two months giving it to them once a day. At the end of this time I began feeding two loads of cattle and I allowed the shotes to follow, just giving enough grain to make good growth. I had them on full feed only about six weeks. There were 140 head in the bunch and they were all of my own raising. Their average weight was 1931/2 pounds. I had 165

altogether in the bunch I fed and they were Poland-Chinas. I have fed hogs more or less for ten years past, but for the last five years have been feeding two or three carloads annually. I have nearly always made good money with my hogs and always aim to keep a fair-sized bunch together. I have never been bothered any to speak of with disease amongst my hogs. I try to keep salt and ashes before them at all times. I cannot give exact gains of this bunch, as I had no

MORE AND MORE PIGS One of the strongest evidences of increased interest in the swine industry is the increased number of breeders of pure bred swine. Each year brings forward an increased number of swine exhibits at the state fairs and large shows and with these come new exhibitors. The ranks of the swine breeders are thickening up, the busi-ness is expanding larger hog pastures, larger yards and more liberal accommodations in general are demanded on the farm to take care of this growing industry. The exhibition feature is encouraged and increased among the breeders of good hogs, just as the commercial interest in hog products are in-creased and expanded calling for increased supplies.

The swine department of the Ne-braska state fair gives a good illustration of the temper and present feeling of the swine industry in the western corn belt section. The exhibition of hogs at this fair for the last five years has made a steady demand for more room at the rate of about 100 hogs per year. At the last meeting of the board of managers it was decided to build two more large barns for the swine department. More than 100 hogs have already been refused because of lack of room to accommodate them. The new barns will relieve this congestion, but this early application for space indicates increased numbers yet to follow.-Twentieth Century Farmer.

It is better to be a student of causes

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

The Leading Breeders of the Great Southwest

HEREFORDS

B. C. RHOME JR. Saginaw, Texas. Breeder of Registered Hereford Cat-tle 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,

as we contract now to deliver Nov. 1. ELKINS & HENRY. Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cat-le. (Ranch in Goliad county, Texas).

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Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer

Hereford cattle. Nice lot of young 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.

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

R. Clifton, Waco, Texas.

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

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-R. H. LOWREY, Camp San Saba, Tex. SHORTHORNS

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

COLBERT & CO.'S
Homestead Herd of Poland Chinas. 125 spring pigs now ready for de-livery, sired by Chief Perfection 2d, Moorish Maid Perfection, Roller Boy, Meddler, E. L. Perfection, Impudence, Spellbinder, Perfection E. L. and Highland Chief. Address BEN H. COL-BERT, General Manager, Box 16, Tish-

omingo, I. T.

If the butter is good and can be de livered regularly, there will be no dif-ficulty about selling it at a good price

It is very easy to neglect the animal that loses its young. Part of the milk should be drawn from the udder a: least twice a day till the supply

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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 sales man and work up. Must be acquainted with city, a hustler and good penman. No booze fighters or cigarette fiends need apply. Address in own hand-writing 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; es-tablished trade. Thomas-Walker Shoe Co., Ennis, Texas.

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

WANTED-\$12 to \$24 weekly salary selling goods in Texas territory, perience unnecessary; permanent; erences. Jos. Moore, Fort Worth, Tex.

ILLUSTRATED secret history of the Nesbit-Thaw-White tragedy. Most sensational book of the year. Send 25c for copy. Agents wanted. Tremendous 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.

at once; steady work, union shop, Lufkin Foundry and Machine Co., Lufkin, Texas. WANTED-First-class dairy hand who

understands handling milk and care

WANTED-Six first-class lathe hands

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

203 East First.

Rosebud, Texas.

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

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. the best patronage of any house here, having been absolutely full continuously since opening. Handsome revenue producer. 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 this 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

> A GOOD BUSINESS PROPOSITION. Wanted-A party with \$5,000 in a good, legitimate business that will pay \$500 per month profit. 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 m New York cost. Good stand, good established trade and the only credit house in Temple. Fine crops and fine opportunity for a hustler to make money. H. L. Sherrill, Temple, Texas.

FOR SALE-One four-stand seventysaw Murray gin, twenty-two miles west of Lawton, on Frisco railroad; latest improvements; run two seasons; exclusive territory, good crops, terms to suit; bargain if taken soon. 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' ease 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 \$125,000 in Central Illinois, town of 25,000 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 Shortorn cows, all choice animals of the best breeding, selected for the purpose cows. Reason for selling, want to han-dle 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, large barns, deep well and mill. This is ideal stock farm and decided bargain at \$45 per acre. Williamson & Williams, Cleburne, Texas.

SODA FOUNTAINS, show cases, bank and drug fixtures, carbonators harging 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

sirable 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 I'

NEW theatrical syndicate can offer de-

possible, at reasonable figures; wil buy only in southern half of Texas. & Garcia & Sons, Hebbronville, Texas. 150 LARGE Spanish goats for sale. A! nannies. F. G. Kimbrough, Salade

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

TO LEASE for term of years, 6,00 acres fine land, close to Amarille Address H. B. White, Meridian, Texas In every section where cows are ker there will be enthusiastic farmers wh think they are in the best dairy coun

try, while all around them will be me

who can't make a living at the bus

Write Your Classified Ad. Here

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

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

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SAYS OLD MEXICO IS NOT IN FOMENT

Not in Danger

J. W. Blassingame has just returned from a trip to Old Mexico and was as cheerful over the conditions there as

man could be. "Why," said he, "all this talk and flurry about trouble in Mexico relative to foreigners being warned to move put is all rot and humbug. There is no trouble and will be none. The whole thing is gotten up by a bunch of sore-headed Mexicans who have headquarters in St. Louis and make it part of their business efforts to vilify Diaz and the government, hoping that by some change they may creep into something good. In this they are undoubtedly encouraged by some ex-ploiting Americans, who are always ready to take advantage of any trouble that may arise to get their hands on

something good. "The Mexican government is stronger today than it ever was and should Diaz unfortunately die everything is prepared for a continuation of the present system in its entirety. There need be no apprehension upon the part of any American that he will get into trouble in Mexico if he will only obey the law and the rights of the people Conditions are just fine in Mexico and it is a good place to invest a little

Will Exhibit in New Building with success and cattle and all stock are improving fast under the stimulus of the American methods that have been adopted there by Mexicans. It is a fine cattle country and hogs do as well as here. A great many improved animals are being imported into the country, both cattle, hogs, sheep and horses, and it will not be long before the stock of the country will be equally as good as it is with us. When the exposition building is ready there is no doubt but that a large number of fine animals of all classes will be shipped into Texas under bond for exhibition from Mexico, and the competition will be close. then have to look closely to their busi-

Texas and this whole country will ness or they will be passed in the race for stock supremacy. One advantage Mexico has is in the perennial nature of her grasses and the lack of cold sufficient to kill or injure in any way the winter forage grasses and plants. There is not a particle of necessity for cutting hay down there, for grass is green all the time, and in some

places all one has to do is to climb a tree and cut off the small limbs and throw them down to the horses and they will quit any other feed to get it. "Many Americans are moving in. Among others that I ran across was Clabe Merchant, who has invested in some land for a hog ranch, it is said."

CATTLLE RAISERS ORGANIZE

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 17.—The Co-operative Live Stock Company has been incorporated here to do a general live stock commission business at Kan-City, Chicago, St. Louis, and St. Joseph. It is said that the company was organized for the express purpose to fight the National Live tock Association. The incorporators are Iowa, Kansas, Colorado and Texas cattle raisers.

Advice to the Aged. Age brings infirmities, such as slug-gish bowels, weak kidneys and blad-der and TORPID LIVER.

stimulating the bowels, causing them to perform their natural functions as IMPARTING VIGOR.

to the kidneys, bladder and LIVER. They are adapted to old and young.

RANGE REPORTS ARE ALL GOOD

Foreigners Over the Border | Abundant Rains Reported Over Wide Area

"Everything the best everywhere," is the universal report of the Texas Cat-tle Raisers' Association Inspectors. Reports from fifteen districts made for the week ending Sunday, Aug. 12, indicate that if any change it is for the better. Eighty-one cars were shipped during the week, and one cargo was cleared from Galveston. The reports

Del Rio and Comstock-Fine rains over the district. Heavy rains in Ter-rell and Pecos counties; twelve bridges washed out on the Southern Pacific railroad. Rio Grande higher at this point than for years. Seven cars cattle shipped. J. W. Moore, inspector. Falfuris, San Diego, Alice and Hebconville-Range and cattle good; showers; four cars shipped. James Gibson,

Galveston, Cuero and Karnes City-Range good; weather warm; cattle are doing well in my district. Two cars shipped and one boat from Galveston. W. M. Choate, inspector. Midland and Odessa-Range and

weather good; nine cars shipped. W. L. Calahan, inspector. Carlsbad—Range fine; cattle fat; raining all the time and range fine as silk and cattle fat. T. A. Gray, in-

Pecos, Big Springs and Fort Worth-Range fine weather warm and cloudy: two cars cattle and two cars horses hipped. W. D. Swank, inspector. Dickens and Ranger-Range fine weather very warm; good rains all over range during week; country in ine shape generally. J. D. Harkey,

inspector Beeville and Pettus-Weather anl range good; six cars shipped. John E. Righy, inspector. Pearsall and Encinal

Weather and range fine; ten cars shipped out. T. H. Poole, inspector. Granges Settlement, Okla.-Weather and range good. Charles Prescott, in-

Victoria and El Campo-Weather good; range good; five cars shipped. Charles E. Martin, inspector. Perry and Fairfax, Okla,—Heavy rains; hot weather; cattle fat; some cooler last of week; twenty-one cars shipped. F. M. Caubon, inspector. Purcell, Lexington and Oklahoma

City-Range and grass good; cattle doing fine; bottom fell out; worst ever known since Noah's time; rainfall estimated from seventeen to twenty-two inches, according to size of vessel used. G. H. White, inspector. Chickasha, Purcell and Rush Springs--Rain all the week; range and Chickasha, cattle good; thirteen cars shipped out. J. M. Barkley, inspector.

Lawton-Range and weather good: big rains, regular flood; three cars shipped. W. F. Smith, inspector.

BIG RANCH IS SOLD

J. B. Gray Disposes of 13,000-Acre Tract in Cottle Co.

Another large ranch in the Pannan dle has just been sold and will be cut up into small farms for colonization purposes. J. B. Gray of Fort Worth sold his 13,000-acre ranch in Cottle county to J. S. and Hugh Lewis of Portales, New Mexico. The consideration was \$70,000. This land is considered very choice for farming purposes, lying about twenty-five miles south of Childress and thirty miles west of Quanah. The price is low and it is reckoned that the purchasers will clear up a large profit on their invest-

Growth of any nature-mental, mora! or physical, is always attended with more or less pain, and those who would stop the pain must dwarf their growth,

Energy and brains are necessary to success in any line-but, lack of these always, is invincible determinationthe "do or die" spirit-without which nothing was ever done that counted for

It does not take either men or women long to turn into vines if they have somthing besides themselves to lean on for awhile.

The Sunset Route

NEW ORLEANS to SAN FRANCISCO

OVER THE ROAD OF A THOUSAND WONDERS IN CALIFORNIA

FINEST EQUIPMENT, OIL BURNING LOCOMOTIVES Makes connection at New Orleans with Southern Pacific Steamship Line for New York and Havana. Also rail connection to Memphis, Atlanta, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Cincinnati, Chicago and all points in the North and East. NO DUST. NO CINDERS. THE CLEAN, CONVENIENT AND

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JOS. HELLEN, Gen. Pass. Agt., T. & N. O. R. R. HOUSTON, TEXAS.

WESTERN STOCKMEN WANT TO HELP SHOW

Will Subscribe for Fat Stock Exposition Fund

CANVASS IS HAMPERED

Democratic Convention Takes Workers Away to Dallas-Present Week Last

of the Canvass

Stockmen from the west and those who have talked with them say it is the desire of the stockmen out of the line of the Texas & Pacific, up the Denver and out over the Rio Grande to Brownwood and thence on to San Angelo, to have a share in making permanent the fat stock show by subscribing to the stock and that if these men are approached they will gladly subscribe. They do not, it is said, wish the Fort Worth people to get all of the shares of the stock.

The work here has been hindered this week by the interest in the Democratic convention at Dallas, which took so many of the citizens of Fort Worth interested in Judge Bell's candidacy for governor, or in the workings of the convention itself, to Dallas. Some of the best of the workers in matters of this kind, getting subscriptions, have gone to the convention as delegates or workers or as spectators. Only two full working days for the Fort Worth part of the subscriptions, remain for if the work outside is to be done it must be done during the coming week, that a report may be forwarded to Chicago before the end of the month that the guarantee fund

Demand for Poultry. Last fall and during the winter there was a steady demand for turkeys and chickens at well paying prices. The supply never kept pace with the demand, but there was the encourage-ment, for the farmers and their families in the business, that prompted them to pledge themselves to have a larger supply of poultry this fall and

winter than ever before. This farmer's wife industry, so to say, is one of the things to which the fat stock show people expect to and do give special attention and it is made an essential part of all of the fat stock shows, conducted on the lines of the International at Chicago and the Kansas City, Mo., show, which will be used as models for the Fort Worth

A too common impression is that the fat stock show is merely a cattle show.
It is much more than that, important as the cattle industry of the country. More largely than anything else is the fat stock show for an exhibition of the food-giving live stock, for everything that can be so classed has its meed of attention and its relative importance is acknowledged by the management of all such shows, by the proper allotment of space and proper provision for the care of the exhibits.

facturer and as a source of food supply is one of the most important of the live things which contribute to the food of the world's people and her interests are not overlooked at the fat stock shows. This is made the subject of this reference to again call attention to the wide-spreading nature of the value of the fat stock show on the scale that will be adopted for the Fort Worth show, when the guarantee is made that will justify the stock yard stockholders in the expenditure of the large sum they have agreed to devote

to this purpose From experience the cattle breeder knows what the show is to him, and that is just as true of the sheep husbandman and the hog raiser. And then the norse and mule interests are not overlooked. But the little things, like the raising of chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and so on through the poultry list have been lost sight of by some in

the larger animal industries. The fat stock show is one of those things which is for the general good and that fact cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of the people. Benefits Widespread

If the location is made at the place designed it is out of the question for the city proper to fail to reap a large benefit, and therefore no selfish thought as a few have had, that it is more for the benefit of North Fort Worth than for the welfare of the city should be permitted to intrude, for it is not the fact. The Fort Worth Fat Stock show and exposition will carry its benefits to all parts of the state and the southwest where any kind of live stock is raised.

For good stock there must be good breeding. Shows on the scale the Fort Worth fat stock shows have been give the breeder the chance to see the best of the kind of stock he fancies and helps him to the opportunity, at the least possible expense, to learn how he can improve his breeds. To see such an exhibit as a show of this character can get togetner would take much time and about as much money as of the breeders could afford to many spend for the improved strains, if they had to go to a number of places to see the exhibits. Concentrated in a big building, like the Fort Worth show building will be, the interested per-son can see in a few hours with the minimum of expense all that it is necessary to see, to know what to do in way of buying improved strains of blood.

Good progress has been made, but there remains work to be done and the Board of Trade committee of twentyone will have to use their best endeavors to get through with their allotted task by the end of the week.

WEED IN LLANO

"Salvation" Variety Grows Rank
Enough for Hay
Colonel T. F. Moore, from the Llano
country, lives there, he said, when he is at home, but has interests down in

the Encinal country. "To begin with, the Llano country is in a good, solid condition now," said he, "with plenty of grass and crops fine, except corn, which is cut some-what short. We suffered from the drouth in the earlier part of the season and it cut our corn back, to some extent. Cotton is doing well. We have what is called 'salvation weed' every rear that I have been in the country have 400 acres down in the bottom ands of the Llano and this year this

weed grew rank enough to cut for "Down in the Encinal country everything is fine, grass and everything els the feed line, and cattle are fat. Altogether, the position of stockmen in southwest Texas is excellent, and there can hardly be anything to hurt them now, unless it rains too much and keeps the grass so green as to keep it in that condition until frost

PANHANDLE IS A

Offers Many Inducements to

BY HERBERT NANDERHOOF, in Indianapolis News.

Secured Greater fire protection has been secured by the stock yards and packing house interests in North Fort Worth by the formation of a lake bottom near Diamond Hill and but a short distance north of the yards, which has been filling with water from each rain. The recent heavy rains have about filled the lake and between six and seven across the country of the Panhandle. million gallons of extra water is now

on hand for use in case of an emergency, such as fire. The work was started by the Stock Yards Company and the company and the two plants are in hopes that a reduction in insurance rates may be allowed on their properties.

NEW LAKE COMPLETED

Abundant Supply of Stock Yards Is

\$25,000 MUST BE RAISED HERE

Stock Show Committee Out to Get City's Share

The canvass of the city for the subscriptions to the shares of the stock for exposition building or the Fat

Stock Show, is being made this week and thus far with gratifying success. Many of those who have subscribed have been among those who have from year to year contributed to the fund which insured the premiums and other expenses of the Fat Stock Show and thus guaranteed the shows during the ten years of their existence. They are willing to do as they have done in the past and yet they realize fully that if the fund is made up which guarantees the permanency of the Fat Stock Show, that they will be freed from these yearly demands and moreover, the show will have such a building as its importance warrants.

It is a fact that the international fat stock show building at Chicago is to be the model for the Fort Worth exposition building, in a general way, In size it will be but little if any inferior. The sheds or pens or stalls for the exhibits will take up much space and cost much money and it is the estimate of those most familiar with buildings of this kind and the adjuncts of such main edifices, that the total outlay here for the building that is desired to properly house the Fat Stock Show will involve an outlay of from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

Captain Paddock, the secretary of the Board of Trade, has gone to Dallas to the Democratic convention, to which he is a delegate, and the committeemen of the Board of Trade, twenty-one in number, will probably not report until his return, though some of the com-mitteemen accomplished in part the task set for them, that was to get five names Monday and at least five more during the balance of the week. The five for Monday have been accomplished by several, though only one of the twenty-one has handed in his list.

This week must settle the question insofar as Fort Worth is concerned, for if the work is to be finished outside of the city, the balance of the thirty days must be used in the outside canvass and those who have that phase of the matter in charge are loath to go out from Fort Worth unless they have the encouragement of 200 or more subscriptions made by the people of Fort Worth.

Following is a list of subscribers to the Fat Stock Show fund to date: J. W. Spencer, The Fort Worth Telegram, R. H. McNatt, Long & Evans, M. W. Hovenkamp, C. E. Hicks, R. Walsh, W. R. Clifton, R. H. Brown, G. W. Armstrong, Ireland Hampton, T. L. Burnett, Louis Wortham, J. N. Paines, C. A. O'Keefe, George Simpson, Pat Paffrath, Captain J. T. Lytle, M. B. Loyd, William Monnig, W. B. Harrison, E. D. Farmer, John Scharbauer, A. J. Ros (two shares), M. Sansom, S. B. Burnett, Paul Waples, Stuart Harrison, S. P. Clark, William Capps, J. E. Mitchell, J. F. Hovenkamp, I. T. Pryor, W. D. Davis, S. B. Burnett Jr., G. S. Carmack, M. Sansom & Co., Ligon, Dickinson & Co., Andy Long, Cowan & Burney, W. E. Connell, E. E. Baldrige, George Monnig, J. L. John, Chris Scharbauer, A. & L. August, J. W. Wray, J. D. Collett, W. H. Groves, A. B. Loyd, Arlington Heights Realty Company.

OPERATION ON THROAT Captain J. T. Lytle Hopes for Recov-

ery Soon Captain John T. Lytle has been troubled for some time with a cough which refused to give way before any remedy that could be applied. Yesterday Captain Lytle determined that there was some local cause for the irritation and proceeded to see his phycisian and explained to him his con clusion. The physician found that the palate had dropped and was touching the throat continually, thus irritating the throat and causing a constant cough which was very worrisome. Within a few days, as soon as the soreness has departed the captain hopes to be entirely relieved.

MORE THAN MONEY

A Minister Talks About Grape-Nuts

"My first stomach trouble began back in 1895," writes a minister in Nebraska, "resulting from hasty eating and eating too much. I found no re-lief from medicine and grew so bad that all food gave me great distress. "It was that sore, gnawing, hungry feeling in my stomach that was so distressing and I became a sick man. Grape-Nuts was recommended as a

food that could be easily digested. "Leaving the old diet that had given me so much trouble, I began to eat Grape-Nuts with a little cream and sugar. The change effected in twenty-four hours was truly remarkable, and in a few weeks I was back to health again.

"My work as a minister calls me away from home a great deal, and recently I drifted back to fat meat and indigestible foods, which put me again on the sick list,

"So I went back to Grape-Nuts and cream and in four days I was put right The old dull headaches are gone, stomach comfortable, head clear, and it is a delight to pursue my studies

"There's a reason."

Wellville," in pkgs.

"Grape-Nuts food is worth more than money to me and I nope this may induce some sufferer to follow the same course I he ." Name given by Postum Co., Battle

Read the little book, "The Road to

FRUITFUL FIELD

Man Seeking Location

The Panhandle country of Texas, comprising the northwest portion of the state, furnishes a fruitful field for settlement. From Fort Worth long lines of shining steel rails emerge in every direction, branching fanlike

The question of transportation has long since been satisfactorily solved, and the cattle raisers take full advantage of the facilities thus furnished. In the beginning of things Fort Worth was recognized as the center and head-quarters of the cattle industry. The shippers in the Panhandle country found their best market there and continue to do so to the present day.

With eleven trunk lines converging at Fort Worth, radiating in sixteen different directions, the station had no rival worthy of the name. It got the business from the start, and, what was still better, having secured the traffic,

managed to keep it.

Now, much of the prosperity of the "Fort" was not due altogether to its excellent location. Facilities for hand-ling business are capital things in their way, but and this is a large and convincing but, the business must be there in order to be handled. About three years ago the packing industry made its appearance in strong force, and an impetus was given to trade which has lasted ever since.

Advent of the Packers

A small concern, known as the Fort Worth Packing Company, had been in existence for several years, but proved altogether inadequate to handle the business, which was growing up with the country. Enter then the giants of the packing trade. Messrs. Armour and Swift. From then on there came a decided change over the industrial conditions of Texas.

And right here it may be mentioned that the homely but useful hog is an absolutely necessary adjunct to the modern packing house. The cattle trade in itself is not sufficient to pay the expenses of a large packing house plant equipped with expensive modern machinery. Therefore, the establishment of the Armour and Swift plants was largely in the nature of a gamble. Hogs in the Panhandle country were scheduled as a drug on the market. The farmers looked upon them as neither beautiful nor practical. In the first instance they were cor-

There is no great beauty in a hog at his best. Even when the smiles he is not attractive. But in the second instance the farmers were wrong. For a hog is nothing if not practical. It remained for the packers to educate the farmers as to the utility of the ungraceful hog. And they went at their task with commendable energy, with the happy result that the hog supply today is the most important asset of the humble farmer of the Panhandle country.

Magnitude of the Industry

There can be no doubt as to the boon which the packing houses have conferred upon the Texas farmer and live stock grower. They have created not only a demand in their own business, but have made a market which brings in the buyers from outside.

Take a glance at the figures, which speak for the packing houses. They show that Armour and Swift have slaughtered more than 1,500 head per day for every working day of the year, and in addition to this number of cattle and calves, handled about the same number of hogs. These packing plants added during the last year departments which create other itable sources of wealth to the farmer. Each of them can take care of 10,000 chickens. They also have egg denartments in connection with the poultry, and have not yet reached anywhere near their capacity for handling this product.

The large proportion of crisp, bracing, sunshiny days makes it a delightful climate to live in. The black, waxy earth which has made Dallas county famous, is strongly in evidence in the country about Fort Worth. And the fact that the land in the Panhandle is but scantily settled offers tempting inducements to those who wish to found homes in this fascinating portion of the state of Texas.

The wealth of the territory in question lies chiefly in the luxuriant sward of valuable grasses it possesses. The buffalo grass, the curly mesquite the different varieties of grazing grass all afford excellent grazing and render the country an ideal spot for the stock farmer.

Yet, without a good water supply the most promising land is little better than a desert. And in this matter nature has been especially provident as regards the Panhandle country. The entire state of Texas is underlaid with strata of water-bearing rock. From Eagle Pass on the Rio Grande to Fort Worth extends an artesian belt of tremendous width and limitless supply. It can be easily tapped by artesian wells at a low latitude. From the highest plains to the coast level water can be secured and brought to the surface by natural pressure No Lack of Water.

Apart from the artesian supply the river systems of Texas furnish a plentiful quantity of moisture for the use of the tiller of the soil. Also the nat-

ural rainfall can be depended upon to keep the crops in good condition. According to official statistics the average rainfall in Texas is marked by distinct zones and decreases from east to west at the rate of five inches for every sixty miles. It is fifty inches along the eastern border from the mouth of the Red River to the bine, twenty-five inches through the west central region along the one hun-dredth meridian, fifteen inches in the valley of the Pecos and Staked Plains, and ten inches in the trans-Pecos and along the border of New Mexico. Under the foregoing favorable

ditions it is not to be wondered at that the Panhandle country is attracting a steady stream of immigration withir its borders. Fruit culture and the production of garden vegetables have developed from an experiment to the dignity of an established industry, the wheat and oats crops are all that could be expected and the fact that alfalfa can be successfully grown in the Panhandle country appeals strongly to stock raisers.

Texas has always been looked upon as a livestock state and it is probable that this feature will continue for many years to be its crowning glory. But there are other resources which should be reckoned with.

MUCH WOOL SHIPPED

Twenty-Five Cars Sent From Texas to Eastern States.

DEL RIO, Texas, August 13 .- D. Hart has shipped this week 400,000 pounds of wool from this station and 100,000 pounds from Spofford. This is the largest wool shipment this year, and it required twenty-five cars. The freight rates were nearly \$7,500. wool is being shipped east.



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Special Bargains Round Trip

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 18 and 19, one and one-third fare. Roanoke, Va., Aug. 11, 12, 13 one fare plus \$2.00. Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 11, 12, 13 one fare plus \$2. San Francisco, Sept. 3 to 14, one fare Diverse Los Angeles, Sept. 3 to 14, one fare Routes.

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to Estancia, N. M., Amarillo, and Beaver County points every Tuesday and Saturday.

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can Farmer, a monthly magazine Think of it-a year's subscription to two first-class publications for the

price of one alone.