FORT WORTH, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1907

DEVOTED PRINCIPALLY TO THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY OF THE STATE

EATING CACTUS KILLING SHEEP

Reports From Southwest Texas Indicate That A New Variety Of The Cactus Family Is Proving Very Destructive To The Sheep Interests Of That Section.

Colonel J. R. Hamilton was a visitor ! on the yards the past week, and shook hands with many friends. Colonel Hamilton is among the most extensive sheep breeders in the state, having, as he told the reporter, something over 20,000 head of sheep in his pastures, down in the Del Rio country.

"While I am now living in San Angelo, my sheep interests are all down in Val Verde and Kinney counties. Most of the pasture is in Kinney county, up northeast of Del Rio. Sheep are in a very fine condition at present, never were better. They are fat and fit for market. I was offered 5%c per pound for some of mine lately, by the Houston Packing Company, but refused. Shearing time with us next month, and it would not be profitable to sell now with the wool on when only a few days will elapse befoer we can clip them. I am prepared for shearing with all the latest machinery, and the old style of sheep shears have about gone out of date, along with other things that at one time were thought to be indispensable in ranching.

"The range is good and cattle are In good condition. It is not so dry with us as it appears to be up here. We had later rains, I think, than anywhere else. Lands are going up rapldly, even pasture lands. I went down into Dimmit county, near Carizo Springs, to buy 15,000 acres of land that lay alongside my pasture, and they scared me sure with their prices. They wanted \$2.50 per acre for that nountain land. We have on our place bout 10,000 acres of smooth level land that will make fine agricultural propositions, but we are not in the market now at any price. My place is near the Southern Pacific railroad, and we tan cut out and drive to the depot and ship in a day, which makes it very

"Del Rio is improving rapidly, which is the fact with all the towns in our lection of the country. This includes The country around Uvaide is almost a farm now, where only a year or two it was unbroken. There are a good many sheer down our way; in fact I expect that ours is about the biggest sheep country in Texas. There a lot of territory down there which is only good for sheep, goats and cat-tle and other tock. The soil is not of a depth to tempi a farmer to settle and there are numerous rocks to be contended with. I am not sure that I will bring anything to the fat stock of good mutton that are fat and would make a good showing for Texas range

is reported down our way that Captain F. F. Collins of San Antonio, the famous irrigation man, has dis covered on his son's ranch near Uvalde, a kind of cactus growth that is killing many sheep in southwest Texas. The plant is a strange one to Captain Collons and other people of that section, and he has brought some of the specimens home and will send them to the department of agriculture at Washington for classification. The attention of Captain Collins was called to this plant in the following manner: noticed that some sheep that were on the ranch from some cause were dying. Upon investigation he found that it was caused by feeding on this new species of plant which they seemed to relish. The plant is rapidty spreading and may prove a real menace to the sheep industry of Texas. Apparently it affects no other kind "Captain Collins has also discovered

hold good after March 15, 1907.

will renew their subscriptions.

on the hillsides of the ranch a plant. the root of which resembles the casava, and it is very rich in starch. A specimen of this plant has also been sent to the agricultural department for classification. The captain believes that it would be a very profitable crop cultivated. The sheepmen will watch for the government report on the sheep-killing plant with anxiety, but hope that this may prove a false

South Texas Green Colonel Marion Sansom paid a visit down into the chaparral country on the

lookout for good cattle. "Nothing has suffered from cold down there," said he, "and all stuff for feed is growing and the earth is covered with green grass. Stock are fat and if it rains soon there will be no end of good cattle times down in that neck of the woods. Cattle are not so plenty as they might be, and are not making haste rapidly to get to market, but there is a steady flow most of the time and the market is not likely to be over burdened with too much stock from that quarter. They need rain and things were beginning to take on a slightly brown ish tinge, indicating more or less

"My flock of sheep here at home re doing nicely. I have something like 900 lambs that are in fine condition. Sheep are a good profit-making animal if you are prepared for taking care of them. All farmers who a practice of stock farming should have a bunch of sheep, and he will find that these animals will benefit his land and put money in his pocket with but a small proportionate

"I can't tell much about my wheat, as to the green bugs, for my sheep have been running on it all along and it is kept so close that any kind of a bug would have a hard time find-ing it."

Bad Weather for Feeders H. Kapps came in from Oklahoma with his usual cheery greeting and was immediately made welcome to the Live Stock Exchange by his smiling friends. "I am now feeding some 850 steers and cows at Guthrie," said he, "but the weather has been something fierce, with rele and I would high could be wished under these conditions. I do not think that as good recan be had from feeding cattle in Guthrie as can be had down here on the same feed. This is because of the blizards which tend to keep the cattle off their feed. I am going from here to Jacksboro to look after my interests there. Stock have been doing very well so far thru the winter and there is not much fear for the balance of the winter, now that it is so near

Feeding in Territory Captain Cockrell, the well known cowman and stockman generally, known to his friends as Aleck, was in on a round of the yards and the Live Stock Exchange. His home is in Dallas county, near Grand Prairie, but he is known in all parts of the twin territories and of Texas, where stockmen have their habitat and handle the festive yearling. He is now feeding steers at Chickasha, Rush Springs and a few other places. He has a lot of hogs on hand and wants more to run behind his steers. Cattle are doing well and there is plenty of feed to

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TALK WITH THE TEXAS STOCK SFARMER VETERAN'S VIEWS

Colonel G. E. King, the big stockman and feeder from Taylor, Williamson county, was on the market this week and asked "Do you know the difference between a farmer and an agriculturist? Give it up? Well, a farmer is a man who lives on a farm, works on a farm and makes his living solely thru actual farming, while an agriculturist is a man who lives in town, rents his farms to farmers, has theories as to how things ought to be done on a farm, is free with advice and is constantly trying to keep his places up and in repairs with money earned in some other avocation. That is the way the business stands and the man in town and the agriculturist or man in town, has heretofore had the best of Our section is all farming now and now looks out over an endless array of farms, where once a boundless sea of grass was waving a welcome to vast herds of fat cattle. It is getting dry with us, too dry in fact for farming operations. Sam Bass? No, he was not killed near Taylor, but in Round Rock. He was shot in a saloon in the town, but escaped by the back door badly wounded. He afterward sent a message by a boy who strayed near him, to the sheriff or officers to come and get him. He was found under a big liveoak tree near the road leading northwest to the Gabriel, shot thru the body. Dick Ware, no doubt, was the man who shot him, he never said a word one way or the other, so got no credit for the shooting. He was a captain in the ranger service under Major Jones and was a brother of Charlie Ware, the commission man. Bass was born in Indiana, but was brought to Texas very young, afterward moved down to Goliad and it was from there that he worked for Collins and drove with others, a herd to Kansas for Collins. On the return from this drive he and the Collins boys robbed their first train. I remember all this well, for the express company had just hired me a guard at good wages to figat off Sam Bass and his gang, when Bass was killed and my job went up into the

Found His Mother

J. W. Hill is the genial stock farmer of the Indian Territory who, in January, 1906, when the commission houses resolved to buy no more meals for customers, came on the scene and in his hospitable manner said if they could not afford to feed their customers, he could feed the commission men and proceeded to invite all present to take a dinner with him. "I am still at the old stand," said he, "and am prepared to offer to feed them again if they are afflicted bgain as they were then. I brought in some cattle that I have been feeding for market. I have a lot of hogs of my own raising, fifty good nogs and about the same number of good-sized shoats. They have been eating corn and are good. I have been looking for Dick True to come around and banter me for a trade, as I hear he has gone into the hog buying business, but he has not showed up yet, altho he got almost in sight of my place. It is getting dry up with us and looks very much as if we have a dry time ahead of us. We have not had enough cold this winter and I am afraid that something distinctly bad is going to happen between nov and next winter. My wife has been very ill, was down 132 days, with slow fever, and is but just able to assume her household duties. This is the first case of real sickness that I have ever had in my house and I tell you it is enough for me. I have not been down since September last, but this is owing to my wife's sickness. I am going to plant 1000 acres in cotton this year.

"By the way, my mother wrote me not long ago. Well, I ran away from nome when I was a youngster and have not seen my old mother since. She saw that interview you wrote, of me and wrote to me, so you see it does good some times to get into the newspapers, especially one that circulates as Stockman-Journal does. I am glad to know that my mother is living yet and will go to see her. She lives in the territory now. Come up and see me and we will drag my seine and caten all the fish that you can eat, There are plenty of fish in the river.'

Colorado Potato Raiser

Mr. Isidore Rothschilds, from Greely, Colo., was a visitor in the city from the potato region which is so well known thruout the United States. He is the senior member of the large poshipping firm located at Greely, I. Rothschilds & Co. "Texas furnishes us a good market for the product of irrigated field of Colorado, we shipping to wholesalers in almost every part of the state. Our season for shipping is still on and we have probably still 2,000 cars of potatoes to ship. The producers of potatoes in our section co-operate and deal thru a commission house as a body, thus saving loss of time and being assure of the fact that their interests will be better looked after than if each man went alone. They have learned that it is better to fight their commercial battles as a body than for each man to fight on his own hook. For instance, we keep a man in Texas all thru the shipping season, whose business it is look after all shipments, assess all damages from delays en route, demurrange, etc., and generally look after the interests of the firm, and of course. thru it to the interests of its custom-Acting along these lines the expense is reduced to a minimum and action is in all cases more prompt and effective. Of course, we have had our troubles with inefficient handling by the railroads of our shipments other delays incident to the confused condition of affairs now existing, but I presume that we are no worse off than a lot of others.

"I have been to Texas several time, but have never been farther west than Weatherford, but I am going to make trips south and west while I am here this time. Our business in Texas is in a very flourishing condition in spite of the snipping troubles.

New Mexico Irrigation

Colonel Bill Washington passed thru Fort Worth on his way to one of his many ranches and laid over a day, have established that hog business Marietta," said he, "as I said I would. and am now prepared to buy anything offered that will be suitable for market. I raise some hogs myself and the man who has charge of the business has some, too. Now, I have heretofore had to sell whenever I did not have quite a car load and thus lost the profit I should have gotten from hogs. Now I propose to buy and al-ways have a full car load or two myself and thus put my hogs on the market and realize the profit I ought. Stock are doing very well almost everywhere and probably will continue

to do so for the rest of the winter. It will probably be necessary for cattle-men to feed some from now on, as feed will help out when the green grass comes in. Grass has a tendency when young and green to weaken stock at first and this can be avoided by a little judicious rough feeding. getting dry it seems from the talk of stockmen, who are apprehensive that if it does not rain it will set the early grass back. This is true, but we who have irrigating interests out in New Mexico, very selfishly probably, would prefer a little drouth so that people's attention would be called to the privileges of the people who enjoy Irriga-When it rains down in the state of Texas people flock there and invest in lands, but when it is dry they naturally turn to where water can be had to raise crops with, despite the failure of nature to provide. I have a considerable body of land some twenty miles below Roswell, but have only 1,000 acres under irrigation, altho most all of it could be reached by the water. The government is spending large sums of money on irrigation plants out in our section and has already established a big dam and has already enough water behind it to irrigate something like thirty thousand acres of land. This is a great work that the government has undertaken and will be of incalculable value to the people. We irrigate from wells, and as they are flowing ones, it is about the cheapest water that can be

water for the purpose, too.'

had. Wells can be had almost any

where at a reasonable depth, and good

Captain "Doe" Riddel, the veteran stockman of the Texas range and of the Indian Territory, was on his quarterly round up of the situation in Fort "I want to say that it certainly has a good feeling for one to come to Fort Worth and get into the Natatorium bath and have a good rub down and get the sand out of one's system. It gives the body a perfect rest and makes a fellow feel very young and spry. I am, feeding cattle at both Kiowa and Caddo," said he, "and the firm name is Riddel & Son. Cattle interests outside of the feeding proposition are about on a stand; that is, between cold weather and grass time. There is not much doing except in the feeding line. Corn has reached a price that wont' allow of its being fed at all 45 cents being about what is asked per bushel, and of course that makes it prohibitory as far as cattle are concerned. It is a little dry up our way, but nothing to hurt."

Range Getting Dry Captain Billie Myers of Clay county, the well known stockman, passed a fev days in the city, but avoided the usual haunts of stockmen, to such an extent that his friends came to the conclusion that some attractive specimen of womankind had locoed him. "I have nothing to sell, so I am not seeing my way to pass all of my time over at the yards," he said. "Things are all right in a cattle way up on my ranch and I am getting ready to bring a specimen of tine stock to snow at the etack meeting in March Things vet. Rain would be a good thing low, to get the ground in condition for grass to come. It is getting on he scason when grass grows, but it till need rain to make it hump itself."

West Texas Range

Captain E. T. Ambler, president of the Lland Cattle Company, met the enorter and said:

home, but I am glad to get back to Fort Worth again. I was out on the ranch some week or two ago and found all things in very good shape. foreman has just come in and con-firms a continuation of the good conditions. While our cattle showed some shrinkage, as was natural, from the November spell, they have about reovered and are doing well now. There is green stuff in the hollows and draws which give the eattle a relish for the dry grass. We had lots of moisture in the ground, more they had at Big Springs, and there is not much indication of a drouth, altho as to that no one can tell.

"The winter has been very mild and there is hardly any probability of its giving us any great amount of cold weather during the balance of the winer. The cattle interests are not suffering and grass is so near now that things are looked upon as certain, which a few weeks ago were in the

Runnels County Conditions

E. T. Teague from the Wingate sec tion of Runnels county was in the

city for a day or two.

"Conditions down in Runnels county were never better than they are now for the time of the year," said he. has not been cold enough since No-vember to do any harm, and in fact our portion of the country, being di-rectly at the foot of the divide between the waters of the Colorado and the Brazos, we are not affected by the cold to the extent that others are.

"Cotton down our way made a good yield, considering, an average of probably three-fourths of a bale to the acre being the yield. Feed crops all good, and there is no end of feed for stock. On the ranch our cattle and horses are all in good shape, and will pass the rest of the cold season grass time in the same fix.

"Runnels county is all to the good and unless a dry spell hits us the conditions will suffer no check, but wil go steadily ahead, keeping tim with the industrial movement in the balance of the state."

Thinks Winter Over C. A. Crouch is a native of south

Texas and resides in Atascosa county

in the neighborhood of Crown, a place "that we built," said Mr. Crouch. "Most of us down where I live are engaged in stock farming, and raise crops of all kinds and have some cattle. I have 450 acres of land and plant cotton, corn, sorghum, potatoes, onlons peas, beans, goobers and all kinds of vegetables. We all have hogs and make our own meat generally, but this year has been rather a hard one on us for killing purposes. It is dry with us but not as dry as it seems to be up here around Fort Worth. We are not suffering but rain now would do good in helping the grass along. Things are not green down our way but the mesquite are budding out, and this is a pretty strong indication that the We have had only two winter is over. or three frosts so far and the winter has been absolutely the mildest in years. Stock is in good shape and all the farmers have two or three head to every year, and some time more, and they furnish the most of the young stock that is sold. Some of the big ranchers have sold off their stock cat-

tle and now buy steers from the farm county does this constantly and Open heimer ilid before he sold out. handle the Red Polled Durham cattle and like them better than any other for all round purpose cattle. In hogs I have the Berkshire, which I think is best hog for the farmer. My brother owns a fine jack and he raise the mules for the family. I brought in for the market three cars of fee stuff fattened on cotton seed and

Captain Logan, who lives up some twenty-five miles north of Fort Worth was in the Exchange looking over the

market.

"I am a member of the firm of Logan Bros.," said he, "and we deal in stock and do some farming. Yes, it is dry up with us and it is hurting now sure. The green bugs have the wheat in their grip and are just sucking the life out of it. They are just as bad on the oats, in fact they begin on the first as a starter. If it would rai the moisture would give what is called 'top moisture,' and the wheat would maintain itself to a greater extent that it does while it is dry. When it dry and the wheat not growing, the bugs just strangle its life out by suck-ing the sap, and as there is no renewal of energy by the growth of the "We are putting all the stock we can on our wheat to try and keep the we have for safety for the crop. Peo ple are afraid to plant oats at time for fear of a drouth, and they say it is better to keep what we have in our granaries than to plant it as seed and then make nothing. They

they are taking no chances.

are suspecting that a dry time is be

fore them and from long experience

Green Bugs Injure Wheat B. W. Logan of Loban Bros., stock men of Wise county, was on the market. "I live in Rhome," said he, "and deal in cattle and stock of other kinds and also have farms. It is dry up with us and if it should not take a notion to rain pretty soon it will be good by crops, that is the early ones. The green bugs are at work in good shape as it is. Over one-third of the wheat has been killed by these pests already and they will get the greater part of the rest soon if rain does not come. These bugs are small, not bigger than the ordinary wood louse, and they suck the life out of the wheat and it dries up and dies. Oats are suffering the same. Cattle are doing very well indeed and it will take hard weather to hurt them now to any extent. years ago was the first time these bugs showed up in this section, and they have not worked every year as it is. A good many farmers are plow-ing up their oat and wheat fields and will plant cotton on the land."

H. Z. Shekon of Marlin came in with J. W. Hill, with whom he has been staying for some weeks. Having been feeding steers. "I like Texas and am coming back to live at home in Marlin. I have been working for several years in the S ranch, out in Cochran county, up to two weeks ago. This is one of Slaughter's ranches. There has been but little or no loss on this ranch this winter, but down on the Running Water ranch there was considerable loss. This ranch is up about Plainview. The cattle are all white-faced with about 200 head of Durnam bulls which have been bought recently for crossing The winter has been a very kind one to stockmen and they are not apt to see another such shortly. The cattle business is not what it used to be to the cowman or the cowboy, and it will change in my opinion, more rapidly from now on.

ARE FREQUENTLY CALLED

State veterinarians are frequently journeys because someone has mistaken some trivial equine afflictions for glanders. In most cases the diseases mistaken for this dreaded malady are distemper, catarrh and nasal which, while perhaps not exactly trivial, are of small importance compared with glanders, the most terrible of equine afflictions.

In distemper the horse is sick, off his feed and very feverish. The sub-maxillary or partoid glands become in flamed, supporation takes place in the surrounding tissue, terminating in an abcess. With good nursing and proper treatment the animal rapidly recovers. Catarrh or common cold is an accurate inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the air passages of the head. With good nursing and proper treatment the animal will soon recover, just as a human would under similar circumstances.

Nasal gleet is the name given to chronic discharge of one or both nostrils. Ordinarily the matter is white and of the thickness of cream. It is generally intermittent, rarely continuous, and not of that sticky, gluelike and adherent character peculiar to glanders. If the trouble has not become chronic it will respond readily to treatment.

To examine a horse for glanders place him in a stable before an open loor, have an attendant to raise his head so that the light will shine up his nostrils. The examiner should stand a little aside and with his thumb and forefinger dilate the nostrils so that the nasal cavity may be exposed to view. Ulcers if present can easily be seen-if not, any nodosity can be readily detected by passing the fingers over the lining membrane of the nasal cav-

Persons with wounds or sores of any kind on their hands or face should have nothing to do with the examinaof horses believed to be infected with glanders or forcy. Should even a drop of the nasal discharge from the horse get into the blood of a human dire results are likely to follow, E. S. L., in Farm Progress.

SHEARINGS The early ram lambs have no business in the ewe flock now. Sheep once fat and then allowed to

become poor rarely do well. The best sheep is the most profitable one under all circumstances. The fleece is all important and its improvement must be constantly kept

Any animal when fed heavily should have a variety of food, and especially is this true of the sheep. The best fleece will ever be the work of the best sheep, provided, of course,

that it has a good thrifty form.

A Canadian breeder had a Soutadown cross-bred ewe that was 17 years old and bred one and two lambs each year until 16 years old. She followed the cows and would not stay with the

OF BOUNTY BILL

Aged Borden County Stockman Graphically Recites The Objections He Has To A Law That Pays So Much For The Scalps Of Depredating Wild Animals.

Editor Stockman-Journal.

Some time since you published an article from me in regard to the proposed Hudspeth scalp law, and as the relative destructive traits of the coyote and the deadly rattler to live stock and the human family. The article seems to have attracted considerable attention at the time, having been copied by the Dallas News and several of the great northern weeklies. Taking the cue from your journal, ali papers copying have got my initials down wrong. The initials should be I. N. (Isaac N.), instead of J. W. I notice that said article has been

commented upon and criticised by cor-respondents of the press of the state, notably of the Dallas News. at this time to inform A. J. Norton of Childress, Texas, one of my critles, and the public generally, that altho in my seventieth year, I am still able to ride after that noble remnant of Hudspeth hounds, that those onegallus scalp takers and pot hunthave left me. Since writing my former article I have in conjuncion with my neighbor, John Waskom, who also owns a good pack of wolf doys, trailed up and caught about twenty-five coyotes and about ten bob eats, and I have not up to this good our found where a coyote has tackled a single live calf. I have branded about 200 calves of last year's crop, and did not lose a single calf from that source. I notice that a great majority of my critics are rooster covotes and other night prowling varbut why should the state of Texas give to the poultry raiser more protection than it does to the breeder of cattle or live stock? The law requires a breeder of all live stock to build fences sufficient, that is bull-strong, horsehigh and pig-tight, to hold his stock on his own premises, or he is held liable to his neighbor for all damages

that his stock may do. In stock law districts it is a fine to let stock of any kind run in the publie roads. I am in favor of a law will require the poultry man to build fence sufficient to keep his rooster on his own land, a fence that will fence poultry in will fence all depre-

dating animals out.

I am an old Confederate soldier. the first battle of Manassas, and on down the line to the siege of Peters-burg, and my blood stained the soil of Virginia on more than one occasion. served in the same brigade with the late lamented Colonel A. H. Belo of the Dallas News, and recollect seeing him, sword in hand, in the so-called pickett charge on Gettysburg heights. Have attended many reunions, have give the most thrilling moment of my life, my old comrades in arms expecting me as a matter of course to relate some hair-breadth escapes from death that I made in some of the great bat-tles of Lee in which I participated. I rose to the occasion, the surroundings required it. But I lied, lied like a dog. And I now, in strict confidence, wish to tell the readers of The Stockman-Journal what has been the most trying ordeal of my life: It was back in the eighties, when l

lived for three long years near neighbor to a poultry crank. He owned about forty acres of land and two bundred acres of every variety of known fowls of the world that could scratch or make a noise; all colors of geese, four or five varieties of guinea chickens, the peacock from the Indies and pigeons by the hundred. I stood this for three long years, and did not die, but was a wreck, both physically and mentally. One night, about this time, after being kept awake for the greater portion of the night by eternal quacking of my neighbor's fowls, I got up, loaded my shotgun, roused up better half and told her that I had fallen back to the last ditch, that human nature could stand no I informed her that I only awaited the break of day to go over and if I could bring my neighbor to no other terms I intended to him in cold blood. My wife, while recognizing the justness of my cause, for probably the hundredth time, prevailed on me to do my neighbor no harm and make one more supreme effort to buy him out, which I succeeded in doing next day by paying him about three times what his place was worth and my neighbor still lives and Iwell, some of my worst enemies say that I have not regained my former mental capacity and I know for a certainty that I have not to this day regained my normal weight by ten or

But to return to Mr. Hudspeth's scalp law, I will venture the assertion that in one hundred of the most densely populated countles in Texas not a single coyote or lobo has made a track, much less made depredations on stock, in ten years. The once zealous pelt-taker and pot hunter has been there, and in many counties not a single little, innocent opossum has escaped his greed. I hope the legislators of those counties will see to it that the masses of the people shall not be taxed for the doubtful benefit of a scalp law. Pass a scalp law in Texas and every animal upon whose head a price has been set, that is killed in Old Mexico and all the surround. ing states and territories, will find a market in Texas. Let us take warning from Arkansas. A while ago Arakansas had a scalp law that came near bankrupting the state. All the scalps taken along the Red river in east Texas, northern Louisiana, Indian Terrtory and Missouri found a market in that state, and they do say that a wooden nutmeg Yankee came down from Vermont and, in a secluded spot in the Boston mountains, established a wolf farm of several hundred acres fenced it up with net wire, bought vi a lot of wolves from hunters and soon had a fine drove of several hundred, and he was ready for business. His manner of procedure was to scalp the wolves alive and apply a medicamenfum of his own invention, a kind of Hall's hair restorative, which would

cause a new scalp, ears and all in three months, to be ready to rescalp, thus enabling the Vermonter to take four scalps a year from each wolf. Some revenue officers, looking for moonshiners, stumbled on this farm, reported the matter to the governor and to save the state from ruptcy the scalp law was repealed. I do not youch for this story, but tell it as it was told to me.

If Mr. Hudspeth wants to get rid of those vicious coyotes that infect his country, which he says are not only killing 10 per cent of calves, but actually killing and devouring his people, let the scalp bill be in this shape: Let's have a bill placing a reasonable bounty on the scalp of wolves and all other vicious animals that look scary to Mr. Hudspeth or his people; also blace a tax of say two dollars on every dog in the state, and let the bounty on the scalps of wild animals be available to pay the dog tax and good for no other purpose. This would virtually prevent scalps taken in surrounding territory from finding a mar-ket in this state. Besides it would rid the state of about three millions of worthless curs that now prowl of night and commit depredations on the credit of wild animals. I keep from six to ten well-bred and well-trained hounds, that I have for years rendered for taxes at \$25 per head. I do this to protect my dogs from a class of people who simply hate dogs, because they are dogs, and for no other reason, and never miss an opportunity of cow-ardly dropping poison wherever they think their neighbor's dog will pick

Pass a law making it a felony for ony one to put out cold poison, even on their own premises, for no one knows when he puts out poison what is going to eat it, and the man who puts it out as a rule doesn't care There are hundreds of men in Texas that love dogs and the chase, who own no dogs. But if this protection was given them they would have good packs of dogs in every locality that they are needed. I have no doubt but some lover of sport who now liver in Mr. Hudspeth's immediate neighborhood would soon get him up a good pack of hands if he was not afraid of their being poisoned and make Mr. Hudspeth's calf-eating coyotes scarce

and hard to eatch.

Now a word to A. J. Norton of Childress county, who seems to so bitthe fun I have in following the few good dogs that those one-gallus fel-lows have left me. Mr. Norton shows his spite by using, when he speaks of me such innuendoes as "Mr. Gray's sort," "Mr. Gray's type," etc. He also tries to identify the honest farmers, whom he dubs as "nestors," as the men I call the one-gallus crowd. Mr. Norton, you are again wrong. There is not a set of men on earth for whom I have more respect than I do for the honest tillers of the soil, who have west and are building homes for their families and making the waste places blossom like the rose. The onegallus fellow is of a different type of man, if man he may be called. no home; he wants none; he is a No-mad and his stock in trade is a blue bottle of poison, a few traps and a gun and generally a good one. He takes pelts with poison and traps and pot hunts on the side with his gun, regardless of the game laws on our statutes. He may be of Mr. Norton's sort or type, but he is not of mine. I never saw a man of this class that I would trust as far as I could throw a fouryear-old bull by the tail, and yet this g the class of men that would turned loose on our country general and unrestrictive scalp law is

placed on our statutes. A word to Mr. Hudspeth and all the other wise solons now assembled at After the smoke of battle at Aus-

tin has passed away; after sleeping car fare, hotel bills and other modest expenses have been paid, and has received reasonable sation for his time-say about a half million dollars, ostensibly to Pierce, but in fact to convict Joe Bailey, and we yet have an unflowing treasury the ... So bound to be spent to exterminate something, let it be by all means the deadly rattler-thus fulfilling that passage of Holy Writ, that says the "Son of man shall bruise the serpent's head."

Respectfully, ISSAC N. GRAY. Durham, Borden county, Texas.

"I am from Abilene," said Captain J. M. Chumbley, "and brought in with me two cars of calves. I bought the Merchant brand, some 350 head, from Clabe Merchant, and these are some of the calves. I have a ranch southeast of Sweetwater on Bull Wagon creek Cattle were drawn considerably under the influence of even the few cold spells we have had, but they are in fair fix now. We have just begun to feed our stock cattle, cotton seed and sorghum to keep them up till grass. I have two small farms just out of Abilene, and have made 68 bales of cotton on 100 acres of cotton planted It was late cotton, and was caught in the November freeze or I would certainly have gotten a bale to the acre. The Abilene country is about the best know of and as a stock farm tion can beat anything in the state. certainty and millet seems to be a native growth, so well does it do. There are a lot of eastern farmers come among us and propose to show the old timers how to work and raise crops. They can go ahead, the old timers are not uneasy and are ready to encourage and assist the new comers when the inevitable failure comes. Colonel Jim Paramore is preparing a car of fine steers for the fat stock show down on his place in Runnels county, near Winters. He says that he is going to have the finest ever and expects to carry off the prizes sure. "I originated in Kentucky, came to Texas 18 years ago, settled in Gr county and then came on to A and have lived there about a de-

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COMMITTEE WILL **VISIT FORT WORTH**

To Investigate Charges at the Stockyards

The sub-committee of the Texas leg-Islature in charge of the investigation of the rates and charges of the Fort Worth stock yards, will be in the city Saturday in order to look over matters here before making a report to the legislature. The sub-committee is a division of the committee on state affairs and is composed of the following members: Clifford Braley, J. P. Pool and W. B. Silliman.

On their arrival here at 8:15 a. m., a committee of cattle shippers from Fort Worth and other points will meet them and will take them to the Touraine hotel, where breakfast will be served and matters regarding the charges of the local stock yards company will be talked over. The committee will probably spend the most of the day in the city investigating matters at the stock yards.

Captain B. B. Paddock, secretary of the local board of trade, will act as chairman of the committee which will have charge of their reception in this city. Captain Paddock has invited a number of the cattlemen of the city to be members of the committee, but has not heard from all of them yes The letter announcing the coming of the committee from the legislature was received Thursday and that afternoon Captain Paddock wrote a number of letters to various shippers asking

them to aid him. The representative cattle shippers who will present the claims of the the present system of charges will be Charles McFarland Weatherford: W. T. Waggoner, Marion Sansom, W. G. Turner, John Scarbauer A. T. Pemberton, A. J. Long and Geo.

SAN ANTONIO WANTS CONVEN-TION

Fort Worth is up against the an nual proposition to take the meeting of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas from this city to some other point where there exists a burning de sire on the part of progressive citizenship to grasp the honest hand of the cowman and show him some of the joys of city life, while at the same time receiving some of the benefits of his presence.

Two years ago when the cattlemen of Texas met in annual convention in this city and there was a proposition that they come back to Fort Worth last big fight at once materialized between this city and Dallas, and Fort Worth had Dallas so badly skinned that she realized it was aff up with her. But at this juncture the executive committee of the association interfered with the request that Fort Worth take a back seat and let the coveted plum go to Dallas, in order that some of the icicles formed at a. previous meeting might be melted and a feeling of good will promoted.

In obedience to this official command, the people of Fort Worth gave up their victory and permitted the cattlemen to go to Dallas, with the as-surance that the convention would come back home this year. In compliance with that understanding, the convention will convene in this city March 18, and Fort Worth and the cattlemen are already rejoicing over the impending reunion. But just when Fort Worth is beginning to feel good over the prospect, San Antonio slips a fly in the ointment by raising the cry that the next annual convention must be held in that city. And when San Antonio has been granted her desire, El Paso will be in the ring, and then will come Dallas with the claim it is time for a recurrence of former favors.

It is this disposition on the part of other Texas cities that gives Fort Worth that tired feeling. The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas has official headquarters in Fort Worth, just as,the Texas State Fair has headquarters in Dallas, and the Southwest Texas Fair has headquarters in San Antonio. Fort Worth does not ask that either of these great fairs hold every other exhibition in this city, but recognizes the fact that they belong to Dallas and San Antonio. Why cannot these cities exhibit the same disposition and let Fort Worth and the cat-

tlemen alone in their annual reunions? There is growing up here the greatest live stock enterprise in the southwest, in the snape of the annual Feeders' and Breeders' Fat Stock Show, and it is necessary for the proper development of this great enterprise that the stockmen of the southwest should recognize it and attend it. It is not right hat these stockmen should be dragged off to El Paso, San Antonio or any other Texas city and then compelled to travel a long distance to reach this great annual event. The Fat Stock Show and the annual meeting of the cattlemen belong together. To separate them detracts much from both events. Let other Texas citles recog-nize this fact and let Fort Worth in the enjoyment of an enterprise and an organization which while loing much for the live stock industry of the southwest, pertains to Fort Worth and has its home in this city.

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atient is well. CONSULTATION and val-able BOOK FREE, by mail or at office. R. C. M. COE, 915 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Goat Kides on Lifetime Pass Over Midland

***************** "Pass William Goat over the lines of the Colorado Midtand Vining, general superintendent." This inscription in brass on the collar worn by a Colorado goat represents the only life pass on this railroad. All others have been cancelled, as a result of the new law abolishing passes. The
collar is worn by the luckiest goat in Colorado.

********* About a year and a half ago, Billy Goat was the property of a ranchman living at the head of Roaring Fork valley. One day his goatship strayed into Basalt, a railroad station on the Midland road. He was struck with surroundings and concluded to remain there. It is a division. Billy dropped around at the railroad yards and introduced himself to the men he found working there. He didn't attempt to butt" in. He simply hung around until spoken to and then he grew friend-In a short time Billy was the pet

of the yards. One day the owner came to Basalt and recognized his goat and took him back home. But he soon again tired of ranch life and hied himself back to town, where he remained, its owner giving him to the Midland railroad men. It wasn't long until Billy disred it was great fun to be a town goat and ride on trains. One day he nopped into a passenger coach and went to Glenwood Springs. The trainmen knew Billy and had him fed in the diner. The meal he received was something different from his regular There were excellent potato peelings, luscious apple skins and de licious scraps of bread. Not a single tin can was offered him. It pleased him very much. After that Billey be-

gan to look for the dinners. Each day a train stops at Basalt at 10 o'clock while a fresh engine is secured, and almost every day Billy hops aboard and seeks the diner.

The train reaches Glenwood Springs at 1:30 in the afternoon and there Billy hops off. He waits for a train homeward bound and when it ar-rives Billy is one of the first passengers aboard. If Billy finds trouble in getting aboard trainmen help him. He curls up in a corner of a car and rests until Basalt is reached. Then he hops off and takes a nap under the station, thoroly satisfied with him-

His collar was purchased by the railroad men at Basalt, and it was at their suggestion that General Superintendent Vining issued Billy his life time pass.

FORT WORTH THIRD

Fat Stock Show Gets \$1,000 From Hereford Association

Fort Worth fat stock show is the third now in size of premiums offered the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, the value of premiums at the Chicago and Kansas City shows surpassing the amount given Fort Worth. Total amount announced at the meeting of the directors of the association is \$20,000 for thirty. seven shows in thirty-two states and

Chicago and Kansas City shows get \$4,000 each and Fort Worth is next with \$1,000. Denver gets \$800 and the San Antonio International Fair \$600.

POULTRY

A poultry keeper, in the Agricultural Epitomist, recommends the following remedy for getting rid of chicken lice: Take all the straw out of the nest and burn it. Drive all the chickens out and an old vessel of some kind and build a small fire in it and then pour one pound of sulphur on it; shut the house as tight as it can be. Then get a quart of kerosene and an old paint brush, paint the roosts, nests and everything you can reach. There will be a louse left if you do this.

When young poults or chicks sit ound with eyes half closed, wings rooping, sometimes until they touch the ground; when they refuse to eat and appear weak and lifeless, look out for the big gray head louse, a single one of which kill a young turkey. There are many varieties of lice that infest our fowls; the little red mites are simply terrors, and unless persistently and horoly dealt with kill almost as rapidy and as certainly as cholera. In fact there is no disease in the hen or turkey realm so destructive and so hard to get completely rid of as lousiness.

DRESSING MARKET CHICKENS

Chickens intended for slaughter are ressed one day, allowed to cool over night, and the next day are delivered in person to customers, most of whom have given their order on the previous trip. Great care is taken to have them appear well. A bird that dresses yellow and has yellow legs takes the They must be handled gently, so that there are no bruises to discolor the skin. Immediately after the feathers are removed, the bird is plumped by dipping, for an instant, in boiling hot water and then in cold water. This greatly improves the appearance. this method the best are sold off first and others kept until in better order Fowls are disposed of in the same way when the flock grows too large by the annual addition of the pullets raised .-Grant Davis.

THE TRYING TIME

The trying time with young turks is when the ground is soaked and dampness penetrates their house. If one has an airy, dry shed that is not infested with rats, it is just the place for them, but rats are very fond of young A large box in a woodshed where light can fall on it will answer. Put in a little gravel and a lot of fine Before putting the hens and turks in, cover the box with an old screen door or window and they are safe from rats, cats and damp Change the litter each day and after all have drank remove the drinking cup. Have the outdoor coop scrubbed and dried before returning them Also put it on a fresh grass plot. Confine the poults to a narrow run by setting up boards for a few days, changing to fresh quarters often. When they are first let out with the hen do not let them go far, but drive the hen in before the poults are tired;

let them out until the dew has dried.

For food, bread crumbs moistened mixed with a little meat scrap and chopped onions will be best for two Then a bread made of equal paris of corn and oat meal, sifted and baked into a cake with sour milk and soda and salt, just as if you were to eat it, moistening only the crust. Never give more than they will eat in three inutes. I think many turks are killed over-feeding. As they grow older always feed at night, so as to induce them to come home to roost. Make them set in a larger coop as soon as they become crowded. Do not confine to yards and feed all the old corn they

will eat the last few weeks. The later hatched turks will be fit for market in February, when they bring a good

The farmer's wife should dress her own turkeys with such help as she can get on the farm. It is folly to pay a third party 4 or 5 cents a pound for dressing them, The weight of the young turkeys will largely depend on he weight of the parents, other things being equal, and one should never breed from young, late-hatched or immature stock. A turkey hen has been known to lay until she was 6 or 7 years of age, so it pays to feed high while laying. Never inbreed, and, if possible, get toms from yards where wild birds are sometimes used to add hardiness to the strain .- Poultry.

CACKLES FROM THE HEN HOUSE Don't compel fifty birds to roost

where there is room for only twenty-The morning ration for grown ducks

should be about one-half the quantity of the feed at night. All things being equal, it is estimated that four geese and two ganders should produce 100 goslings in a season Better success will be attained by keeping broods of different ages sep-Their running together is sure to result in trouble.

Always wash dirty eggs, whether you intend to incubate or market them. Wash in luke warm water without soap and dry carefully.

A simple way to distinguish the sex of guinea fowls is to compare wattles. Those of the male are double one size of those of the female. The foundation of great egg produc-

that is lacking feed and care have small effect on the result.

The government of the United States claims that the hen business pays about \$280,000,000 per year in eggs "King cotton" only shows about

tion is great digestive capacity, and if

\$259,000,000 It requires about fourteen days to fatten a goose for market in June, but in fall, when the weather is cool, they fatten much quicker, as they consume ore food.

Hundreds of poultrymen get thirty cents per dozen for eggs the year round, but they do not buy any from their neighbors, nor sell an egg over twenty-four hours old.

THE BEE HIVE

STORY OF THE BEE

(Elbert Hubbard in the Philistine.) It has been said, "Man is the most wonderful of all the works of God," but no one ever said so but man. Bees can do things man carnot do, and they know things man never will. Queen bee will lay more than 1,000,000 eggs during the summer. The eggs she lays every day are about double her own weight. These eggs are all alike own weight. These eggs are all alike when they hatch, but by feeding the larva differently, bees produce drones, workers or queens at will.

It only takes three days for the eggs to hatch. The young are then fed by the nurse bees, which are the bees under sixteen days old. These nurse bees feed the others from the glands in their heads that secrete milk. When the bee is sixteen days old she

is of age and goes to work. The average life of the worker is only fortyfive days. She just works herself to death, unless winter comes on, and then she may live thru until the next

There are about 50,000 bees in a hive—35,000 workers and 15,000 nurse bees or housekeepers. Then there are 500 drones and one queen. The queen often lives for five years, but the drones never live over winter. As soon as the first sign of winter comes and the flowers begin to wither, the have a St. Bartholomew day and kill every drone. Drones have no stingers, queens and workers have. workers are females - undeveloped queens.

Bees have five eyes, three they use for seeing in the dark and for reading, and two for long distance hustling. When a hive gets too full, the bees swarm, the old ones going away, led by the queen. As soon as the old queen goes, the bees that remain at home immediately grow a new queen. Bees are very orderly and cleanly. They have inspectors that stay at the door of the hive and see that no bee comes in from the field without a good load of noney. Often if the bee has only a little honey, the inspector will turn him back and give him what is coming to him. The drones buzz around and make a bluff of working, flying around near the hive watching for the queen. The workers do not like the drones, and they always kill a great many be-fore St. Bartholomew's day, if Br'er Drone gets too gay. Bees very seldom die in the hive; if they do, it is a sign the whole hive is weak. clean out all dust and dirt with great care, and if a bug or mouse gets into the hive they will straightway kill the intruder. Then if the body is too big for them to drag out, they will cover it over and seal it up with propolis, a sticky substance, which bees gather from buds or the bark of trees.

A hive of 35,000 workers will often bring in twenty pounds of honey in day, if the flowers are just right; nd one man I know, who owns eightyfive hives, has had his bees make a ton of honey in ten hours. And yet bee gathers only a grain of honey a day, and may visit 300 flowers to

wax is a secretion from the bee's body, but the honey they get from the flowers. The object of the noney in the flower is that the insect will come get itself dusted with pollen, which it carries to other flowers. So besides gathering honey, bees do a very necessary work in the fertilization of

Oklahoma Cowmen Meet

ENID, O. T., Feb. 11 .- At the closing session of the tenth annual conon of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association yesterday, it was mously voted to meet in Enid next Frank Cooper of Kansas City offered a resolution, that hereafter Enid be the only city where the assoclation hold its meetings. The resoution was adopted. R. M. Bressie of Bressie, O. T., a

former president of the association, was elected president for the ensuing year. W. E. Bolton, who has served the association as secretary since its organization, was re-elected. Other officers are: John H. Sams, El Reno, vice president; J. J. Gerlach, treasurer; executive committee—J. C. Miller, E. B. Bhss, Johnson Norman, F. S. Kurk, Enid; T. H. Ellison, El Reno; J. W. Dotts, Perry.

PEPPERS SCALLOPED WITH FISH Open, empty and scald the peppers as directed, and fill the halves, when cold, with a mince of fish, well seasoned and mixed with a tablespoon ful of fine crumbs for each cupful. Wet with rich tomato sauce and fill with peppers. Stew with fine crumbs, arrange in a deep dish, pour more to-

mato sauce about them and bake. FRIED GREEN PEPPERS

Cut open length ise, taking care not to let the seeds touch the sides. Take out the seeds, slife the peppers cross-wise and lay in boiling water until it and they are cold. Drain and wipe the sliced peppers and fry in butter. Serve dry, as an accompaniment to fish,

PUBLIC IS WILD ON MINING STOCK

Scores of New Companies Attract Notice

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.-With Anaconda above \$300 and with Calumet and Hecla selling at \$8,000, with scores of new mining companies being brought to public notice and with sensational strikes of bonanza ore ported nearly every day, the public mind is becoming wildly influenced and inflamed over the mining inquiry. This situation is being aggravated by the action of the government in seeking to restrain the railroad and industrial corporations. In the nature of things the government can never exercise any great control over min-ing. The most that the government can do would be to establish a mining department to protect the public in some way from the numerous swin-dles which are being perpetrated under cover of the general excitement. Conservative mining men are de-ploring the publicity given to bonanza stocks of ore. These are liable to give an absolutely false impression of the value of a mine. In the Cobalt re-gion, for instance, it is found that streaks of high-grade alternate with great layers of absolutely barren veln natter. The public hears only of the rich spots and is led to infer, very improperly, that the entire vein is of the same character. One of the big companies in that region recently took out several barrels of metallic and immediately the vein turned into stuff that did not pay the expense of taking it out for the next thirty feet Cobalt stocks are an absolute

gamble, altho a very attractive one. It is impossible to block out ore in any sense of the word in that region In the west, however, it is possible to block out gold and silver ore and measure the value of the mine in mil-Hons of dollars with almost absolute certainty. One great mine in the west knows exactly how many dollars it will earn in the next thirty years with its present milling capacity.

Many of the new mining companies whose stocks are selling on the curb are property valued at millions bewill not sell a ton for several years. These considerations are the ones which conservative banking houses are urging their customers to keep forever before their eyes while trading in the mining shares. With the wide publicity which all companies enjoy at present and with the unusual facilities for investigation, individual investors who are swindled will have to thank themselves, for no sane person ever buys a share in any mining company without first investigating thru some recognized authority of absolute reliability.

LIVESTOCK

CROSSING WITH A TAMWORTH Of course it won't do for the breed-

dea that for the farmer the use of a Tamworth boar upon his herd of Poland or Berkshire for a season and then return to use of Poland or the other for a few breeding periods would add materially to the stamina, thrift, size and prolificacy of his herd. Th trouble with much of the fine bred stock is, it is carried to too fine a point for the rough and tumble of average farm care.-Selected.

RAPE FOR PIGS

A western farmer gives his experience with Dwarf Essex rape, which should encourage agriculturists to give it a trial. He says: "I sowed broadcast five pounds of Dwarf Essex rape seed on three-fourths of an acre poor clay land, about the middle of July, 1906. At six weeks old it was ten to twelve inches high. I then turned eighteen fattening hogs on it and stopped feeding bran and shorts and fed corn alone, and the way they did fatten, get slick and curl their tails, was a sight. If their talls can be kept curled once or twice there need not be any worry about the health of the hog. I keep salt, ashes, lime and slack coal where they have free ac-cess to it all the time. My hogs weighed nearly 100 pounds when turned them on the rape Sept. 1, and they gained nearly two pounds a day for five weeks, when I sold them They hadn't eaten the rape off more than one-half of the field. Rape is cheaper and better by several dollars to balance the ration than mill feed is. This is my experience."

FEEDING FOR LEAN MEAT Nitrogenous foods are called flesh formers, and starchy or farmaceous foods are called fat formers. For an adult animal flesh formers are less necessary than for growing animals because in youth the muscles are still growing. An adult animal uses nitro kenous food or flesh formers for producing fat, as his flesh is already formed, and all he requires of nitrogenous food is sufficient to repair the waste of the system. This he can find enough of in barley meal, which, althe farinaceous, contains a fair pro-portion of the nitrogenous element. Bearing in mind the fixed and anatom ical character of muscle, it is difficult to see how any system of feeding can greatly alter it. Also remember the accidental, trivial, and unoroganized character of fat, it is easy to see how it can be encouraged at willso that fattening is actually the ac-cumulation of fat in the animal body. It would be evidently erroneous to say that it is the accumulation of lean in the animal body, and it never can be may therefore give up the idea that any special dietary can materially increase the amount of lean meat in an animal.—Journal of Agriculture.

BREEDING MORE HORSES

"This furnishes another argument of the necessity of eastern farmers breeding more horses for their own use and for market than they do. It is a good practice to set out some of the lands of New England, New York and New Jersey and Pennsylvania to chard and garden truck. There is no question concerning that, where market conditions and the man's adaptability are favorable for success along these lines; but there is many a farm that can just as profitable bet set out to broodmares as wholly to orchard. The eastern man who buy any west bred horse buys wholly blindfolded. A horse, like a man, is just what he is bred to be. Polish the man up with a college education and clothe him in broadcloth and put a plug hat on his head, and he may look and appear like a gentleman, but if he is born scoundrel he will be one sufficient opportunity comes to him; and this rule holds just as good in horses. If badly bred, all the polish a jockey can put on him cannot make horse of true merit out of him. His inherent tendencies will grop out sooner or later. I write thus, as you, like thousands of others who will read it, are young in life. Pin it up in your ing or breeding all your animals, from good never springs from something

bad. The best is poor enough for foundation. When of necessity the female is poor in quality, the only way to improve it is to cross it the very best that can be found. Then the progeny is half good; but use scrub on scrub and scrubbiness is intensified all the time, whether it be roosters or stallions that are used."—Exchange.

INDIVIDUAL HOG HOUSES Professor Dietrich has the following say relative to individual hog

Individual hog houses, or "cots," as they are sometimes called, are built in many different ways. Some are built-with four upright walls and a shed roof, each of which (the walls and roof) being a separate piece, can easily be taken down and replaced, making the moving of these small houses or cots an easy matter. Others are built with two sides sloping in toward the top so as to form the roof, as shown in the accompanying picture. These are built on skids, and when necessary can be moved as a whole by being drawn by a horse. They are built in several different styles; some have a window in the front end above the door, while all may have a small door in the rear end near the apex for ventilating pur-poses. They are also built in different. sizes. Indeed, there are about as many forms of cots as there are individuals using them. The form in which these houses or cots are built is of little significance as long as the general principles pertaining to the health of the animals and the convenience of the breeder are observed.

The arguments in favor of this type of houses for swine are that each sow at farrowing time may be kept alone and away from all disturbance; that each litter of pigs may be kept and fed by itself, consequently there will not be too large a number of pigs in a common lot; that these houses may be placed at the farther end of the feed lot, thus compelling the sow and pigs to take exercise, especially in winter, when they come to the feed trough at the front end of the lot; that the danger of spreading disease among the herd is at a minimum; and in case the place occupied by the cot becomes unsanitary, it may be moved to a clean

TO BE PROMOTED

A decided tendency exists at present toward promoting the mule to saddle and harness service. Of course, the mule has always been used for this purpose, but in the last few decades there has been an inclination to relegate him to the plow, heavy wagon and rough service in general. A prejudice was felt against the mule, founded solely on the fact the Lord did not make him beautiful.

His short, unsightly mane, his rough hair, his club of a tail and above all, those great, superfluous ears have ren-dered him an object of scorn and derision. He has stood for years with the unfortunate billy goat, a silent vic-tim of the humorists which the world has declined to consider seriously. Many a light-footed, high-spirited mule has been left ingloriously at the plow, while his owner drove to town behind a knee-sprung, sway-backed scrub of a horse because he was ashamed to make use of the better ani-

But a decided change in opinion has occurred in the last year or two, and it looks as if the mule is at last coming into his own. It will not be the first time, however, that he has re-ceived his due recognition. The further back we look the higher he has stood in point of service. Many a splendid knight has ridden into the fray upon his "trusty mule, his good his side or upon his helmet."-Selected.

WHY POPCORN POPS By the evasive replies he receives, says "Good Housekeeping,' it is evident that the real reason is not generally

The different kinds of corn centain oil in varying proportions. In popcorn there is a considerable amount. This expands when heated, becomes explosive and causes the kernels to pop open. In common corn the percentage of oil is small and for this reason it only cracks, without exploding, when

Popcorn is inexpensive and nutri-tious as well, if not used to overindulgence. From soup to dessert it finds a place on our menus, while a great variety of sweets may be made from it. It is a pleasing conceit of to day to sprinkle large and perfect of. freshly popped corn over light, thin cream soups just as eacn

portion is served. Floating on the surface, they are certainly attractive and are also a most excellent substitute for wafers or croutons. Another clever idea is to serve fresh buttered popcorn with The combination and the corn should be tastefully arranged, encircling a mound of salad. Popcorn, either sugared or buttered may fittingly be served with plain ice cream and ices and the combination is

both novel and dainty. A SMART FARMER

A man who says "book farmers can't teach me anything" was told salt will kill fireworms. So he put a handful of salt around each tomato The fireworms haven't sent an official announcement, but the tomato plants are dead! Salt will kill the worms if you use enough of it to pickle them, but plants cannot stand the pickle.— Rural New Yorker.

DELICIOUS STEWED CELERY To blanch celery in cooking, writes Maria Parloa, remove all the leaves from the stalks. Scrape off all rusted dark spots, cut into pieces about three inches long, and put in water. Have a stewpan of b cold water on the fire, wash and drain the celery and put in the boiling water. Add one teaspoonful of salt for every two quarts of water. Boil rapidly for fifteen minutes, having the cover par tially off the stewpan. Pour off the water and rinse with cold water, then The celery is now ready to finish in the following manner: Put the cefery in the stewpan with one tablespoonful of butter, and one teaspoonful of salt for each quart of celery. Cover and cook slowly for fifly while the celery is cooking. Serve teen minutes. Shake the pan frequent-

"CAN'T"

"Well, Bobbie," said a kindly old gentleman to a little friend of his, aged 5. "what's new up at your

baby brother." "You don't mean it! Well, I sup-pose you're very fond of him?" "Nope; he's no good-yells all the

"Nothin' much, 'cept I've got a new

"Why don't you send him back?" "Can't; we've used him four days

PARTY IN GALVESTON

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 16.-Lieu-

Governor Davidson, State Officer Brumby, Assistant tenant Health Officer Taylor and a commit-tee of the house and senate, numbering nineteen, arrived direct from Austir this morning and inspected the State Medical College, the Sealy Hospital, the quarantine station, etc. The Galveston County Medical Society is giving an oyster roast down the Island

ENLISTMENT **BUREAUS HERE**

Several Received For Naval Service

Opening of the navy enlistment bureau in this city Monday morning gave Fort Worth offices of all three services of the United States which send out enlistment parties or maintain permanent offices. The navy party, which is under charge of Lieutenant Commander D. V. G. Allen, will remain here for a week only, while the marine service bureau is here on an indefinite stay. The army bureau here is a permanent institution.

The navy enlistment bureau opened up Monday in the court room in the federal building with the following members of the party here: Lieutenant Commander D. V. H. Allen, Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Holloway, Chief Master at Arms L. Nolan, Chief Yeoman Fred Meyers, Gunner's Mate R. J. White and Hospital Steward R. R. Hinant. Ten applicants were received at the opening of the bureau Monday, and of

these five men passed the examination

The men who passed were Samuel Mc-Crane of New York, Louis Paysse of New Orleans, R. M. Harris of Fort Worth, Donald D. M. McLary, Fort Worth, and Elmer Satterly of Iowa. The navy enlistment party will remain in the city a week and will then go to Dallas for a week and afterward to Sherman and Denison for a week.

A change was made Monday mornng in the personnel of the marine enistment bureau which is located in the ederal building. Sergeant G. C. Bradford, who has been in charge office here since it opened, left Monday morning for his home in Parkers-burg, W. Va., his time of service hav-ing expired. Sergeant James Daly, who has been in Dallas, came over Monday morning and will remain in charge of the office from now on.

Dr. Fields, medical examiner, was in Fort Worth Monday afternoon for the purpose of examining five appli-cants for the service who have already passed the preliminary examinations.

SCHATZKE BALKS AT MR. BLOCK'S DEMANDS

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 16 .- It s not probable that Fred Schatzke will wear a San Antonio uniform next year. He has "bucked" on Block's demand. The latter not only wants Schatzke to sign a contract for this year, but he also wants to insert a reserve clause for next year. Schatzke will not stand for this.

Larocque will probably play first in stead of second, and an attempt will be made to develop a second baseman from new material. Burke, who played second a portion of last year for the Bronchos, has been signed by Fort Worth. He will report

PLAY YELLOW JACKETS

for duty in that city about the first of

Baseball Game Scheduled For Sunday

The East Side Panthers Armour's Yellow Jackets at Panthers grounds Sunday home morning and those wno have watched both teams predict a close contest. The Panthers have signed a new second baseman and shortstop and say if thes men get in Sunday's game there will be

surprises Manager Jones of the South Side Sluggers announces that the first game of the season will be played Sunday, March 3.

TROTTING CIRCUIT

Terre Haute Association Seeks to

Break Into Fast Company TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 16 .- At meeting of the Terre Haute Trotting Association this afternoon, it was arranged to send a delegate to the Great Western Circuit meeting, to be held in Milwaukee Monday, and apply for admission to this circuit. Five thousand dollars has been raised as a guarantee fund. The association will hang up most attractive purses and secure the best strings going if

APPROVES THE BILL

admitted.

ing.

Alabama Makes One-Half Cent Cut in Railroad Fare MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. Governor Comer approved the bill re-

ducing passenger railroad rates in Alabama from 3c to 2½c per mile, and the law goes into effect in sixty days.

Electric Lights for Venus VENUS, Texas, Feb. 18 .- Within the next twenty days Venus will be lighted by electric lights. A. D. Frost, who s owner of the city water works, is the promoter of the light plant, and has the material and machinery on the

ground, and the plant is now build-

Blanco County Stock Farmer L. C. Neal of Blanco county was nogs. "I live nera Sandy, in the northwest corner of Blanco county, near the Llano county line and about thirty miles from Llano town. a stock farmer, I suppose, as I handle all kinds of stock and cultivate most of the crops that grow in our section I have about five hundred and fifty acres of land of my own and least some more, Ordinarily we have fine grass and a good country generally but just now it is very dry, so dry that all plowing has been abandoned and things are very dubious for farming. I have some five hundred head of cat tle of no especial class. They have done very well so far this winter, but now that it looks drouthy and stock water is giving out, there is no telling what is going to happen to them. raise cotton, corn, sorghum, peas beans, goobers, potatoes and vegetable so cannot fail for lack of feed ad lib... stuff. I raise hogs, too, but no especial classes—just hogs. We have a good hog country as far as mast is oncerned, and with the feed we can raise there is no reason in the world why we should not make of our country a fine hog land. Hogs run out with us, and, of course, are not as big and fat as those that are fed and forced for market, but they are sweet meat as sure as you are born. I had a good many more cattle than I mentioned to you, but it was getting so dry and things looked so much like it was going to be drouthy for sure that sold out rather than take the risk. "I was born near San Antonio, Texas, but my father was killed in the war between the states and my mother married again and I went along with

hunting, altho I have passed thru there

Taft's Dental Rooms NEW LOCATION

1024 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo. Do you know what VITALIZED AIR is? It is the best known agent for the painless extraction of teeth. are specialists and can extract one or any number at one time. No pain; no sickness. Does not affect the heart. Just the thing for weak and nervous

Our Best Set of Teeth \$8.00 High class in every respect. We do particular work for people who appreciate artistic dentistry. Beware of the cheap grafters who advertise such low prices just to beat you.

Headache **Sufferers**

Do you want relief-in just a few moments and no bad after-effects.

If so, you have only to take, Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

If subject to headache. have them with you always. No harm can come from their use, if taken as directed, as they contain no opium, chloral, morphine, cocaine, chloroform, heroin, alpha and beta eucaine, cannabis indica or chloral hydrate, or their derivatives.

Ask your druggist about them.

"It gives me great pleasure to be able to refer to the Dr. Miles Anti-Pain Pills as the best remedy we have ever had in our house for the prevention and cure of headache. My wife who has been a constant sufferer for years with the above complaint, joins me in recommending Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, hoping they may fall into the hands of all who suffer."

J. I. BI'SH, Watervleit, N. Y.
Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it falls, he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind



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Care The Fort Worth Telegram, Fort Worth, Texas.

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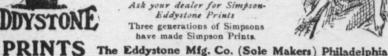
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my step-father and settled in the sec-Farmers' Sons Wanted with know tion where I am now. I have relatives about the San Antonio country, but I have never had time to go relative



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ECHOFS OF THE RANGE

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

IN SUTTON COUNTY

Ed Decie sold to Ira Wheat 200 steer yearlings at private terms. Ed Decie of Sonora, sold to H. Sharp 53 head of cows, 3's and up at \$15.

J. E. Mills sold to Hall Bros., of San Angelo 225 2-year-old steers at private Ed Decie of Sonora, sold to Tom Adams 139 cows from 3 to 7-year-old

J. D. Fields & Co. of Sonora sold to W. A. Glasscock of Sonora, 200 head of steers, 3s up, at \$25. H. H. Winn bought from W. A.

Koonce 450 stock goats at \$2.50 per Don Cooper of Sonora, bought for Bevans & ooper from Herman Gillis 1,-

000 3 and 4-year-old steers at \$25. The News has been unable to learn of the investment made by Earl Bourne

in the Angora goat industry. H. H. Winn sold to G. W. Ridgway 700 head of stock sheep at \$3.25. Mr. Winn says there was a bargain in them. John Robbins of Sonora, sold to Wm. Wyckoff of Llano, 32 head of mules at \$50 for coming yearlings and \$85 for 2s and 3s.

Whit Ellis of Edwards county, bought 500 head of steers in Edwards county, 1s and 2s at \$12.50 and \$16. Mark Fury of Christoval bought from G. W. Whitehead Sons of Sonora,

2,800 head of muttons, 2-year-olds up M. M. Woodward of San Angelo, bought coming yearling mules at \$50 per head from the following: O. T. Word, 51; Cart Mayfield, 12; Font

Mayfield, 11. L. G. Morledge of Fairfax, Okla., bought from Aug. Moos of Sonora, 300 3-year-old steers at \$25 and from Ira L. Wheat of Sonora, 900 three-year-olds and up at \$25.50 per head. Dock Simmons of Sonora, bought thru Cornell & Wardlaw from Stanley Shaffer of Butler county, Ohio, 640 acres of land situated in his pasture six miles northwest of Sonora, for \$1,000 The land looks good to Dock now that he owns it and says it is just as good as the state land adjoining that has been bid in at \$8 per acre.

B. M. Halbert, Sonora's new commission man, sold to Sam Williams of Schleicher county, 500 yearling steers for W. A. Holland, I. N. Brooks, Dock Simmons and B. M. Halbert. Delivery to be made May 15. The sale is quoted at private terms, but Halbert made the sale at the right price.

The Sonora country is always in it. This season, however, it is more than ever in evidence. Note the prices: Bred ewes, \$4; muttons, \$4; goats, \$4; stock cattle, \$15; yearling steers, \$15; twos, \$18; threes, \$25; weaning mules, \$50; horses higher than ever. And so the story goes. Prices are higher in the Sonora country than elsewhere, just because the product is better.

In Childress County

Childress Index. T. A. Curd Wednesday morning found a calf hide in a dog hole near the railway lake. He brought it to town and upon examination it was found to bear the Mill-Iron brand, was a fresh hide, the calf being killed not over two days before the hide was No clew as to who got the

C. B. Custer and Dick Cryer left overland Tuesday for Central New Mexico, where they have taken up land. They are driving their stock thru, while their families will follow later by rail. The Index wishes these good people success and happiness in their new homes.

In Potter County

Amarillo Herald. "Range conditions are unusually good for this time of the year," said Judge H. Nelson of the West Stock Yards Company yesterday, "and losses up to this time are practically none whatever. Since the bad storm in November there has been no bad weather of consequence and cattle on the range are in good condition as the result of the favorable weather. Of course the range grass was considerably damaged by the rains and snows in November, but the fine weather since has helped the cattle more than the damage to the grass injured them. The favorable conditions that govern in the Panhandle are also true in Eastern New Mexico, which I have just visited. There is very little movement in cattle now and I do not anticipate much selling before April. Panhandle cattle will begin to move at the convention of the Panhandle Cattle Raisers' Association at Roswell, in April. I find that spring shipments from the Panhandle, Eastern New Mexico and the Pecos Valley will be unusually large."

In Tom Green County

San Angelo Press. Messrs. Powell and Cawley and George Hagelstein, who recently pur-chased 2,700 head of cattle from D. K. Wylie in Runnels county, have sold the same to S. J. Blocker of San Angelo and William Bevans and Dick Russell of Menard county, at the average price of \$20. This makes the herd of cattle bring a total of \$54,000.

Messrs. Cawley and Powell have sold to Burt Johnson of Granbury 100 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers at \$25 around. The cattle will be shipped to Granbury and fed for market.

In addition to the purchase of 150 head of mules here from Lee Brothers, Burt Johnson of Granbury has picked up in the Concho country about twenty-five hundred head of cattle, paying n some instances as high as \$30 for large steers. These cattle will be fed at Granbury, which is quite near to the Fort Worth market.

In Crockett County

Ozona Kicker. T. A. Kincaid bought 150 range cattle of W. D. Barton at private terms. Payne & Baggett has bought the F. M. Brannon ranch and pastures for \$8,000 and will move their sheep there. T. A. Kincaid says he never saw range and stock in a finer condition than now, especially for this time of

year. But grass is very dry.
J. S. Todd of Fort Worth was here several days. He bought 600 3-year-old steers of W. H. Montgomery at \$25.

The Lafayette Stock Farm

Largest importers in America of Oldenburg German Coach, and Belgian Stallions. Over 200 head on hand, the best specimens of their type to be secured. We give a gilt-edge guarantee on every Stallion we sell. Liberal terms to buyers

We won more prizes at the Great International than any importer or exhibitor; winning twenty-one FIRST prizes and twelve seconds, including three championships. Our exhibit at the International was the largest made by one exhibitor and yet it was conceded by all judges of horseflesh that we had twice as much quality as

Our Coaches have the very best of style, action and finish, and will sire the kind that brings the high prices on the markets. Our Drafters have more bone, style, action and finish, combined with quality, and are ready to go out on the season at once.

If you are in need of a good stallion in your community, come and see our great selection before purchasing. as we know we have horses that will suit you, both in price and quality.

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How to route, handle and check salesmen.

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How to win the dealer's cooperation and support.

How to advertise—concisely and thoroughly treated.

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How to bandle wholesalers and retailers to the best advantage.

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And other priceless pointers beyond description, that every business man, big or little, em-ployer or employee, ought to have constantly at his finger-tips.

-How to collect by mail.

-How to handle "touchy" customers.

-How to be a good collector—
and how to hire one.

-How to organize a credit and
collections department.

-How to weed out dishonest
buyers from the safe risks.

-How to know every day the
state of your accounts receivable.

-How to get quick, accurate,
inside information about a
customer's arbitity to pay.

-How to write smooth, diplomatic letters that bring in
the money without giving
offense.

-How to organize your own collection agency and force
worthless debtors to pay
without suing.

-How to judge of foreign credits, and how to collect money
promptly from foreign countries.

-How to devise a simple and
effective system of insuring
prompt and periodical collections of all your accounts.

And valuable information abtainable in no other way, for
credit men, collectors accountants, and every business man
interested in this vital department.

-How to figure "overhead" ex

Seventy-eight big, broad men—not mere writers, but National Business Men, whose very names inspire respect and admiration and confidence,—are the authors of the Business Man's Library. Alexander H. Reveil, founder and president of the great firm bearing his name; Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s Comptroller; John V. Farwell & Co.'s Credit Man; Montgomery Ward & Co.'s Buyer; Sherwin & Williams Co.'s General Manager. These are only a few of the big business men who have contributed to the Business Man's Library.

These seventy-eight men give us not only the intimate secrets of their own successes, but priceless business information, working plans, methods, statistics, tabulations, systems, hints, pointers, from high places in the world of money where few are permitted to enter.

Then add to the help which this Library will bring you, the help which you will get from SYSTEM, which stands pre-eminent, the monthly magazine of Business. 260 to 356 pages in every issue of SYSTEM, and you cannot afford to miss a single page of it. It makes no difference whether you own your own business or whether you are working for somebody else; whether you sit in a private office and decide things, or whether you stand at a counter and answer questions—SYSTEM will show you new ways of saving time and effort and cutting out drudgery.

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SYSTEM has 300,000 regular readers. It has helped many of them to better salaries, bigger profits, that would have been impossible, undroamed of, without SYSTEM. Won't you let SYSTEM and the Business Man's Library help you? page of it. It makes no difference whether you own

Add SYSTEM, the Magazine

Ten thousand great concerns—the best concerns that Dun and Bradstreet can name—have bought sets of the Business Man's Library for the sole purpose of bettering their methods and increasing their profits. They had no interest in the books as mere entertaining literature. They wanted the celd dollars in them the practical, usable ideas in them—acting more.

Among the recent purchasers who have appreciated the money-value of these volumes, we may name: United States Government (three sets); Sears, Roebuck & Co. (two sets); N. K. Fairbank Co.; Illinois Steel Company; Armour & Co.; National Cash Register Co.; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler; American Graphophone Co.; Marshall Field & Co.; U. S. Steel Co.; City National Bank of New York; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.; John Wanamaker; Butler Bros.; Carson, Pirle, Scott & Co.; American Radiator Co.; Jones Dry Goods Co.; Burrowes Brothers Co.; International Harvester Co.; International Time Recorder Co.; Andrews Heating Co.; Morgan & Wright (three sets); University of Michigan (to be used as text books on business); University of Wisconsin (purchased by two instructors in Commercial subjects.)

This is solid, tangible proof of the worth of this Business Man's Library—who can refute raidence like this?

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and then think of this offer; Only \$18, spread out thin over nine months—and they are yours forever. Your check or money order for \$2, or a \$2 bill sent today, will start the books tomorrow and enter your name as a regular yearly SYSTEM subscriber, \$2 new and \$2 a month until \$18 is paid. Less than you brobably spend for daily papers; less sursly than it costs you for carfare or the evening smoke. Long before this week is out these helpful books, if ordered now, will have a chance to put back in your pocket more than their cost. Is the offer clear?

There is nothing to sign. Simply send \$2.00, and say "I accept your legram offer No Send to System 151-153 Wabash-av., Chicago. CHICAGO SYSTEM NEW YORK

W. H. CARTLAND "I consider any one of the Man's Library fully worth the price you ask for the entire set." M. PHILIPSBORN "Cannot see how the can get along without this Library."

The herd passed thru Ozona Sunday ty surveyor of Tarrant county, will cut en route to San Angelo in charge of this land up in quarter and half sec-

Clay Montgomery. Bruce Drake sold to Wm. Watson of Lometa cows and steers as follows: For S. E. Couch, 350 steers and 200 cows; for Wm. Schneeman, 450 steers; for Fayette Scawalbe 100 steers, and for J. S. Pierce, 300 steers; all at \$25 for steers and \$13 for cows.

Several pasture fires have been reported in various portions of the county during the past week, the most serious being those in the Moore and Friend pastures. The grass is rank and dry now, and too much care can not be exercised by campers and others to avoid damage by fire.

In Fisher County

Roby Banner. Mr. Stillman Barber died last Tuesday morning at the age of 86. Mr. Bar-ber came from Gonzales county ten years ago, and bought the Breedlove ranch in Fisher, consistin gof about 5,000 acres of land. He has always been a prominent factor in the up-building of the county. He was public spirited and a thoro business man. He had recently disposed of all his lands and at the time of his death he was making his home with U. Collins hig-son-in-law two miles north of Mrs. Collins was his only child in this country. Grandpa Barber, as he was generally known, will be missed

W. E. Barrow of Sweetwater passed thru Tuesday on his way to his ranch in Stonewall county. Mr. Barrow says if it is favorable later in the year he expects to cut his ranch up and sell it as farming land, as it is getting too high to raise cattle on at a profit.

In Llano County

Llano Times. Mr. A. L. Jones left Tuesday for Laredo, where he goes to have abstracts made and titles examined to the land of the Rio Land and Cattle Company. This is a stock company, organized in Llano about two years ago. Shortly after organizing they purchased 4,000 acres of land in southwest Texas, at \$2 per acre, and last week Mr. Jones acting for the company, sold the land at \$6.50 per acre. They have owned the land only two years and to say nothing of the amount they have received on lease, made \$18,000 on deal. Texas real estate certainly offers sufficient inducement for investors.

In Tom Green County

San Angelo Standard. A deplorable and most lamentable accident befell R. D. King about 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, near his home in northeast San Angelo, result-ing in his death almost instantly. Mr. King had just returned from his ranch north of town with a load of sorghum. and as he neared his home, which is in the vicinity of the Santa Fe stock pens, fell from the wagon directly beween the horses and wagon. The team became frightened and jerked

body in the wheels, and in an instant all life was crushed out of the man. Max Mayer & Co. report the following sales of cattle: For W. T. O. Holman of Sonora, to Herbert Graves of Belton, 350 three, four and fiveyear-old steers, at \$27.50 per head; for W. Stevenson of Senora Burts Johnson of Granbury, 400 steers, four-year-olds and up, at \$28.50 per head; for S. G. Tayloe of San Antonio to Pleas Childress, 150 one-year-old steers, at \$14 per head. This latter bunch is from Tayloe's Sutton county

Mr. Ferguson of the firm of Mc-Zenzie & Ferguson is here from the Pecos country, which Mr. Ferguson says is in magnificent condition. ter than I have seen it," said Mr. Fer-guson, "and the gods are smiling upon the land of the Pecos. Sheep and cattle are just fine, and everybody is prosperous. Yes, there is an active demand for ranch lands, and there ought to be, because things out that

way simply couldn't be better."
W. R. Tullous, who has been managing a ranch in the Pecos country for M. Haff of San Antonio, is in the city for a few days. "The Pecos country is flourishing," said Mr. Tulious, who is well remembered by many of the old-timers here. "In fact," coninued the Pecos man, "I have never seen the country enjoying such un-bounded prosperity. Sheep and cat-tle and horses and mules are all in splendid condition. I have seen a good deal of this country, and don't saying that the Pecos compares favorably with any of it,"

Willis Lawhon has leased Joe Tweedy's ten-section ranch near Knickerbocker, and bought the latter's 500 head of cattle. Mr. Lawhon sold some of the steers to Pleas Childress, Hiram Butler and the San Angelo

Ralph H. Harris has been appointed one of the three members of the state live stock sanitary commission by Governor Campbell, which is one of the highest honors that could be conferred upon Texas cattlemen.

In Hardeman County Quanah Tribune-Chief.

W. Q. Richards was met by the Tribune-Chief man yesterday, who learned upon inquiry that Mr. Richintends putting between eight and ten thousand acres of land on the market next month.

"Some time in February," Me. Richards said, "J. J. Goodfellow, the coun-

"This land is all in Cottle country, and considered the best part of it, being sandy and on each side of the Wichita river, from eight to fourteen niles south of Paducah. There is no better cotton or corn land in the west anywhere, and tho I understand you Quanah fellows claim that your best votton comes from Paducah, the Paducah farmers themselves admit that my lands do still better than theirs.

I am going to handle this land myself-not thru agents, and will sell on four years' time, one-third cash down, balance in four yearly notes."

Mr. Richards' decision will dispose of one of the largest and finest ranches in northwest' Texas, and it will only be a matter of a few months now when

prosperous farmers with a houseful of flax-haired young ones will gather the leecy staple near the banks of the istoris Wichita, where the buffalo vas crowded out by the long-horn cow the long-horn by the high grade, and where hundreds of people will be nurtured by the same ground that hither-to has only fed four-focters.

In Borden County

Gail Citizen. J. D. Oliver and William Brown have changed their ranches in the brakes ith C. C. Slaughter for agricultural racts in the Plainview community. Bob Austin from Taylor county has bought 320 acres from Ed Russell and has located in the same neighborhood. W. D. Ross sold thru Mauldin & Cotten to Tom Kennedy 640 acres near the Plainview school house, considera-

tion \$3,840. In Sterling County

Sterling News. Yesterday in the afternoon a prairie fire raged for several hours five miles east of town, destroying about three sections of grass in the pastures of J. R. Emory, L. P. Grimes, J. T. Davis and others. The fire is said to have originated from burning a brush pile. In Bee County

Beeville Bee. Ranchman P. R. Welder, impressed with the possibilities of orange grow-ing as a diversification in raising fine cattle a business to which he was born, will plant extensively in the Satsuma variety this year on the block on which his residence stands in the eastern part of town. His project is beyond the point of speculation, as this week he received nearly 300 fine three-year-old trees by express from Florida with which to plant his orchard. The expressage on the trees alone amounted to over \$100, and the cost of the trees is approximately three times as much more. The trees are three years old and, as many of them bore last year, will not be long in making good to their owner for the outlay he has spent on them. Aside outlay he has spent on them. Aside from the commercial value of the rees Mr. Welder's enterprise transform his premises into a bower

of tropical verdure and beauty. J. K. New has sold his ranch of 2. 912 acres in San Patricio county, and a half miles from Mathis, to R. Gillette of Gonzales for \$42,500, or a ittle in excess of \$14.50 per acre. The land is considered one of the tracts in that vicinity, every foot of it being rich, black sandy loam and highly responsive to cultivation. It is purpose of the purchaser to cut it into small tracts for truck growing and watermelons for which the Mathis country has become famous. This, with other projects to settle the vicinity Mathis with farmers, is calculated to make it an important town within a

In Midland County

Midland Reporter. J. B. Landers will deliver, April 12. 1,000 3 and 4-year-old steers to Franks of Kansas City. Price \$27.25 around. Deal made this week. These steers are all dehorned and wintered well. Bud Hutchins, ranching twenty miles south, this week sold 400 3-year-olds to a buyer named Franks, who lives near Kansas City. We did not learn the price. They are to be shipped from here on the 26th inst. W. M. Wyatt was in this week from Gaines county. He reports the range there in fine condition, tho there is

trouble with horses on account of loco In Edwards County J. D. Pepper, one of the foremost breeders of Angora goats, received a

letter recently from B. M. Halbert, one of Sonora's leading goat men, stating that he sells his mohair direct to manufacturers in Boston and received for ufacturers in Boston and received for his last spring clip, a 12 months' clip, 39 cents for kid wool and 31 cents for grown goat wool, and for last fall six months' clip, 36 and 33 cents, the freight coming out of this, of course. He says that last year from his 1,300 goats valued at \$5,000 he sold goats and mohair to the amount of and has left 1,250 goats worth \$5,000. Charging the goats \$980 for pasturage, shearing and other expenses, he has \$3,000, or 60 per cent net profit on the

We are reliably informed that one of the biggest real estate deals made for some time was consummated this week. Fires & Crues of Cochran coun ty have sold their 3,000-acre pasture. The deal, we understand, was made by a Canyon City real estate firm.

LEGISLATORS VISIT FORT WORTH

Investigate Charges at Stock Yards

EXAMINE THE BOOKS

Committee of Fort Worth Citizens Met Delegation at Touraine, Where They Had Breakfast

The committee of members of the state legislature who have been appointed to investigate the charges of the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company arrived in Fort Worth Saturday morning at 9 o'clock and went to the Touraine hotel, where breakfast was served for the members of the com-mittee and also the cattle shippers of this city, who formed a reception com-mittee. They remained at the Tou-raine for over an hour, breakfast being

erved in the banquet hall. The committee from Austin was larger than was anticipated by the members of the Fort Worth delegation, who had expected only three members to come. There were five in the party, however, including W. P. Lane, from the Fort Worth district. Besides the five legislators, W. B. Fitzhugh, a member of the last legislature from Fort Worth, and William Guinn, stenographer accompanied them. accompanied

Members of the committee were W. P. Lane of Fort Worth, J. P. Pool of Victoria, John A. Motley of Athens, W. B. Sullivan of El Dorado and B. G. Gafford of Sherman.

The committee was met at the Touraine by the following Fort Worth citizens: B. B. Paddock, Marion Sansom, W. G. Turner, A. J. Long, George Cowden, John S. Scharbauer, George Cowden and William Capps. The time at breakfast was spent it discussing the matter informally. T o'clock and proceeded immediately to the stock yards, where the remainder

of the morning was spent in looking over the yards. Before taking up the examination of the books and papers of the Stock Yards Company the committee of leg-islators were escorted thru the packing houses, as a matter of interest to themselves, by W. B. King, and the cattlemen who accompanied them to

the stock yards. Following the inspection of the packing houses the committee spent some and other property of the Stock Yards

Company. Then the members went to the office of the Stock Yards Company, where they spent the remainder of the morning and the early afternoon in examination of the books of the company, which were thrown open to then A number of questions were asked an answered by members of the company The committee did not stop their in vestigation for dinner, as breakfast had been served so late.

Cattle in Northwest
SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 11.—With the
worst storm of the winter raging here
and in the Northwest today, six inches of snow having been added in ter hours to the former thick covering stockmen are dismayed and shippers here today declared rangemen in

ritory tributary to this market wil lose \$1,000,000. At Chamberlain S. D., the snow is thirty inches deep and the same con-ditions obtain west of there. A. R Bradstreet of that place is here today with cattle. He says conditions are worse by reason of a quick thaw after one storm resulting in the ranges being covered with ice. Cattle, even it they burrow thru the snow, cannot get to the grass. The loss thru the blindto the grass. The loss thru the blinding storms preventing range animal ing storms preventing range animali from finding their way to the haystacks is said to be unusually large.
Division Freight Agent Love of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, said today: "I don't see how a living thing can survive on those prairies."

H. C. Mulligan of Murdo, S. D., here today, says he will lose 150 cattle and nearly all of his calves if he cannot get them off the range. The car shortage figures in again here in preventing

quick shipments. Sheepmen in Western South Dakota report the losses sure to be heavy. One sheepman, Arthur Seers, was frozen to death hunting for his flock, which had

SPANISH SALAD (CONTRIBUTED) Two quarts of dried celery to quart of flaked cooked salmon, raw tomato, cut into dice, and a li chopped onion. Mix with mayonnais season to taste, then fill cleaned per pers with the mixture. Place in its until very cold and serve on lettuc

STUFFED PEPPERS (CONTRIBUT. ED)

Minced shrimps and bread crumbin equal parts, Worcestershire sawcilemon juice, anchovy sauce, salt. pepper and butter to taste. Mix all into a smooth paste and stuff into cleaned

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gress of March 3, 1879.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. OFFICERS:

President-I. T. PryorSan	Antonio
First Vice President—Richard Walsh	alounia
Second Vice President-H. E. Crowley	alodura
Secretary-John T. LytleFort	Worth
Treasurer—S. B. BurnettFor	t Worth

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

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

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

Colone C. C. Poole is the duly authorized traveling representative of this paper, and as such has full authority to collect subscription accounts and contract add ortising.

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

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

THE NEED OF OUR SHEEPMEN

In 1882 and '83 just after the subsiding of the cat. tle boom, the people of Texas went wild over soeen Men who had never owned a sheep, bought flocks and men who owned thousands bought more. They figured out enormous profits, but in the end it came to them as a losing truth, that while figures cannot lie, liars can figure. The figuring went this way: Start in with a flock of 100 ewes, 80 per cent of which will drop lambs, and half of the lambs will be ewes. At the end of a year the flock is increased to 140 ewes and rams (or wethers). The wool averages 8 pounds, worth 25 cents a pound, or \$2 per head, a total of \$200 for the old sheep and about half as much for the lambs. The wethers can be sold for \$3 or \$4 a head, say \$140 for the 49, making a total income of \$440. That wasn't much for the first year, but it was supposed the man who was doing this had started in on a small scale and was going to build up a large flock. So be estimated that he would begin his second year with 140 bearing sheep, which in turn would yield him 80 per cent lambs, or 112 head, half being ewes. He was supposed to clear up about \$600 the second year, and start in the third year with 196 head, and at this rate in five or six years he would have two or three thousand head, bringing in from their wool and their increase, a comfortable income of five or six thousand dollars a year.

No account was taken of the cost of keeping the sheep. That was the day of free grass, when millions of acres were free to the appropriator of the pasturage. And no account was taken of losses, which were bound to be heavy, where no provision was made for protection or subsistence thru the winter except that offered by the open prairie. Some of the investors in sheep—a great many of them, in fact, found at the end of the second winter that instead of an 80 per cent increase they had an 80 per cent death loss.

In 1884 Texas had more than 9,000,000 sheep. The number now in the state, as rendered by the assessors, is about 1,250,000.

The chief end of the sheep in Texas has been the production of wool. When the price of wool went down from 25 or 30 cents a pound to 10 or 12 cents, the wool-producing sheep ceased to be profitable, and being no longer a source of profit, then owners began getting of them. In that way the 9,000,000 and odd head reduced to a million and a quarter.

The tide has had its ebb and the flow has set in. Sheep are worth as much now as they were in 1883, or more. Wool is bringing good prices. Having become a money-maker again, the sheep will become as popular as he was before and many will begin to raise sheep, and count their profits before the shearing is

A discouraging feature of the existing condition is the lack of quality in our sheep. Our cattle raisers have, in the two decades since 1883, bred up their herds until the old long-horn is a rare animal. The average herd of Texas cattle now weighs fully 50 per cent more than the average herd of like age did in 1883. Good breeding has done it. Our sheep weigh no more, and produce no more wool per head, than they did then. There are exceptions, but we speak of ruling conditions. Men who have bred good sheep have found always a good market for them and for their wool. At the Fort Worth stock yards high-grade mutton sheep are now readily salable at \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt., and such sheep average above a hundred pounds.

Men who raise sheep have as much sense as other men; but they need to be "shown." They need the inspiring evidence of seeing what can be done, and seeing that, they will profit by the lesson.

The thing that Texas and the southwest needs is encouragement of the efforts of hopeful breeders and stockmen who are striving to build up the quality of all kinds of live stock. No agency is more effective in advancing this work than the live stock shows. There is the fat stock show given by the National Feeders' and Breeders' Association at Fort Worth, for instance. It is to be held at Fort Worth in March, and it will be an exposition of the best that the live stock breed-

only, but of cattle, horses, mules, hogs and poultry. But as we are writing about sheep, we need not consider the other fine stock to be seen there. Some of the best sheep in the land will be on hand, for the admiration of the multitude. They will encourage the man with a flock of scrub sheep to try to produce something better—a sheep that will cost him no more to raise, and bring him twice as much money. Every sheep raiser in the land will see something at that show that will teach him something he ought to know, and he is the loser if he does not go there.

For the encouragement of competition among the breeders of pure-bred sheep, the Feeders' and Breeders' Association have offered the following premiums to exhibitors at the coming show:

Class 7, sheep in car lots: Not less than fifty sheep shall constitute a car. Sheep shown in car lots not eligible in pens of five.

Wethers, 90 pounds and up: Sec. 1.—Best car load mutton wethers, 90 pounds and up, \$100; second best, \$75; third best, \$50; fourth best, \$25. Sheep in pens of five, over one year: Sec. 2.—Ben pen of five mutton wethers, one year old and over, \$25; second best, \$15; third best, \$10; fourth best, \$5. Sheep in pens of five, under one year: Sec. 3.—Best pen of five mutton wethers, under one year, \$25; second best, \$15; third best, \$10; fourth best, \$5.

Class 8. Registered sheep—Southdowns: Sec. 1.—
Best ram, one year old and over, \$5; second best, \$3.
Sec. 2.—Best lamb ram, under one year, \$5; second best, \$3. Sec. 3.—Best ewe, one year old and over, \$5; second best, \$3. Sec. 4.—Best ewe lamb under one year old, \$5; second best, \$3. Sweepstakes: Sec. 5.—Best ram, any age, \$10. Sec. 7.—Best ewe, any age, \$10. Sec. 7.—Best ram and four ewes, \$15; second best, \$10.

Class 9. Shropshires: Sec. 1.—Best ram one year old and over, \$5; second best, \$3. Sec. 2.—Best lamb ram under one year old, \$5; second best, \$3. Sec. 3.—Pest ewe one year old and over, \$5; second best, \$3. Sec. 4.—Best ewe lamb under one year old, \$5; second best, \$3. Sweepstakes: Sec. 5.—Best ram, any age, \$10. Sec. 6.—Best ewe, any age, \$10. Sec. 7.—Best ram and four ewes, \$15; second best, \$10.

Class 10. Horned Dorsets: Sec. 1.—Best ram, one year old and over, \$5; second best, \$3. Sec. 2.—Best ram under one year old, \$5; second zest, \$3. Sec. 3.—Best ewe, one year old and over, \$5; second best, \$3. Sec. 4.—Best ewe lamb under one year old, \$5; second best, \$3. Sweepstakes: Sec. 5.—Best ram, any age, \$10. Sec. 6.—Best ewe, any age, \$10. Sec. 7.—Best ram and four ewes, \$15; second best, \$10.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CATTLEMEN

Next month the city of Fort Worth is to again have the honor of entertaining the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, which comes here in its thirtyfirst annual convention, and the indications are that the meeting of cattlemen in connection with the annual fat stock show is going to bring to the city one of the largest crowds ever seen here. It may be true that some changes are being made in the cattle industry of Texas, but when the assertion is made that the cattle business is playing out in Texas it can always be set down as literally untrue. The cattle business will never play out in Texas. It may in the course of time be reduced from a range proposition to a stockfarming and high bred combination, but the day will never come when the cattle industry will not be one of the largest industries in the state. There is too much of Texas adapted to the successful production of !!vestock for decadence in that direction, and the cattlemen of the state are long-headed enough to put in no time in vain effort to combat changing conditions. They are rapidly learning to adapt themselves to these changing conditions, and the wisdom of their action is abundantly reflected in the high character of the stock Texas is now producing.

These annual meetings of the cattlemen of Texas are looked forward to with great interest by all parties concerned, for it brings to the front in a compact body the real cattle producers of the state. The personnel of the organization is rapidly changing, thru the passing of so many of the old timers, but the bright young faces that take the places of the men who were familiar figures at these annual gatherings twenty-five years ago constitute an ample guaranty that insures the future of the organization This great Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas is the largest and wealthiest organization of its kind on the whole broad face of the earth. It embraces among its membership nearly 2,000 actual producers of cattle and covers every portion of the state. As a rule the membership is very much given to attending the annual conventions, and that fact brings the real rangemen to the front once each year.

No city in Texas is so dear to the cowman's heart as Fort Worth. They all take a pride in the place where the panther is said to have reclined, and they come here with a feeling very nearly akin to realization that they are at home. There is an absence of the restraint they often feel in other cities, and they turn themselves loose in a gentlemanly and decorous way to obtain all the enjoyment possible out of their annual outing. And Fort Worth receives them in the same spirit. This city has always relied upon the stockmen of the state as her staunchest friends and allies. When Fort Worth has called on the stockmen for assistance in any enterprise they have invariably come to the front in such a manner as to evince that they were imbued with the real Fort Worth spirit, and when the stockmen have wanted anything from Fort Worth they have only had to intimate their desire.

Fort Worth expects several thousand of her friends and allies to show up here March 18, which marks the opening of the annual convention, and all necessary preparations are being made for their entertainment. In addition to the usual methods of entertainment, the great annual fat stock show is to follow the regular convention, and this is going to provide an entire week of enjoyment for the visitors. The fat stock show was unusually good last year, but it has been so broadened and widened this year that it will hardly be recognizable. Liberal premiums have been provided sufficient to bring out the best of all classes of stock in the country, and the fame of the fat stock show is now so great that its premiums are received as true marks of distinction. The combined events embraced in the meeting of the cattlemen and the fat stock show will bring thousands here, but Fort Worth will provide ample accommodations. There need be no apprehension on that score.

The general impression seems to be that President Ike T. Pryor, of the association, will be honored by re-election, as has been the custom with his predecessors, and there will be no fight over the election of officers until the selection of a secretary and general manager is reached. And right there is the point where the fun is going to begin. There are about a half dozen worthy applicants for the position, all of whom are popular and well known to the membership. But there seems to be a growing sentiment in favor of giving the position to a West Texas man, and for

that reason the prospects of H. E. Crowley, of Midland, second vice president of the organization, are regarded as exceptionally bright. Other aspirants have some very energetic rooters, however, and the result is considerably a matter of conjecture.

CATTLE IN GOOD SHAPE

Ranchmen report their cattle generally in good shape, and those coming to market generally bear out the assertion. The winter has generally been quite mild and there has been sufficient grass to keep the range stuff from getting as thin as has been the case in past years. Under the old grass there has generally been considerable green grass, and the cattle know how to find and appropriate it.

There is a general impression that six weeks more will put the range cattle industry out of the woods so far as winter damages and losses are concerned. March is usually a pretty hard month, and some of the heaviest losses known to the live stock industry have occurred during this cold and blustering spring month. Experience has taught the stockmen to look for a pretty tough spell from the 20th to the 25th of March, and among many of them this tough spell is looked upon as a dead sure proposition this year on account of the general mildness of the winter.

So far, about the only complaint that comes from the range country is on account of the dry weather. Ranchmen say that grass is showing greenness and cattle are doing very well, but they do not believe there is moisture enough in the ground to insure early spring grass, and they want to see a big rain that will make early grass an absolute certainty. Cattle do not shed their winter coats and begin to improve until the new grass makes it advent, and a late spring is always looked upon with much disfavor.

The west has been favored with good seasons now for three years in succession, and this fact causes many of the old-timers to look upon the dry weather now prevailing with considerable apprehension, as they believe it may mark the beginning of a long dry spell, such as the country has often experienced in the past. Farmers are beginning to complain of inability to plow, and there is no questioning the fact that a big general rain at this time would do much to further promote the prosperity of the west.

The cattlemen are in good spirits, however, and not the least bit alarmed. There is simply a feeling of apprehension that a good rain would entirely dissipate. There has been no suffering among range cattle this winter, but plenty of grass and an abundance of water. Conditions have been so favorable that general optimism has prevailed, and there is every indication that spring prices are going to be better than last year.

MORE RANCHES ARE PASSING

Nearly every day there comes in the report of the sale of some big ranch in the range country of Texas, and if this thing continues there will soon be no range country left in Texas. The man with the hoe has reached the banks of the Pecos some time ago, and on this side of that stream the cattle ranches are rapidly giving place to cotton fields and stock farming.

For a number of years one of the most celebrated ranches in west Texas was the Rendrebrook, located about fifteen miles south of Colorado City and owned by Colonel I. L. Ellwood, the millionaire wire manufacturer of DeKalb, Ill. The closeness of this ranch to Colorado City and the fact that such a large body of land was held by one man always created much adverse comment in that section, the general idea being that if this land could come on the market and be sold to actual settlers in small tracts it would result in a material upbuilding of the town. But Colonel Ellwood built a magnificent stone ranch house out there and fitted it up in princely style, coming out every summer and spending some time there in the enjoyment of a pleasant vacation.

The ranch has long been noted for the quality of its high-grade cattle and under the efficient management of D. N. Arnett, one of the old-time cattlemen of that section, it has always been a paying investment for the big wire magnate. This ranch was used principally for a breeding ranch, and the young stock produced there was carried to the Spade ranch, located on the plains and also owned by Colonel Ellwood, where they were matured and then shipped to Illinois, where they were fed and finished for market. The cattle thus handled have always commanded good prices on the market, and the Rondrebrook ranch has in that manner been something of an object lesson to the other cattlemen of that section.

A report from Colorado City says the Rendrebrook ranch is now among the number that will immediately pass out of existence. It has been sold to a northern syndicate, which will proceed with the work of transforming it into one single farm of 80,000 acres under one central management, and the hope of Colorado City that this great body of land should come under the dominion of the plow seems in a fair way to be realized. The passing of the Rendrebrook leaves but very few big ranches now in Mitchell county, and it is said Colorado City, the former cowman's town, has handled about 35,000 bales of cotton this season.

LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Governor Campbell has appointed Dr. J. H. Wilson of Quanan a member of the state live stock sanitary commission, to succeed Judge M. M. Hankins, also of that city, who has held the position since the death of Major Tullis. Tullis and Hankins have held the position since the commission was first created, and it was generally expected that Judge Hankins would be reappointed on account of his familiarity with the duties of the position and long identification with the live stock industry. But it is whispered that the policy of the new executive is to make a clean sweep.

The cattlemen of southwest Texas are considerably exercised over the report of this clean sweep, which includes Judge Moore of San Antonio and Robert J. Kleburg of Kingsville, former president of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, who is at present a member of the board. Petitions have been circulated and freely signed praying Governor Campbell to at least retain Kleburg as a member of the board, and not turn it over wholly to inexperienced men. And the same sentiment pervades the remainder of the state to a very considerable extent. Kleburg is looked upon as the father of the tick theory in Texas, as it was largely thru his experiments that the fact was established that fever among susceptible cattle was found to be disseminated by the tick.

With the efforts that are now being made to stamp out the tick in many Texas counties and the work that has been mapped out in that direction for the future, the cattlemen feel that it is a time when experience in such matters should count for a good deal. There is no disposition to disparage or criticise the policy of the new executive, but a feeling that he is perhaps not sufficiently posted as to the demands of the situation to properly realize just what is necessary in the premises.

premises.

It is believed that Governor Campbell desires to act for the best in the matter, and no efforts will be spared by the cattlemen to convince him that it is necessary to retain at least one member of the old board

in order that there may be no possible retrogression in the work that is now in hand and of vast importance to the live stock industry.

FARMERS MAY BUILD MILLS

One of the most novel plans for the building of public enterprises ever proposed is now being considered by the cotton producers of the state of Texas, who appear determined to forever free themselves from the influence of speculators and middle men. In addition to the great warehouse project, which has for its object the holding of 6,000,000 bales of the next cotton crop off the market, the producers are now engaged in a plan for promoting the construction of cotton mills all over the state by popular subscriptions from cotton producers.

The idea in brief is that every time a farmer carries a bale of cotton to town for sale he shall subscribe \$1 from the proceeds of that sale to the building of a cotton mill, turning that sum over to the treasurer of the cotton mill association in that locality, who thereupon shall issue to the producer one share of stock in the association.

The plan has for its object the building of a great many cotton mills in the state on this basis; each mill to have a capital stock of \$100,000 and where the town in which the mill is to be located receives from 25,000 to \$50,000 bales of cotton, a handsome start on providing the means to build the mill can be obtained in this manner. In two or three seasons at the utmost, the farmers can thus furnish the entire capital, without it being a burden upon any individual. Or, if it is desired to obtain immediate action, other capital can be found to supplement that furnished by the farmers the first year and the work of building the mill started at once.

The plan outlines everything in detail and expressly states that the stock is subject to transfer and negotiation at any time, thereby permitting those who so desire to trade or hypothecate their stock at any time, in order that they may not be out practically anything during the period of time occupied by the subscription of the stock and the building of the mill. The farmers of the state, who are generally in very easy circumstances, are taking to the idea quite readily, and in the vernacular of the street, the new plan may be spoken of as having "caught on."

While the idea of co-operation embodied in this mill proposition is not new, the suggestion that the farmers of the state can thus largely take over the control of cotton manufacturing in Texas is new, and originated, it seems, in the thriving little city of Crockett in Houston county. When the suggestion was first broached in Crocket the farmers took hold of it with avidity. The promoters of the scheme say that from subscriptions already signed for this year it is certain that a fund of \$20,000 will be available for mill building purposes next year, and while it would require continued subscription for a period of five years to raise the required \$100,000, it has been demonstrated that if the farmers furnish the first \$20,000, local subscriptions can be secured which will easily carry the total to \$50,-000 and the remainder of the required amount can be borrowed and the mill built the first year if desired. Some of the Houston county farmers are showing their faith and confidence in the plan by voluntarily subscribing from \$500 to \$1,000 to the capital stock of the enterprise contemplated for that point, a site for the plant has been donated and a great deal of enthusiasm

The main idea in the proposed new departure is to get the cotton producers directly interested in the success of these manufacturing enterprises, and in order to do this, the hope of better prices is held out thru the saving in freight rates to market. If the cotton can be manufactured and marketed right where it is produced it will save a considerable annual sum in the matter of freight charges alone, and this is expected to find its way ultimately into the pocket of the man who produces the cotton. No doubt the success of the warehouse plan as it has been tested during the past season has stimulated this feeling of enthusiasm among farmers. They are coming to believe that the remedy for many of the evils of which they have been complaining for years has been in their own hands all the time and they have suffered simply from the lack of its application.

flundreds of Texas towns in the cotton belt are now figuring on building cotton mills, and in some of them a definite plan of procedure has already been agreed upon. Indications now that the cotton producers are prepared to take a big hand in the proceedings will afford a wonderful stimulus to the movement, and many mills are going to be built.

MISREPRESENTING WEST TEXAS

It is unfortunate that some of the Texas papers see fit to indulge in the policy of running down the western portion of the state. Texas is big and is a state of many resources and various conditions. The men going to west Texas know that section of the state and exactly what they may reasonably expect. They are willing to put up with some disadvantages for the sake of the many advantages.—Fort Worth Daily Telegram.

The Free Press fails to see that the course of the eastern Texas papers is very amusing, except that at this late day it is effort largely wasted, for many people of eastern Texas have investigated for themselves and have learned something of the facts concerning this section of the state, and the frenzied efforts of the papers of that section to hold them back have but little deferrent effect. Still no doubt some are influenced by them and to that extent their misrepresentations work an injury and an injustice upon this section as well as upon those who are influenced by them and might otherwise come to this section and secure cheap homes and all the other advantages of a new and growing country.

It is the cld story of fifteen, twenty and thentyfive years ago resurrected in part. The writer has been in western Texas something more than a quarter of a century and for most of that time it has been misrepresented by parties who were interested, or thought it was their interest, to keep the farmers away and hold back its development.

In the early days of the big ranches when the cattle barons were having free use of it, with their cattle "on a thousand hills" and no ownership of the land and no rents to pay, their effort was to keep it so and scare stories about Indian depredations, mostly manufactured, were spread abroad in order to keep the farmer and his family away. When the Indian stories could no longer be made to do duty, because it was known there were no more Indians here, pictures of an arid, sterile waste only fit to pasture cattle on and where it required twenty acres of its scant grass and herbage to support a cow or a horse were given to a too credulous world. The country was said to be too dry and too poor to sprout the seeds put in the ground and that no farmer could make a living in it. These stories served their purpose long and well, as there was comparatively none to demonstrate their falsity. But later a few farmers more venturesome than others, dropped in here and there, and, altho the conditions were new to them and required a different system of

bandling and to some extent different crops than they were accustomed to, they gradually demonstrated the fact that a farmer could not only make a living here, but he could prosper. The process was gradual and slow, but it gradually grew and the knowledge of it spread to such an extent that other farmers came and took up the experience of their pioneer brethren and they also prospered and sent the news of it back to their friends and relatives until in recent years the flow of immigration has increased to a tidal wavethat has swept away ignorance and prejudice and buried falsehood under a mountain of demonstrated truth, and no intelligent person any longer doubts the adaptability and future possibilities of western Texas as an agricultural country, and the misrepresentations of our eastern contemporaries fall mostly upon deaf-

A load of wrong and guilt, however, lies at the doors, if not upon the consciences, of those who have misrepresented this country for selfish reasons, for they kept it down for years and prevented many from coming who otherwise would have come and secured cheap lands and would be here today with their families, the owners of prosperous and happy homes, but, being deterred, remained the servitors of the large land owners of central and eastern Texas.

But the field is large and the opportunities are still many and great that await the grasp of the intelligent and energetic who may seek for them.—Haskell Free Press.

PRAIRIE FIRES OUT WEST

Reports from west Texas during the past week indicate that there has been a considerable number of prairie fires in that section and some ranchmen have lost grass they will need before there is a new supply in the spring. These fires in the main result from camping parties, who do not exercise the proper precautions in putting out their campfires when they move out of big pastures, but leave the burning embers to be blown into the grass by the high winds that prevail in that section, and when the fire is once communicated to the grass it is an exceedingly difficult problem to stop it. The services of all the available fire fighters within a radius of fifteen or twenty miles are usually called into requisition, but even then it is often impossible to stop the fire until thousands of acres of badly needed grass are entirely denuded.

Owing to the fact that seasons were good last year in the range country as a general rule, the grass attained a much better growth than usual, and owing to the fact that it is now a little dry out that way, it burns like tinder. Ranchmen are doing all they can to protect their pastures, but unless campers and those who handle fire out on the prairies exercise more care in the matter of extinguishing their fires, continued losses may be confidently expected. The old rule of building a camp fire in some kind of a depression and covering the embers over with dirt when the fire is no longer needed, is a very safe rule, and the destruction of much grass could be avoided if it was generally practiced.

West Texas has no grass to spare at this season of the year. As a matter of fact, all the grass in that section is needed to carry the cattle thru to spring. It is not generally known, but the supply of feedstuff in that section is not so abundant as has been generally supposed. There was a big feed crop raised all over that country, but so much wet weather prevented it from being harvested at the proper time, and as a result much of its was rendered worthless. This necessitates relying more generally on the range than usual, and when that range is weekly going up in smoke it creates considerable apprehension.

A COWBOY MORALIZES

I ain't no hand at pious talk, ain't got the gift o' gab Toned down to suitable degree fur heavenly confab An' mebbe my i-dees ain't jest accordin' to the card-O' Christian argyment, but I'll express 'em, jest as hard!

I never saw a prayin' man behind a graveyard face
But what I thought was wastin' time before the Throne
o' Grace;

A leanin' of his hopes upon a mighty shaky staff—God has no use for any man too holy fur to laugh.

I went to church up there in town an' saw the parson's

Drawed out so long I wondered how he'd git it back

in place,
An' every word that got away from out his talkin'

works
Come like a squall in winter time—by freezy fits an'

jerks; An' while a-settin' in the hail o' icy talk he spilt,

An' while a-settin' in the hail o' icy talk he spilt,
A-soakin' in the frozen knife o' warnin' to the hilt,
I got to wonderin' what sort o' heaven the place

must be With iceberg leaders sich as he a-holdin' of the key.

I heerd a trav'lin' preacher once talk fur a little spell To quite a crowd o' cowboys bunched inside an ol'

An' tell 'em 'bout the trail that leads up to the range above,

An' how the Foreman in the skies was jest a fount o' love.

o' love.

He smiled all thru his gospel talk, and every rider felt
A sort o' inward hankerin' to play the hand he dealt,
An' when he took 'em by the hand to say goodbye, his

Jest seemed to warm to life the seeds he'd sowed to sinful sile.

The parson that discourses with a cold, frost-bitten tongue

An' wears a drawed-out face like he was goin' to be hung.

Whose words are jest like icicles a-drappin' from a tree.

Ain't never goin to git the great salvation rope on med When I am tallied fur the range up in the promised

I want to see the preacher smile while burnin' in the brand;
Ain't got no use fur one that talks a dead-o'-winter

creed,

That makes a feller feel like he's been eatin' loco weed.

As I observed, I ain't no hand at slingin' pieus talk, But when I see a bog ahead, I know enough to balk, An' when a preacher makes a talk about the crop we'll

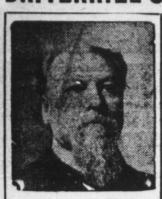
I do jest like his brethren do—doze off an' go to sleep. I know the Master up above hain't got a bit o' use Fur them that preaches gospel words all dipped in lemon juice.

But loves the man with cheery soul that ever keeps in

A smile that bubbles from his heart an overflows his face. —JAMES BARTON ADAMS.

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CLOSING OUT SALE

PURE BRED ANGORA GOATS

Having sold out my entire ranch and being compelled by advanced age and declining health to make a change of business, I am offering for sale-my entire flock of pure-bred ANGORA GOATS, consisting of about 40 wethers and 60 bucks and 500 does, a large portion of which were sired by my imported South African bucks, Willie Hobson No. 51879, Hobson No. 51889 and Fritz Hobson No. 51881. Does all bred to imported Hobson No. 51880 and others of his get out of my prize-winning does at St. Louis, 1904, and due to kid March 20 to April 20. Will sell in lots to suit purchaser, but prefer to sell all together. Must be sold by first of April. Imported Hobson at head of flock. This is a rare opportunity to procure first class stock

R. H. LOWREY, Camp San Saba, Texas.

LITTLE MAVERICKS

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

Pecos Valley Cattle

CARLSBAD, N. M., Feb. 18 .- Stock conditions on the Pecos slope are satctory. The stuff is wintering unally well. Since the heavy snow in per last the weather has been fine. An occasional shower thru the has kept the ground in good condition for early grass. In fact, the grass is already beginning to appear. The cowmen are looking for buyers

who come to do business earlier than usual. Eddy county has much to select from, whether the buyer is looking for young stuff or he wants mature steers. Here are many good 4s and even 5s that will make good stuff to go into the feed lot. They are of good grade, either Shorthorn or Hereford. S. T. Bitting, the banker, and others

receiving many inquiries as to available steers. The first sale of the season was closed this week when J. H. James sold 1,200 and J. J. Draper 1,400 steers at \$14 for 1s, \$18, for 2s and \$22.50 for 3s.

The lot is considered a bargain at these figures. These steers will go into pasture in the Panhandle. The bureau of animal industry has men on the ground looking into the stock situation. They will make a personal examination of the range. The

stockmen are extending all the aid possible to them.

The Quarantine Line

Ten years ago the price of cattle in this portion of the state was very high and the price off and very low. The cattle syndicates went to work and lobbyed a cattle quarantine law thru the Texas legislature, creating a trust in the business and forming a kind of legal agreement to keep out cattle owners above the line, which was very effective until the packeries got in on them below this line by erecting a large plant in Fort Worth and fixed the price of cattle so much that many want to go out of the range cattle in-dustry. Then the boll weevil, chills and fever, wet weather, crab grass and other things in the east began to drive the people to this portion of the state, where cotton can be produced at a minimum cost. Now these syndidesire to sell their land, which oring them more than it will be orth to them to keep it and run cattle on it. So the beef trust has bursted the trust to keep small farmers from this section, and now they have an elephant on their hands in the shape of a cattle quarantine law.-Vernon

Profit In Calves COLUMBIA, Mo., Feb. 18.—It requires about one-half as much grain to produce 109 pounds of gain on calves as on 2-year-okls. The work of the Missouri Agricultural College has definitely demonstrated that the most prof-Itable age to fatten cattle is while they are still young. The older the animal

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mted!"
That's what every one says who has seen it. We unt to send one of these free books to you. You can't ord to be without one if you have chickens on the place a place to have chickens. We have spent a lot of mey and a great deal of time on it, to make it far and ay the best book on incubators, Brooders and Poultry uising. The result is that we have made a book that ally ought to sell for \$1.00 a copy—but we send a copy—by the period of the paper who asks to one.

the more food is required to produce & given gain. It has been found by coinparing 1,000 pounds live weight in the case of calves, yearlings, 2 and 3-yearolds, that the profit for each 1,000 pounds was:

For calves, \$31. For yearlings, \$27. For 2-year-olds, \$19.10. For 3-year-olds, \$12.80.

When all of the cattle of all ages were purchased at 4c a pound and sold fat at 5c a pound, the profit on \$1,000 invested in feeding cattle was:: For calves, \$557.50.

For yearlings, \$284. 2-year-olds, \$198.75.

For 3-year-olds, \$177.50. Nine-tenths of all the cattle fed in the middle west are 2-year-olds at the beginning of the feeding period. When these cattle are in thin condition at the beginning of the experiment, they are often fed with profit; but starting with calves in the same condition it is unquestionably true that the calves return more profit for each \$1,000 invest-

Greer County Clean

Greer county, O. T., has been granted the privilege of shipping cattle subject to inspection. This is Greer county's reward for energetic and generous co-operation with the governofficials in eradicating cattle

The credit as well as the benefit of this order, which is nominally effective until March 1, but which in the new regulations probably will be good the year round, belongs to the cattlemen of Greer county. They raised a fund last year with which local inspectors were employed to assist the govern-ment inspectors in locating ticky pastures and exterminating the ticks. Dr. Leshe J. Allen, inspector in charge in Oklahoma, assigned as many men as could work conveniently to Green Their efforts were so far successful that the department of agri-culture has granted inspection, which means that Greer county cattle may come to the native side of the markets.

The order contains, also, an ecoo of the decision of last winter which declared the quarantine regulations void. The order says that cattle may be moved from Greer county to any part of the United States not in Oklahoma The decision was that the regulations could not prevent an intra-state movement, or the order would have included specifically other parts of Oklahoma .-Drovers Telegram.

South Texas Cattle

Cattle are again moving rapidly out of southwest Texas. The grass is as green as in spring time and the range cattle are reported to be rolling fat While the feeders of the north are stuffing cattle with costly feedstuffs including corn, cotton seed meal and

hav, the Texas cattlemen are enabled to rush fine range fat cattle to the market and get the top price. Ordinarily at this time the Texas

cattle are just coming out of the hard poor and bony as well can be, but this year every condition has been reversed.

This excellent state of affairs has brought much money into this section. The peope have had swelling bank accounts all the year. The money which the farmers and others put in the banks as the result of the big cotton crop is increased by the amount coming in from the sale of cattle. Everyone is delighted with the outlook for the coming year.—San Antonio Gazette.

Heel Fly Discussion

A number of San Antonio stockmen were discussing the other day the socalled heel fly, which annual pest is now worrying cattle in southwest Texas, which pest comes with the arrival of spring-like weather. All present agreed that they had never seen fly biting or hovering around the heels of cattle or anything else that would likely cause cattle to run. Geo. West on the occasion referred to gave it as his opinion that the heel fly was nothing more nor less than the warble fly, which in the fall and winter deposits its eggs in the backs of cattle and which when warm weather approaches come out in the shape of what is generaly known as the grub worm. Mr. West thinks that it is the irritation caused by these grubs which causes cattle so much annoyance. He further says it is his observation that as soon as these grubs disappear cattle quiet down and the so-called heel fly is no more.-San Antonio Stock-

Movement from Panhandle "The movement of cattle from the Panhandle country to the Kansas pastures this spring will be a large one. said Arthur Letts of Clarendon, Texas. who is spending a few days here. "We short on aged steers, and about all that have not been bought up by stockmen, will be shipped to Kansas in the early spring. There has been a good demand for aged stuff, and it been picked up wherever it could be found. Our cattle have been win-tering well, and they will come out in the spring all right. We look for early grass and lots of it, as the ground has been well soaked. We are having balmy weather now. In that country a good deal of feeding is done. That is, the cattlemen feed their cattle along thru the winter in order to keep them up in flesh. There are some signs of green showing in the dead grass now on the plans .- Drovers Telegram.

After the Railways

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18 .-Proceedings against ten railroads for violations of the law relating to the shipment of cattle are to be started at once by the department of justice thru the United States attorneys of several districts. This law, which was approved June 29, 1906, provides that cattle shipped in interstate commerce shall not be confined in cars longer than twenty-eight hours consecutively without their being unloaded for feed, rest and water, except in cases where a request is previously made the time may be extended to thirty hours.

In many of these cases, it is alleged, cattle have been confined on cars without rest, food or water for fifty hours, and in some cases sixty hours, and it is the purpose of the government to insist on the full maximum penalty of \$500.

Under the old law, which permitted no extension of time, the department prosecuted approximately 1,200 cases of violations of the twenty-eight hour aw, and in each case the railroad pleaded guilty and paid the minimum penalty of \$100. The department has concluded that the railroads have had notice and will ask the courts for the highest penalty.

Following are the names of the railroads against which prosecutions will be begun, together with the names of the city or state where the of the city or state where the suits will be brought: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe in Colorado; New York, Chicago & St. Louis at Buffalo; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in Nebraska; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul at Chicago; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific in Kansas; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis at Cleveland; Southern Pacific in San Francisco Union Pacific in San Francisco: Lake Shore & Michigan Southern in Buffalo, and the Northern Pacific in St. Paul.

The Kansas Movement

C. E. Comes of Sedan, Kan., one of he well known land owners in Chautauqua county, says that talk of the movement of Texas cattle to the pasture districts of that part of the state is now heard on every hand. Chautauqua county has a great many large pastures, and every year a large number of Texas cattle are run on these "Arrangements have been made by a number of Texas cattlemen to pasture cattle there this season, said Mr. Comes. "In no place has the price been cut, while in many places an advance over last year's prices has been made. Last year the prices ranged from \$2 to \$2.50 per head for the season, while this year the charges are from \$2.50 upward. I understand that in other parts of the country farther north the prices are still higher We have had an abundance of moisture all winter, and if the spring is favorable there ought to be plenty of good grass early. This would insure an early movement of cattle from Texas

to Kansas."-Drovers Journal. Montana Ranges Improve

BILLINGS, Feb. 18.—A prominent sheep raiser of this city said today that the present thaw had removed the possibility of losses on the range near here. "While the snow is not yet entirely gone," he said, "it has laid bare all of the exposed ridges and there is plenty of opportunity for stock to reach feed. Another danger that was feared is averted, as a freeze now can not keep sheep from the grass even should there be a coating of ice where

snow still remains."
Already there is a slight inquiry for lambs for spring delivery. Large umbers have been wintered near this city and up the Clark's Fork valley, outside buyers will soon be on hand for the purpose of securing sheep for April delivery. Prices for wool lambs are being talked of at about \$4.50.

Feeding Cattle Straw STURGIS, S. D., Feb. 18 .- The farmers who come from Sturgis from a distance of 100 miles around say the winter has been severe on stock and some people who had not prepared to feed their cattle and horses will suffer greatly. Some of the farmers say they have been feeding their stock for three months and have used up the hay which they had put up and are now feeding straw. Some of the cattle are weak and should the spring snows prove deep or more cold weather set in hundreds of head will die. If mild weather prevails for the rest of the winter and the spring the herd owners will come thru with a percentage of loss a little above the average of

previous years.

All of the country to the north is rapidly filling up with settlers, and after this year the free range will have become a thing of the past.

Fight With Wolf ROSWELL, N. M., Feb. 18.-R. L. Moss, a cattleman, ran across a large wolf that had been caught in a steel

Mrs. Cora B. Miller Makes a Fortune

Started a Few Years Ago With Ne Capital, and Now Employs Nearly One Hundred Clerks and **Stenographers**

Until a few years ago Mrs. Cora B Miller lived in a manner similar to that of thousands of other very poor women of the average small town and village. She now resides in her own palatial brown-stone residence, and is considered one of the most successful business women in the United States.



Mrs. Miller's New Residence, Earned in Less Than One Year.

Several years ago Mrs. Miller learned of a mild and simple preparation that cured herself and several friends of emale weakness and piles. She was beseiged by so many women needing treatment that she decided to furnish it to those who might call for it. She startd with only a few dollars' capital and the remedy, possessing true and wonderful merit, producing many tures when doctors and other remedies failed, the demand grew so rapidly she. was several times compelled to seek larger quarters. She now occupies one of the city's largest office buildings, which she owns, and almost one hundred clerks and stenographers are required to assist in this great business.

Million Women Use It More than a million women have used Mrs. Miller's remedy, and no matter where you live, she can refer, you to ladies in your own locality can and will tell any sufferer that this marvelous remedy really cures women. Despite the fact that Mrs. Miller's business is very extensive, she is always willing to give aid and advice every suffering woman who writes to her. She is a generous, good woman and has decided to give away to women who have never used her medicine \$10,000 worth absolutely FREE.

Every woman suffering with pains in the head, back and bowels, bearingdown feelings, nervousness, creeping sensations up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, wearinesss, piles from any cause, should sit right down and send her name and address Tes. Cora B. Miller, Box 5853, Koof charge in plain wrapper) a 50-cent box of her marvelous medicine; also her valuable book, which every woman

Remember, this offer will not last long, for thousands and thousands of women who are suffering will take advantage of this generous means of getting cured. So if you are ailing, do not suffer another day, but send your name and address to Mrs. Miller for the book and medicine before the \$10,-000 worth is all gone.

trap on John Shaw's cattle ranch, 63 miles north of Roswell. The trap was weighted with the leg of a dead cow. Mr. Moss, having no gun or pistol, tried to kill the wolf with rocks. Just as he had succeeded in knocking out three of the wolf's tusks by throwing rocks at him, the wolf broke loose from the weight and sprang on him. By doing some lively work with his pocketknife Mr. Moss managed to cut the animal's throat after a fierce struggle, and es-caped with a number of deep scratches and a deep bite in one arm.

New Sanitary Commission

The governor yesterday afternoon announced the appointment of the new members of the live stock anitary commission of Texas. The appointees are J. H. Wilson, Hardeman county; R. H. Harris, Ton Green county, and N. T. Wilson, Texar county. This makes an entirely new board, the members of the old board being M. M. Hankins, W. J. Moore and Judge Rudolph Kleberg. The names of the new members have been sent to the senate for confirmation, - Austin

Cattle in Texas

The department of agriculture estimates the number of cattle in Texas on Jan. 1 at 9,188,180 head and places the valuation at \$99,114,392, or an average of \$10.78 per nead. It gives Iowa 4,803,339 head with a total valuation of \$106,608,697, or an average of \$22.20 per head. If the agricultural department of Texas will do the same work for the live stock interests as it acomplished in Iowa the stockman will have no reason to complain.

South Texas Ranch

C. H. Beever, president of the Pearsall National bank, has sold his ranch to S. K. Kirksey of Waco. The ranch comprises 6,073 acres and is located on the Miguel about twenty miles south of Pearsall. The consideration 1s \$42,000.

DREADED TO EAT

A Quaker Couple's Experience

How many persons dread to eat their meals, although actually hungry nearly all the time! Nature never intended this should be

so, for we are given a thing called appetite that should guide us as to what the system needs at any time and can digest. But we get in a hurry, swallow our food very much as we shovel coal into the furnace, and our sense of appetite

becomes unnatural and perverted. Then we eat the wrong kind of food or eat too much, and there you areindigestion and its accompanying A Phila. lady said, the other day:
"My husband and I have been sick and nervous for 15 or 20 years from

drinking coffee - feverish, indigestion,

totally unfit, a good part of the time, for work or pleasure. We actually dreaded to eat our meals. "We tried doctors and patent medicines that counted up into hundreds of dollars, with little if any benefit. "Accidentally, a small package of Postum came into my hands. I made

surprising results. We both liked it and

directions

have not used any coffee since. "The dull feeling after meals has left us and we feel better every way. We are so well satisfied with Postum that we recommend it to our friends who have been made sick and nervous and miserable by coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville,"

some according to

Breeders' Directory

THE LEADING BREEDERS of the GREAT SOUTHWEST

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THE SUNNY SIDE HERD OF

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xchange same for real estate in the

ED. B. BECK, Sulphur

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WM. & W. HUDSON, Gainesville,

FULL BLOOD SHORTHORN BULLS

ear Jacksboro. Will sell reasonable.

W. P. Stewart, Jacksboro, Texas.

registered Hereford cattle, or

Hereford Cattle. Nice lot of young

W. S. IKARD, Mgr.

HENRIETTA, APRIL 15.

Springs, Texas.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORD HOME HERD of Herefords. Established 1868. Channing Hartley county, Texas My herd con-sists of 500 head of the best strain individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. by carloads a specialty. William Powell, proprietor.

B. C. RHOME, JR.

Saginaw, Texas. Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Herd headed by the Bean Brummel bull, Beau Box nie. 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, Colorado and Snyder, Texas

V. WEISS

Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cat-(Ranch in Goliad county, Texas) Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 817, Beaumont, Texas.

W. H. Myers, Proprietor. Breeder of registered and high-grade Hereford cattle. None but first-

bulls in service. Some young bulls for Correspondence solicited. Shipping Point-Henrietta.

HORTICULTURE

FRUIT BRINGS HAPPINESS

In these days of food adulterations

indigestion and other kindred elements,

caused by injudicious eating of canned

goods, adulterated, greasy cooked food

-with tired housekeepers seeking

some means of relief from the weary

burden of cookery—is it not about time for every human being to realize

the full value of fruit as good, solid,

substantial, wholesome, life-giving food, that is pure and unadulterated?

It requires no milling, killing or cook-

ing process to make it wholesome and

appetizing, but is the one food product

for immediate consumption-the one

great source of easy, healthful living.

If the money and energy expended in

the so-called temperance cause had

duction and consumption of fruits, sa-

oons would have been driven out of

town long ago. Just get a man fond

of good American apples and other

acid fruits, and away goes all desire

for strong drink! Fruit growing and

happy, and I am fully convinced that

fruit will rule the world just as soon

as the "fruit consumers' league" has

taken us all in. No one can be full

of fruit and full of fight at the same

time, and discerning people are seeing

it; hence the greatly increasing yearly

demand for all kinds of fruits in our

markets. The land owners who are

supplying this demand are making

more money out of their productions than ever before, and are in the way

of an ever-increasing and profitable

AN ALFALFA QUESTION

A Missouri correspondent writes that

he has a few acres of alfalfa on his

farm in Eastern Kansas which were

put in alfalfa in 1901. 'It has furnished

a lot of fine seed, but the crab grass has got in it to such an extent that

t looks as if it will soon have entire

possession. During the last season he

cut only two crops, and then used it

for a hog pasture. He asks whether

it would be advisable to plow it up

and raise corn on it for a couple of

years, and then sow to alfalfa again.

The land has been manured the last two springs, disced and cross-disced,

but the crab grass seems to have

The great difficulty in growing al-

falfa in Eastern Kansas is crab grass.

become so badly infested, we would do

one of two things: First, plow it up,

put it in early potatoes, and whenever

there was an abundance of moisture

in the soil reseed to alfalfa. The cul-

tivation of the potatoes, and the thoro working of the ground after they are

removed would enable the alfalfa to

get full possession of the ground. We

would not use it for hog pasture, but

The other way is to disc and cross-

disc it in the spring till you cannot see any alfalfa there. Make it like a

garden. Then sow more seed and mow

these two methods should be adopted

can be best decided by our corre-

spondent. The object in either case is

to thoroly sprout and kill the crab grass seed that is in the ground.—Se-

She works harder before breakfast

than man works all day. She has more humor in an offhand

word than man has in his funniest

She shows more pathos in her gen-

tlest sigh than man shows in his most

She can economize more with 25

cents than a man with a dollar.

She can dress herself neatly and at-

tractively for less than it costs a man

She has more patience in opening a drawer than a man has in laying the

She has more dignity in a nod of her

head than a man has in a bow that

She can show more justice in feed-ing chickens than a courtful of judges

can show in a hundred volumes of printed decisions.

things she does with the left-over boil-

ed potatoes than the greatest inventor

MISSED HER OWN PARTY

Senator Joe Blackburn tells a story of a quaint old woman in a remote

Kentucky village, who was locally famed for her kindness of heart and

"For months and months she had

in their best, were on hand to

been saving her slender means to give

a great party, so she said," the Sena-tor relates, "and at last came the great event. All of her friends, dress-

render the occasion notable in the annals of the village, and all voted

the party a great success, the only false note in the gamut of their enjoyment being the mysterious ab-

good will toward her neighbors.

She shows more ingenuity in the

ever signed a patent specification.

WOMAN

Which of

cutting. This is one method.

whatever alfalfa appears.

lugubrious wailings.

for shoes and hats.

in his favorite dance,

-Washington Star,

coundation of his fortune.

embraces his entire anatomy.

lected.

killed the alfalfa to a large extent.

Now that the field referred to

business .- J. H. Hale,

eating makes people sunny, sweet

been expended to increase the

BLUE GROVE HEREFORDS

140 head, non-registered, coming 1, 2, and years old, out of full blood cows and registered bulls, unbranded, dehorned, good colors, etc. Fed and in good strong condition. Immune. Are

tered Shorthorn cattle.

sence of their hostess. "Meeting her the next morning, one of the guests of the night before spoke rapturously of the party. "Tm certainly glad you enjoyed yourself," returned the old lady, beam-

ing her satisfaction. 'So it really was a success? Yes? My! I certainly should like to have 'seen it.' "But, why were you not there, Aunt Sally, at your very own party! "'Laws, child,' answered the erst-while party-giver. 'I had to stay in the kitchen and wash the dishes.' Youth's Companion.

FRUIT AND FRUIT SELLING Ernest C. Rowe contributes the fol-

lowing interesting statements to "Leslie's Weekly:"

We Americans possess an amazing fondness for fruits, and we spend a lot of money to gratify it. For strictly orchard products which found markets and presumably were consumed during the year ending June 30, 1905 the American farmer received \$83,751,-840 and we raised in American vine-yards during the same period one and a half billion pounds of grapes, which crop brought our American vineyardst over \$15,000,000 more. Nearly onethird of these grapes went into wine but the bigger portion went to the con umer in eight and four-pound baskets and were presumably American sub-tropical fruits brought the producers nearly \$10,000,000, and we imported from the West Indies and Southern Europe \$25,000,000 worth of tropical fruits.

We paid the American farmer over \$25,000,000 for his berries during the snort summer season of 1905. putting the latter in the lists with fruits, we enriched the producers of the various fruits which found the American markets within the time mentioned above, nearly \$170,000,000.

In selecting our fruits our first choice is for apples, for American orchardists marketed two billion bushels of this healthful fruit as against sixteen million bushels of peaches, seven million pears and nine million bushels of plums. The idea of selling berries from at-

tractive quart baskets found expression less than thirty years ago, and up to a very few years ago orchard products and grapes never found the markets packed temptingly in individual packages. But just think how the idea has expanded into its present universal practical adoption! Why, the manufacturing of fruit and berry bas-kets alone brings to the various facories over \$7,000,000 annually and the ultimate annual cost to the fruit and RED POLLED

RED POLLED CATTLE-Berkshire Hogs and Angora Goats, Breeder R. Clifton, Waco, Texas.

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

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

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, Tishomingo, I. T.

DURHAM PARK STOCK FARM-Shorthorns, English Berkshires, Angora Goats, White Wyandottes, high-DAVID HARRELL, Liberty ment.

GUINEA-ESSEX

"The New Breed," the ideal hogs for the southern states, solid black, very prolific. Have some Polled Hereford bulls, eligible to register. Welton Winn, Santa Anna, Coleman county,

SHOAT HORNS I have for sale highly bred Scotchtopped Shorthorn cattle, bred in the fever district. Young bulls and heifers always for sale. Prices to suit the

P. B. HUNT, Dallas, Texas.

berry raisers is, with the middleman's profits added, between nine and ten millions. This branch of the carrier business produces a billion and a quarter berry baskets, over 100 million four-quart peach baskets, and over 100 million eight and four-pound grape baskets. California alone uses 500,000,000 carriers of various kinds for

fruit shipped east of the Rockies. The making of crates is almost, and in some sections wholly, a separate branch of the carrier industry, and so extensive and interesting that it will be treated upon in another article later. Manufacture of baskets is carried on in from 5,000 to 8,000 "factories," situated all over the United States, and ranging in size and importance from a single work bench to a vast establishment with wonderful equipment and employing hundreds of

Here at Paducah, Ky., I have visited far the biggest enterprise of this kind in all the world, where almost every bit of the work is done by machinery, and I am told that it is the only factory in the world where the actual process of making the baskets is performed wholly by automatic machines.

STRINGFELLOW'S NEW HORTI CULTURE

We have been reading "Stringfellow's New Horticulture," as published by Farm and Ranch Publishing Co. We were certainly impressed with the evident fairness with which the author states his views. The evidence he presents on his "close root-pruning" theory seems conclusive; so with his "sod culture," The book is well worth any fruit grower's perusal and whether his methods suit the whole fruit section or not, they are radical enough to stimulate thought and put clear enough to demand a fair trial. Any reader can secure this book by sending to us or to them 75 cents for the cloth binding, or 50 cents for the paper.-Southern Cultivator.

When frying egge,s have the fire low and slide them about the pan to prevent burning the thin whites.



box and get the first nibble - crisp-

are fresh to the last-free from dust and moisture in the Triple Protection package.

Please you when you see how different they are from bulk crackers that are exposed to the air—absorbing dust and moisture.

The real crackers are the Loose-Wiles Sodas, always fresh, always crisp, always flaky. They are fresh whenever you buy them-best wherever they're

sold. Tell your grocer "Loose-Wiles Sodas-25c package." VILES KANSAS CITY

CRACKER & CANDY CO.

"The Modern Bakers"

FORT WORTH MARKET

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

WEDNE	SDA	Y'S	F	RE	C	ΕI	PTS
Cattle							.2,200
Calves							. 880
Hogs			٠.				.2,400
Sheep							. 223
Horses a	nd m	ules					. 33

Receipts on the yards for the end of the first half of the week were not excessive, the hogs were on offer in larger volume than on yesterday. Receipts were estimated for the day: Cattle, 2,000; calves, 880; hogs, 2,400; sheep, actual, 223; horses and mules,

Beef Steers Twelve loads contained the short run of beeves for the day's trade, and the quality of the supply had no indication of being choice or even good at any point. While the most of the run came from feed lots, it was generally of the warmed-up sort, and the few grassers were of only medium quality. Packer demand took in most of the supply in short order, and an 'early clearance resulted, the pens being celared before the noon hour. With a free movement prices stood fully steady with Tuesday's decline. The steers made \$4. Sales of steers:

No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 22...1,085 \$3.85 19... 970 \$4.00 \$3.85 19... 970 \$4.09 Butcher Stock

The heavy end of the day's cattle supply was to be found in the butcher stock division. Quality of offerings ranged from plain to fairly good, with a small sprinkle of good killing cows The general beef demand ran largeto cows and heifers, and packers were again willing to pay steady price the two day's easiness in the market. An early clearance was ef-

Sales of	COWS:		
No. Ave		No., Ave.	Price.
1 700	\$2.00	8 797	\$2.00
4 800		2 855	2.05
	2.15	3 813	2.75
5 736	2.55	8 845	2.65
9 930		2 830	2.80
11,010		11,150	3.50
Sales of !			
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
1 640	\$1.50	9 538	\$2.50
21 466	2.50	1 610	2.50
8 563	2.55	1 600	3.00
		ves	
64 11	0 1		

age run today, 800 head in car lots, with perhaps half that number comthe market during the earlier days of the week, the demand very naturally improved, so that the supply was soon sold out. The run contained nothing choice, the day's tops making \$5. All vealers sold generally steady. Sales of calves:

No. Ave. Price. 25...289 \$2,85 No. Ave. Price 4... 265 \$3.00 8... 116 4.00 \$2,85 3.50° 4.00 301 1... 150 5.00 5.00 Hogs

The hog market continues to improve. With 2,300 head in the pens efore 10 fo'clock, the strong demand cleared them out before 11 *o'clock. The quality of the supply was very good, generally speaking, two-thirds of the run coming from territory points. Early bidding was a nickel higher on the best hogs, 10c higher on mediums and butcher weights, and 10c to 15c higher on common hogs. Top'territory backs made \$7.171/2, which is a new, record for the year. Pigs were

		and sellin	ng stea	dy.		1
Sale	s of	hogs:				
No. 1	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	
82	204	\$7.121/2	1		\$6.95	
58	249	7.12 1/2	1	230	6.95	
83	208	7.07 1/2	8	139	6.75	
2	370	7.05	102	161	7.00	
11	208	7.07 1/2	43	204	6.65	
68	236	7.12 1/2	64	179	7.09	
59	255	7.17 1/2	62	230	7.15	
86	130	6.25	93		6.85	
80	179	7.10	92	170	7.00	
19	220	7.15	137	220	7.15	
33	177	7.00	101	166	7.10	
97	167	6.82 1/2	23	160	7.00	
94	181	7.12 1/2	85	186	7.05	
12	195	7.05				
Sale	es of	pigs:				
No.	Ave.	Price			E .	
23	. 90	\$4.85				
		She	ep			

No sheep were on the open market. double came in billed to a local packer on private terms.

Wednesday's Shippers

Cattle-J. W. Craft, Lewisvile, 27: W. & L., Rockwall, 88; Agent, Ravena, 38; J. A. Stepp, Trinity, 4; Coleman & Rodgers, Eagle Pass, 164: W. F. Small, Stonebury, 34; T., Justin, 28; J. W. Shepherd, Plano, 32; J. Baylor, Cotulla, 36; Serna & Co., San Antonic,

F. M. Shaw, Cotulla, 286; F. D. 24; F. M. Shan, Cotulla, 45; R. S. Boyd, Co-de McMahan, Cotulla, 45; R. S. Boyd, Co-tulla, 30; R. E. Smith, Sherman, 30; R. L. Helm, Mineol, 35; M. G. Payne, Altus, Okla., 41; B. & S., Rush Springs, I. T., 68; J. H. Moore, Comanche, I. T., National Bank, Chattanooga,

Okla., 27; S. Whites, Heron, 27, 2 Calves-R. L. Helm, Mineola, 52; I. Sewell, Wills Point, 3: M. Higdon, rrell, 1; J. T. Hodge & Co., Dodds. Terrell, 1; 35; A. P. Mohard, Prosper, 4; F. D. McMahan, Cotulla, 67; Wadenpohl & Harfa, 73; J. W. Loving, Royse, I & Harmon, Alpine, 128; C. & Winderwood, Ltasca, 54.

Hogs-Stonewall Trading Company, onewall, I. T., 92; C. B. Hydoe, Koawa, I. T., 74; G. T. James, Durant, T., 93; D. G. Barnett, Ravena, 81; W. Loving, Royse, 72; J. W. Croft, wisville, 20; George W. Thomas, Minekah, 59; W. T. Speegle & Co., Duncan, I. T., 80; John Gilliland, Hinton, Okla., 59; W. F. M., Alex, 156. Okla., 59: W. F. M., Alex, 156; J. Jarvis, Hubbard City, 83; A. P. Mohard, Prosper, 68; J. E. Dyer, Quin-Monard, Prosper, 88; J. E. Dyer, Quinton, 85; S. V. White. Dougherty, 101; George Lantis, Daugherty, 56; Rhodes & H. Crescent, 94; B. F. Bartholas, Norman, 69; F. E. D. Palestine, 66; J. R. Bucham, Longview Junction, 86; J. M. S., Wills Point, 86; N. Hlgdon, Terrell, 97; J. T. Hodge & Co., Dodds, 12: B. H., Wortham, 141; J. S. Lee, Dawson, 80: M. & Payne, Altus, 56; B. L. Brown, Lockhart, 77; C. National Bank, Chattanooga, Okla., 77; J. M. Duncan, Walter, Okla., 91.

Sheep-W. & S., Rockwall, 1; Swift Co., Wannough, 221. Horses and mules—J. A. Stepp, Trin-y, 3; H. J. P., Austin, 4; Jasper, Ne-

0		
	THURSDAY'S RECEIPTS	
	Cattle	
	Hogs1,000	
	Sheep 220	
	Horses and mules 148	

The cattle run of the first day of the second half of the week came to mar-ket in forty-five loads. The run toaled 1,200 head, including calves.

Steers
But twenty loads of beef cattle were put on offer, the bulk of these being grassers. A few loads of warmed-up made up the balance of the run. The short run, coupled with packing orders for beef material, put little heart into the trade and prices irmed a bit, in contrast with the wabbly condition of figures on the first three days of the week. One choice steer carried off the top honors of the day, by selling at \$4.50, but car lot tops were \$3.85. A good demand for all decent killers prevailed, and a quick clearance resulted;

No. Ave.		No. Ave.	Price.
10 528	\$2.40	8 486	\$2.65
14 810	3.30	21 843	2.40
25 966	2.75	231,057	3.90
11,430	4.50	100 829	3.60
26 789	3.25		

Stockers and Feeders Stockers and feeders were in fair-ly good volume, better in fact than at any day since Monday. The demand was urgent enough to take over two loads, about all on offer, outside of scattering lots, at steady figures.

Cows and Heifers The run of the butcher stuff was quite small, and included nothing of a strictly good class, the several loads of decent killing cows were on offer. Demand from packers was urgent enough to make the market the most lively of the week, the supply being all taken in good time, and at

		onger pr	ces.		
Sal	es of	cows:			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
9	691	\$1.65	42	813	\$2.25
10	810	2.30 .	9	904	2.40
15	748	2.55	4	765	2.10
6	943	2.90			
Sal	es of	helfers:			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.

with arrest without	Tion Trice	T TYCOL
21 495 \$2.75.		
В	ullo .	
Bulls were few	in number an	d sell-
ing steady. Sales		
No. Ave. Price.		Price.
1 470 \$1.75	21,105	\$2.20
1 560 2.35		
31.000 2.40	11,010	2.50
11,010 2.60	11,300	2.65
21,175 2.70	1 450	2.75
1 610 3.00		
	alves	

Calves Only one short load of calves came on the yards and the supply in mixed loads was equally short. A fair de-mand prevailed at unchanged quota-

tions.	es of	calves: Price.		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price
27	305	\$2.50	4 395	\$2.7
27 21	495	2.75	3 243	3.0

_	-	-	_	-	_	-	-	_			_	-
		-	-								1000	
-	-	NAME OF STREET	-	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	-	2000000	OPERATE !	-	and the last	10-	-	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.
					-							
					- 14							

Farmers & Mechanics National Bank Fort Worth, Texas

F. & M.

F. & M.

F. & M.

F. & M.

WINTER SERVICE

NEW ORLEANS AND SAN FRANCISCO TWO TRAINS EVERY DAY



SUNSET **ELEGANT NEW** EQUIPMENT EXPRESS ME OIL, BURNING LOCOMOTIVES COMFORT AND CLEANLINESS CALIFORNIA

FAST MAIL | All the Way EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 16, 1906 Write For Particulars JOS. HELLEN, Gen Pass. Agent

Hog receipts reached 1,300 head, not quite as large as on Wednesday, but the quality was greatly improved. Tex-as sent in the greater number of hogs, but the top quality came from In-dian Territory. A load of fifty-nine head from Chickasha, averaging 336 pounds, made \$7.221/2, a new year's record, and the greatest sum ever paid on these yards for a car load of hogs-\$1.426.21. All hogs were strong to 5c higher. Pigs not numerous and sell-

Hogs

Sales of hogs: Ave. Price. 335 \$7.225 . 211 6.95 \$7.221/2 66... 265 108... 160 7.10 7.171/2 4... 66... 77... 200 265 7.20 7.20 9... 150 219 7.20 Sales, of pigs: No. Ave. Price. 93... 63 \$4.25 No. Ave. Price.

Sheep One double of fed wethers came on special consignment to a local packer.

Thursday's Shippers Cattle—J. W. Jones, Marshall, 35; O. B. Finch, Bonham, 98; J. A. Goodwin, Whitesboro, 108; F. W. D., Strawn, 34; J. H. Watson, Byron, 44; J. W. C., Frost, 37; B. B. Ingraham, West, 56; B. & Johnson, Aqilaris, 27; C. O. Crouch & Co., Usyor, 26; C. O. Crouch, Usyor, 49; J. Eschy, Georgetown, 28; W. W. Gates, Eagle Pass, 30; William Rogers, Pflugerville, 28; J. C., Hillsboro, 1; J. & Newman, Addington, 30; C. Williams, Eddy, 27; H. Burns, Millett, 102; T. H. Poole, Co-

tulla, 126. Hogs—J. F. Pendland, Scullin, I. T., 108; W. A. Williamson, Boswell, I. T., 173; H. Cox, Oakwods, 102; Lon Neal, Marble Falls, 94; Dave Hill, Chicka-sha, I. T., 59; I. Taylor, Chickasha, 68: E. Dawson, Kingfisher, Okla., 66; J. C. Tether, El Reno, 75; John Smith, Warietta, Okla., 71; Frazier & H., Lindsay, I. T., 79; G. Harring, Union City, Okla., 77; Payne & Newman, Addington, I. T., 95.

Sheep-Swift & Co., Wainwright, Horses and Mules-B. Ward, Detroit, 1; J. H. Finley, Paris, 20; J. C. Quanah, 28; C. Sears, Midland, 1; H. H. Robertson, St. Joe Stock Yards, 26: Walcott, B. & G., Kansas City, A. K. Ballach, Kansas City, 23; Fred Parker, Sherman, 24.

FR	ID	A	Y	'S	R	E	CI	EI	P	T	S	,	
Cattle												.1	,200
Calves													200
Hogs .												. 1	.600

The usual small Friday run of cattle comforted the trade. Hogs were pres ent in good force. Steer trade active and prices firm. Cows of good finish stronger. Hogs make another year's record, selling at \$7.25.

Stears.

Steer cattle were present in the trade to the number of 14 loads, principally grassers of good quality. Half a dozen loads of fat and warmed up steers filled out the supply. The trade was not entirely satisfied with the condition of the steer market. Buyers were taking the grass cattle pretty freely at steady prices, but were inclined to halt at the better class of fed steers. Salesmen declined early bids of \$4.00 on right fat cattle, while the best steers sold around \$4.10 with the grass bulk getting in within the range of \$3.60 to \$3.85.

Sales of steers: No. Ave. Price. 7... 757 \$2.45 No. Ave. Price. 14... 773 \$3.35 21... 786 \$3.40 45... 930

Stockers and Feeders The stocker and feeder trade was steady on a limited supply.

Cows and Heifers.
The bulk of the cattle run today consisted of butcher she stock. No choice loads of cows appeared on the early run, but some right fat cows were scattered over the yards. The bulk of the supply was, however, of fair to good killing quality, and received good attention from buyers The general market was fully steady with considerable strength shown on

ı	the pest class of fat	COWS.	
١	Sales of heifers:		
١	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
١	2 550 \$2.40	3 520	\$2.75
١	Sales of cows:		
1	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
	7 744 \$2.60	7 565	\$3.30
1	28 834 \$2.40	60 759	\$2.65
1	31,006 2.75	28 849	2.85
1	11,190 3.40		
	Sales of heifers:		
	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
	7 550 \$2.40	3 676	\$2.65
	1 1 577 3.00	2 720	3 30

23... 676 3.30 Bulls. The bull trade had nothing eventful in it, Feeder buyers were taking the small supply of thin bulls at steady

Sales of	bulls:		- 0
No. Ave.		No. Ave.	Price.
1 910	\$2.10	1 625	\$2.25
2 760	2.50	1 890	2.75
11.050	2.85	11.500	3.00
2 710	3.00		
11,430	\$2.75	31.056	\$3.00
	Cal		

Two loads furnished the yeal calf supply for Friday. The same listlessness that characterized the steer trade was noted in the vealer trade. Jackpot lots were chiefly sold on the early market and these were mostly common to medium in quality. Generall speaking calves were selling steady.

Sale	es of	calves:			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
6	326	\$2.35	4	312	\$2.40
5	454	2.60	15	421	2.75
22	277	3.00	5	460	3.00
10	341	3.30			
3	256	\$2.50	8	116	\$3.50
96	167	3.75	3	136	4.75
1	160	5.00			

The hog supply reached 1,600 head, and had a fairly good top end coming from the territories. The Texas end of the run was about equally dtvided between good hogs and those of an indifferent character. Cudany's buyer got into the market early and sprung the market to \$7.25 on a load that was hardly the top in point of quality, but it served to put other buyers on their mettle, and the resultant purchases were made at fully steady to strong figures. Heavy packing and choice butcher hogs sold at \$7.17%@7.22, with medium fleshed hogs not getting below \$7.00.
Pigs were of slightly better quality

No sheep on the market. Hog Sales Price. No. \$7.221/2 11... No. Ave. 11... 201 94... 178 93... 214 43... 166 Price. \$7.10 7.10 7.15 7.12 1/2 7.17 1/2 7.17 1/2 7.17 1/2 17... 158 86... 185 7.19 7.20 7.25 7.15 172 304 69... 221 7... 260 33... 167 835 153 164

and sold a quarter higher, with tops

5.00 66... 256 Sales of No. Ave. 25... 103 pigs: Price. No. Ave. Price. \$5.25 10... 107 20... 100 5.25 Stock Yards Notes.

L. Shifflett had on today's ma :-

ket a load of 62 hogs from Krum, Texas. The average weight being 233 7... 168 3.50 lbs., and selling for \$7.171/2.

> W. A. Fitzgerald of Ecton, shipped on the day market a shipment of 54 hogs, averaging 172 lbs., sold them at

> W. C. Rowe of Marlow, Okla., was a shipper on today's market with a load of 69 hogs. The load averaged 221 lbs., and sold for \$7.25, the top price for the year.

> J. A. Adamson of Edmond, shipped on the hog market a load of 73 hogs averaging 255 lbs., selling them at

B. F. Deerhart shipped on the mar-ket today a load of 86 hogs from Ce-lina. The load weighing 185 lbs., and bringing \$7.20. Friday's Shippers

\$6.70@6.80; light, \$6.90@6.95; bulk, \$6.95@7; pigs, \$6.35@6.85. Sheep-Receipts 500; market steady sheep, \$3.25@5.50; lambs, \$4.50@5.35. Cattle-B. I. Castle, Lindell, 23; Carter & Co., Frisco, 31; Glass & Goble, Sweetwater, 30; Deleveray & Co., Sweetwater, 42; W. P. Robert, Cop-peras Cove, 20; J. P. B., Collinsville, 51; F. Colle, Benavides, 61; A. M. Anderson, Hillsboro, 25; S. H. Frazier, Hillsboro, 113; J. C. Parks, Hillsboro, 24; W. A. Craig-Hillsboro, 32; J. & J., Tom Bean, 25; Shankle & L., Alvord, 51; Harvey, Sunset, 24; Philip & Mc-G., Nocona, 22; W. A. Fitzgerald, Ec-

tor, 21; W. G. Moore, Valentine, 96.

Horses and Mules-J. Tibbit, Quin-Hogs-B. I. Castle, Lindall, Texas. 21; B. F. Deerhart, Celina, 86; — Longview, 69; W. A. Fitzgerald, Ector, 54; W. P. Roberts, Coperas Cove, 53; A. M. Anderson, Hillsboro, 25; Harry Smith, Mt. eVrnon, 171; W. J., Tom Bean, 30; Gay Bros., Nevada, 93; J. Adamson Edmond, 72: Shifflett, Krum, 62; Harry, Suuset, 17; Shankle & T., Alvord. 7; A, Grism, Woodville, I. T., 94; W. C. Roe, Marlow, I. T., 69; R. T. Davis & Son, Clinton, O. T., 66; Coleman, Colbert, I. T.

Stocker Hogs-H. H. Hargough, Naples, Texas, 145; W. F. H., Easterly

	0110	AY'S	NE	CE	IPI	5
Cattle			·			570
Hogs						1,100
Sheep Horses						439

Cattle recipts, while nominally near-600 head, were in reality only two nd a half loads for the actual trade. Other receipts mame in late yesterday and included 253 head of yearlings for feeder purposes. Three loads of heifers arrived late yesterday and sold strong at \$3.50 on the late market loads of steers of fairly good quality made \$3.75@3.95 late yester-

The cows on Saturday's market were of plain quality and were readily sold at steady prices.

Calves

Only a few hoad of calves, common to medium in quality, were on the market, coming in mixed loads. No change was noted in quotations from the decline of Friday. Hogs

The hog run reached 1,100 head today, the quality being mostly very good—heavy packers and choice butcher weights. Cudahy's buyer took three loads at steady prices, paying \$7.221/2, the top price for the day, but packers were bearish and hammered the market for a 21/4c to 5c decline. bulk of hogs sold between \$7.05

and	\$7.20.	Pigs we	ere ste	ady.	
		hogs:			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
81	. 217	\$7.221/2	71	226	\$7.05
61	. 214	7.221/2	5	182	7.10
27	. 269	7.121/2	5	164	6.85
		7.171/2			
		7.20			
		7.15			
		7.221/2			
Sa	ales of	pigs:			
			No.	Ave.	Price.
		\$5.25			

Sheep No sheep arrived on the open mar-tet. A local packer received two doubles of fat wethers direct on private terms.

FRIDAY'S LATE SALES Following sales were made after

No. Ave.	Ste Price.		Ave.	Price.
50 953	\$3.75	48	1.035	\$3.95
	Co	WS		
26 888	2.50			
	Hei	fers		
35 562	3.50	41	595	3.50
38 610	3.50	2	690	3.25
	B	lull		
11,100	2.25			

Saturday's Chippers Cattle-F. H. Shaw. Ballinger, 116;

Bates Catle Company, Comanche, 100: F. H. Sparks, Henderson, 15; A. P. McH., Waco, 37; J. O. Ivey, Uvalde, 36; Henry H. West, St. C. Trey, Cardie, St. L. Taylor, Georgetown, 7.
Hogs—Mgr. Grain Co., Troy, 62; F.
H. Sparks, Henderson, 27; F. H.
Sprawler, Overton, 71; Smith Bros,
Gotebo, 72; W. O. Parker, Cement, 86; G. W. W. Ladd, Chickasha, 61; Chas. Richards, Mt. View, 52; G. N., Palestine, 109; Serna & Co., San Antonio. 104; J. S. Peoples, Sabinal, 95; C. E. Davis, Helena, 74: R. L. Veasley, Homestead, 89; Thompson & Rose, Marietta, 85; Harry Green, Apache, 81;

J. R. Taylor, Georgetown, 58. Sheep—A. & Co., Chickasha, 240; A. & Co., Kansas City, 199. Horses and Mules—W. B. & G., Muskogee. 97; R. E. Davis, Encinal, 26; R. E. Houston, Cleburne, 1; W. B. & Gant, Kansas City, 25.

******************* MONDAY'S RECEIPTS Cattle2,200 Horses and mules..... 91

Steer cattle were in large supply, with the bulk a good quality of grassers. Fed cattle had a prime toppy end. Grass steers sold about steady, fed stuff a shade easier. Cows sold steady. Calves lower. Steers

Beef steers came to market for the Monday supply in some fifty loads, twenty of which were fed stuff. The steer run had a very toppy end in a load of choice corn-fed black cattle from Chickasha, I. T. These were priced to the trade at \$5.50, but were not taken at the close of the early trading. Two loads of tidy fed, but light steers made \$3.75. Grass cattle were in better demand, the loads from Uvalde going early at \$4, with two at \$3.70. The steer market north was quoted lower and steady to easier prices were the order of the day here. No. Ave. Price. 24...1,049 \$3.70 No. Ave. 241...1,068

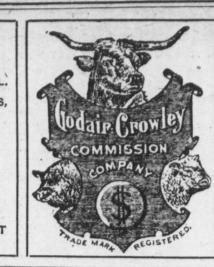
49... 936 27... 966 .. 1,145 3.00 603 Stockers and Feeders Stockers and feeders were in good

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KANSAS CITY

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

Hogs and Sheep-JNO. F. GRANT



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VIEWS ON THE MARKETS

Godair-Crowley Commission Co. Steers made up about one-half of Monday's supply of cattle, being about equally divided between grassers and fed steers. One load of strictly choice corn fed steers, averaging 1,350 pounds, topped the day's market at \$5.50, with another load of corn fed steers, averaging 1,117 pounds, selling at \$5.25; grass steers sold from \$3.70 to \$4.00. The market was a little slow on the medium, and common steers and most of the offerings in this class sold on a weak to lower basis than last week. Tuesday's market opened with a liberal supply of steers in the pens and with adverse reports from northern markets trading was slow. The buyers were disposed to buy all grades lower and up to the noon hour very few loads had changed hands. From the present outlook, we would not be surprised to see steers sell lower the balance of the week. However, we do not think the break will last and look for next week's market to open up in bet-

ter shape all around.

We quote strictly choice corn fed steers \$5.00@5.50; good to choice corn fed steers \$4.75@5.00; strictly choice grassers \$4.00@4.25; good to choice grassers \$3.70@3.90; medium grassers \$3.50@3.65; stockers and feeders, \$2.95 E. E. BALDRIDGE.

Butcher Stock

The supply of cows and heifers was proportionately light, compared the steer receipts, on Monday's market, but the offerings seemed to fully satisfy the demand. The buyers did not seem to have urgent orders for anything but strictly good killing cows. This class met with ready sale at good killing cows. This class met with ready sale at steady to strong prices with last week's close. Trading in the canner and medium cow division ruled slow and draggy thruout the day, most of the sales ruling a little lower than last week. Tuesday the run of cows was again light, and with the light supply laid in by the packer's Monday the market was active and a reason-

ably early clearance was made. The only class of cows that is being neglected by the buyers is the old shelly canners; those that are too old for the feeder buyers. Well bred, young, canners are selling at fairly good prices, on account of this competition from the feeder source. We do not anticipate any change in the cow market the balance of the week. We look for anything showing decent flesh to sell strong and active. There is a good demand for heifers at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$3.25, according to flesh and quality.

We quote strictly choice fed cows, \$3.00@3.50; choice grass cows, \$2.90@8.25; good killing cows, \$2.50@2.65; cutters, \$2.15@2.40; young «canners, \$1.85@2.10; old shelly canners, \$1.50@ 1.75. A. C. THOMAS,

Calf Trade

Monday's supply of calves consisted principally of common to medium grades; nothing choice being offered thruout the day. Wires from the northern markets quoted at 25c to 50c decline and with nothing particularly attractive on this market, trading opened on a full quarter lower basis than last week. Tuesday the supply was light, but there seemed to be absolutely no demand for either heavy or light calves; choice grades or common kinds. The early bids were 25c lower than Monday's market. Up to a late hour not one of the offerings had changed hands. We do not look for any improvement in prices until after the Lenten season is over.

We quote strictly choice light vealers \$4.65@4.75; good to choice light vealers, \$4.40@4.50; choice heavy calves \$2.75@3.25, common heavy calves, \$2.25@2.40.

A. F. CROWLEY. Hog Trade

The week's hog market opened with reasonably liberal run of hogs in the pens, the average quality being good. With liberal runs reported on the northern markets, trading here opened on a five-cent decline from last week, extreme top on territory hogs being \$7.20. Tuesday's run was the heaviest for some time and prices ruled 5c lower than Monday, or 10c to 15c lower than

the high time of last week. We quote strictly choice heavy hogs, \$7@\$7.15; good mixed packers, \$6.90@7.05; light medium packers, \$6.75@6.90; pigs, \$5@ 5.25; best heavy mant hogs, \$5.75@, 6.50; medium mast hogs, \$5.25@5.50; mast pigs, \$4.50@5.

The Fort Worth market has ruled anywhere from 7½c to 15c over Kansas City for the past week or ten days. and while we do not anticipate any material decline in the market here, at the same time we look for it to get back in line with the northern mar-kets. JOHN F. GRANT,

Hog and Sheep Salesman.

Representative Sales for the Week E. D. Glenn, Pilot Point, Texas, 28 steers, averaging 772 pounds, at \$3.7 Jackson & Harmon, Alpine, Tey 135 calves, averaging 230 pounds

Clegg & McGill, Reynolds, Texas, steers, averaging 988 pounds at \$3.85.

J. F. Atkins, Eagle Pass, Texas, 28 cows, averaging 721 pounds at \$2.40.
G. L. Deupree, Fort Worth, Texas, 80 cows, averaging 822 pounds at \$2.70 ows, averaging 822 pounds, at \$2.70. Beeches Montgomery Comanche, Texas, 38 bulls, averaging 1,286 pounds, at \$2.75; 16 bulls, averaging 1,348 pounds, at \$2.85.

Bates Cattle Company, Comanche, Texas, 50 steers, averaging 952 pounds. at \$3.75; 48 steers, averaging 1,037 pounds, at \$3.95.

C. Branch, Vanderbilt, Texas, 95 calves, averaging 175 pounds, at \$4.60.
A. F. Crowley, Cisco, Texas, 28 steers, averaging 1,037 pounds, at \$4. Reynolds Cattle Company, Cisco, Texas, 50 steers, averaging 839 pounds, at \$3.95; 28 cows averaging 839 pounds, at \$2.40; 28 cows, averaging 849 pounds, at \$2.25. 25 steers, averaging 973 pounds, at \$3.70; 48 steers, averaging 893 pounds, at \$3.75; 19 bulls, averaging 1.263 pounds, at \$2.85.

W. D. Reynolds, Cisco, Texas, 19 bulls, averaging 1.283 pounds, at \$2.85. bulls, averaging 1,288 pounds, at \$2.85. Wade & Stephenson, Rockwall, Tex-

as, 80 steers, averaging 1,119 pounds, Jackson & Harmon, 53 calves, averaging 340 pounds, at \$3.40; 74 calves, averaging 232 pounds, at \$4.50.

ALLEN C. THOMAS, A. F. CROWLEY, Cattle Salesmen.

demand, and were priced at about

Friday's figures. Butcher Stock
The run of butcher stock was about half of the total cattle supply. good cows were not at all plentiful, tho a few were scattered over the yard. The general quality of the run ran from plain to fairly good. A toppy two-load bunch of heifers stood at the head of the supply in point of quali-Buyers took their time in purchase of cows, the movement be-

		general mar	Ket de-	
cidedly eas	ier.			
Sales of	cows:			
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.	
11 658	\$1.70	4 675	\$2.25	
1 890	2.75	4 875	2.75	
71,028	2.25	2 920	2.75	
7 964	3.10	111,086	3.40	
8 926	3.00	31,026	3.10	
Sales of	heifers:			
No Ave	Price	No Ave	Price	

14... 450 \$2.50 Bulls Moderate activity characterized the trade in bults, the bulk of arrivals going to local feed lots in small bunches. The market remained steady.

Sales of bulls: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price 1... 910 \$2.00 3...1,260 2.50 1... 930 2.20 20...1,017 1..., 780 14...1,357 2.85

A good run of calves was on the market, considering the season, but the quality shown was far from satisfactory, most of the arrivals being heavies or undesirable lights. The market was 50c lower than at the opening of last week. Sales of calves: No. Ave. Price

Calves

No. Ave. Price. 4... 215 \$3.50 135... 123 \$4.50 2.50 4.25 6... 246 170 $\frac{4.50}{4.40}$ 151... 142 5... 210 18... 16... 281 $\frac{2.90}{2.50}$ 12... 377 5... 426 6... 525 10... 256 2... 350 6... 525 20... 278 2... 350 5... 516 3.00 15... 309 3.50

Hogs
A moderate run of hogs met the trade as the 8 o'clock bell range the bulk coming from the territories, tho Texas sent some good hogs and like-wise a good share of light and trashy stuff. Early market wires disclosed heavy runs at northern points, which exerted a depressing influence upon those markets, prices being marked down 10c to 15c. This was followed here with an easy opening, the loss reaching 2½c. At this, tops from Oklahoma made \$7.20, the bulk of packing hogs selling from \$7.10@7.12½, wilight and trashy hogs going at \$6.50 Pigs were steady with Saurday's ad-

vanve, tops making \$5.25. Sales of hogs: No. Ave. Price. 72... 239 \$7.17* 82... 226 7.17½ 14... 150 12... 143 14... 150 6.90 7.20 6.75 6.55 63... 266 248 196 243 235 85... 152 75... 197 7.17½ 7.20 6.80 309 72... 237 7.10 239 \$7.171/2 14... 150 230 7.15 Sales of pigs: No. Ave. Price. 10... 99 \$5.00 54... 89 5.10 No. Ave. Price. 29... 90 \$5.05 33... 104 5.25

40... 94 5.00 Sheep No sheep were on the early market, but a band of 400 was reported coming from a local feed lot.

Monday's Shippers

Cattle—W. V. Paine, Alters, 32; R. H. Collent, Merkel, 77; Thompson & W., Francis, I. T., 34; Sam Gates, Runge, 18; E. Lord, Cuero, 28; W. D. Kincaid & Co., Uvalde, 477; W. G. Lane, Wharton, 50; E. D. Gaum, Pilot Point, 57; W. Walker, Belton, 20; J. F. Atkins, Eagle Pass, 29; C. & Mc-Gee, Waco, 25; R. King, Waco, 60; K. & Ward, Waco, 28; Tom Way, Benavides, 52; A. Nix, Waco, 25; Eng. S., Austin, 72; W. C. K. & Co., Austin, 72; W. B. B., Austin, 51; P. Miller, Taylor, 21; P. W. & Co., Taylor, 100; J. P. Martin, East Wind, 36; L. Q. Fountain, East Wind, 20; G. W. Ladd, Chickasha, 48; Charles Schuler, Chickasha, 25; Riverside Farm, Chickasha,

60; G. A. Lantis, Bergan, 38; L. P. Lawly, Beeville, 32; Sowell Bros., Valentine, 28; W. W. Hall, Burnet, 2; Fred E. Beebe, Minekah, 46.

Calves—J. & Harmon, Alpine, 135; Wadenpohl & Smith, Valentine, 70; R. King, Waco, 173; J. W. Shultz, Skidmore, 57. Hogs-W. G. Lasiter, Kingston, 88;

Huston & B., Gonzales, 105; McCrosby & Cobb, Muldoon, 85; Benj. Riddle, Caddo, 114; D. Roberts, Clarksville, 12; John Gilliland, Hinton, 74; Eastern Elv., Co., Piedmont, 77; —Carthage, Longview, 107; Thompson & W., Francis, I. T., 107; G. T. James, Antlers, 95; S. Gates, Runge, 83; _____., 66; Wilson & E., Pawnee, 82; E. F. Bagger & Co., Glencoe, 91; E. D. G., Pilot Point, 5; W. W. Walker, Belton, 38; S. Crew, Avery, 83; E. Dawson, Kingfisher, 74; T. Johnson, Chickasha, 58; S. F. Plangman, Binger, 72; M. P. Maurer & Co., Rush Springs, 64; J. B. W., Temple, 72; D. B. Jones, Perry, G. A. Lantis, Berwyn, 63; J. M.

Pollard, Ardmore, 94. Horses and Mules—P. D. Nicholson, Temple, 16; J. F. Simmons, Ringgold. 4; O. E. Dubose, Bryan, 1; G. D. Sleeper, Wagner, 33; — Patizy, Hilz, 8; Dr. Jantis, Bowie, 5; W. D. Alexander,

....... TUESDAY'S RECEIPTS

• Sheep 200 • Horses and Mules..... 36 • ***************

The cattle market was generally much changed from Monday, steers seeming slow and uneven, but for the most part steady. Cows in small volume, selling steady to firm. Calves, unchanged; hogs, 5c lower on a very active market. Sheep receipts small.

The run of cattle was far from liberal on the early market, but later receipts brought the sum total of offerings up to \$2,200 head. Of these 66 cars or 1,800 head were steers, chiefly grassers. The supply of fed steers was quite limited, and no toppy end was discoverable. The liberal buying by packers on Monday had a discouraging effect on today's demand, but offerings were finally taken on the bulk of kill-ing steers at generally steady prices. One big string of Mexicans made \$3.50.

Stockers and Feeders
Stockers and feeders were in fair
volume and the waiting attitude of the packers toward the grass end of the supply offered opportunities for feeder buyers to fill orders. Selling was done on a steady basis. Sales of steers:

No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 5.... 744 \$3.50 252.... 794 \$3.50 21....1,014 3.50 3....1,000 4.50 21....1,014 3.50 Butcher Stock

The supply of cows and heifers was by far the small end of the run, but the buying side refused to repeat the advance conceded yesterday. ence was pronounced toward cows, the quality not showing up to good advantage, and slow buying brought slight concessions from the selling side putting the market at about the basis of the close of last week. Sales of cows:

No. Ave. Price. 4...1,052 \$2.60 27...875 3.90 2...1,030 3.10 No. Ave. Price. 6.... 936 \$2.65 21....1,092 3.00 6.... 868 3.10

The supply of bulls was fully ample for the demands of the trade, but it came exclusively in mixed loads. Quotations were unchanged from yester-

Sales of heifers: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 3.... 536 \$2.50 5.... 690 \$3.10 Calves

The calf run in car lots did not ex-ceed 50 head, but the supply from the mixed loads made the total around 200 head. No choice, light calves were in

ket was not quotably changed from the decline of last week. Sales of calves: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 3.... 453 \$2.50

Hogs A big run of hogs came on the Tuesday market, 2,800 head, the bulk in heavy packing hogs of good q and finish. Early wires reported heclines of a dime on all northern markets, but the selling side was not ready to concede all of this at once, and trading lagged for a time. Finally a basis was reached, embodying a nickel decline and the hogs moved rapidly, thereafter, the bulk of the run going over the scales before noon. The decline left the Fort Worth market the best in the country. The top of the day was \$7.12½ on 14 loads, Texas hogs in a few instances getting the top figure. The cut extended all down the line except on pigs, where a quarter advance took place on the best offerings, the pig top being \$5.50. Common pigs sold steady.

170 \$6.92½ 227 7.07¾ 105.. 229 \$7.10 265 7.12\frac{1}{2} 86. 182 7.07½ 196 7.12½ 7.00 7.121/2 75.. 70.. 228 7.12 7.12 7.0735 7.12 7.10 228 164 186 257 215 160 6.95 181 7.05 161 6.50 198 7.10 162. 83.. 79.. 6.60 7.10 7.121/4 215 206 7.121/ 211 240 7.121/2 7.12 1/2 7.12 1/2 34.. 184 7.00 31.. 256 7.1214 304 235 228 6.65 Sales of pigs: 75.. 72 \$4.75

11.. 113 4.75 Sheep A short load of lambs and yearlings made up the total of the day's receipts, 30 head. They sold at \$5.50, a steady

30.... 94 \$5.50 MARKETS ELSEWHERE

Chicago Live Stock CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head. Market steady. Steers, \$4.10@7.10; cows and helfers,

\$1.60@5.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head. Manuel steady. Mixed and butchers' stock, \$6.90@7.00; good heavy, \$6.75@6.85; light, \$6.75@6.85; bulk of sales, \$6.90@7.00; pigs \$6.00@6.60 7.00; pigs, \$6.00@6.60. Sheep—Receipts, 15,000 head. Market steady. Sheep, \$3.25@5.60; lambs, \$5.25

Kansas City Live Stock KANSAS CITY, Feb. 19.—Cattle-Receipts—3,000 head. Market strong, including 1,200 Texas natives. Steers, \$3.75@6.75; stockers and feeders. \$3.60 @4.75; cows and heliers, \$2.65@5.25; Texans, steady, steers, \$2.50@5.50; cows and heliers, \$1.90@5.50. Hose—Receipts—6,500 head. Market steady. Mixed and butchers' \$7,00@ 7.05; good heavy, \$7.05@7.15; rough heavy, \$6.75@6.85; light, \$6.90@7.00; bulk of sales, \$6.95@7.05; plgs, \$6.25@

Sheep-Receipts, 2,500. Market was steady. Sheep, \$3.00@4.50; lambs, \$4.00

St. Louis Live Stock

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.-Cattle-Receipts, 15,000 head. Market was slow. Beeves, \$4.25@6.40; scws and heifers, \$2.50@5.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 @4.75; Texas and westerns, \$3.75@

Hog receipts, 21,000. Market lower. Mixed and butchers', \$6.90@6.95; good heavy, \$6.92\\@7.00; rough heavy, \$6.85\@6.90; light, \$6.80\@6.90; bulk of Sales, \$6.85@6.95; pigs, \$5.00@5.25, Sheep receipts, 10,000 head. Market slow. Lambs, \$7.20@7.40; ewes, \$4.50@ 5.15; wethers, \$5.00@5.75; yeard is, \$5.75@ 6.65.

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 16.—Senator Senter, Speaker Love and Represent-ative Lively arrived today to consult citizens regarding a new charter for

Clean skimming is the first consideration in the purchase of a Cream Separator. That is what you buy a Separator to accomplish. But there are two kinds of clean skimming. One is under ideal or favorable conditions-warm milk, from fresh cows, running thin cream, with reduced capacity. The other is under practical every-day farm use conditions-with milk sometimes warm and sometimes cool, cows as they come, cream as heavy as possible instead of as thin, and capacity large so that the work is finished that much more quickly.

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			Clarke's Rye\$4.00
	4 full	quarts	Old Crow
	A Gal	lon Pur	e Corn\$3.00
	And n	anny of	har brands of Whisking Brandias ata from

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A gallon jug of Pure Alcohol \$3.65, gallon Apple Brandy, \$3.00 up to \$3.75. Wines \$2.00 per gallon, delivered to you. Write for price list. We ship C. O. D., but prefer cash with the order. Representative wanted in every town.

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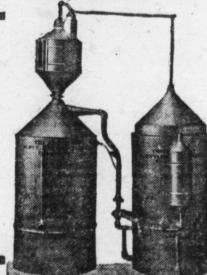
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Fresh and reliable that give good results. Garden seeds, field seeds, improved varieties of cotton. Also

fruit trees, shade trees, roses, green plants, incubators, poultry supplies, etc. Catalogue free. BAKER BROTHERS, Fort Worth, Texas

BOVINIANS PLAN STREET PARADE

Fancy Dress Column Will Round-up Through City

MADDOX THE MARSHAL

Demonstration March 18 to Be Led by Chief, Followed by Torch-

Bearing Crowd

Meeting of the entertainment committee of the Mystic Knights of Bovinia was held at the ranch headquarters on Saturday night following the meeting of the society and plans for the entertainment of the cattlemen for the coming convention and far stock

show week planned. Among the new features which were added for the entertainment of the visiting cattlemen was a tremendous parade, which will be held the first of the convention, Monday, March 18, and will wind up at the city hall in time to hear the address of Joseph W. Bailey, United States

senator from Texas.

The parade will be the largest of its kind that has ever been held in the city and will be given by the entire city, including the Mystic Knights of Bovinia. A committee will be appeinted to ask all the uniform rank odges in the city to participate in the parade.

e order of march of the parade will probably be as follows: Fire de-partment. Mystic Knights of Bovinia on horseback, Mystic Knights of Bovinia in fancy costume on foot; Fort Worth Fencibles, uniform rank lodges,

J. H. Maddox has been appointed as marshal for the parade, and he will be assisted by George T. West and C. O. Elliott. H. H. McGahey was appointed a committee of one to procure torches for the procession.

Party, Dance, Fiddlers' Contest

Among other matters for the enterainment taken up Saturday night were the theater party for the cattlemen and the dance. It was decided that the entire house at Greenwall's opera house shall be taken for the exclusive use of the cattlemen Thursday night, March 21, when "Peck's Bad Boy" will be played. Every seat in the house has been taken by the Knights of Bovinia for that performance for their

The dance and old fiddlers' contest was set for Friday night March 22, and will take place at the Summit avenue skating rink. Stuart Harrison and C. I. Dickinson

were added to the committee appointed some time ago to arrange to have the merchants of the city rate for the convention. W. L. Ligon is chairman of the committee.

Catch Stray Mavericks

Before the meeting of the executive committee the Mystic Knights of Bo-vinia held their first Saturday night neeting and several lively candidates were corralled and put thru their stunts for the benefit and amusement of the remainder of the members. The scouting party succeeded in capturing number of new members by stealing thru the alleyways and surprising them. The surprise was all the greater ce of the change in night had not been given and consequently number of unsuspecting candidates

SHEEP

were down town.

SHEEP FOR THE FARM

At the Canadian Winter Fair, papers were read and discussed upon the various classes of stock breed-

Robert Miller discussed the profit ableness of sheep as compared with other live stock. Many think a sheep too small a thing to handle and great waste of time. He, however considered them the most profitable animal on the farm. It will cost as much to keep a cow or a horse as five sheep, while the latter will make more profit year in and year out than the average horse or cow. Then, one man can take care of 100 sheep better than twenty cows or horses. Most farmers, however, neglect their sheep and then claim that they do not pay. Sheep need attention. To start with, get good sheep of any breed that may take one's fancy. Most of our breeding sheep go to the United States. He instanced the profitableness of sheep raising in Australia, South America and in Scotland. A few sheep should be kept on every farm. He had never known a sheep farmer to fail in business. Sheep should be dipped twice a year before going out on pasture and before being taken off in the fall. Should change pasture for sheep regularly. Sheep are the best weed scavengers we have. More sheep can be kept on gravelly soil than on clay land. Fatal sheep diseases are not prevalent in Ontario and with ordinary care sheep can be kept prac-tically free from disease.

FOR SHEEP RAISERS The man who had a few hundred pounds of wool to sell this fall is not

making any complaint about the sheep industry. If you expect your ewes to produce

strong, vigorous lambs, it follows that you cannot starve them this winter. They must be kept on good feed, else the lambs will be puny and if dropped

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YOU HAVE GOT TO HURRY

The largest registered herd of Hereford cattle in the world is being sold to make room for the man with the hoe. Already over 11,000 acres of the ranch have passed into the hands of the farmer. We have 900 bulls for sale, ages from 9 to 20 months. Prices ranging from \$30 to

SCHARBAUER BROS. Midland, Texas.

in bad weather, the loss will be heavy. In some counties in Iowa, and in Ohio as well, it is reported that farmers have given up raising sheep because of the heavy losses from dogs. If they cannot obtain the en-forcement of proper laws against the dogs, a shotgun works very well.

Turn the sheep into the orchard this fall and let them clean up the grass

and small weeds. If you are near a good market for mutton, it will pay much better to raise Shropshires or some other good mutton breed than to depend upon wool for your profit.

If you have a few acres of rough, high land that will make fairly good pasture, it will pay to put a flock of heep on it. It may not support horses r cattle, but sheep will make it prof-The advantage the farmer who

raises sheep has over his neighbor who does not is that he has two crops a year-a crop of wool and a crop of mutton

FOR TAPE WORM

For tape worm in sheep, crushed squash or pumpkin seeds, boiled in sufficient water to make a strong tea, is a good remedy, giving the lamb two or three teaspoonfuls in a cup of

COST OF PRODUCTION

The Wisconsin experiment station as been comparing the cost of production of mutton and beef. One hundred pounds of gain were made by wether lamb on 384 pounds of corn, 296 pounds of corn fodder and 22 pounds of potatoes. To produce 100 pounds of gain in a steer required 394 pounds of corn, 185 pounds of bran and 645 pounds of silage.

BREED FOR SIZE

The shepherd should breed for size, weight of fleece, evenness of distri-bution over the body for length of staple and fineness, for vigor, healthfulness and constitution, and as a result, he will soon have a flock of large thrifty sheep, which yield him each season fleeces of the highest merit.

ADVICE FROM PRACTICAL MEN The fleece is very Important and the carcass is equally so, and neither must be neglected at the expense of the

It is important that sheep be fattened cheaply and at the same time that the animals be put in first-class

In attempting to cheapen the cost of rearing the flock, the wool and the carcass should not be forgotten, but let them be steadily improved every

year. So far as is possible, it should be the aim of the shepherd to arrange in the fall before so that he will have good pastures for his ewes at time of lambing.

A bunch of sheep uniform in siz and condition makes a fine appear ance, and will meet with more ready sale than a flock of superior merit which is made up of all sized and conditioned stock.

In selecting sheep to form a flock ne characteristic should not carry the shepherd away from a consideration of the other good qualities. The fleece is only one point. The body, its shape and size, its style and carriage, and constitutional vigor, must be carefully looked after, but if any one point has to be sacrificed, do not let it be

HORSES

DEMAND EXCEEDS SUPPLY

In spite of the fact that the produc of mules is increasing, says Live tock Journal, the supply is still much behind the demand. The last census report showed that there were 3.404,-061 mules in the country, which was an increase of 516,651 over last year. average value of the mules per nead was \$98.31.

This also is an increase over previous years, showing that the strong demand has raised the market to a higher level, but it must be admitted hat some of the increase is due to the better quality. Since horses have reached such a high figure, more mules have been wanted as a substitute and many farmers like them for general work better than horses.

As a rule the mule has more endur ance. Prosperity in the south has been responsible for much of the increased demand, for the bulk of the farm work in Dixie is done by the mule. The has put the planter in a position to spend more money for improvements and equipment and hence more mules have been brought. There seems to be no immediate danger of the mule supply becoming excessive.

LAMENESS IN COLTS Hoof lameness in colts, which should

be a rare sight, but is not, is probably due to the fact that the little hoof is chiefly treated with contempt while developing, instead of receiving the care this important structure demands, says an exchange. In this country, where the interchange of horses from one section to another is so frequent and extensive, hoof lameness in the young horse is not uncommon. Undoubtedly difficulties are constantly met with in deciding the normality or abnormality of the physical nature of the horn and form of the hoof. Therefore any conclusions as to whether the hoof is within physiclogical limits or not, are to be based upon these points Moist pastures predispose to flat feet, as the moist and elastic horn under the weight of the body has a ten-dency to spread, thus furthering sold formation; upright and narrow-hoofs are the result of contrary influences, as the hard, dry ground renders the horn unyielding and sole formation is interfered with. The same following improper or neglected paring, too ear-ly shoeing and faulty positions of the

The surface of the wall of the hoof is often covered with ridges, generally running parallel with the coronary band. These ridges may be physiological or due to diseasa. The physiological ridges are of no moment, appear ing on the surface of the hoof when the hair is shed, or the nature of the food suddenly and radically changed, and in the pregnant female. Ridges, following dislocation of the osopedis, for instance, in founder, and also in-flammatory processes of the coronary cushion. In the former, the coronary oushion is sunken in and the horny wall growing from it lies below the surface occupied originally; but in the latter, the coronary cushion rises

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era Station on three sides, 1,500 acres, wo-story stone ranch house, small

12,000 ACRES improved Northwest

Texas ranch, convenient Oriental railroad; three-fourths agricultural;

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STOCK FARM FOR SALE-In Harde- | MOST DESIRABLE stock farm and man and Cottle counties, 2,560 acres, fenced and improved; 400 acres level tillable upland; 240 acres finest kind of sub-irrigated creek and river botton land; balance rough but good grazing with living water; three miles to school, store and postoffice; seven miles to railroad station; 80 acres now in cultivation and more being cleared. Price \$6 acre; easy terms and assume \$1,280 due the state in thirty-five years at 3 per cent, No trade. This place can be advantageously divided. Write for full details. P. W. Hunt, Box 73, Fort Worth, Texas.

A. N. EVANS & CO., REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

We have farms, ranches and city property for sale and exchange. Write us if you have anything for sale or want to purchase. We established business in this city fifteen years ago. 706 1/2 Main St. Fort Worth, Texas. | Corner,

suitable for colony; bargain at \$7.50 per acre. S. M. Smith, Delaware Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas. 6000 ACRES of land to lease. Six miles from Amarillo. H. B. White,

Valera, Coleman county, Texas.

Meridian, Texas. THE ADMAN wants every reader of The Stockman-Journal to read what he has to say this week. "See Adman's

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our agency organization for 1907. We

munity, where we are not already represented to secure new and renewal subscriptions for Farm and Ranch and

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are libered, and if you can give any

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formation. Texas Farm and Ranch Publishing Company, Dallas, Texas.

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r address C, R. Reynolds, 412 Hoxie

In commencing to feed grain to

sheep feed a small quantity at first and gradually increase, or they will

Worth or Waco, Texas.

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An opportunity to see the world

reliable person in each com-

and the ridges are therefore above the level of the wall. Corns invariably produce them, as also injuries of the coronet. In 'flat feet, contraction of the wall in the coronary region some times irritates the papillae, and ridge formation follows .- Dr. A. S. Alexan-

NICKERS FROM COLTS

The dirt and sweat which accumulates on the horses during the day should never be allowed to remain or during the night, Groom after the horse has cooled off.

Besides improving the appearance of a horse, grooming stimulates the skin to action and promotes the circulation of blood, and all horses will thrive bet-ter if groomed twice daily. A point in regard to the age of a

horse is that a young horse can be trained to suit the peculiar fancy of the purchaser.

From the time a colt is fealed each day should see some substantial gain made in its development. This can be expected only when everything is

There is no better way of adding to the future value of the coming horse than give the brood mares extra care between foaling and weaning time The horse that is wanted is a horse that can travel or a horse than can pull, or a coach horse that has good

action, good size and style and well-

DENTITION IN THE HORSE Many of the more common digestive troubles of the horse are directly traceable to some insperfection of the teeth. Neglect of these often leads to imperfect mastication, impoverished condition, irritability, digestive disturbances and eye derangemen

When dentition goes on regularly, the colt gets sixteen new teeth, eight in each Jaw, between its second and third years. Therefore, the mouth should be often and carefully exam-ined at this period, and all irreguarities adjusted.

If the colt seems to be in a languid condition, this will retard dentition and should be remedied by extra feeding, especially of oats.

REMEDIES FOR HORSES To Keep-Horses in Health-Give leaf

tobacco finely pulverized, one tablespoonful once a week in wheat bran; colts, one teaspoonful once a week. Robert E. Chambers, Spencer, Ind.
Bloating—If bloated from wind, give injection of warm, soapy water; if animal shows signs of inflammation, give about 30 drops of tineture of onite.-John Oatway, Green Ridge, Manitoba, Canada.

Blood Purifier-Sulphur2 ounces Cream of tartar2 ounces 2 ounces Sassafras2 ounces Mandrake, powder of 2 ounces Mix and give one tablepsoonful one

day in grain.-Waiter Whitfield S, Pontiac, Mich.

HORSE FEEDS A correspondent writes: "What is healthief for a young race horse, hay, oats and bran, or alfalfa, oats and

In reply to this question the Western Horseman says: "It is wholly a matter of individual opinion. Alfalfa is a popular feed in the west, and breeders who feed it are enthusastic in its praise. In recent years alfalfa has been introduced in the mid-dle west, and a few breeders who have alfalfa fields claim that it is unsur-passed as a feed. As a rule, it is not used exclusively, being fed with grain.
As alfalfa was not considered a crop that could be raised in the east, its use has been limited in that section. It is certain that horses and colts like alfalfa. Horses will undoubtedly thrive on either of the rations men-

HOUSEHOLD

WHAT THE GOAT ATE

old negro down in Georgia was told to take a goat to the express of-fice, his "goatship" having been sold to a party at a nearby station. The goat was placed in a box, and a tag tied to the box, showing the point to which it was to be shipped. Upon his arrival at the express office, the agent asked the old negro to what point the goat was to be sent. The negro told the agent he would find the name of the place on the tag. Looking again the agent failed to find anything to indicate the destination of the box and its contents, and so informed the old negro. Thinking the agent must be mistaken he replied, "Dar 'tis where de goat gwine, on de box." "No," answered the agent, "you are mistaken, and there is nothing to show where to send the box." Finally, the old darky made a thoro examination himself, and, looking up after con-vincing himself the tag was missing, said, "Fo gawd, boss, dat goat done et up where he gwine."—Selected.

PLACING THE SLEEVS One of the most difficult and per-lexing things in the making of a waist is the correct placing of the sleeve in the arm's eye. So many times the sleeve will twist at the wrist, or there will be an uncomfortable strain at the shoulder which should never occur if the sleeve were put in

Place the notch in the top of the sleeve at the shoulder seam, and bring the seam of the sleeve to the notch in the arm's eye of the waist in front. Pin these points first, then pin the plain part of the sleeve smoothly in the arm's eye. Draw the gathers at the top until they fit the remaining space in the arm's eye; distribute the

feed ranch in Texas, adjoining Va-

RED POLLS FOR SALE or exchange -J. C. Murray of Maquoketa, Iowa, ower of the best known herd of Registered Red Polled cattle in America, offers to sell four carloads of choice animals for cash, or exchange them for Panhandle land, or improved farm in

LIVESTOCK.

enant house, well and windmill, ater works at house and barn, cis-STALLIONS and brood mares for sale; it will pay you to use stallions raised by me, as I keep them constantly beern at ranch house, about three miles ine creek water, 200 acres in cultiva-ion, ten pastures. Also other lands fore the world and make a market for their colts. Henry Exall, Dallas. William Anson, proprietor,

WRITE W. D. Henley, Atlanta, Texas, if you want stock cattle from 1 year old up. I want to sell a few cars.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE - Serviceable Hereford Bulls, four (4) well bred bulls, good individuals, 2½ to 3 years old. Bred and raised in Texas. Also bull calves and yearlings, For description and price write The Elm View Stock Farm, G. L. Blackford, Prop., Denison, Texas

NOTICE—I have the Big Boll Bohe-mian Cotton Seed, the earliest and est known. Price reasonable. Am a breeder of 14 varieties of chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys. Circulars free, W. Whiteaker, Buckholts, Texas.

FOR SALE-Well machine complete with ropes, tools, horsepower, etc. Located in good field with plenty of work. Address Campbell Machinery Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

PERSONAL MEN OR WOMEN-No matter what your disease or trouble, call or write and I will give you my honest opinion in strict confidence; consultation free; chronic diseases, diseases of women and genito-urinary troubles special-ty. Dr. Guggenhelm, 399 Main street,

MEN-The Vacuum treatment permanently cures vital weakness, varicocele, stricture and enlarges; confiden-Charles Manufacturing Co. Charles Bldg., Denver, Colo.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

WORLD'S WONDER COTTON-A new species. Seed first offered last spring in limited quantities. Produced for disinterested planters four bales per acre. Early maturing, short-jointed, highly prolific, large boll, small seed, good staple. Write for information. HUMPHREYS, GODWIN & CO.,

Theater Bldg., Houston, Texas. SEEDS if you need good fresh seeds, suitable for planting in the south, send for our 1907 illustrated catalogue, mailed free. David Hardie Sped Co., 383 Elm street, Dallas, Texas.

fullness carefully and use all the pins you can; it is better to spend a little time in pinning the sleeve than to be compelled to do the work several times over, it you are careless. Baste the sleeve in the arm's eye after it is cleaned in any other way. rubbed over porcelain bowls, tubs, etc., will remove dirt like magic,

well pinned, remove the pins and sew.-Woman's Home Companion.

There are few things more conducive o disobedience and stubbornness in children than the constant use of the word "no" and "don't," The mother should hesitate more than once before saying them. Listen patiently to a little one's request before saying "no," no matter how trivial it may seem to you. It may mean much to him. the request is reasonable, even the it may cause you some little inconvenience, try to grant it. If, however, saying "yes" to the child is going to cause a great deal of discomfort to some one else, if it is not for the child's good, or if after deliberation what is asked seems wrong in your judgment, give the child a short but intelligent reason for a denial, then let no amount of teasing change decision. It is not necessary to be stern in this matter, but firm, and the child down. will soon learn to accept your judg-ment without fretting, satisfied in the

once said, stick to it; do not retreat .-Farming World.

feeling that you know best; always think twice before saying "no;" but

USE FOR OLD BALING WIRE My neighbor's cows were breaking my fields because the fence panels were long and the cows could stretch the wires apart and slip thru. Around the barn I had a lot of old scrap wire that came from baled hay as it was fed out. The idea occurred to me to take the wire and tie in place at the middle the wires of each fence panel, so the cows could not force them wide apart. I did so and I had no more trouble with the cows, besides getting rid of the nulsan having loose wire around the barn .-

Jesse Markey in Ex. HOMELY WISDOM

Th' farmer ain't no greener whin he's in ther citee than er citee feller is whin he's in ther country. It doan't pay ter argyou with yer No woman iver intenshunly edmitted she wuz wrong. Nuther did no man-tu his wife The most fun yew git out of yer vakashun is tellin' uther peepul erbout

t whin yer git back hum. Next ter tawkin erbout dresses, ther most fun wimmin kin hev is tellin' erbout ther time thay wuz oppyrated on at ther hospittle. Ef we let wimmen vote, elekshun day 'ud last er week unless we put fonygrafs in ther poleing places fer

'em to tawk tu, HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Alcohol will remove candle grease.

A pinch of salt added to the coffee will improve its aroma. Try dipping lamb chops in lemon

juice just before broiling them. They

over with butter and flour to keep the juice in. Milk changed from a cool atmos-phere to a hot kitchen will sour in a

very few minutes. If freshly cleaned tiles are rubbed over with paraffine they will keep clean for a long while. A few drops of lemon juice added to scrambled eggs while cooking will im

prove them. To blow out a candle, hold it high and blow upwards. This will prevent the grease scattering.

To remove fly specks from varnished surfaces use equal parts of water and skim milk warmed. Discolored china baking dishes can be made as clean as when new by rubbing them with whiting.

Glass which has become dusty mus

be thoroly dusted off before it is A cloth saturated in gasolene and

THE OLD SETTING HEN Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 10, 1907. What farmer's boy is it that has

not had trouble with a biting goose or a setting hen? I remember how that old story o the soldier boys that charged a flock of gees and put them all to flight but one old gander, used to thrill me, at I read it, when a school boy, and how I thought I would like to charge a flock of the start of the flock single handed. But the old goos put me to flight at the first loud whis per. I remember when I was a boy grandma had gone visiting to some o the neighbors and left grandpa and at home alone, Grandpa was about years old and when he set his head

that a thing must be done you couldn't hardly outtalk him, but something must be doing around him. Now there was an old setting hen in the loft coming off with young chick-ens, and grandpa heard her clucking,

and told me to go up and bring her There never was anything on earth I was so afraid of as an old hen with young chickens. I pouted and asked him to let her alone until grandma came home, but before I could think he grabbed me by the leg and threw me up in the loft on top of the old hen and chickens, that was setting in an old fashioned wheat riddle. The mokehouse and kitchen came together and an old fashioned rock chimney was in the center, leaving an oper space on each side of the chimney for an exit. Now, the loft was laid with old fashioned boards split from logs and you had to watch which end you stepped on or you might fall thru. I got off the old hen as soon as I could and started for the other side of the chimney, followed by the old hen, flogging me at every jump, and as I piked head over, grandpa gave crack with the walking stick, and said to bring her down, You couldn't blame the old hen, for he threw me on top of her and I guess she thought she was only acting in self-defense: She did not wait for an explanation, but opened up the battle without any further notice. The old hen was flogging me on the legs and grandpa cracking me over the head, and it was one time I was catching it at both ends at the

same time: How I ever kept from falling thru I don't know, but I kept chasing from place to place, pursued by the hen at one end and grandpa's stick over the head, hollering to me to bring her

I finally beat him to one side and jumped out and ran off up in the cejumped out and ran off up in the cedars and sat down upon a rock and away in the evening I heard a voice say, "Richard!" It was grandma calling me home. As I came piking in out of the cedars, I heard her say, "Why didn't you let that old hen alone until I came home? Didn't you know that boy was afraid of an old hen?"

I thought to myself, if I had to go thru that kind of an experience every time a hen should come off, I would go out of the chicken business entirely. I have always had a kind feeling

ly. I have always had a kind feeling for hen-pecked husbands since that. Yours for letting the other fellow take off the old hens.

BROTHER FOWLER.

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pose. Galvanized or Black, Corrugated or Plain. Street Awnings, Fire Escapes and Fire Extinguishers.

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Any Quantity

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Street & Graves, Houston, Texas

ASSURE FUNDS FOR PREMIUMS

Poultry Association Committee Reports Its Success

At the adjourned meeting of the Fort Worth Poultry and Pet Stock Association, held at the office of the secretary, Judge N. B. Moore, in the Stripling building, at 2:30 Saturday afternoon, the committee to se-cure additional funds for premiums, consisting of Messrs. Price, Moore and Buchanan, reported that it had done the work entrusted to it and it could give the assurance that there would be ample funds for all necessary purposes in providing additional pre-The committee to visit the packing house people and secure from them the offer of premiums for the dressed poultry classes reported that it had secured the offer of prizes of 5 for each of the named classes: Best broiler, best frier and best roaster. These awards will be made for the

highest score by points. The secretary reported that R. A. Davis of Farmersville, is willing to serve as judge, and the appointment

The secretary said he has secured the addresses of eight or nine hundred raisers of poultry in Texas, and the near-by states, and is sending them circulars of information and premium lists about the coming show

Entries for the poultry show will not close until March 18, altho the en-tries for the fat stock show, of which the poultry show is a part, close

Notification of sixty-three entries have been received already. They are from Indiana, Missouri, Arkansas, lowa, Louisiana and Texas and Indian and Oklahoma Territories.

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick

Headache, Biliousness And ALL DISEASES arising from a Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small; elegant-ly sugar coated and easy to swall aw. Take No Substitute.

The special premium of \$50 for the best pen of chickens is one of the attractions on which the management relies for the inducement of a large exhibit of poultry and pet stock. Then the class premiums are up to the average for such shows. But above all of that, there is the fact that the poultry show, as it is managed at Fort Worth, is an integral part of one of the biggest live stock shows in the country and that means to a certainty that more people will have the chance to see the exhibits than could be hoped for under any other circum-

With no entrance fee, the coops, feed and care of the exhibits in this department of the fat stock show are

One of the best poultry shows ever had in Fort Worth was that in Ellis hall several years ago, and then the exhibits did not go over 400. It is the indication that the exhibits at the coming show will be several thou-

PIGS CATCH FISH

A few years ago a west of England paper reported the existence of a pig which had been seen by various people wimming in the river near the own-It is well known that cows will eat fish, and anglers who have ignored the presence of line, and left salmon or trout concealed in bush or fern to await their return on the way home, have often found reason to regret trusting their spoil within reach of grazing cattle. A gentleman once found cow finishing a salmon he had hidden in the fern on a Sutherlandshire river bank. In his rage he picked up the head, which alone remained, and the head, which alone remained, and threw at her, and the cow added insult to injury by greedily devouring

SQUEALS FROM THE PIGS Grit your teeth and say that you will keep that pig pen clean, if you have

to stay up all night to do it. Hogs have the stomach ache as well as other folks. Put a little nard-wood asnes and salt where they can get at it once in a while. It will help to keep

the porkers healthy.
I think I would sell some of the hogs about this time of the year. Pork brings a good price now, and then you more milk to give to the others. Nothing gained by trying to keep three pigs on what two ought to have. Keep a bit of board or a shingle handy to scratch the backs of the porkwith. My, how they do enjoy it!

Good for them, too, Pull up some weeds and throw them over into the pen once in a while, and see how the pigs will hurry after them.

When the litters are from 6 to 8 When the litters are from 6 to 8 weeks old you can begin to reduce the sloppy feed of the dam giving dry feed instead and so gradually dry her up. 8he increasing appetites of the litter are to be provided for, and larger allowances of food so placed that the pige only have access to it.

AD. MAN'S CORNER THE AD-MAN HAS TAKEN MILI-

TARY POSSESSION OF THIS COR-NER AND WILL FIRE FROM THIS FORT EVERY WEEK. THERE'LL BE SOMETHING DO-

ING ALL THE TIME, TOO, FOR THE AMMUNITION FOR THIS PURPOSE IS INEXHAUSTIBLE AND SMOKE-LESS POWDER WILL BE USED. WATCH THE AD-MAN'S CORNER ALL THE TIME.



Wolf City, Tex., Feb. 14, 1907.

I am a constant reader of The Stockman-Journal and I always read the "Adman's Corner," and I think you have said some good things and have helped your paper by your talks. I had never thought on the subject of advertising in the way you put it, but since reading your talks I have been thinking, and I want to tell you how I do when The Stockman-Journal reaches our home. My wife and I al-ways read together, that is, I read one night, and she reads the next night until we have finished reading and talking about everything of interest to us—and that's about all in the paper.

We take notice also of the different advertisements and mark with a pencil those that interest us. write to them, or call upon them, as the case may be, and tell the adver-tiser that we read his ad in The Stock-man-Journal. I find that I learn a great deal by reading the advertisements and I could make some suggestions about the way some advertisers write about what they have to sell. may, if permitted, write a letter on this subject sometime.

If you care to use this letter in any way I have no objections. I am will-ing to help you all I can, as I like The Stockman-Journal and want to see it

I am glad your paper takes the magazine form soon. I think all its readers will like the change. Yours truly,

A READER.
The Adman is pleased to receive such a letter as the above, as it confirms his arguments so frequently made in the Adman's Corner. Let others write if they feel disposed—always glad to have our readers feel free to write to the ADMAN.

SWINE

PIGS AT PURDUE EXPERIMENT STATION

Professor J. H. Skinner, animal husbandry department, has been conducting some valuable experiments in bacon hogs. Investigations along this line has been continued in order to secure further information in regard to the influence of Yorkshire blood on various breeds representing lard types of swine, and a feeding experiment conducted in which Berkshires, Poland Chinas and Yorkshires were compared.

Two new lines of work have been taken up, one a study of the comparative value of tankage and oil meal as supplements to corn for dry lot feeding, including a study of the effeet of silage; the other a study of the value of different kinds of green

forage for growing pigs. In the veterinary department at the present time an investigation is being conducted concerning hog cholera. same work has been in progress, in different phases, in this department for several years, and while up to the present time no satisfactory remedy as been discovered for this extremely fatal swine disease, much has been learned concerning its distribution, method of transmission, etc., that may very materially aid some remedy, even if this station is not so fortunate as to do so.

TO CURE ENGLISH BACON

This process is called the "dry cure," and is considered far preferable to the New England or Yankee style of putting prepared brine or pickle over the First the hog should not be too large nor too fat, weighing not over 200 Then after it is dressed and cooled, cut it up into proper pieces, allowing to every 100 pounds of meat a mixture of four quarts of common salt, one-quarter pound saltpeter and four

FOOD QUESTION

Settled With Perfect Satisfaction by a Dyspeptic It's not an easy matter to satisfy all

the members of the family at meal time as every housewife knows. And when the husband has dyspepsia and can't eat the simplest ordinary food without causing trouble, the food question becomes doubly annoying. An Ill. woman writes:

"My husband's health was poor, he had no appetite for anything I could get for him, it seemed.
"He was hardly able to work, was taking medicine continually, and as soon as he would feel better would go to work again only to give up in a few

He suffered severely with stomach trouble. "Tired of everything I had been able to get for him to eat, one day seeing an advertisement about Grape-Nuts, I got

some for him to try for breakfast the next morning. "We all thought it was pretty good although we had no idea of using it regularly. But when my husband came me at night he asked for Grape-

"It was the same next day and I had to get it right along. I sometimes felt offended when I'd make something I thought he would like for a change, and still hear the same old question,

'Have you any Grape-Nuts?" "He got so well that for the last two years he has hardly lost a day from his work, and we are still using Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH FORT WORTH

People From Every State in the Union Living Within the Corporate Limits

FOREIGN COUNTRIES ARE REPRESENTED

The Great Anselme Predicts a Brilliant Future for the Gateway to the Southwest

In an interview granted the correspondent yesterday afternoon The Great Anselme made the following

"Yes, both Marvel Kinsey and my-self are firm believers in the future

greatness of Fort Worth. The city has unlimited possibilities. It is already a great railroad center and with a few more good manufacturing industries it will be the ideal city of Texas for skilled mechanics and high-class labor. Its geographical location makes it the gateway to the great southwest. The tide of immigration is headed this way and there is nothing to prevent Fort Worth from becoming not only the leading city of Texas, but one of the leading cities in the United States. "Watch it grow," remarked the Great Anselme, "and there is a reason why it should. Good water, good schools, good newspaper and an ideal climate. These are the four cornerstones for a solid foundation and we have them, so let our slogan be, 'Watch us grow.'
"When Dr. Kinsey and myself were looking over the field to establish a permanent Hot Springs Institute we visited a number of towns in Texas and the southwest and finally after mature deliberation decided on Fort-Worth, and we do not regret our choice. That our newspaper system is a thoro and comprehensive one and covers a wide stretch of country, we have reason to know, for we have people com-ing to see us from all over the southwest, and when we ask them how they heard of us they say: 'We read of your remarkable cures in the Fort Worth

Amarillo, Texas, Feb. 12, 1907. Hot Springs Doctors, 900 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas-Gentlemen: Some time ago I read in a Fort Worth paper about some of the wonderful cures you were making. So I made up my mind to come to Fort Worth and see you, I have suffered unending torture from gall stones, tried a number of doctors without results, so I called at your office at 900 Houston street, Jan. 12, and when you told me you could remove the gall stones without an operation, I must confess that I had serious doubts as to the truth of your statement, and you can hardly blame me, for I had met with so many disappointments that I was discouraged. I owe you an apology for my lack of faith and will never be able to thank you enough for what you have done for me. After taking your treatment two weeks I passed two gall stones, the size and shape of a hazelnut. Oh, what a relief, and how happy I am that I placed myself under your care. I want you to give this testimonial all the publicity you can so that other suf-ferers may know that there is a cure for them in your treatment. Yours EMORY C. ARMS. gratefully. Representing Arms Palace Car Co.

papers. Here is a statement as an ex-

My permanent address—1300 South Iain street, Elkhart, Ind. "You see," remarked the Great Anselme, after the reporter had finished reading the above testimonial, "that the Fort Worth papers get out among the people and they are a great factor in the upbuilding of Fort Worth. For notwithstanding the natural advantages we enjoy as a desirable location for the Future Great City of Texas, our light would shine but dimly were

it not for our newspapers. "Yes," mused the Great Anselme. "Fort Worth is all right and like the Hot Springs Doctors, is here to stay."

pounds of sugar. Rub this preparation thoroly over and into each piece, then place them in a tight tub or suitable casks, there will be brine formed of itself from the juices of the meat, enough at least to baste it with, which should be some two or three times a week, turning each piece every time. In smoking this bacon the sweetest flafor is derived from black birch chips, but if these are not to be had, the next best wood is hickory. Smoking with corn cobs imparts a rank flavor to this bacon which is very distasteful to many. It requires three weeks or a month to smoke this bacon properly .-Practical Farmer.

SUCCESSFUL BREEDER

It is generally advised that spws with great length of body be retained as breeders. It is regarded as an indication of fecundity. However, it is by no means positively known, for many short bodied sows are very prolific breeders.

It is best to retain sows of as near one type as possible. No one thing goes further toward selling a bunch of pure bred hogs, market pigs or young pigs than uniformity in type and size. When a sow has snown herself to be a prolific breeder she should be retained as long as the reproductive qualities

are maintained.

The importance of a boar in a herd should not be asserted at the expense of the sows, but this importance must not be overlooked, for he represents 50 per cent of the breeding power of the

One thing not to be overlooked, a superior boar may not be used with a herd of inferior sows with good results, but an inferior boar uesd on a herd of high-class sows will bring disastrous results. The raising and lowering of the standard of a herd de-

pends upon the boar used. Hogs require attention regardless of condition, age or sex, but the care and management of the brood sow is the most intricate feature of successful nog

The pigs that are to be retained for breeders should be selected at weaning time and grown on a more nitrogenous diet than those intended for market. Cleanliness and rational methods of caring for hogs can nearly always be relied upon to keep a herd in good health. They snow a good farmer and a successful breeder every time.—Milton Kelly, Cowley Co., Kan.

THE GREATEST

America is the greatest hog-producing country of the world. Our corn and other cheap, rich feed, enables us to produce cheap pork. We must study the world's best markets and raise hogs to best suit the various export markets, chiefly the bacon type of leaner meat; but the packers want the land and pay very much the same price for all classes if fat and in good market condition, and they make the selections to the export trade.-Selected.

It is a good plan to have as many sows as possible farrow nearly together. With a little care and diplomacy the litters can be evened up and a greater uniformity in size among the pigs secured. This substitution, how-



STALLIONS

THE FORT WORTH HORSE & MULE CO.

Now has on hand ready for inspection and sale THIRTY HEAD as good or better DRAFT STALLIONS as ever came to Texas.

These horses are highly bred and registered, perfect in conformation, and SOLD UN-DER A GUARANTEE by us. We made arrangements for these stallions last season late, and got a special low price on them. We would say they are the twenty-five hundred dollar kind at a much less price. Intending buyers would do well to "get busy." Come and see us if you are in the market. They will be higher after these are gone.

Fort Worth 33 Horse & Mule Co.

CHAS. E. HICKS, President.

North Fort Worth, Texas

Wonderful Cures of Men

OUR GUARANTEE IS-Not a Dollar Need be Paid Until Cured OUR REFERENCES - The Leading Banks and Bus'a

We are not old-time doctors, claiming to have been specialists for a quarter or half a century, and hence with methods necessarily antiquated, obsolete and out of date; but, on the other hand, our methods and practices are decidedly those of the present day-adding the benefits and experience of the past to the superior knowledge and perfected methods of the present. They are the latest discovered, whose efficacy have been proven, and our experience in this class of Chronic and Specific Diseases for the past ten years, with our financial standing, the permanency of our location and the indorsement of the thousands whom we have cured and brought back to health and happiness, make us the only specialists today with sufficient confidence and faith in our treatment to offer to guarantee a cure in a specified time and allow the patient to pay when cured.

We make no charge for a friendly talk or correspondence. Come to us in the strictest confidence. We have been exclusively treating special diseases of men and women for ten years, and nothing science can devise or money can buy is lacking in our office equipment. We will use you honestly, treat you skillfully and restore you to health in the shortest length of time possible in accordance with scientific methods of treatment, leaving no injurious effects upon the

We treat and guarantee to cure Blood Poison, Skin Diseases, Urinary Obstructions, Stricture, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Nervous Decline, Male Weaknesses, Piles, Fistula, Kidney, Bladder and Prostatic Affections, Drains and All Nervous, Chronic and Spe- cessful and Reliable Specialist in Diseases of Men, as Medical Dicial Diseases of Men and Women due to evil habits, excesses, or plomas, Licenses and Newspaper

the result of the specific diseases. Dr. Moore wants all men who are suffering from any disease or special weakness to feel that they can come to his office freely for examination and explanation of their condition, FREE OF CHARGE, without being bound by any obligation whatever to take treatment unless they so desire.

VARICOCELE We cure this disease without opera- CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON_It may be tion or ligature, and under our treatment the congested condition disappears. The parts mary stage, or it may have been hereditary, or conare restored to their natural condition. Vigor and tracted in the early days, thereby being constitutional. strength and circulation are re-establised. STRICTURE We cure stricture without the knife eradicate every vestige of poison from the system, and

which acts directly on the parts affected, dissolving the stricture completely by our galvanic-electrical and medi- SPECIAL DISEASES Newly contracted and old cal treatment. Our treatment is painless and in nowise interferes with your business duties.

LOSS OF MANLY VIGOR You may be lack-days. may be the result of indiscretions, excesses and unnatural weakness.

Consultation and Advice Free or by Mail The physician who has not sufficient faith in his ability WOMEN All special diseases of women successfully to cure his patient first and receive his pay afterward is not the man to inspire confidence in those who are in methods and treatment. NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED.

HOURS-9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 1

or instrument by an application this without the use of mercury or potash. cases cured. All burning and itching, inflammation and unnatural discharges stopped in twenty-four hours; cures effected in seven

so, we will restore to you vim and vigor, the loss of which PROSTATIC TROUBLES Unnatural discharges, drains, losses, kidney and bladder diseases we also cure with the same guarantee of success.

We cure all its complications; we stop its progress,

treated. Cures guaranteed.

search of honest treatment and is skeptical of his own OUR HOME CURE One personal visit is always preferred, but if you can not call, write us for full set of our symptom blanks for nome treatment. FREE X-RAY EXAMINATIONS

DR. MOORE & CO., Entrance, 306 MAIN ST. DALLAS, TEXAS DALLAS, TEXAS

ever, is sometimes a ticklish job, as some sows sternly resent any addi-

If there are late fall litters coming along the sows should be especially cared for both in shelter and increased feed. The pasture supplies are growing scarce and the wellbeing of the coming litter demands liberal rations for the mother. To be well born is half the

FROM EXCHANGES

The last cutting of alfalfa if cured in good condition, makes a fine feed for hogs. It should be fed upon a tight floor or in such a way that the leaves are not wasted. Some feeders run the hay thru a cutter, moisten and add a little shorts, and feed in troughs.

THE CUINO

In Old Mexico they have a practice of crossing sheep upon swine. The cross is an animal resembling the nog kind chiefly, except that is larger, has short, curly hair and requires two or COSMOPOLITAN STRAWBERRY A New York experiment station bul-

"The strawberry is cosmopolitan in adaptation to soils, some varieties thriving on nearly all kinds and over a wide range of territory. As a rule, however, the lighter loams are better adapted to most varieties than are the heavy clay soils." The average home garden usually has soil that will produce good strawberries, for even if it should be rather heavy, it is almost

always enlivened and lightened by annual heavy dressings and manures, and the only question then is what variety or varieties to plant. In most cases the best and safest advice can come from a near neighbor who has been growing strawberries successfully for some years. A variety that does well with him is most likely to be adapted to the conditions of the same. kind of soil on your premises. But before planting very largely, always try to discover whether the variety is adapted to the local conditions which

MY BEST REFERENCE IS.

HOT ADOLLAR NEED BE PAID

DR. MOORE.

Longest Established, Most Suc-

Records Show.

cessful and Reliable Specialist in

34 Years Selling Direct

