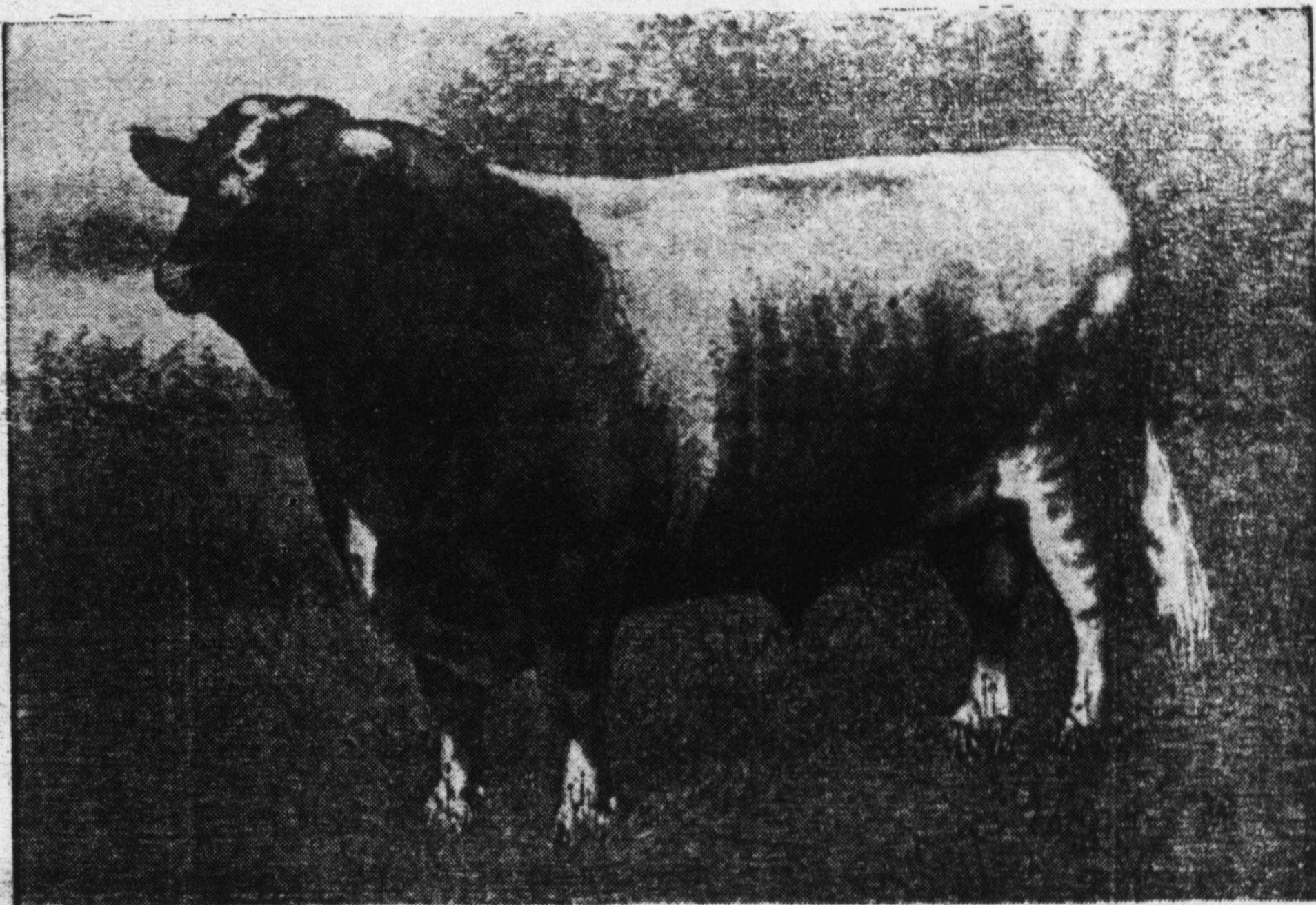


THE TEXAS STOCKMAN JOURNAL

VOL. 27

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, JUNE, 1907

NO. 4



Noted Shorthorn Bull, Imported Choice Goods.

The Inspection of Live Stock

On Wednesday, May 15, 1907, the commission merchants at the Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and other live stock market centers were notified by the American Meat Packers' Association, which includes in its membership practically all of the larger packers who kill cattle for interstate commerce, that beginning on Monday, May 27, the packers would buy cows and heifers only subject to post-mortem examination, with the understanding that if any of the animals were condemned by the government inspectors payment would be made only according to the value of the condemned carcasses, which in many cases would probably be only the hide and tallow. The commission merchants who are members of the live stock exchanges at these different markets adopted resolutions to the effect that they would not sell live stock consigned to

the packers under the proposed arrangement.

Since Monday, May 27, the packers have adhered to the policy which they adopted and the commission men who are members of the live stock exchange have refused to sell the stuff to the packers, and have been compelled to sell it to eastern buyers who ship cattle on the hoof and to small packing plants which kill for local consumption and do not enter the interstate trade.

No question which has come before the stockmen of the country recently has provoked so much discussion as this dispute between the packers and most important question to the live stock interests and it is especially important that the stockmen of the country understand the real situation, which at the present time we fear they do not. It is our purpose therefore to

make a plain statement, first of the controversy, and second of certain important facts which must be considered as bearing upon it.

1. Looking at the matter from the standpoint of the packers, we may say that in every packing house there are government inspectors whose duty it is to inspect the carcass of each animal killed. If the carcass is diseased the government inspector condemns it. If it is generally diseased it is sent to the rendering tank and the only value of the animal is the value of the hide, horns and hoofs. If the carcass is only slightly diseased that part of it which is diseased is condemned and the remainder permitted to be sold. Heretofore the packers have bought the cattle which were apparently in good health at full prices and have borne the loss of the carcasses which were condemned; or rather have apparently borne the loss. Their records show about the percentage of animals which are condemned, and in determining the prices which they can afford to pay for cattle they buy the loss because of condemned animals is considered and the price is shaved sufficiently

to cover this loss. The packers give two reasons for adopting the policy of buying the stuff only after the carcasses have been inspected by the government. First, that the seller should stand the loss if he sells diseased animals. Second, that tuberculosis is rapidly increasing among dairy cows and hogs, and that it is to the interests of the entire live stock industry that it be stamped out as quickly as possible. They argue that as long as the owners of healthy animals bear the loss as they have been doing under the past policy there will be no effort made to stamp out the disease, but if the burden is thrown upon the men who own the diseased stock they will be compelled to face the situation and clean up their herds. With regard to the payment for the diseased stock, the packers either pay the commission firm for the cattle when they pass over the scales with the understanding that if any are condemned the commission merchants shall refund their value, or they will make complete settlement by 12 o'clock of the second day following, by which time the cattle will be butchered and

We have received a statement from the officers of the Live Stock Exchange of Chicago, from which we condense the following as being the position of the commission merchants who are refusing to sell to the packers under the post-mortem examination.

"First, that the proposed joint action of the packers is unlawful, arbitrary, unjust to the producer and detrimental to the best interests of the trade; that it will work a hardship and damage upon every producer and shipper of cattle; that it is an unfair discrimination against every other buying interest and unjust to the butchers, speculators, eastern shippers, order buyers and small packers."

We quote from the statement submitted to us as follows:

"In the first place it would give the packers practically unlimited control of the payments for stock they were buying; it would place the seller at the mercy of corrupt officials. The only correct way of keeping track of animals slaughtered would be to individually tag all the purchases. If the packers succeed in their efforts it will necessitate keeping individual tags for 20,000 to 100,000 animals. It would involve so great an outlay if honestly handled that the expense would exceed any probable losses under our system. Without such an elaborate system of tagging the owner would have no assurance of getting a square deal."

The members of the live stock exchange further claim it would eliminate the shipper who buys butcher stock, thus depriving the farmer and feeder who had less than car load lots of the best market for his stock; also that it would absolutely destroy the best feature of modern livestock handling, which is the spot cash market, and would necessitate the holding of all proceeds for from two to ten days after the stock is sold. This is a fair statement from the standpoint of the live stock exchange members.

Taking their reasons in the order given, it must be conceded that any material change in the system of handling live stock at the larger markets would necessarily make some confusion at first. It does not appear that the proposed system urged by the packers would lead to any such chaos as the live stock exchange would have us believe. Second, the statement that the new system would give the packers practically unlimited control of the payments for stock they are buying is incorrect. The packers agree to make full settlement at the time the stock passes over the scales if the commission merchants desire and in any event by noon of the second day.

With regard to the officials who do the inspecting, they are government employes under Secretary Wilson, and it is fair to presume that they are no more corrupt than other men. The country has been given to understand that this inspection was entirely controlled by the packers, which is absolutely untrue. It is done by government inspectors. If the carcass is condemned by one of these inspectors it must be disposed of as he directs. There is no advantage whatever to the packer in having a carcass condemned because it must be sent to the rendering tank and he gets no benefit from it. The wrong understanding that the commission merchants have given as to his phase of the matter accounts for a great deal of the sentiment among the stockmen against the new system.

As to the difficulty of keeping track of the different shipments as they

WENT TO TEA

And it Wound Her Bobbin

Tea drinking frequently affects people as badly as coffee. A lady in Salisbury, Md., says that she was compelled to abandon the use of coffee a good many years ago, because it threatened to ruin her health and that she went over to tea drinking, but finally she had dyspepsia so bad that she had lost twenty-five pounds and no food seemed to agree with her.

She further says: "At this time I was induced to take up the famous food drink, Postum, and was so much pleased with the results that I have never been without it since. I commenced to improve at once, regained my twenty-five pounds of flesh and went some beyond my usual weight."

"I know Postum to be good, pure and healthful, and there never was an article, and never will be, I believe, that does so surely take the place of coffee, as Postum Food Coffee. The beauty of it all is that it is satisfying and wonderfully nourishing. I feel as if I could not sing its praises too loud." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ames, manager of the Co-operative Live Stock Commission Company, tells us there is no trouble whatever. This company, which was organized by about 1,500 farmers and stockmen of the west, refused to act with the live stock exchange, and has been selling to the packers subject to post-mortem inspection. It has secured from 10 to 25 cents more per hundredweight for the she stuff consigned to it since the new rule went into effect and up to the time this is written had not had any animals from the corn belt condemned.

With regard to the country shipper who buys stock from different farmers, he will be compelled under the new system either to buy low enough to cover any losses thru condemnation, or to take the animals he buys and hold the sellers responsible. He can protect himself in either of these ways.

The whole question simmers down to this: Shall the losses caused by the condemnation of diseased animals be made up by shaving the price on all animals bought by the packers, thus throwing the burden on the sellers of healthy stock, or shall the sellers of diseased stock be compelled to foot the bills? That is all there is to this whole matter.

HORSES

Beginners in Horse Breeding

The English Live Stock Journal cautioning beginners in the business of breeding and rearing horses, concludes its lecture as follows:

"As a general rule it is not desirable for a commencement to be made with more than one breed, even tho the soil and climatic conditions may favor the course. The beginner, no matter how extended his theoretical knowledge may be, will have much to learn when it comes to a question of practice, and altho the experienced man may succeed with several varieties in his stud at the same time, the prospects of the new-comer will not be advanced by adopting this course. He may remember, too, that if making money be his object, he will probably succeed better by taking up a breed that is in demand in his district, as by doing so he will probably be able to dispose of his misfits more easily and upon more advantageous terms.

"When he has made his name, purchasers will come from all parts for his good horses, and therefore distance is practically no object. The misfit, however, will always be with him, and the number of these undesirable may be limited, they will continually be making their existence felt. There is no royal road for extinguishing the misfit, but the best way to limit his appearance is to breed only from the best bred stock, following out the lines upon which the most famous families of the stud books have been produced, and by avoiding all fantastic experiments. By adopting a policy such as the above the horse breeder may rest practically assured that success will ultimately attend him."

Horses' Teeth

Discussing various things relative to horses and their diseases, a lot of horsemen and stockmen were gathered together. The question of decayed teeth in horses coming up, one horseman of experience said, while the others listened with attention:

"Decaying teeth," he said, "are not uncommon in horses. This condition is usually indicated by a foetid discharge from the nostril or a foetid breath. In some cases difficulty is experienced in locating the diseased tooth, but when the disease has advanced to that stage in which it can be located, it must be extracted. Wolf teeth (these small supernumerary teeth, which appear in front of the first molars in the upper rows) are generally supposed to have an injurious effect upon the eyes. This is a mistaken idea. They seldom do any harm unless they are large and in such a position that they interfere with mastication, but being supernumerary and having no function, they should be extracted. The somewhat common habit of knocking the crowns off should not be followed. They should be drawn with a pair of forceps. We repeat that sufficient attention is not given to horses' teeth, and that a dollar spent for having them dressed is usually a good investment, while a bungling job does more harm than good."

There always is more clear money in raising a good colt and raising it right, than in a half dozen mongrels and not raising them as they should be raised.

What is wanted is good hard elastic muscle that will enable the horse to do good hard work without unnecessary



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Oltmanns Brothers

J. A. HILL, Manager

WATSEKA, ILL. LEER, GERMANY. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

sweating or undue exhaustion of the vital forces.

See that the brood mares are made comfortable and kept thrifty. The young colt, to make a good horse, must be kept growing steadily from the start.

STOCK YARDS

EXPLAINS POSITION

Kansas City and St. Louis Answer Association

AGENTS OF RAILROADS

Books Showing Shipping Points Kept Only as Railway Property--Claims to Be Taken to Washington

Letters have been received from the stock yards companies of Kansas City and St. Louis by H. E. Crowley, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, in answer to the resolutions of condemnation adopted by the executive committee.

Both letters regret the inability of the companies to furnish the figures asked for, both stating that they act as the agents of the railroads in the matter and that the records which the association want chiefly are part of the property of the railroad companies and the railroad companies have ordered the stock yards companies as agents not to give up the records.

Letter of the St. Louis association is, in part:

"Our record shows all the information desired by the association with the exception of the shipping point and it would seem to us that this record, together with the records of the commission firms should be sufficient to supply the desired dates.

"The only record that this association has giving the shipping point is recorded in books that are the private property of the various railroad companies for which we act as agents, and we have received instructions from each of the western lines not to allow inspection of their books except it be authorized by them.

"The disposition of this company is to give the Cattle Raisers' Association all the assistance possible, and any advice you have to the contrary is a misrepresentation of facts.

"Yours truly,
"GEORGE R. COLLETT,
"Vice President."

Kansas City

The Kansas City Stock Yards Company goes into the history of the order of the railroads requesting them not to give out the information, but fails to tell the association what information the books of the stock yards

company itself will be able to present. The letter, in part, is as follows:

"Your resolution says that the action of this company in this matter was to lend aid to the railroad companies in combination with such railroads to prevent members of this association from collecting from the railroads the unlawful part of the rates charged by the railroads under the decision of the interstate commerce commission. This is absolutely not the case, as the interest of this company, at all times is to obtain any possible advantage for shippers to this market, and a traffic department is maintained wholly for this purpose. Our sympathies are naturally with the shippers who bring business to the stock yards, which produces the chief revenue of the company, while our relations with the railroads are merely those of agent for certain of their business. It would be wholly in the power of the railroads to employ other agents for the collection of their freights, but this would cause unnecessary delay and expense without serving any useful purpose. Any refusal on the part of the stock yards company to comply with their instructions on what is wholly their business would, however, lead inevitably to this result.

"Very truly,
"C. E. MORSE,
"President."

Claims will be sent by the association to Washington on Saturday, June 22, as they have to be present in Washington on Tuesday, June 25. Secretary Crowley will go to Washington personally with the claims in order that they may arrive safely and also to attend the meeting of the interstate commerce commission.

Letter From Cowman

Colonel A. B. Robinson, better known as "Sug" Robinson by all cowman, has written a letter to the editor of The Stockman-Journal, from which the following is given to the public, as it is news of interest:

Colorado, Texas, June 11, 1907.

Dear Me:

This part of the country has had some rain recently—local rains—and quite heavy in some places; have been very beneficial, but the country north and east of here for 200 miles is greatly in need of a general rain. Stock, however, are doing very well, and with copious rains within a month the country will furnish quite a good many fat cattle during the summer and fall. I am leaving town today, accompanied by my wife and two boys, Briggs and Pool, going thru the country by private conveyance, en route to ranch on head of Colorado, where A. L. Robertson is in charge. From there will go to V. ranch, on the Yellow House. While there will make delivery of yearlings recently sold to Colonel Ambler and Captain Lofton of Fort Worth. I expect to return here the latter part of the month, and after a few days here it is our intention to visit Jamestown exposition, if circumstances will permit. Hurriedly yours,

A. B. ROBERTSON.

D. B. Wooten of Brady sold forty-five head of pigs, averaging 106 pounds, at \$5.47½, and forty-eight head of hogs, averaging 180 pounds, at \$5.75.

Improved Stock on High Priced Land

Visitors from the country usually are astounded when told the tremendous rents paid for stores upon the leading streets of the large cities. Thousands upon thousands of dollars a month may be paid as rent for a restaurant in a basement or well-located building, or corner drug store, yet the proprietor apparently is prosperous and contented, as he is an expert who knows what the people want, how best to buy supplies and how to present and sell goods to the best advantage. Bankruptcy soon would confront the merchant, were he to offer inferior, shop-worn, out-of-date articles of any sort. To pay rent and live comfortably, to draw trade and make a profit, he must provide exactly what the buyer is looking for, what the largest number of buyers need and he must supply it of good quality and in attractive form. If the people want next month to buy purple silk and fine linen, the merchant will see the crowd pass his store without a second look at the windows if they contain pink poplin and cotton calico, instead of the goods in popular demand. The shoppers will go where they can find what they want and create a brisk and profitable trade for the merchant who is wise enough to recognize the demand and see that it is supplied. How different is the condition of affairs upon many a farm where this article will be read! That farm once was comparatively of little value. In its broad acres but little cash capital was invested. By the sweat of the brow it was brought into cultivation and everything it produced paid a profit, so long as little interest had to be debited against capital and a majority of the work was done by the owner and his family. Under such circumstances, ordinary animals served fairly well for the labor of the farm or to furnish meat for the workers and to sell, as occasion offered, or extra money was required. These ordinary animals were on every hand and the average price for them was small, compared with the prices now in vogue. Soon, however, the city man of the high-rent restaurant, feeding the multitude of well-to-do merchants from the high-rented stores on the best streets, found it necessary to improve the quality of his viands to suit an increasingly refined taste. He no longer could palm off upon his patrons the wild, muttony flavored flesh of the goat-like animals of the great original bands of brush-trimming and weed-eradicating sheep of the pioneer farm. Modern people demand modern mutton, are willing to pay high for it, will have no other and it must be tender and juicy and from sheep showing plain evidences of good blood, by sure signs, such as black or brown "heads and trotters" or other distinctive characteristics of the improved breeds. In the same way the big hotels have had to come up to the times in the quality of their roasts, steaks, chops, hams, bacon strips and other staple foods and luxuries. If here there remained a man who failed to recognize the necessity of purveying the highest quality of victuals, soon the sheriff would sell him out, for no longer could he pay the ever-increasing rates demanded for rent and help. But all the while, many a farmer has gone on producing and marketing the same old, low-quality products, possibly profit-

A UNIVERSAL FOOD

Following Nature's Footsteps

"I have a boy two years old, weighing forty pounds, and in perfect health, who has been raised on Grape-Nuts and milk.

"This is an ideal food and evidently furnishes the elements necessary for a baby as well as for adults. We have used Grape-Nuts in large quantities and greatly to our advantage."

One advantage about Grape-Nuts Food is that it is pre-digested in the process of manufacture; that is, the starch contained in the wheat and barley is transformed into grape-sugar by exactly the same method as this process is carried out in the human body, that is, by the use of moisture and long exposure to moderate warmth, which grows the diastase in the grains and makes the remarkable change from starch to grape-sugar.

Therefore the most delicate stomach can handle Grape-Nuts and the food is quickly absorbed into the blood and tissue, certain parts of it going directly to building and nourishing the brain and nerve centers. "There's a Reason."

Made at the pure food factories of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

able when his land was of little value, but now as surely unprofitable as would be antiquated, faded, off-color and unfashionable dress goods in the store of the dry goods merchant, or "scrub" meats in the restaurant or hotel on the best streets of the city. Land has enhanced in value beyond the expectations of the owner. Twenty-five years ago he would have jeered at the man who prophesied an advance of \$100 or more an acre and now he just hates to sit down and figure the interest the farm should pay per annum upon its present valuation. He dare not figure, for the accounts show a loss from the sale of scrub live stock, for which there no longer is an active demand. He is ashamed to figure, for the grain crops sold, year after year, from depleted land scarcely pay the expense bills, and, taken as a whole, the business looks ruinous on paper. Yet, at the same time, some men in each district are not only making ends meet on high-priced land, but are growing rich at the business and educating their children at the best schools and colleges. They are the live, wideawake "merchant farmers," the ones to be likened to the enterprising city men who can afford to pay the tremendous rents for the best-located stores, hotels and restaurants, for they have recognized the change in the times, its possibilities and its necessities and accordingly have changed their wares and their methods of management to accord with the new requirements. They have weeded out scrub animals—including the goat-like scavenger sheep aforesaid. They have stocked up with improved horses, cattle, sheep and swine and many of them now maintain pure-bred, pedigreed studs, herds and flocks. These men supply the modern demand for fine animals and meats and reap their just reward in living profits. Their land, tho high in price, still pays live profits, for their up-to-date business methods enable them to earn handsome dividends yearly, and all because they have discarded old-time, unprofitable beasts, seeds and implements and have personally learn how to farm "to suit the times."

Unless scrub animals are weeded out and improved or pure-bred ones kept upon high-priced land, the owner will fail to make their maintenance profitable, and this particularly is true of scrub dairy cows that fail to pay their board. Better far to sell the high-prices land than attempt farming it on the old plan of scrub stock and slovenly methods, but if farmed up to date in every respect, the modern farm at enhanced values, will pay a better profit than at any other time in its history.

POULTRY

Manager Pony Department

W. D. Davidson, who deals in horses and mules at the live stock yards on the north side, has been selected by the executive committee of the Poultry and Pet Stock Association for the management of the pony department of the show which will come off in December. Mr. Davidson is a good selection, as he is familiar with this class of stock and has had ample experience in the management of shows to make him just the man for this berth. Capable managers will make the show a success in all its various parts, and in going slow in the selection of a manager for this most important department until they found a capable, experienced man, the executive committee has acted wisely and for the best interests of the matter intrusted to it.

Secretary Talks

"Yes," said Judge N. B. Moore, secretary of the Poultry and Pet Stock Association, "the executive committee has at last, after careful inquiry, selected W. D. Davidson for superintendent of the pony department of the show. He is a capable man in every way. There are to be several premiums offered for different lines of pony displays.

"Best girl pony rider under 12 years.

"Best boy pony rider under 12 years.

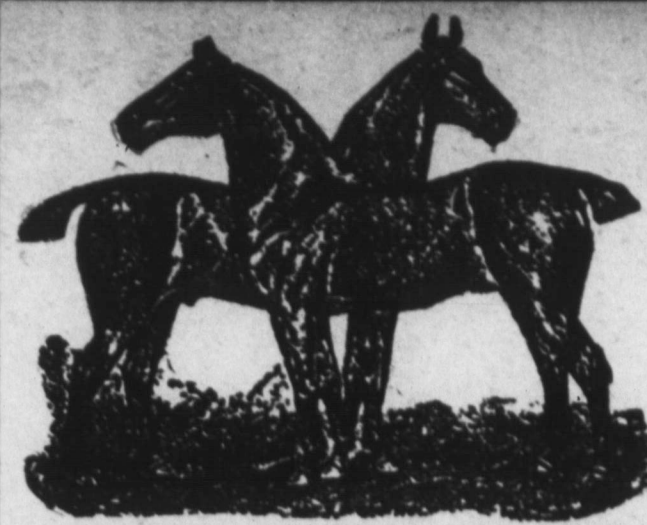
"Best decorated pony outfit.

"Hurdle race, boy and girl on ponies, etc.

"There will be a number from Oklahoma and Kansas to compete, so Texas will have to look to her laurels.

"The catalogue will include 125 pages and will be gotten out in the very highest style of the art, and 5,000 copies will be ready for distribution in July.

"Being comparatively a new thing, it is hard to locate all the stock of the pony pet variety in the state so that it can be induced to be on hand at the show, but a close watch is being kept and a record entered up of all such



We will have a good lot of

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In our stables all the year. When at the stockyards call and see them. Terms to suit you. All fully guaranteed breeders and our insurance contract with each animal.

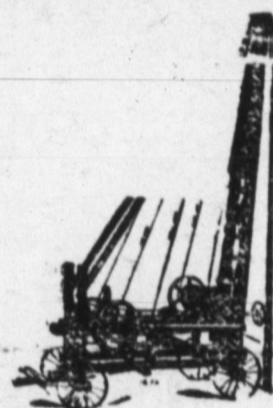
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Stockyards, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE

150 two-year old Durham, Hereford and Red Polled Bulls
50 one- and two-year old Jersey Heifers
50 Mares
600 Durham Cows

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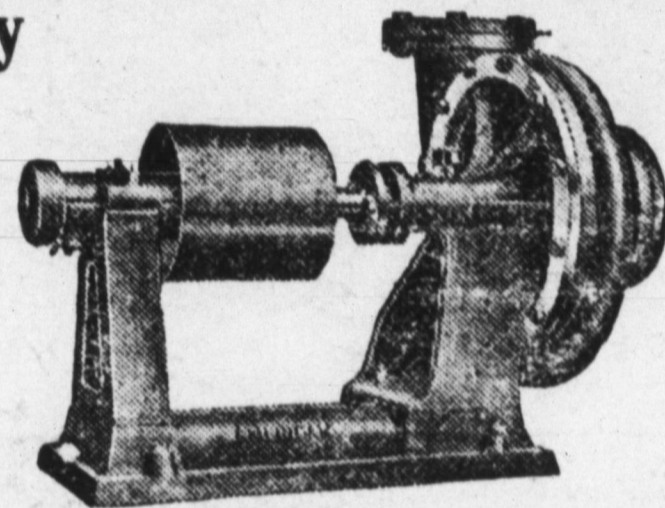


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Come and see us. Write us for Catalogue B. It is yours for the asking. Our goods are the best, our prices right.



Centrifugal Pump.

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stock and the owners. It would be of infinite assistance to the management and the executive committee, to say nothing of the secretary, if everyone who has ponies would write and have them entered in the books of the association, even should they not care to enter at this show, but later at the March exhibition."

Wants to Trade

C. E. Lee, editor of the Live Stock Reporter, North Fort Worth, finds himself in a unique position as regards a certain setting of eggs which he bought with bright anticipations of big results, only to be disappointed. He invested in a setting of the finest Plymouth Rock eggs that he could hear of and set them properly under a good old mother hen. For some reason or other, which he has not found out, only four of the eggs hatched. Of these three were roosters and one hen. They are very fine roosters and worth not less than \$3 of any chickenman's money, but there is two more than he needs for one hen. Giving the matter consideration, he has concluded that the best thing for him to do is to have a trade with some farmer or other owner of chickens on a basis of three dollars a head for a rooster. Now, any one knows that a newspaper man used to take anything in trade for his space, and it was not until the wise guys of the legislature got in their work, that he was estopped in any way. However, Lee says that he can find nothing in the law prohibiting a newspaper man from trading a chicken or two for other chickens or for eggs, etc., so he would be glad to have any man who has anything to trade for first class Plymouth Rock roosters to come to see him and he will trade him something that will introduce good blood into his stock of chickens. The cocks are pure white. Lee says that while he is not exactly a preacher, he has that instinct of a preacher that is so well known, namely a great love for fried

chicken, and that this love impels him to say that he would not mind taking a few frying size in the trade.

POULTRY SHOW ON BIG SCALE

Superintendent McCray Is Arranging for Coming Event

E. C. McCray of Meridian, superintendent of the poultry department of the Fort Worth Poultry and Pet Stock Show, is in the city for a few days in the interests of his department and is soliciting subscriptions, both cash and trophies, for the show.

According to Superintendent McCray the poultry department of the Fort Worth show this year will surpass anything of its kind ever held in the state. At the March show there were 1,500 birds exhibited, which was about 500 less than at the Dallas State Fair. At the December show the number of birds will be increased to at least 3,000, the largest number ever exhibited in the state and of a better quality than the state fair birds.

A change has been made in the grand premiums of the poultry department. The first announcement was that prizes of \$75 and \$25 would be given for the best pen of birds of any breed, but at a recent meeting it was decided to duplicate this prize and offer one set of \$75 and \$25 for solid colored and two other prizes of the same amount for parti-colored birds.

A number of cups will probably be offered for the winners in the poultry show and a catalog will be gotten out soon with prizes offered, including pictures of the trophies.

SOU LICO RYE WHISKEY
THOROUGHLY MATURED
SEND CASH WITH ORDER
EXPRESS PREPAID
SOUTHERN LIQOR CO. DALLAS, TEXAS



Col. Poole at Seminole

Bidding adieu to my many friends in Midland, I boarded the automobile headed for Seminole, eighty miles away to the north. For a distance of forty-five miles it was a beautiful level country. The road was fine, and that automobile fairly flew. The most of the way was thru pastures, with a few nice farm houses every few miles. We got out of Midland late, being about 10 o'clock before we left. We arrived at the Five Well ranch about 1 o'clock, forty-five miles from Midland.

This is a beautiful ranch, owned by Scarborough Bros. There was aboard a gentleman from Wise county, on his way to his ranch at Seminole, and another lady besides myself from Comanche county. Each one of them had a sumptuous lunch and insisted I should join them. I said: "No, I always make myself sociable at a cow ranch."

I made a bee-line for the dining room, where I was met at the door by one of the ranch boys. Said I: "Young man, where is that bucket of cold sweet milk?" He recognized me at once, and with a broad smile said: "Old cow-punchers like yourself are always welcome at the ranch; come right in." He at once went to a large box, raised the lid where the water was pouring in and running thru from the wind mill, and lifted out a tin bucket of milk that had been milked the night before and immediately brought forth a plate full of hump-backed biscuits, made up of sour milk and old-fashion soda; also a plate of butter and the molasses pitcher. Said he: "Hold and I will remove that cream out of your way off of the milk." I replied: "Do not trouble yourself about this cream."

Now, to say I enjoyed this meal is only putting it mildly. When I was thru I said to him: "Leave the door and milk box open, and I will be back this way Saturday and will try and be sociable with you again."

Seeing a lot of nice fat, thrifty hogs laying around the barn lot, I inquired: "How many of these fellows are on the ranch?" He replied: "Something over three hundred." Seeing no farm or corn cribs, I inquired what he fed them on, and he pointed to the hills not far away, saying this country is covered with shin oak and hogs keep fat here all the year around without ever eating a bite of grain. The conductor interrupted my conversation by calling all aboard, and we were off again for Seminole, thirty-five miles away.

The road the rest of the way is new and rough. About three miles from the ranch I looked off to the left, some hundred yards away, and there stood three large lobo wolves. They seemed to understand that we were not hunters and made no effort to get away. Oh, but how I did want a good Winchester. We certainly would have had meat.

We arrived at Seminole at 4 o'clock. This city is the seat of government of Gaines county.

Chin oak is in evidence most all over this county. The land here is simply superb, being a dark rich red loam, with red clay subsoil, and is rapidly settling up with a man with the hoe. I saw some of as good corn and cotton raised within about four miles of town last year as I ever saw raised anywhere in Texas, and if the people back east and north only knew of these rich fertile lands at prices ranging from \$5 to \$8 an acre, they certainly would come here. Good water is all over this country and is secured at a depth of from twenty to 100 feet.

Almost every man in this country is raising more or less hogs, as the shinoak, which rarely grows taller than two feet, is loaded down every season with the finest acorns that grow on the earth, being much larger than the post oak or blackjack acorns, and are almost as sweet as chestnuts, and you see Mr. Hog does not have to climb a tree after them, as he can stand flat footed and eat acorns off of the top of the tallest of them.

Now I do not intend to convey the idea that the whole country is thickly set with these shinoaks. I presume about half the land has it growing, and I was informed here that two good stout mules or horses could pull a plow thru any of it, turning it under. Fine crops of dwarf milo maize are made on this sod land plowed this way.

Now I know this to be the fact, because several of my old time friends that live here, who I know to be honest, truthful, trust-worthy gentlemen, told me so, and I also was informed that this country can down any place in the United States when it comes to melons and all kinds of vines. My old friend, Frank Lally, formerly of Colorado, Texas, owns four sections out two miles and a half from the court house, and has probably the best garden in west Texas. He struck water

at a depth of ten feet in an immense quantity, and has the finest young orchard in Gaines county. He informed me that he had raised more corn, dwarf milo maize and kaffir corn per acre here than he had ever been able to grow anywhere else. I have known him for years and his word is as good as gold in any bank in Texas. He said: "All we need here is men with good teams, who are not afraid to work them."

This county was organized Oct. 28, 1905, with the following officers: Hon. A. H. Webb, county judge; Millard Eldson, commissioner precinct No. 1; J. T. West, precinct No. 2; J. C. Dean, precinct No. 3; C. A. Robertson, precinct No. 4; J. W. Miller, county clerk, and G. L. O'Neal, sheriff.

That this county is out of debt and money in the treasury under the management of these efficient officers is a good recommendation. The first house erected here was a one-room, 14x14 box house, built by J. W. Miller, county clerk, for an office, and the transactions of the county affairs were carried on here until the court house was completed. There are now more than one hundred houses completed and occupied as residences and business houses up to date.

The local contingent continues to nurse the court house is a very good, substantial building for the money, having cost \$6,000. They have a beautiful little church at a cost of \$1,800, which all denominations use in common. I notice some beautiful residences here.

The Seminole Bank building is a real beauty and is doing a flourishing business. W. H. Brennan is president, Robert Malone, vice president; W. P. Love, cashier. The directors are W. H. Cowden, J. J. Williams, J. W. Candill, G. R. Brumley, E. R. Bryan, H. H. Brennan, T. A. Robertson, W. P. Love, G. F. Gowden, Millard Eldson and Robert Malone. Resources, loans and discounts, \$48,143.15; cash and exchange, \$56,868.41; individual deposits subject to check, \$82,794.64. W. P. Love has a beautiful residence of modern style and W. H. Brennan is just completing a \$4,000 residence. It is a real beauty. The real estate firms here are as follows: Candill Brothers, Robert Malone, T. A. Robertson, Gaines County Land Company, Lankfork & Brooke and J. R. Huston, and all are reliable, trustworthy gentlemen, ever ready to show lands and wait on customers, and are all doing a rushing business. Anyone wishing lands in this county or any information about lands should write or call on these gentlemen, and in my opinion now is the proper time to buy land in this county, as it is advancing in price every month and anyone wishing land or homes will not make a mistake when they buy dirt in this county.

While here I had the pleasure of taking dinner with my old time friend, A. W. Haywood, former attorney of Coleman county. He and his family made my visit a pleasant one indeed, and it has been many moons since I sat down by such a splendid meal. The ladies of the Haywood family are certainly, every one of them, first class cooks, and I desire to thank them for so many nice attentions.

I had the pleasure of stopping at the Hotel Gaines, operated by Mr. and Mrs. Boyd. They are certainly very nice and obliging people and made my day's stay with them a pleasant one indeed.

Now, Mr. Reader, if you should go that way, stop at the Hotel Gaines, and Mr. and Mrs. Boyd will make you glad you are living.

I met several stockmen here who report stock of all kinds in Gaines county in fine condition.

Now, then, I'll tell you how and where to get to Seminole. Yates' automobiles leave Midland every Monday and Wednesday and Friday, leaves Seminole for Midland Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and make good time. This line is a great convenience to drummers, as they can transact their business with merchants evenings and mornings, getting into Midland in time to catch the Texas and Pacific train.

I really think Gaines county is the finest hog country I ever saw.

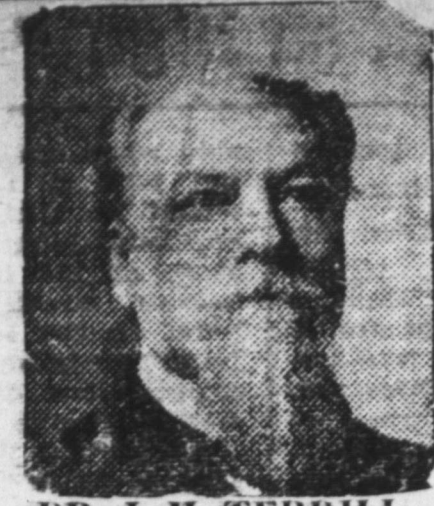
C. C. POOLE.
Seminole, Texas, June 3, 1907.

At Last, 'Tis Found

The following letter from a friend in New Mexico contains news that will be peculiarly gratifying to Colonel C. C. Poole, and will cause his many friends over the range country to rush forward with congratulations:

Roswell, N. M., June 3.
Editor Texas Stockman-Journal:

I wish to inform Colonel Poole, thru your paper, that I have found his dog. Very respectfully, SUBSCRIBER.



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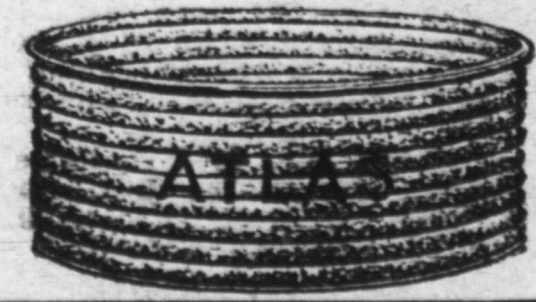
R. C. FYFE, Asst. Gen. Frt. & Pass. Agent, Tyler, Texas.	JOHN F. LEHANE, Gen. Freight and Pass. Agent, Tyler, Texas.
GUS HOOVER, Traveling Passenger Agent, Waco, Texas.	D. M. MORGAN, Traveling Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.
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ECHOES FROM THE RANGE

In Sutton County

Sonora Sun.
B. T. Baker of Sonora bought yearling steers from the following named gentlemen: Halbert & Ross, 240 head, at \$14; Will Brown, 100 head, at \$14; C. H. Smith & Sons, 75 head, at \$14.

In Carson County

Far Handle Herald.
H. E. Sherwood took an outfit over Claude the first of the week and brought a bunch of 1,600 head of yearlings up to the Dixon Creek pastures. Mr. Williams shipped two train loads of the Dixon Creek cattle to Kansas, Sunday. R. H. Snelling accompanying one train.

In Hale County

Plainview Herald.
Wednesday at 8 p. m. there was a very heavy fall of rain at Plainview and Thursday all low places were filled with water. It was warmly welcomed, as it was much needed. From the direction of the wind and volume of cloud, we presume the rainfall extended over a large scope of country.

In Borden County

Gail Citizen.
Jim Barns of the U. S. ranch was in town last Tuesday. He reports an excellent rain and everything prosperous on the ranch.
W. A. Fuller of Scurry county delivered a bunch of steers at the Llano ranch this week.
The O S outfit started to Hockley county last week with a herd of steers.

In Crosby County

Emma News.
Mr. Benton has sold to Julian Basset 154 head of 2 and 3-year-old steers. Terms private.
Jim Burress, manager of Slaughter's Garza county ranch, passed thru Emma Monday on his way to the ranch, from a point 100 miles northwest, where he had been delivering 1,900 head of yearling steers, which were sold at \$15.50 per head.

In Lampasas County

Lampasas Leader.
The wool from the northern part of the county is coming in and selling freely, but the buyers and sellers are each a little careful about giving the figures at which it is going. It is sufficient to say that in no part of the state will the wool sell for more than that which is produced here. Lampasas is recognized as headquarters in Texas for the best wool grown, and it always brings top figures.

In Val Verde County

Del Rio Herald.
R. C. Waters, of the firm of Waters & Henry, real estate and live stock agents, returned from Southern and Central Texas, where he closed a deal between Johnson, Robertson and others and C. L. Blandin for the ranch which

Mr. Blandin recently purchased from Chris Hagelstein. The deal included land, sheep and horses, consideration \$75,000. This, with other business done by Waters & Henry since January 1, 1907, makes over \$200,000 worth of business.

In Lubbock County

Lubbock Avalanche.
Isham Tubbs was in from his ranch southwest of town Tuesday; says he did not get much rain last week all over his range, but the western part of his pasture received a fairly good wetting.
W. H. Putman was in from his ranch 12 miles southeast, and reports a fine out there. He said it was accompanied by a heavy hail, which beat down all the growing vegetation. The territory covered by the hail was only about one mile wide, but of considerable length. No damage to stock is reported.

In Childress County

Childress Index.
W. H. Craven, manager of the Shoemal ranch lands will be greater than during the past year. He says that there are fifty-seven farm houses now on those lands, and that each farmer has good prospects for crops this year. He reasons that as failures are almost sure in the greater part of Texas these farmers will induce their friends to come to Childress county and buy lands. There has never been a crop failure along Red river since farming has been tried in this and adjoining counties, and the farmers are very favorable for the farmers on the Shoemal lands to raise bountiful crops this year.

In Llano County

Llano Times.
Mr. Charles Shultz returned yesterday from Rock Springs, where he has been the past month looking after ranch and cattle interests. He and Ira Kuykendall have 12,000 acres of land out there. It is very good pasture land. Until last week they have had 1,200 head of stock cattle on it, but account of the severe and extreme drouth that has prevailed during the past few months grass and water became so scarce they were compelled to remove the cattle, all of them, to a large pasture near Uvalde. Mr. Kuykendall went down there with the cattle, but after seeing them in the pasture he will return to Llano. Mr. Shultz says the people out there are very blue over crop prospects, as well as the condition of the range.

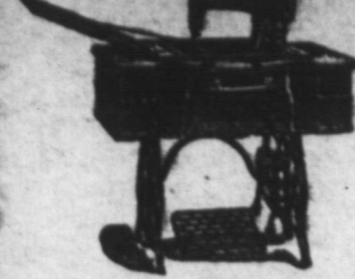
In Howard County

Big Springs Herald.
Some very fierce-looking clouds made their appearance in the northwest Thursday afternoon, and it looked as if a storm was in store for the town, but a light shower was all we received. Later in the evening the clouds gathered in the southwest and everyone knew that a storm was surely coming, but aside from a bad wind storm, which laid low several fences in the residence section and a number of signs along the business streets, the clouds scattered and no rain made its appearance. From the appearance of the clouds, good rains must have fallen somewhere in this territory. A light rain was reported at Midland Wednesday evening and also north of Big Springs.

In Tom Green County

San Angelo Standard.
The auction sale of Herefords, conducted by Leedale stock farm, which is located seven miles southwest of San Angelo, Thursday, by Messrs. Lee brothers, C. W. B. Collyns and Broome & Farr, was a nice success. Buyers from outside of this immediate section were few, but several local buyers were active bidder.
At 11 o'clock a barbecue was served by the management of the auction, and the sale began about 12:30. Messrs. I. W. Holman, of Fulton, Mo., and Ed Briggs, of Bowling Green, Mo., were the auctioneers.
The total sales of the afternoon, at which the entire offerings of ninety animals, were auctioned under the hammer, amounted to \$3,000.
The top price was paid by Judge J. W. Hill for a 4-year-old Hereford bull, owned by C. W. B. Collyns, the consideration being \$330.
Seaton Keith, paid \$600 for two of Lee Bros' Hereford cows.
The average price paid for all animals was \$113.20, and the average paid for the cows offered by Lee Bros' from Leedale stock farm, was \$151.07.

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In Crockett County

Ozona Kicker.
E. B. Baggett sold to his son, Early, 3,000 sheep at p. t. Early is now a full-fledged sheep man.
M. Seitz delivered yesterday to McKenzie & Ferguson the 2,000 shorn muttons sold to them some time ago.
It is reported that J. W. Friend & Sons bought last week from F. M. Brannon his entire stock of horses, numbering about 200 head.
E. B. Baggett bought of his son Bright and Windrow Payne four sections each which they owned in his pasture and sold them his one-half interest in the old Byrd and Cooper & Brannon ranches; Bright and Windrow now being equal partners therein. He also sold Bright his half interest in the Baggett & Payne sheep, numbering 7,200 head. These deals aggregate about \$40,000.

In Sterling County

Sterling News.
It has rained again. While it was light here, the mail carrier reports a heavy rain at Colorado and south to within six or eight miles of Sterling. The roads were made so heavy that the Colorado hack was five hours late yesterday. We learn that good rains fell at Big Springs and Garden City and south and east to within a few miles of Sterling. A good rain is reported to have fallen on Sterling creek.
W. E. Brownfield reports the birth of twin mule colts at his ranch last week. Both colts are well developed, both female, one a bay and the other a sorrel. Mr. Brownfield is to be congratulated for out of six mares he had traded for, he has seven mule colts.

In Crockett County

Ozona Kicker.
Berry Ketchum drove his fine big gray horse to San Angelo and put him in a wagon yard. There was a bull confined in the yard, and the beast disemboweled his horse.
McKenzie & Ferguson bought of Miller at Sheffield 2,000 muttons at \$2.50. This is a bargain price as they were 2s to 4s.
Range fires can be plainly seen from Ozona to the southwest, and, according to the best information obtainable, they are on the Hart range, at least sixty miles away.
Sam Oglesby received top prices for the 1,500 fat muttons he shipped to market, realizing nearly \$5 per head. The market is excellent just now, as the western drouth has made fat muttons scarce.
Much depends on an early rain for this section. Conditions have already become alarming, and soon may be distressing. One ranchman west of the Pecos, Anderson, has already lost many muttons, and is now killing all his lambs to save his ewes.

In Midland County

Midland Reporter.
The rain that fell last Wednesday extended some distance south. It was the best rain that we have had in months and, needless to say, the cattlemen and farmers are very much encouraged.
A. S. Hawkins sold his entire crop of yearling Herefords last week to Hugh Campbell at \$15 per head. They were graded Durham cattle. Mr. Hawkins is moving his cattle this week from his old ranch north of Monahans to his new ranch, south of Metz, which he recently purchased of Ernest Philipp.
G. A. Sombart bought of H. M. Half this week nineteen cars of 2s and 3s, which he shipped to his ranch at Wilmore, Kan.
Grounds & Crozier bought of Scharbauer Brothers two cars of young bulls this week, which they shipped to their ranch in Crozier, Ariz.
J. M. Daugherty bought of Scharbauer Brothers three cars of young bulls for his ranch at Van Horn this week.
Jack M. Cowden sold this week to J. O. Reynolds forty-five head of horses and mares, the amount being \$1,840.

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DALLAS FT. WORTH

Talks With Texas Stock Farmers

Plenty of Rain

P. J. Miller lives at Richardson, Texas, in the black lands. His comment on conditions are:

"We have had rain a-plenty; had one a day or so ago. Crops are not extra; too much moisture and chilly weather. We have good corn. Cotton generally in bad shape. There is not much stock in our section; that is cattle. Horses and mules of good quality are being bred in the country by most everybody. No, I did not bring anything to market, only came over to meet some stockmen on business."

Sheep Are Good Property

W. P. Roberts was on the market with a load or two of sheep, which he proposed to divide between two commission houses. He lives in Lampasas and ships to Fort Worth. He said sheep were in good condition now and getting fat. There are a good many sheep in Lampasas county and they have been good property this year, certainly. Plenty of rain has fallen, but not enough to hurt crops as they are hurt in the black lands. Corn is good and cotton is doing very well, except it is backward. Altogether, Lampasas county is in good shape and expects to realize considerable profit from her industrial resources this year."

Crops Are Backward

Captain Dick True, the Ryan, I. T. Brader and farmer, came in after a somewhat long interval between visits. "There is not much good to tell," said he, "and it is not always the best policy to carry bad news, so I will confine myself to generalities which will hurt nobody's feelings. Crops are very backward, cotton just being replanted in many instances the second and third times. Corn is doing fairly well, but it will take a long spell of warm weather to straighten things out as we could wish. Grass is getting good now, although it was cut back by too much rain. I brought in two cars of cows, rough fed on the range. What do I think of the latest rule of the packers? Why, I am sure that they have caught disease and ought to be dipped for brain trouble."

Cotton Drowned Out

J. H. McCaskey lives in Wise county and hails from Decatur. When asked by a representative of this paper for conditions in his parts Mr. McCaskey said:

"I am a stock farmer and dealer in cattle. I think that I live in the best part of Wise county, that is, my business lies down southeast of Decatur, and I think that is the best part of the county. We are about ruined as to crops up our way at present. It has rained floods and cotton looks to be without redemption. It is just drowned out and it still rains. Corn is some better than cotton, but it is poorly too. Grass and weeds of course are doing well as they always do when it is very wet, but the farmers are not rejoicing to any extent under the circumstances. It may come out all right, but things are looking gloomy enough now. Cattle are doing very well."

The December Show

E. C. McCray lives down near Meridian, Texas, and devotes most of his time and attention to raising fine bred poultry. Mr. McCray was in the city the past week, and had the following to say:

"I have nothing but the Rhode Island Reds, and I hatch out something like 1,100 every year. Of course I do not mean to say that I raise all those, because I do not, nor do I sell all. We go by selection in the chicken business just as other people do when they are breeding for pure bred stuff. I select the best, culling carefully, and the tailings we sell or eat, as the occasion seems to justify. I have been appointed to superintend the poultry department of the coming poultry and pet stock show, and am in town this week working up, with the secretary, Judge N. B. Moore, an interest in some special premiums for the best of every thing, among the merchants and others of the city. We are also making up the premiums for the show and will have them ready and printed by the middle of July. The first show we had last March, there were 1,500 birds on hand. This was the largest number of fine birds ever collected at one show in Texas. The Dallas fair had more birds, but the quality of the aggregation was not what the birds we had were. From letters, etc., we are forced to believe that our December show will have 3,000 birds on exhibition. This does not include the bantams and others that are always classed among the pet stock. We are satisfied that the papers will help us

all they can, for they are very patriotic and give freely of their space when the good of the city and state is at stake."

Will Produce Better Stock

Lee Crenshaw lives in Montague county and has his mail delivered to him at Belcher. In a talk with the reporter, Mr. Crenshaw had the following to say on general conditions:

"I am a stock farmer. Cattle are doing good now, after the hard time they had. They looked bad for a while. I brought in a car of hogs and four of cattle. Corn looks well at this date, but cotton is poor as I ever saw it at this time of the year. Wheat is a total failure. Grass is good and improving every day. Cattle are very limited in supply now with us, and this was to be expected, for the change from range conditions to stock farming must always result in a temporary shortening of the supply of stock. In a short time, however, this will be overcome and more and better cattle will come to market and this will be a permanent supply that can be relied upon from year to year."

Too Much Rain

G. W. Robbins has his home near Walters, in the Oklahoma end of the struggling new state. "We have had lots of rain, most too much," said Mr. Robbins, "and crops have been hurt some. Corn is looking all straight and good and grass is fast regaining what it lost by the unpropitious weather. Cotton is not doing at all well and is being replanted. Cattle are getting along all right now, but were in bad shape for some time. I brought in some steers. There are not many cattle in our section now, but more attention is being paid to quality than was the custom in past days when the range had precedence over the farmer and stock farmer. All together, however, matters are better all around under present conditions."

Farmers Replanting Cotton

B. C. Cotner comes from Mangum, in Greer county, and is a dealer in cattle and stock of all kinds. "I buy, ship and sell," said Mr. Cotner, "but I always ship to Kansas City and never here. It is for no particular reason that I can mention, but a habit I suppose. It is 500 miles to Kansas City, and something like 250 miles to Fort Worth. Have had too much rain and crops are not in good condition. Cotton is so backward that the farmers are replanting their crops for the second and third times. Corn is doing fairly well, but not as well as we are accustomed to. The Orient railroad is laying steel now at Altus, and when this is finished it will give us a direct line to Kansas City. Greer is a fine corn country and in this respect is better than the Kiowa country, which is better for small grain. I am a native Texan."

Cattle Are Scarce

Godley is in a section that is a paradise for the stockman, stock farmer and farmer, for all of them have a chance to make good. "I am from Godley," said R. S. Stark, "and have a farm and buy and feed a few head of cattle for business sake and keep myself from moping. I brought in a car of steers fed on cake and grass. Cattle are very scarce, but grass is good and those that are in the country are doing well. Most all the stock we buy now comes from the farms in small lots. My son, Arthur, there goes with me on my trips and helps me a lot. Crops are fair and drummers say that we have the best outlook for all crops they have seen in their travels. We made some wheat and oats, and while cotton is pretty backward, it is a good stand and will hustle now that permanent warm weather is with us. While we have had enough rain to make things all right another would help instead of harm crops."

Bench Show Notes

John Sneed, manager of the bench show and field trial of the poultry and pet stock show, said to a reporter: "Everything is progressing finely and with speed in the department that I have in charge. Our committee had a meeting Monday night to measure up things and find where we were at. There has been a large number of letters received touching various points of the show. Owners of fine dogs have written from Atlanta, Ga., Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri and Oklahoma, besides those from Texas. From these letters it is evident that there will be many entries of kennels and of sin-

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gle dogs; some of the latter being up for entry in more than one class.

From way down at Orange, Texas, we have communications from F. H. Farwell, owner of the Sabine kennels, of smooth fox terriers, located at Orange. It has always been the custom to think of England in connection with the best fox terriers, but from this kennel a dog has been sent to England. He advertises in all the sporting journals of the United States. By the way, I have a letter from a party who says he read the write up in The Stockman-Journal about the bench show and wants to know where he can buy a fine collie.

We are looking out for a general superintendent for the whole show, a man with experience, and as soon as he is found he will be placed at work putting the general plans in shape. The several departments are now supplied with heads who are capable.

Big Ranches Passing

Rush and Tillay's is, or was, one of the big cattle properties out in Mitchell county until it was sold some time ago to be cut up into farming propositions.

"I am the foreman of Rush & Tillay ranch," said B. E. Wagner, better known to cowmen as "Baillie" Wagner. "The truth is that the ranch lands have all been sold, but the firm still has some 4,000 head of cattle on the place—Durhams and white faced cattle. This is the last of the very large ranches out our way and the cowman now contents himself with being called a stock farmer. The ranch is located in the corners of Borden, Mitchell, Scurry and Howard counties. Grass is just fine. It is spotted, some places having had plenty of rain and in others not near enough. Have had rain plenty, however, for both grass and crops. Nearly every family has hogs and make their own meat, at least, and when the railroads get to traveling thru our country and a chance for market opened, there will be a rapid increase in the number raised for market. I own a three-section ranch in my own right where my family lives, and it will be about twenty miles from Snyder depot when the railroad is built. That is about enough land for a man, and any one who will use common intelligence and push can make all he wants on that amount of land.

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The feed proposition has been settled for us, by kaffir corn and milo maize, sorghum and goobers and some other stuff that never fails us, and finer and more cattle will be raised hereafter than ever before. I had fifteen acres of cotton in last year and picked and ginned fifteen bales."

Panhandle Cotton Production

SEYMOUR, Texas, June 15.—The ginning season closed at Seymour with a total of 5,715 at the two gins. The total number of bales shipped from this place was 15,453, against a total last year of 15,158. Much more cotton was raised in this country last season than the season before, but the extension of the Wichita Valley caused a large number of bales to be shipped from other points down the road. The acreage this year has been vastly increased, so that next season, if conditions are favorable, ought to bring 20,000 bales here for shipment. The compress, too, will prove a great drawing card and may run the total up to a much larger figure than this.

Cypress Tanks

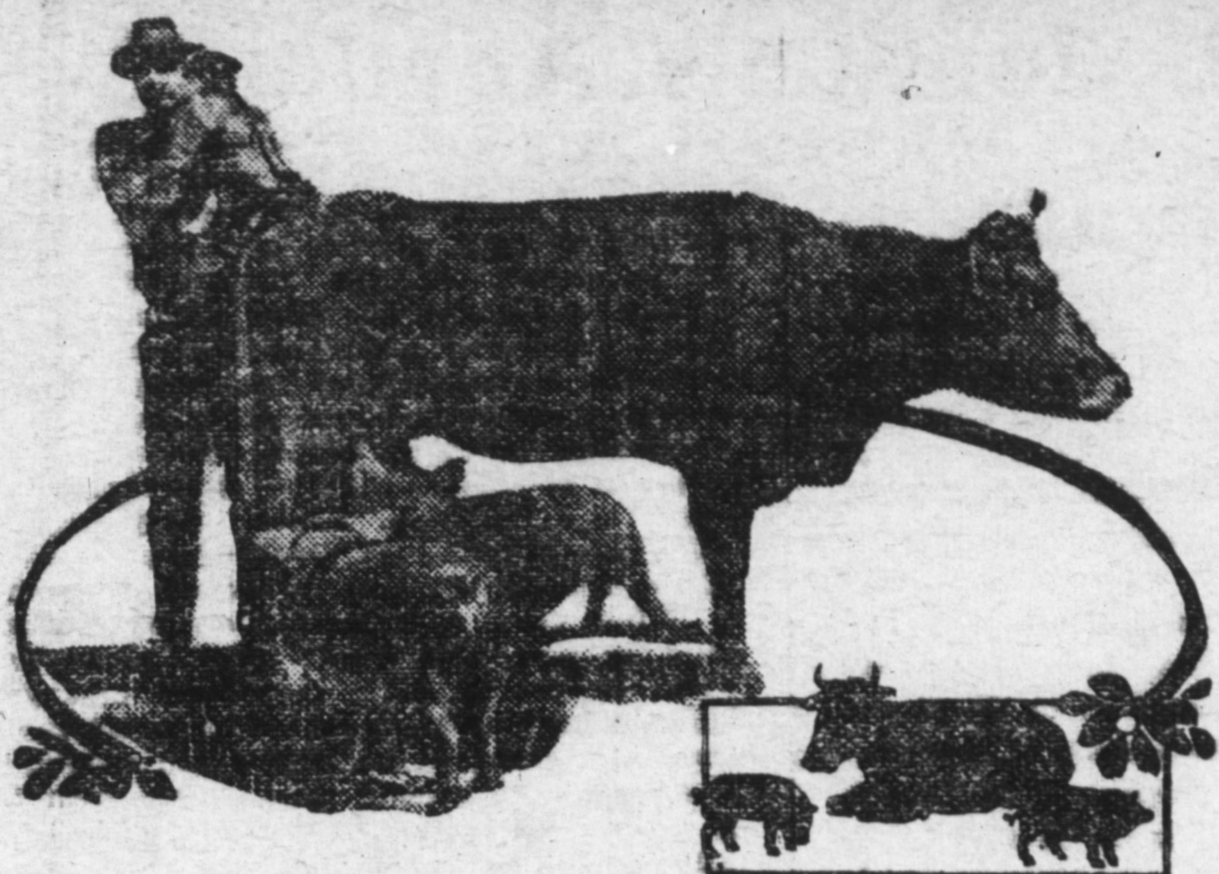
The old reliable and famous Mandry Tanks are known all over Texas to be the best and cheapest in the market. Write for prices and information.

GEO. MANDRY

Austin and Hays streets.

San Antonio Texas.

Bossy Adopts Four Little Porkers



This Strange barnyard family is a nine-days' wonder in the San Joaquin valley.

STOCKTON, Cal., June 13.—Walter Chinn, a farmer residing near Manteca, has a Jersey heifer which nurses four large hogs. Several months ago when Mr. Chinn went into his barnyard in the morning with a milk pail, he was very much surprised to find the cow dry. At first he was inclined to suspect his neighbors of a cheat. The next morning, however, when he

again visited the corral, he discovered the thieves who had deprived him of the milk in his coffee. There stood "bossy" contentedly munching her cud while under her were four fat little porkers, each clinging to a teat and sucking industriously. Deprived of her calf, bossy soon grew very much attached to her strange adopted children. At night, if she found the pigs penned, the Jersey frequently jumped the fence to nurse them.

RECORD BOOKS BELONG TO ROADS

Telegrams have been received by Secretary H. E. Crowley of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, relative to the letters which he mailed several days ago to the stock yards companies in St. Louis and Kansas City about the refusal to open the books to the association in regard to the freight charges on cattle shipments. The telegram from the St. Louis

Stock Yards Company is signed by G. A. Collett, and goes into details, stating that the stock yards company had not refused to allow the association the use of their books, but that the books containing the matters regarding freight charges and origin of shipments were the property of the railroads and as such they could not be shown to the association, as the stock yards company was the agent of the railroad. The telegram states that a letter follows.

Telegram from the Kansas City Stock Yards Company merely states that a letter is on the way and does not go into details at all.

The telegram of the St. Louis Stock Yards Company does not put the Cattle Raisers' Association in a better position to obtain the information desired, as the books which the company offers to open to the association do not contain the vital points of information, the origin of shipments and the amount of freight charges being the points which the association is desirous of securing, as they alone will be sufficient to be used for evidence on collecting of the overcharges.

Without these points a large part of the shipments will not be collected on as the final day for submitting the evidence is almost at hand.

Telegram received from the St. Louis Stock Yards Company is as follows:

"Your letter twelfth received. You have been misinformed. This company has offered the commission firms here use of our stock yard records for compiling this information. These records show date received, consignee, consignor and delivering line. Only record here showing point of shipment and freight charges is property of various railroad companies for which we act as agents and they have instructed us not to furnish the information except authorized by them. Writing you today. G. A. COLLETT."

Secretary Crowley is sending out to the members of the association another letter, urging them to send in the information regarding the places from which shipments were made, and also the freight charges.

GRADUATING EXERCISES

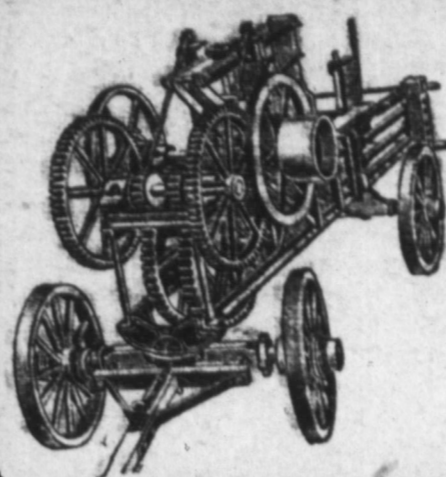
Fine Program Rendered by Pupils of St. Joseph's Academy

SHERMAN, Texas.—The annual commencement exercises of St. Joseph's Academy were held at the opera house, where a large audience had gathered to witness the graduating of the class of '07.

The pupils all wore white and were arranged in tiers, filling the large stage, while at the sides and footlights were banked the floral gifts and palms. Miss Irene Clark of Denison made the salutatory address of welcome.

"Homage to Verdi," an overture by Duroc, was well rendered by pupils from the advanced music classes. Misses Hudspeth, Lillis, Caraway, Clark, Small and Sacra, assisted at the organ by Miss Flanigan and vic-

Columbia Hay Balers



Will bale from three to four times as fast as your horse press. Has automatic block dropper, double geared thruout. No danger to life, limb or press.

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9	10	11	12	13	14	15	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	27	28	29	30	31		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29							

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"COOL COLORADO"

WILL YOU BE AMONG THEM? IF NOT NOW'S THE TIME TO PLAN! WHY NOT? TALK IT OVER WITH YOUR FRIENDS! A.A. GLISSON, G.P.A. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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EVERYBODY WHO COUNTS CORRECTLY GETS A PRIZE

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1ST. PRIZE, ELEGANT PIANO. 2ND. \$50 CASH. 3RD. \$25. 4TH \$10. If more than four answer correctly such shall receive a Prize worth \$1.00. Conditions—60 cents pays for one year subscription and one count. \$1.00 pays for two years subscription and three counts. In case of tie a fair and impartial decision will be made by disinterested judges. The plan was submitted to the post-office department and reported favorably by the Attorney general. No guessing or lottery scheme—the best man wins. The directors of the company are leading business men. We refer to Union Bank & Trust Co., Dallas. Awards will be made Aug. 10th. The American Home Journal is the great Southern Magazine. Get an early count by filling this blank and send today.

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In accompaniment by Misses LeMay, Schlosser and Reisenberg.

Ten pupils from the vocal class appeared in "Disputed Applause," a short musical dialogue.

Misses Hudspeth, Thompson, Caraway and Erwin played with effect Moszkowski's Valse Brillante, arranged in quartet form.

The younger pupils of the academy presented a cantata, "Queen Flora's Day Dream," a musical piece with dialogue and choruses that was very well received by the audience.

The following nine young ladies played Deutch's Polonaise Brillante: Misses Harkness, Elrod, Baldwin,

Katherine McConville, Feidler, Mrs. McConville, Anna M. Cotts, Rita Cotts, Briggance.

The eighth number on the program was the graduating exercises. The seven graduates, Misses Kittie Fallon, Etta Murray, Gladys Robertson, Mimi-Swain, Irene Clark, Juanita Russell and Ruby Johnson, were seated on the stage. The valedictorian, Miss Johnson, delivered the honors of the class. This was followed by the awarding of the gold medals, wreaths and diplomas to the class. The medals to the other students were then announced and Rev. Father Blum presented them as each came forward.

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\$4.00 PER GALLON

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TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Consolidation of The Texas Stock Journal with
the West Texas Stockman.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Entered as second-class matter, January 5,
1904, at the postoffice at Fort Worth, Texas, under
the act of congress of March 3, 1879.

HEC A. McEACHIN.....Editor
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OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, TELEGRAM BLDG.,
Eighth and Throckmorton Streets,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.
OFFICERS:

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First Vice President—Richard Walsh...Palodura
Second Vice President—J. H. P. Davis...Richmond
Secretary—H. E. Crowley.....Fort Worth
Assistant Secretary—Berkely Spiller...Fort Worth
Treasurer—S. B. Burnett.....Fort Worth

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

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

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

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

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

It is our aim not to admit into our advertising
columns any but reliable advertisers, and we be-
lieve 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 ad-
vertisements. Our readers are asked to always
mention The Stockman-Journal when answering
any advertisements in it.

SHE CATTLE DISCRIMINATION

Just what is involved in this discrimination
against she cattle in the matter of post mortem
inspection, is not understood, and there are vari-
ous theories. The most pronounced theory is that
it is a movement intended to protect the packers
against the purchase of diseased cattle, principally
in the eastern markets where tuberculosis and
other bovine troubles are more abundant than out
here in the range country.

It is a well known fact that range cattle as a
whole are more free from disease than any other
character of stuff, but some ranchmen are express-
ing doubt as to the continuation of this favorable
condition. They declare that experience has seem-
ed to demonstrate that the more good blood that
is put into an animal the more susceptible that
animal becomes to disease, and argue that so
much fine breeding stock is annually imported from
other states that there is continual grave danger
of the range animals become infected from that
source.

There is no question but that when the clean-
ing up process begins on any ranch in the range
country it is the signal for everything to be ship-
ped to market that is capable of standing ship-
ment. That fact is demonstrated in the number of
cattle afflicted with big-jaw, which find their way
to market. An animal afflicted with this disease
cannot be well over-looked and shipped thru
ignorance. Its affliction is so patent that he who
runs may read, and if animals suffering from big-
jaw are included in shipments to market it is rea-

sonable to suppose that not much care is exercised
in the matter of other diseases.

The theory has been advanced that this dis-
crimination against she cattle is the result of
alarm on the part of the packers over the proba-
bility of ranchmen generally going out of busi-
ness. Texas and the entire Southwest is being
rapidly settled up, hundreds of thousands of acres
of ranch lands are being converted into farms, and
where these big ranches are being dismembered
the cattle occupying them are being forced on the
market. Among them are hundreds of thousands
of she cattle, in addition to the large number of
heifer calves that are continually finding their way
into the shambles. If all the she cattle in the range
country are going to be slaughtered, then it must
necessarily follow that the matter of future sup-
ply is a very grave problem.

It is this feature of the situation that is ap-
pealing to the packers, according to Zach Mulhall,
who is a man pretty well posted as to the situa-
tion. He says the packers have adopted this dis-
criminatory policy for the purpose of putting a
stop to the marketing of she stuff, in order that
the big packeries may have something to work
on in the future, but according to the theory of
some of the producers and shippers, this policy is
going to have exactly the opposite effect to that in-
tended, especially with the farming element, who
are expected to show their dissatisfaction with the
new order of business by summarily marketing
their she stuff and getting out of the cattle busi-
ness.

It is claimed that the packers who have been
interfered with thru the falling off of the supply
of cows and heifers on the eastern markets in con-
sequence of the new rule, are buying thousands
of such animals on the Fort Worth market and
rushing them to other packing centers. The Texas
ranchmen have been offering she stuff much more
liberally than other producers, seeming to care
but little for the post mortem inspection rule, and
the report is that train load after train load of
this stuff has been snapped up by the packers and
shipped east.

If this is true, it would seem to put a sum-
mary quietus on the Mulhall theory that the pack-
ers are discriminating against she stuff in order
to compel breeders to produce more cattle. If
they were engaged in that policy it is reasonable
to suppose it would be rigidly applied to the
range country and Texas especially. But with
Texas range cows and heifers greedily sought here
for shipment to points where there is a dearth of
such stuff is pretty conclusive that the packers
have different objects in view.

What those objects are, it will be difficult to
determine until there is more clarification of the
situation. It is probable, however, that when the
smoke of battle clears away it will be found that
some point was to be gained of a not altogether
unselfish nature. The packers are very shrewd
business men, and the persistence with which
they are clinging to the new rule would seem to
indicate they consider the situation of so much
importance that they cannot afford to yield, even
in the face of the constantly growing opposition.

WEST TEXAS CLIMATIC CHANGES

During the past four or five years the climatic
changes in West Texas have been so pronounced
as to excite universal attention. Good seasons
have followed in unbroken succession, and the
people of that section as they have harvested
abundant crops, have been at a loss to under-
stand the beneficent development that has in-
sured universal prosperity. Seeking an explana-
tion of the effect, they settled upon the formation
of the Salton sea as the cause of good seasons,
and during the session of the last legislature a
resolution was passed at the instance of West
Texas members asking the federal government to
investigate the situation and perpetuate the Salton
sea if it was really the cause of the phenomena.
But it seems that West Texas has been unwit-
tingly working out her own salvation in this re-
spect thru the rapid growth of mesquite timber in
that section. In other words, it is the growth of
mesquite, and not the formation of the Salton
sea, that has brought good seasons to that sec-
tion. A dispatch from Washington says:

The mesquite, scrub oak and cedar, whose
plenteous growth on the numerous open spaces
of the Edwards plateau in the western part of
Texas is a common sight, altho hitherto unno-

ticed by the casual observer, have interested the
officials of the department of agriculture to such
an extent that it has recently issued a beautifully
printed and artistically illustrated pamphlet telling
of the important part that that class of vegetation
is playing in the changing of climate and of plant
life.

However useless the mesquite has been con-
sidered in the past, the planter, cattle herder and
lumberman must hereafter treat it with great re-
spect, for, according to this recent report, it is
tending to work wonders in the Lone Star state.
As the result of the investigation which the
bureau of forestry has been conducting for some
time, Collaborator William L. Bray comes forth
with the statement that the mesquite growth is
changing barren and arid slopes into green fields.
What was a clean prairie, whose white, sun-
bleached condition met the observer's eye a few
years ago, is now almost completely covered
with vegetation as the result of the encroachment
of the hitherto apparently useless mesquite.

When once well started on no matter what
kind of soil, this hardy plant sends forth its
roots to the neighboring ground and gradually
spreads until it has covered a considerable area.
The rain water, which before had quickly rushed
over the nude ground then, meets with a check
in its progress, and, being retarded, keeps the
soil damp for a space of time which never before
was experienced. Altho apparently stopping but
a moment, the rain water stays in the ground
long enough to nourish a minute bit of vegetation,
which in turn springs forth to offer another im-
pediment to the rush of its benefactor.

From the mesquite-covered area one of scrub
growths results and, as has been commonly dis-
covered by the department, within a space of com-
paratively but a few years, the ground becomes
a thicket. As still more vegetation adds itself
to the area, the rain water is retarded more and
more and again the vegetation receives still a
larger amount of nourishment. The thicket
changes to a region of still heavier and sturdy
trees until in time a forest will cover the once
barren waste.

When once the timber of a section becomes
grown, a change in the climate will immediately
follow. The transpiration of water vapor which is
constantly going on from a leaf surface of a fore-
st, also operates to reduce the temperature to some
degree, just as drinking water is commonly cooled
in dry air by suspending it in the breeze in an
open pail or in a porous earthen vessel.

No matter how improbable the report appears
at the present day, when it is hard to imagine an
alkali hill changing into a grove of shade trees,
the officials who have made the statements speak
as the result of no small amount of research and
necessarily should know something about which
they are talking.

President Murray, of the Oklahoma constitu-
tional convention, has taken the bovine by the
horns and issued the call for the Oklahoma elec-
tion, in defiance of the Republican efforts that
have been made to prevent such action in the
hope of overcoming the almost absolute certainty
of Democratic success.

TEXAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS

David Harrell of Liberty Hill, is president of
the Texas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and no
man in Texas is doing more for the good of the
breed in which he is directly interested than is
President Harrell. He says that the Texas asso-
ciation is preparing for a vigorous campaign in
the republic of Mexico to encourage the breeding
of a better class of cattle in that country, and
incidentally, to open up a wider market for the
fine class of breeding stock that is being produced
in Texas.

The plans of the association embody an exhibi-
tion of Shorthorns, to be held some time this
year between the Rio Grande and City of Mexico.
This enterprise has the backing and assistance
of the Mexican government, which will co-operate
in every way possible to make a success of the
undertaking. Owing to the high price of lands in
Texas, the pasture lands of Mexico are in greater
demand than ever before, and the people over
there are just waking up to the advantages and
desirability of improving their herds and getting
them in shape to compete with the better class
of stuff produced on this side of the Rio Grande.
They are naturally looking to Texas to furnish
them with the fine class of stuff they need in
their business, for the fame of the Texas stock
is now known from one end of the country to the
other. President Harrell thinks all that is neces-
sary at this juncture is for the Texas breeders
to take the proper interest in the situation, and
convince their Mexican neighbors that Texas stock
are really the equal of those produced in any
other section of the country.

LITTLE MAVERICKS

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

Big Wool Clip Sold

BUFFALO, Wyo., June 15.—The campaign made by the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association to induce wool growers to refuse to sell their 1907 clip for less than was received last year, bore its first fruit in the sale of the Healy, Patterson & Healy clip of 225,000 pounds for 227-8c. The average offer of buyers heretofore has been 19@21c.

John Murphy Sells Ranch

The largest real estate transfer in years and probably in the history of Montana was made when John T. Murphy sold his ranch of 90,000 acres in the Lake Basin country to St. Paul parties for more than \$500,000, according to advices from Helena. The sale included all the live stock and other possessions of Mr. Murphy on the ranch.

New Mexico Shipments

Gus L. Moore, the well-known cattleman of Wilcox, estimates the cattle shipments from that point for this season at not less than 17,000 head. These shipments include 1s, 2s and 3s and upon the most conservative basis means in round figures between \$250,000 and \$275,000 that will be distributed among the cattlemen of that valley. This has been one of the most prosperous years and the outlook for the future was never brighter.

ARE STILL DEADLOCKED

Reports from the Eastern markets show no change in the fight between the packers and the commission men over the handling of cows. Both sides are apparently firm in the position they have taken and the shippers are holding back supplies of cows while the small run going in is being easily taken care of by the outside trade. Just what the end will be is hard to conjecture. Packers are getting practically no cows and there should be something doing very soon.

New Mexico Sheep Fat

Deputy Sheriff Alcario Montoya, who was out in the mountain districts in New Mexico, returned to Albuquerque and told a representative of the Journal there that the sheep are fairly fat and wallowing out of sight in the deep green grass. "I came on a flock of sheep in the morning," said Mr. Montoya, "and in the evening as I passed them again they had not moved fifty yards. The grass is so thick and rich they can't make an impression on it. The lambs which are now barely a month old, are fine and healthy. I never saw sheep in the mountain precincts look better than now."—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

Condition of Breeding Pigs

Pigs to breed well should not be too fat. It is the aim of successful breeders of swine to keep their animals in a medium condition, neither too fat nor too thin. A sow that is too fat will be hard to get with pig, will be less prolific, and will make a poorer mother than a thin sow. The fat animal is likely to roll on her pigs, and the pigs from these sows are apt to be small and weakly. Do not breed sows until they are 10 or 12 months old, and then

A HAPPY HOME

Is one where health abounds.
With impure blood there cannot be good health.
With a disordered LIVER there cannot be good blood.

Tutt's Pills

revivify the torpid LIVER and restore its natural action.

A healthy LIVER means pure blood.

Pure blood means health.

Health means happiness.

Take no Substitute. All Druggists.

keep them in medium flesh and they will do better than if too fat. Proper food and special care and attention are necessary to raise good pigs.

Round-Up of Western Cattle

An Alberta dispatch says: "The biggest round-up organized for five years has started south from Lethbridge to work the whole country from northern Montana to the Big Bow and the Cypress Hills to the Rockies. Cattle have drifted so far from accustomed ranches that the work of gathering in will be much heavier than usual. There will be eight wagons, each with its complement of eight or ten riders, and their fifty or more saddle horses. They will gather all the cattle belonging to the larger ranches into different bands, and the calves will be branded and dipped. The calf crop will be the lightest in years."

Leonard An Embezzler

CHICAGO, Ill., June 15.—Hiram H. Leonard, former confidential man and cashier for the Evans-Snyder-Puel Company, commission merchants at the stock yards, is said to be an embezzler to the extent of \$15,000. Leonard has left the city and today, following an indictment by the grand jury on a specific charge of embezzlement of \$8,023, detectives started east to find him. Before Leonard left Chicago he is said to have admitted his shortage and told the members of the firm that he lost the money in mining investments. Leonard was prominent in club life and church work.

Being Settled by Farmers

E. B. Carver of Archer county, Texas, well-known to the local trade and as a shipper and dealer in the southwest, was at the yards yesterday with a consignment of several cars of cattle. Mr. Carver states that Archer county is rapidly developing and is being settled up by farmers, which has reduced the ranch area materially. The development is largely due to railroad building now going on in that section of the country; at present a road is building from Wichita Falls to Cisco, which is opening up a good country. Mr. Carver says that notwithstanding irregular and unseasonable weather conditions earlier, at present grass and growing crops are developing and prospects are for a good outcome.—St. Louis Reporter.

Feed Bread to Horses

Bread, once the staple food of horses in England, is still used in some parts of Europe, says the London Live Stock Journal. Veterinary Colonel Nunn, remarking on the condition of a mare behind which he was traveling in Switzerland, was told by the driver that her condition was due to the ration of bread which, he said, was given to all working horses in the Engadine. This bread is made in long loaves, the usual foreign shape, from third-class rye flour. They are baked as hard as a brick, and are perfectly dry, the people holding that dry bread is more digestible and also keeps longer. The coachmen give their horses one pound of bread in the morning and a feed of bread when halting to bait; hay and oats are given as well. Two pounds of this rye bread is considered equal to about three pounds of oats, but the bread is more expensive than oats.

Shoeing Beef Steers

SEATTLE, Wash., June 15.—Seventy-two head of beef cattle were shod with iron and shipped from this city on the steamer Saratoga, Alaska-bound. This is the largest herd of beef animals bought to be driven across the trail from Valdez to Fairbanks and presents a new solution of the problem of fresh meat for the interior gold camps of the far north. The demand for fresh meat is far in excess of the supply, and the problem of getting animals for butchering is one that has baffled the most enterprising merchants who supply the northerners with food. The present scheme was planned by Gardner & Waechter, meat merchants in Fairbanks, who have been endeavoring to supply something besides salt meats, which form so large a part of the miners' food. The shoes, by the aid of which it is hoped the steers can be driven over the pass, are in two pieces, to fit the cloven hoof. It is believed that with this protec-

tion the animals will be able to withstand the long drive over the trail, a distance of 380 miles, which will take about twenty-five days to cover.

The promoters of the scheme expect to make a handsome profit on the animals, as it is estimated that each one will be worth \$1,000 when prepared for sale at the gold mine town.

Feeding Cows on Pasture

In an experiment on the feeding of dairy cows at Offerton Hall ten cows were divided into two equal lots, one of which was pastured for twelve weeks without concentrated feed, while the other lot, also pastured, was fed four pounds of concentrated feed daily during the first half of the experiment and eight pounds during the second half. The experiment was repeated one year later. The results obtained during the two years indicate, according to C. B. Jones, the author of the test, that with the average pasture the advantage of feeding supplementary grain ration of four to eight pounds, as regards milk yields, is exceedingly small. The cost of concentrated feed was out of all proportion to the value of the increase in the yield of milk. The quality of milk was not appreciably affected. It is therefore considered unprofitable to give cows more than enough food to keep them in a thriving condition.

Dig Out the Loco

The Agricultural College pastures, located in the foothills near Fort Collins, in common with most of the other pastures of this character in northern Colorado, have become more or less badly affected with the loco plant. About a month ago an effort was made to eradicate these dangerous plants from the pastures by putting in a gang of men with weed spuds; by means of which the tap root of the plant was severed about an inch under the surface of the ground. It is interesting to observe that at the present time this method of eradicating the weed seems to be very effective, as the roots have not as yet sent out any shoots. Upwards of 1,000 acres of pasture have been gone over during the past few weeks at an average cost of about 7 cents per acre. Some few of the smaller plants, of course, were missed, but another careful inspection a little later will completely eradicate the loco.

Sues for Commission

Fred Horsbrugh has brought suit in Fetter county against the Espuela Land and Cattle Company for \$63,750. This sum, he alleged, is due him as commission on the sale of the Spur ranch to E. P. Swenson last February. The price was \$2,550,000, on which Horsbrugh claims 2 1/2 per cent commission. He states that in 1904 the defendant decided to sell the ranch and cattle and authorized Horsbrugh to find a buyer, upon which he communicated with E. P. Swenson and interested him in the proposition; that he took Mr. Swenson upon the property and spent several days there with him, and also made a trip to England, besides other shorter trips, expecting that a commission of not less than 2 1/2 per cent would be paid him when the sale should be accomplished. On Feb. 20, 1907, he declares he made an agreement with E. P. Swenson, which was confirmed by the shareholders the same day.

Action by National Exchange

The executive committee of the national live stock exchange, which was in session here yesterday, voted unanimously to stand firm against the adoption of post mortem inspection. The national exchange committee met to consider some important matters that will be brought up before the annual convention at Kansas City next month and when some member brought up the cow question, and a vote taken, it was shown that there is a solid front against the packers' proposition. The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, At a meeting of the executive committee of the national live stock exchange held at Chicago, June 11, 1907, among the various matters concerned, it was called to the attention of the committee that the producers and shippers of live stock were a unit in support of the protests being made in their behalf by the commission interests at the various markets against the proposed radical action of the combined packing interests in buying all she cattle subjects to post mortem examination and settlement accordingly; and,

Whereas, We are and always have been heartily in favor and loyal supporters of a thoro, systematic and impartial inspection, but realizing that the enforcement of the rule as proposed, will not only subject the producer and shipper to the loss, uncertainty and delay of an inspection made after the title and possession of his property has passed from his control and its identity destroyed, but will

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also tend to eliminate competition and thereby give the interests proposing this rule complete control of the market and the opportunity to deprecate the value of the entire shipment regardless of the results of inspection; therefore, be it unanimously

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee representing the national live stock exchange in the interest of every producer and shipper of live stock in this country, that the action of the commission salesman at the different live stock markets in resisting the demands of the combined packers, meets our hearty, unqualified endorsement and approval.—Chicago Live Stock World.

Montana Wool Sale

The J. B. Long & Co. wool clip, the biggest individual clip in Montana, which is estimated will amount to 1,100,000 pounds, has been sold to F. H. Putnam, representing Hecht, Liebman & Co.

Long & Co. decline to make public the figure at which this immense clip was sold, but announced that it was slightly under the price obtained last year, says the Billings Gazette. Altho it has never been announced what last year's clip of this concern brought, it is generally understood that it was 23 1/2 cents, or about 1/2 a cent more than the above transaction.

The announcement of the purchase of the Long clip and several of the leading Fergus county clips came as a surprise to the wool men generally, as it had been generally understood that no wool would be purchased in advance this season. The deals of Mr. Putnam have acted as a rather unpleasant surprise to other wool firms upon whom this buyer has stolen a march.

Last year the various Long outfits sheared 160,000 sheep, but their flocks are not so extensive this year and only 140,000 will be sheared.

Jones County Peanuts

HAWLEY, Texas, June 15.—At the meeting of the peanut growers, held at the school house a few miles north of town yesterday, a conservative estimate was made and shows that between twenty-five hundred and three thousand acres of peanuts have been planted in the territory adjacent to Hawley. It was also learned that a good stand had been secured, the crop thriving nicely, and that preparations are being made to greatly increase the acreage next year.

Donahue Bros. of Mulhall, Okla., sold eighty-four head of hogs of 206 pounds average at \$6.

Alfalfa and Cotton Seed Meal for Steers

Prof. H. B. Smith of the Nebraska experiment station, reports an experiment in feeding steers on corn and bran, corn and cotton seed meal, corn and oil meal, and corn and alfalfa, as follows:

"The Nebraska experiment station had on the South Omaha market Tuesday, April 16, forty head of grade Angus, two-year-old steers, which had been used in an experiment during the winter. These cattle had been divided into four lots of ten each, selected to make them as uniform as possible in both quality and weight. They were purchased last October from James Cook, Agate, Sioux county, Nebraska. In all, sixty head were selected for experimental purposes from a bunch of something like 200 head, making it possible to secure much greater uniformity than by purchasing odd lots from the market. It also insures more reliable data to have all cattle raised under the same conditions. None of these cattle had ever received grain until they were started on the experiment last October. The experimental feeding lasted five months, at the close of which the cattle were sold in separate lots just as they had been fed. The basis of each of the four rations was corn and corn stover unshredded. Lot 1 received corn 80 per cent, bran 20 per cent, and stover; lot 2, corn 90 per cent, oil meal 10 per cent and stover; lot 3, corn 90 per cent, oil meal 10 per cent, and stover; lot 4, corn 100 per cent with stover fed in the morning and alfalfa at night. This experiment, therefore, was a comparison of the three protein concentrates most available in Nebraska, namely, bran, oil meal and cotton seed meal, with a protein roughage, in this case alfalfa.

"In this preliminary statement it is not intended to enter into details as to the results. The compilations were made at once and the matter prepared for the publication of a bulletin on steer feeding, which will appear during the summer. It is of interest to know, however, at this time that the smallest average daily gains were

made with bran (1.77 pounds per day), and the largest with alfalfa (2.42 pounds per day). The cattle receiving cotton meal gained 2.11 pounds, and those receiving oil meal gained 2.32 pounds per day. The alfalfa cattle were in the heaviest flesh and sold at \$5.65 per hundred. The cotton seed meal and oil meal lots each sold for \$5.35 per hundred. This difference in selling price was due entirely to a difference in condition, the bran fed cattle being lower in flesh than the others. The dressing of these cattle was furnished by the Cudahy Packing company, and it is surprising to know that the bran cattle dressed as high a per cent as did the alfalfa cattle, namely, 63.4 for the bran cattle and 63.3 for the alfalfa cattle. The latter, however, showed a much larger amount of loose tallow, which was not figured in the carcass dressing, and the bran cattle made a large shrink in transit. The oil meal and the cotton seed lots each dressed 64 per cent. The stock yards weights on each of the four lots was as follows: The average weight of each steer in the bran lot was 1,180 pounds, the cotton seed meal lot 1,247, the oil meal lot 1,253, and the alfalfa lot 1,290. They were not, therefore, heavy cattle, and would have brought a margin above what they did if the feeding had lasted one month longer. Owing to the expense of the last months feeding, however, it is doubtful if it would have proved profitable. They were good enough to sell at the top of the market in competition with heavier cattle, only one load on that day outselling the alfalfa fed steers. The top load the previous day sold at \$5.60. These cattle cost at the ranch last October 4 cents per pound.

"Two more lots of ten each will be marketed May 14. These are the same kind of cattle which have been fed on corn, alfalfa and stover, but on a much smaller quantity of grain. The indications are that the lighter grain fed cattle, though requiring one more month to bring them to an equal finish, will prove much more profitable in the end."

SHEEP

Care of Sheep and Goats

W. L. Woods of Georgetown, Texas, being on a program to deliver an address before the Texas Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association, spoke as follows:

"You have me on the program for two of the most important subjects connected with the sheep and goat industry, and to which but few can do full justice.

"First—The care of the flock embraces many points that would be hard to express on paper, but must come by close and practical observation and experience. I would, however, advise anyone just starting a flock to begin with a few, and closely watch their wants and habits, and as they acquire experience, add to the flock according to amount of range and feed. From my experience with sheep and goats, I think, to be successful, it must be seen that at all times they are well supplied with good range. For sheep, so far as I am concerned, I prefer short grass, such as mesquite or Bermuda, and all of the various kinds of weeds, with some brush of different varieties, in the pasture. For goats, a brushy pasture is both preferable and necessary, for they care but little for other feeds if plenty of such browsing is in reach of them.

"I think salt should be given the flock at least every other day, and, too, all they will consume. Put it on rock or the ground. I do not like the idea of keeping it in pen in boxes, as they do not seem to relish it quite as much, for it gets foul and does not suit a cleanly animal. It is my opinion that many flocks become diseased and unprofitable for the want of salt. Sheep should have access to pure water at all times.

"The winter care of the flocks is of vital importance, and as the grass or range begins to give out, they must not be allowed to go too long without being given other food—that is, if we wish to keep the grass-fat on them and wish to reduce the average amount of feed to keep them in a good condition. I think it also very important in keeping up the flock that careful selections of the buck should be uppermost in mind. A buck with good shape and size and one that will keep in good flesh with moderate feeding should be selected. From such an animal will arise offspring that will show off to better advantage, will be of more even form and size and require less feed

than from a buck of inferior form and shape.

"At breeding time the ewes should be well provided with nutritious food and the buck given all the shelled oats he will eat, with the run of a small pasture, and only turned in with the flock at night.

"I think that if an owner of a flock is well provided with feed and shelter he should breed for January and February lambs, and if not provided with feed and shelter and is depending on grass, he should have his increase come from March 15 to April 15, but not later, as there is little profit in a late lamb.

"I have, of course, overlooked and left out many things essential in the care of a flock, but believe if the beginner will carry out and practice the few ideas I have given he will, with a few years' experience, become successful in handling a flock.

"Second—The prevention of depredation of wild animals. Now, this is a subject that the whole state of Texas should be interested in.

"Past history will show us that all nations before they become entirely civilized and prosperous first enacted laws and gave bounties for the destruction of wild animals. I know from many years' experience and loss that the only remedy to prevent destruction of part of the flock each year is for the state and county to give a liberal reward—one sufficient to both justify and induce expert and experienced hunters and trappers to trap and kill those animals that depredate upon domesticated flocks, especially sheep and goats. When this is accomplished, it will be hard to estimate the great benefit inuring to the whole people from the small farmer who has only a few pigs and chickens to those who have large herds and flocks. Indeed, this question is of so much moment, of such perceptible importance, that I not infrequently wonder why some prominent and leading statesmen of our state has not brought it before the lawmakers ere this and demanded that this interest be protected, as has been done with regard to agriculture. It must be remembered that all of this state is not suitable to the turning plow and the pruning hook; that nature has so fashioned it for the varied uses of men, and among the important uses none is more important than sheep and goat raising. From this one source alone millions of dollars can be brought into the state, provided the industry is encouraged by the enactment of such laws as will give to those so engaged that protection essential to its promotion. The small amount of a bounty per capita, so to speak, for each scalp



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of these deprecatory wild animals will be scarcely missed. Moreover, it will all come back into the treasury in the form of taxation upon herds and flocks, and, too, will induce the settler to utilize his rough and grazing lands in the cultivation of sheep and goats and increase his prosperity and contentment."

SWINE

Texas for Cheap Pork

The Swine Breeders' Association of Texas is among the strongest organizations of the number that are members of the Farmers' Congress and has many individual members who have made a life-long study of swine breeding and can intelligently communicate their experiences to others in the business. At the last session of the congress, J. C. Hestand was given as a text "Texas vs. the World for Cheap Pork," and he handled the subject very ably as follows:

"When this topic was assigned me, I admit, as a native-born resident of Texas, I was somewhat embarrassed, but after investigating the conditions of other sections that are favorable to the cheap production of pork and comparing them with the conditions existing in Texas, embarrassment passed away and I was surprised that any breeder outside of Texas should lay claim to the cheaper production of pork. Nature has been very generous with the swine breeder of Texas. She has given him an ideal climate, the best of soil, the wettest of water and plenty of sunshine, and with all this he can raise any and all kinds of cheap feed that can be produced in the world.

"We have for permanent pastures the native prairie grass, Bermuda grass, Johnson grass and the king of all feeds, alfalfa. For fall and winter pasture, wheat, oats, rye, barley, sugar cane, peas and alfalfa—some green pasture all the time. Our hogs can graze the year around. For supplemental feed we have low-grade flour, shorts, bran, rice polish, cottonseed meal, corn chops and ground corn cobs, mixed with a very fine quality of dirt. For fattening purposes we raise kaffir corn, milo maize, oats, barley, rye, cow peas, sweet potatoes, goobers, blackstrap molasses and the king of all fatteners—good old yellow corn.

"In sections where the single-feed idea—corn—has been done away with, that means to the herds of the swine

breeder cholera has been nearly forgotten.

In Texas we have all the different breeds and as good individuals in each breed as the world produces. Texas-bred hogs won over prize-winners of the World's Fair, at the Texas state fair in 1904. Another fact in favor of Texas is, a Texas breeder sold and shipped one hog to the north for which he received \$500. This is more than twice the money ever paid by any Texas breeder for a hog from the north.

Hogs grow larger, mature quicker and weigh more on the same feed in Texas than in any other climate. It is easy to make a car of Texas-raised hogs weigh 200 pounds each at 7 months of age. In the northern states it is necessary to build expensive hog houses and to feed expensive heat-producing feeds to keep hogs from freezing. In Texas they grow every day in the year, sleep under cheaply-constructed sheds and snore away their owners' trouble and add to his daily bank account. Each sow raises two litters of pigs a year of seven or eight pigs to the litter; that brings at the present packers' prices at least \$19 for each pig, making the total income on each sow at least \$150 a year, against a litter a year raised in the north, with, of course, one-half the income.

"With the God-given climate, the water, the feed, the best of blood, the best shipping facilities and the market we have in our midst, the Texas swine breeder has no need of knowing even enough to sell his own hogs, for he can place them in the cars and they will be landed in the Fort Worth stock yards, where they will find Mr. Stock Commission Man waiting. He will attend to the selling, return the proceeds (after paying himself) to the breeder. But the hogman has produced the pork so cheaply that the proceeds recompense him so liberally that he has never made a squeal loud enough to stop the packer from hiring salesmen at the breeders' expense. To new beginners I say, come on; buy the best hogs; start now—the road is open and so wide that a fool or a wayfaring man can prosper therein."

Railway Work Progressing

HENRIETTA, Texas, June 15.—The Southwestern railroad grade has been finished to a point in the Haskell pasture, three miles of it being now ready for the ties and steel. With the old and settled grade as a basis, this work goes rapidly and as a new road this one will be unusually safe and satisfactory.

Ranches of the Panhandle are Passing

PADUCAH, Tex., June 15—The big ranches of West Texas are becoming landmarks of history. It does not require an abnormal imagination to see this. Each year they are passing and each succeeding twelve months' period marks a quickening of their transition. This process has been going on for the past five years now, but it has only been during the past two or three years that the dismemberment of the big cow-ranches has become distinctly noticeable to the outside world. Soon they will be "pleasant memories," fit subjects for the budding imagination of the hopeful novelist.

The initiation of the passing process or an example of it at least could probably be found in the dismemberment—the cutting into small farms—of the X I T ranch southwest of here, and one of the largest of Texas, as it were. This ranch, 3,000,000 acres of land in area, was owned by Chicago people. It almost covered many of the counties of Northwest Texas, stretching over and well down off the Great Plains. Ten years ago it could probably have been purchased for less than \$1 per acre if it had been salable. Then the farmer came. Farming began to rapidly take the place of cattle raising and it began to dawn on the cowman that his rendezvous must be developed into a farming country—that he must be shoved farther west. The truth was sad and painful, but persistent nevertheless. With the farmer came a rise in land values. Taxes be-

gan to grow uncomfortably large in amount. The farmer was winning. He is still winning and an easy victory is already in sight.

Some three years ago the X I T ranch that had held supremacy among Texas ranches for so many years began to be sliced. Level portions here and there were surveyed off and sold to anxious buyers at goodly prices. The owners realized big money from these sales, especially when it was reflected that taxes had grown so large that grazing land had come to be poor property. For two years the Chicagans at the head of this ranch grudgingly contented themselves with "slicing on a grand scale. Last winter, however, the enterprising owners sold out the last of their stock of cattle, surveyed the remainder of their big tract of land in 160-acre tracts and placed the whole of it upon the market. Almost the whole of it has been sold, most of it at the fair price of \$10 an acre. Thousands of busy farmers are now tilling the soil and converting the land into a smiling garden. The steer has gone westward to other ranches or eastward to the slaughter houses. With him goes the memory of the X I T ranch.

The Matador ranch, almost as large, is another good example. It is made up, however, of three distinct tracts or pastures. The principal one lies north and west of Paducah, taking in goodly portions of Cottle, Dickens, Motley, King and counties on the west. This ranch in the counties named has been fearfully sliced. Every year the owners come over from Scotland on a visit only to return with the conviction deeper seated that their property is slipping from their hands. Prosperous farms now dot this tract of land at frequent intervals.

Another Ranch Divided

No better example of a quick metamorphosis from a ranch to a tract of quick farms could be found than in the "Moon" ranch, beginning one mile east of here, covering the entire eastern half of the country and extending even into Foard county on the east. Owners of this big ranch held out successfully for many years against the encroachments of the "nester," seeing many of their fellow cowmen go to the wall. But their time came at length. Last year the whole of this ranch of several thousands of acres was placed on the market at the low price of \$10 an acre. This price obtained whether 160 acres—the smallest tract sold—or the entire ranch were taken. Buyers came in by the dozens, and at present some fifty farms are in course of cultivation within sight of this town, where twelve months ago was only rolling prairie on which browsed herds of cattle. One of the owners of this ranch has himself gone into the farming business, erecting ten miles out one of the most beautiful country residences of the country, surrounded by a cultivated farm of several hundred acres. The land is rapidly being sold, and two years from now, if not sooner, the famous "Moon" ranch will be a thing of the past.

Another proof of the passing of these features of the "wild and woolly" west is to be found in the O X ranch, beginning some ten miles northeast of Paducah and covering a considerable area of Cottle, Childress and Hardeman counties. Twelve miles from this town there has been laid out on this ranch a townsite to be known as "Dunlap," named, by the way, after a Dallas man who is part owner of the ranch. This new town on the Paducah-Childress mail hack line, has already been staked off and the sale of lots is now going on. Farms dot the entire ranch and the placing of the land on the market is expected at any time.

Ranch Is Being Colonized

W. Q. Richards, owner of the 3D ranch, touching this county on the southeast and covering a goodly portion of Foard county, is trying the colonization scheme. This means that Mr. Richards does not intend to sell his land for some time yet, but that he is to go out of the cattle-raising business. His plan is to divide his land into 160-acre tracts and rent these to tenants who will pay a part of their profits to him as the landlord. Last winter Mr. Richards brought in several hundred enterprising German families and has established a German colony on his ranch. He announces his intention of pushing this scheme further and will next winter extend it.

Burke Burnett of Fort Worth is one of the few cowmen who has thus far managed to keep his ranch intact. Mr. Burnett owns the "6666" ranch, lying in King, Knox and Baylor counties. His headquarters are located at Guthrie, the county seat of King county, which village it might be said is owned almost in toto by him. His

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large stone store does over one-half the mercantile business of the town, there being three other similar establishments there. Several hundred acres of Mr. Burnett's land are in cultivation, principally by his employes.

Other big Panhandle ranches in course of dismemberment are the "Three Stripes," the "Spur," the "SMS," the "JA" and others.

HOUSEHOLD

Girl's Place in the Home

"The girl's place in the home," was the subject treated by Mrs. Annie McDonald of Kurten, Texas, at a meeting of the Farmer Boys' and Girls' League at its last annual.

"The girl's place in the home," she said, "is often a very large one, and sometimes it takes more than one girl to fill it, but I have never seen a very inviting home that did not have one or more girls. The reason the girl's place is so large is because of the many ways in which she can be helpful to others. If one of the family is sick, no one can nurse so well as a thoughtful, quiet girl.

"If extra help is needed, as in the case of an unexpected guest, the handy girl is available. She knows how to go ahead with household duties, while mamma entertains. If mamma is out she can entertain herself a little and assure the guest of mamma's regrets. If the younger children are to be cared for, she is a painstaking nurse girl for an hour or two. She often assists the father and brothers not a little, when they come in tired from out door labors—and let me whisper—I have known her to take the lead in the field, but circumstances must determine whether that is her place or not.

"Now, having told you so many things, it seems her place to do for others, let me speak of her opportunities for herself, which are found nowhere but in her father's house. Not being burdened with care or responsibility she may acquire a competent knowledge of cooking, sewing, dairy, poultry raising, preserving, canning and all household duties which should not be regarded in the light of drudgery. These things are absolutely essential to the comfort of almost every family and a knowledge of them will not detract from the attractiveness of the girl. Almost every mother allows her girls time for reading, music and fancy work, and every girl ought to appreciate the sacrifices that are made in the home to train her mind, and hand and soul for the conflict of life, sufficiently to rivet her attention upon that task. She ought to do this for the sake of others. I have known girls who thought that the only place they would ever be called to fill would be an easy place. I have known these same girls to seek their own pleasure, indulge in idleness, learn extravagance

and at last find that all of the easy places were filled. I have known other girls brought up under rigid economy, constant application to study and work, make for themselves easy places by mastering difficulties.

"Now, having, I hope, established her usefulness, let us determine her ornamental value. Possessing beauty, grace and sweetness, she charms both young and old, drawing the attention for the time being from care, trouble and work, and giving a needed relaxation to the minds of her associates. She is like a budding flower, giving promise of greater things, interesting because she is constantly changing and every stage of her life is her own fairy tale. I hope she always has a sweet spirit, for that is the fragrance of the flower and blesses the home more than any other quality she might possess. If she have the quality of pouring oil on the troubled waters, that will add tenfold to her value and make her home a bare place indeed without her. But if, on the other hand, she have a fretful, irritable disposition and does not try to train it for the better, she will be like 'Tom Alone Among the Water Babies,' prickles all over, and her place in the home had better be left vacant.

"Now, if the girl be all we have pictured her to be, she will have power in that home and being at the farther end of the lever, she can lift a good sized weight. She will impress the lives of her brothers and sisters for good by her example, not by precept. They will dread her displeasure at bad manners and bad conduct and value her approval. This will be an incentive to the young lives around her to develop the better part of their nature and even such a little effort is better than none.

"This is evidently woman's age. She is beginning to be on the aggressive in almost every profession and occupation. It is no longer necessary for her to be a housekeeper if she does not care to be. Numerous other callings are open to her. Many more will be waiting our girls who are now in training for them.

"Let every girl make the most of herself and her opportunities for never in the history of the world was she more needed or better appreciated."

Abilene Epileptic Colony

ABILENE, Texas, June 15.—The board of managers of the state epileptic colony, located at this place, is pretty well engaged these days, looking after the erection of three new cottages, which will accommodate more than one hundred additional patients. More than twice that number are knocking for admission to this humane institution, and it is too bad that the legislature did not make provision for all the unfortunates, but the additions now being made are getting along in the right direction.

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It is a genuine rose cut diamond ring of sparkling brilliancy absolutely guaranteed, very dainty, shaped like a Belcher with Tiffany setting of 12Kt. gold shell, at your local jeweler it would cost considerable more than \$2.00. Notice style of ring.

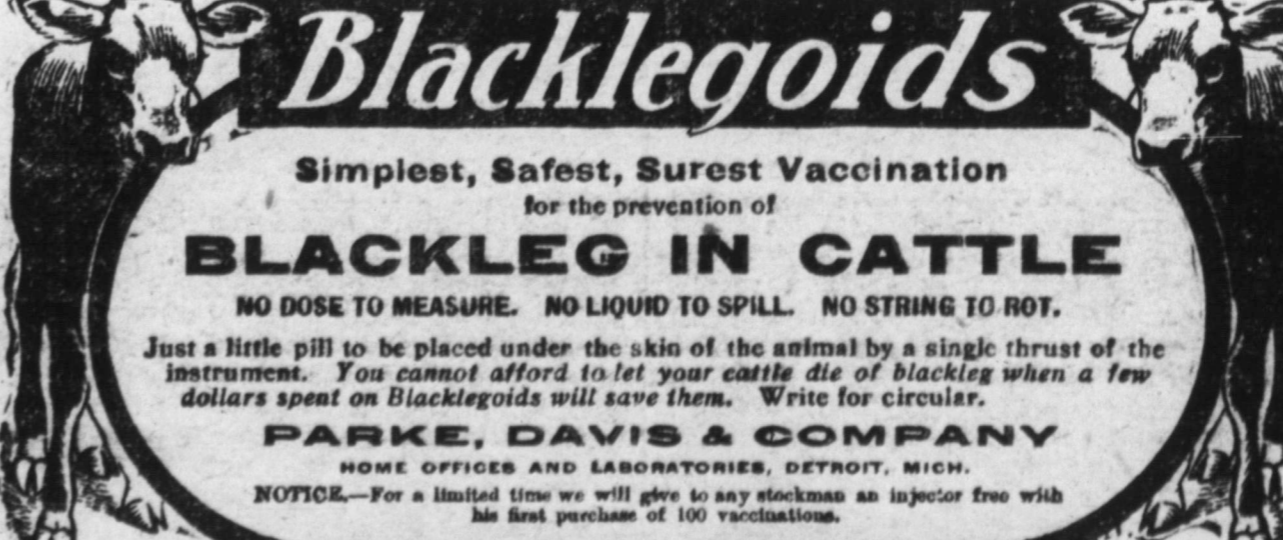
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Cattlemen Who Come and Go

Grass Is Excellent

J. W. Corn Sr. was in from his Bear Creek ranch with several head of good stuff for the market.

"We have had lots of rain," said he, "and the soil is in a good condition now for growing crops. Grass is excellent and cattle are doing well. My corn is in silk and tasseling and is doing well. All my feed stuffs are growing finely. Cattle are getting fat fast now. We are not having as much trouble in our section with wet weather as other parts of the country seem to be having. Probably it is because it dries out sooner after a big wet spell than it does in the black lands."

Jerseys Sell Well

S. A. Overton was very cheerful over the condition of the Jersey cow market.

"You may say that the business has been good," said he, "as far as I am concerned. I have no cause to complain. There seems to be a constant demand for milk stock and Jerseys being the favorites the buyer is always near. I received a car of the cattle this morning and they are all sold but six. This is all that I have on hand, but my brother is shipping me a car of fine stuff from Longview, which will reach here tomorrow, probably. I have abandoned the pasture as I had no real need for it, stock selling off so fast. I do not have to deal with the packers, so what they may rule does not affect me in my business."

Fat Cattle Scarce

Bob Serna, from Bexar county, was in the yards the past week, having brought in a lot of steers. In conversation with a reporter he said:

"It has not rained much west of the Uvalde country, but from there into San Antonio there has been plenty of rain fall. Grass is good and the country looks something like itself again. Cattle are getting along all right, but fat ones are scarce. I brought in four cars of steers, three and four-year-olds which I picked up out west. Father is out of the stock business, but is in the best of health, and is as chipper as if he was a young man. The section of country around San Antonio is improving wonderfully and you would not know the old ranches that were only for cows when you left."

New York Visitor

G. W. Hale of Upper Sandusky, Wyandotte county, New York, was an interested visitor in the Live Stock Exchange.

"I make an annual visit to Fort Worth," said he, "and always see something new every time. The town is building very fast, so fast in fact that it is hard to recognize places that were familiar during the last trip. Rockport, N. Y., is where I get my mail when I am at home. This is a cattle center certain. Yes, this must be nearer the center of production, but still Texas is so big that it is a long way from some ranches to these packing houses. It is interesting to look at the busy scene."

Tapped the Market

Colonel Burke Burnett, well known in Texas as a successful cowman, returned from a visit to his varied stock interests in the up country and said:

"I came in with a bunch of calves just in time to top the market at \$6 and not have a single one thrown out. I came down from Burk station, where a sale is being made, or rather in the section of country where town lots have been sold in the town of Burk-Burnett. Cattle interests are all right every where with me, it having rained good rains and filled the ground with water. My cattle are fine and getting more money on them each day. No, I am not going to stay down here. Well, because I like it best out in the open range this time of the year and among the thick fragrant grass and fat cows. Horse property all right, too."

Kills Jersey Bulls

W. A. Eickett of Bluffdale, Texas, came in from his ranch with news of field and ranch and remarked:

"I am the manager of the Three Circle ranch and am a cattleman strictly. There is some farming done on the ranch but it is done mostly for feeding purposes. The ranch has 9,000 acres fenced. It is not used for breeding purposes but as a holding ranch for steers. The stock is bought mostly from farmers and then run on grass and fed for market. Grass is fine just now and water plentiful, as we have had lots of rain. Yes, there are still some ranches left. The Jarvis ranch has 28,000 acres, and the K Cattle Company some 15,000 acres. It is not likely, however, that there will be

any increase in the ranch acreage in the future, but the other way. Cattle are doing mighty well now. There is about 500 to 600 acres in cultivation planted this year to wheat, oats, corn, and cane all for seed. A large number of people are raising a few horses and mules each. Most everybody raises enough hogs for their own meat—not much surplus, altho several cars of hogs have been shipped to this market during the past year. There are plenty of good jacks and the mules raised are of good quality. I have a couple of Jersey cows for milk, but I kill all bull calves at once."

Sheep Are Profitable

G. J. Harrell of Kingsland, Llano county, came in with some sheep, which he was careful to say were another man's raising, he himself being a cowman.

"I am a cowman pure and simple," said Mr. Harrell. "My place is just over the line from Burnett county, where the Llano river runs into the Colorado. We have a very good country for all kinds of stock, especially cattle and hogs. Hogs are scarce this season, but the mast crop is big and fine. There are not many sheep raised in our part of the country, but east of us in Runnels, in the more open country, there are plenty of them. Sheep are money now to any man who has them and understands how to handle them. This car of sheep was loaded at Fairland and was bought from the raiser by me."

Diminutive Cowboy

Arthur Stark came in with his father, who is a stock-farmer to some extent. Arthur is only ten years old, probably, but he is quite a seasoned cowboy now.

"I love to go with papa when he goes after a bunch of cattle," said he, "and I most always go, too, for he likes me to help him. I have a pony and quirt and can ride some. I want a slicker, for you know a boy can get just as wet as a man, if he ain't quite so big. You think so, don't you? I had rather ride after cattle than do anything else. I am going to be a stockman sure when I get grown. It has been pretty muddy down our way and it ain't quite pleasant riding in the mud, but then a cowboy should be willing to take all kinds of weather, shouldn't he? We brought in some steers for the market. I am coming again some time and will have another talk with you. Goodby."

Cattle Not Doing Well

Z. M. Gibbs of Godley, came on the yards with a car of young stuff.

"I live in Godley," said Mr. Gibbs, "and am a dealer in stock. Grass is behind in our section and cattle are not doing as well as we could wish. We have had too much rain almost. Crops of wheat and oats are bad, but corn is good. Cotton is mightily behind. Our people raise mules and use good mares and jacks. Our calf crop is an average this year.

"While most of the pastures are gone there are still some. Freeland Brothers have a pasture of 3,500 acres and there are others. Most of the stock we buy comes from the farmers. I am not sure but that the mule and horse business will be overdone if prices keep as they are. High prices for any kind of cattle are sure to be an inducement to farmers and stockmen to get into that particular kind of business to the neglect of any other stock that may not be producing, at that time, as much revenue as the other. This is a bad idea, and it would be much better if the farmers could be induced to raise some of all kinds and keep within a limit for each class."

Complains of Railways

P. H. Witherspoon, the noted cowman of Gainesville, Texas, was on the yards and interviewing commission men.

"Yes," said he, "we sold our ranch holdings in the Panhandle so as to get out of the settlements and we have kept going until we have gotten to the jumping off place. That is, we are out in New Mexico now. I have some cattle on feed in the territory now. I have lived in Gainesville for a long time, but was born in Tennessee and served the Confederacy from that state.

"It rained down as far as five or six miles from Fort Worth, and the water was standing in solid sheets in the fields and the creeks and branches were running bank full. We are about drowned out up in Cook county.

"Speaking of the delays in getting cars, reminds me of what the cowmen underwent out on the Pecos. They



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drove their cattle to the Rock Island and ordered cars and waited a month and then drove over to the Santa Fe and waited around there a long time. They had driven the cattle over a hundred miles to get to the Santa Fe. This went on and no cars were to be had and the winter snows came and caught the men and cattle still waiting on the convenience of the lordly railroads. All this time there were in nearly every yard and station stock cars loaded with coal, lumber, wood and merchandise, and plenty of motive power to pull them, but when it came to cattle they were too heavy for the poor locomotives to pull. That is, the roads said that was the reason why they could not move the cattle. Perishable stuff and live stock should have the preference over all other freight and the commission should have it so."

President Pryor Talks

Colonel Ike T. Pryor, president of the Cattle Raisers' Association, came in from the south to attend the meeting of the association for the second quarter of the year.

"You may say," he said, "speaking for me, that the association was never in better condition in every way, many new members are sending in their applications all the time and the organization is getting more support

than ever before. It is necessary for all those who breed and raise cattle from the biggest to the smallest to get together and aid each other by organization in the great fight for a living and just prices which is now before the cow man. Several very important measures for the good of the association will be acted upon. The last arbitrary rule of the packers will be given attention, but at this time I do not care to discuss any of these measures before the meeting of the executive committee. We have had plenty of rain and matters have straightened themselves out down in the Uvalde country in its usually rapid way, after the moisture has come. Grass is good and cattle are picking up. Rain fell practically all over south and west Texas, as far west as the Pecos. Yes, I have sold my ranch, but will stay on it for a time. It is a good proposition and will some time make a fine agricultural settlement."

Methodist Church Building

CHILDRESS, Texas, June 15.—The new Methodist church building at Childress will be one of the finest church buildings in Northwest Texas. When completed and furnished the cost will reach nearly \$15,000—a structure that Childress can and will be proud of.

FARMERS & MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK

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Fort Worth

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CRADDOCK'S 92 MELBA RYE
ARE THE TWO BEST \$4.00 PER GALLON WHISKIES SOLD
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TOOLS IN THE HOME.

Everyone knows in a general way the usefulness of tools, but few seem to realize how much expense and inconvenience can be saved by having a tool cabinet in the house.

The main requirement for good work is that the tools be good tools.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets are made to fill adequately the needs of the householder. They contain various assortments of tools, every one belonging to the famous Keen Kutter brand.

These cabinets are beautifully finished, and are fitted with racks and hooks for every tool, keeping them from knocking against and damaging one another.

Keen Kutter Cabinets come in different sizes and prices, from \$7.50 to \$100, according to the number of tools in the set, and may be found at the leading hardware stores.

They all contain, however, in varying numbers and varieties, Saws, Braces, Bits, Chisels, Drills, Gimlets, Brad-Awls, Scratch Awls, Planes, Hammers, Hatchet, Files, Pliers, Drawing Knife, Screw Drivers, Wrenches, Nail Sets, Reamers, Rules, Squares, Tape, Level and many accessories.

The Keen Kutter Tool Cabinet Booklet will be sent free, to anyone writing for it to Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.

HORTICULTURE

Natural History of Corn

H. P. Attwater, better known as Professor Attwater of Houston, Texas, well known as authority for Texas upon the natural history of plants, etc., speaking of corn, said:

"Maize, or Indian corn, is said to have had its origin in tropical America, and was originally a giant cereal grass. It was unknown to Europe prior to the discovery of America. Indian corn has been cultivated from a remote antiquity by the Peruvians and Mexicans, by whom it was held in great veneration.

"Indian corn is said to be the most advanced and highest type of all our cultivated plants in existence. In its present form it seems to bear on one side the impression of infinite creative energy and skill and on the other just as plainly the impress of man's modifying hand.

"There are many different varieties of Indian corn, which differ much in form, size and color, hardness of grain and time of maturing.

"Aside from its great value as a cereal, field corn is considered by many farmers to be the best forage plant for fodders and ensilage. The husks inclosing the ears of ordinary field corn have been used in various ways in many countries, as fibre for years for plaiting, for filling mattresses, etc., and for paper making.

"In some states corn husks are largely used in making horse collars, door mats and fancy hats, and some of the Indian tribes are expert weavers of corn husks into trays and other useful utensils.

"Corn cobs are used for pipe bowls and tool handles.

"Corn pith or cellulose of corn stalks is used in the manufacture of many important articles of commerce, such as packing battenships, floor covering, insulators, steam pipe and boiler covering, varnishes, artificial silk, gun cotton, etc. New uses for corn pith are continually being discovered and they are mostly in the experimental stages, enough has already been demonstrated to warrant the statement that this source of cellulose will make possible the practical solution of many other articles.

Stamford's New Railway

STAMFORD, Texas, June 15.—E. P. Swenson, F. S. Hastings, A. J. Swenson and Eric Swenson have returned from the Swenson ranches in Dickens and other counties.

E. P. Swenson says that everything looked very promising in that country. His party came back by way of the contemplated route of the Stamford and Northwestern railroad, and he says this road will run thru as fine a territory as can be found in Texas.

Advertisement for West Texas featuring the Texas and Pacific Railway logo and text: 'West Texas' and 'AN IDEAL CLIMATE'.

Advertisement for Farmers' Sons Wanted with text: 'Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge and fair education to work in an office, \$600 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable.'

Large advertisement for 'IMPORTANT CROP FACTS' and 'A DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR' by The De Laval Separator Co. with contact information for Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, New York, Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg.

Breeders' Directory of the Great Southwest listing Herefords, Blue Grove Herefords, Shortorns, and Durham Park Stock Farm.

Advertisements for various livestock including Camp Clark Red Polled Cat le, A. T. Drummond Dumas, Texas, Iron Ore Herd, Red Polled, Excelsior Herd, Guinea-Essex, and B. C. Rhome, Jr. Saginaw, Texas.

Weekly Review Livestock Market

With normal receipts Monday the market was slow to open, but held steady in all departments with last week's close.

The largest run of cattle ever received on this market in any one week in June was yarded here last week, the supply totaling 18,650 head, exclusive of 4,750 calves. Receipts were 16,848 cattle and 4,881 calves. Hog receipts decreased about 4,100 head from the previous week, while sheep receipts expanded materially, the run reaching 9,550 head and exceeding any week's supply since June of last year.

Beef Steers

Of the run of grown cattle, steers have formed about 75 per cent, with fed or partly fed cattle slightly outnumbering the grasser contingent, but with no paucity of any class. The week closed with a lower range of prices ruling on all grades than at its opening, a condition to which the heavy marketing here and good runs and lower prices elsewhere are jointly contributory, but demand has been broad enough to absorb a very large quota of the receipts and on the big runs of Monday and Tuesday the market was on a very satisfactory basis. Monday's trade, with 3,500 cattle, exclusive of calves, on offer, and about 2,500 of these steers suitable for the block, the market was in decidedly good tone, buyers for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger and Cudahy being on hand and entering into the competition with local packers for supplies. The run was moved with dispatch on a full steady basis of prices, a spread of \$2 being shown in prices, thick fat 1,200-pound caked beeves selling up to \$5.10, and common light coasters of 671 pounds average down to \$3.10. The following day, on an unusually large steer run of one hundred or more car loads, the market was less brisk and more or less spotted, tho a large share of the supply sold steady.

Following Tuesday's large supply, the demand was not capable of absorbing eighty-five cars of steers on Wednesday on as good a basis, especially as Kansas City came in slow to lower, causing buyers for outside packers to lay low. A decline of a dime was enforced on the bulk of the run, and this was followed by a dull and slow to lower market on Thursday, common to medium kinds suffering most. With the trade since showing further weakness on all but strictly good fat cattle, which recovered most of the week's early loss of 10c to 15c, the market stands 20c to 35c lower than a week ago on all grades selling under \$4.50, fairish to pretty good killing steers, quotable at the week's opening around \$3.60 to \$4.35, suffering most.

Stockers and Feeders

The stock cattle market continues in a state of inactivity, pasture men figuring, and doubtless wisely, that the light-fleshed steers that packers have been going after in order to supply their wants for low-priced cattle to work in on butcher stock orders would soon be available at prices nearer in accordance with their ideas of their value.

Butcher Stock

There was no fault to be found with the market on cows and heifers of any class during the first half of the week, buyers for four large packers being in the trade and cleaning up the moderate supplies actively on a strong and in many instances considerably higher basis. Thursday and Friday, under good runs, the market broke 25c to 35c on all medium to fairly good killers, more than dissipating the strength shown earlier in the week on such grades.

Fat bulls sold to hardly as good advantage early in the week as at the close of the week previous, but closed with a show of strength on the resumption of buying operations by exporters. Light and thin grades remained quiet at unchanged figures.

Calves and Yearlings

Activity prevailed in the calf trade during the first two days of last week, and on the early market Wednesday, with prices ruling firm to stronger. De-selling was at a decline of 25c to 50c from last week's closing. The week closed 50c to 75c lower as compared with the previous week, good to choice light vealers selling during the last two days at \$5.25 to \$5.65 that were in the \$5.75 to \$6 class earlier in the week.

Hogs

The hog market slumped off 22½c to 25c last week as compared with the closing, putting prices 20c to 25c below the \$3 mark for a first time since Feb. 3, 1906. The

\$6 hog first disappeared from trade circles Thursday, but one sorted load reached that figure Saturday, the market recovering 5c on Friday's and Saturday's trading. The bulk of Saturday's supply sold at \$5.92½ to \$5.95, as compared with \$6.17½ to \$6.20 the Saturday previous.

Sheep

With more than nine thousand five hundred sheep here during last week and heavy runs and slumpy markets north, the trade has experienced a severe decline, sales on Wednesday's market showing 50c loss from Monday, while late trading Wednesday and Thursday was at a 75c to \$1 reduction from the previous week's closing or Monday of last week. Grass sheep fully as good as those selling Monday of last week at \$6, sold late in the week around \$5.15 to \$5.30, some choice heavy fed wethers at \$5.15 and choice heavy black-face lambs at \$6.75, that were fully as good and heavier than those making \$7.35 Tuesday.

Prices for the Week

	Top.	Bulk.
Steers—		
Tuesday	\$5.60	\$3.85@4.99
Wednesday	5.15	3.60@4.50
Thursday	4.70	3.50@4.30
Friday	4.25	4.59@3.99
Saturday	4.75	3.60@4.75
Monday	5.00	4.00@4.10
Cows and Heifers—		
Tuesday	3.60	2.50@3.15
Wednesday	6.00	5.75@5.85
Thursday	3.60	2.50@3.19
Friday	3.25	2.35@2.90
Saturday	3.35	2.55@2.60
Monday	3.25	2.50@2.60
Calves—		
Tuesday	6.00	4.90@6.00
Wednesday	6.00	5.75@5.85
Thursday	5.85	5.00@5.50
Friday	5.50	4.50@5.25
Saturday	5.35	4.25@5.35
Monday	5.35	4.35@4.90
Hogs—		
Tuesday	\$6.22½	\$6.17½@6.20
Wednesday	6.22½	6.10 @5.15
Thursday	5.95	5.90 @5.95
Friday	5.95	5.87½ @5.90
Saturday	6.00	5.92½ @5.95
Monday	6.00	5.50 @5.90

RANGE REPORTS

SHOW DROUTH

Cattle Getting Thin in Many Sections as Result

Range reports received at the offices of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association from inspectors show that during the last week weather has been dry, with the result that cattle are beginning to get thin on various parts of the range.

Reports are as follows

Dalhart, Farwell Park, Cloyton—Weather and range fine; 115 cars cattle shipped to Montana by S. H. Boice.—J. E. McCaulless, Inspector.

Cuero and Galveston—Range is in good shape, but getting a little dry. Cattle are doing well; 8 cars shipped to Fort Worth from Cuero and 200 head shipped to Cuba from Galveston.—W. M. Choatem, Inspector.

Kingsville and Refugio—Car shortage still on. Weather has been dry.—W. B. Shelton, Inspector.

Beeville, Skidmore and Nosmanna—Range and cattle good; 23 cars shipped to St. Louis and Fort Worth.—John E. Rigby, Inspector.

Dickens, Spur Ranch and Matador—Good rains all over the range. Range is in fine shape. Weather has been hot. During the week 3,400 yearling steers went from the Spur ranch to Estelline.—J. D. Harkey, Inspector.

San Diego, Hebronville, Alice and Benevita—Rain is needed, badly; weather has been very hot and dry. Forty-eight cars of cattle shipped. Cattle are beginning to fall off in flesh on account of the dry weather.—J. Gibson, Inspector.

Hold Back the Canners

Since commission men refused to accede to packers' demands and sell the stock subject to post-mortem inspection, the outlet for thin canners and ordinary cutters has been very slack, because the small butcher has practically no call for such meat. Fortunately receipts of canners and cutters have been small since the war was declared, and so all that arrived found an outlet at prices probably as good as if packers had been buying in the regular way. As a matter of fact, canners are

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not good sellers at any time. The rigid inspection which was instituted at the packing houses last October resulted in a larger percentage of the canners being tagged, and since then buyers have been more particular and bought the supply with an allowance for loss from inspection. If live stock producers would get their cows above the canner class before sending them to market, the chances are that they would find it more profitable than in shipping in old hat racks that do not sell for much more than their hides are worth. Under present conditions it would be wise to hold back everything in the canner class until the outlet was more certain.—Chicago Live Stock World.

CATTLE DIP IN DAMAGE SUIT

Alleged Dry Animals Drank Oil With Serious Results

Novel allegation is made in the suit of T. J. Clegg vs. the Santa Fe et al. It is an action for damages to cattle shipped from San Angelo, April 24, last year, to Purcell, I. T. The shipment included more than 2,000 head of cattle and the petition asserts that the cattle were on the road for fifty-eight hours continuously; that they were given no attention in feeding or water-

ing, and when they were released from the cars at Purcell they were run into a dipping vat, where dip was largely crude Beaumont petroleum. Raging with thirst, as the petition alleges, the cattle drank freely of the oil as they swam thru the dip and then licked up more of the oil after coming from the vat, where the oil was permitted to drip off of them. The claim is that death followed this treatment, and they were depreciated in value if they survived.

The claim is for \$11,275.

Banner Wheat Counties

QUANAHA, Texas, June 15.—Hardeman and Foard are the banner wheat counties in Texas this year. While this is saying a great deal, it is not surprising at all as this is about the only country with the exception of the Brownsville district where the seasons have been favorable to the farmer this year. While east of us the wheat has been nearly destroyed by green bugs, the damage done by them here has been comparatively small.

A record breaking crop would have been made by our farmers, had it not been for the severe frost in May, which caught the cereal just when it was emerging from the bloom, and at this critical point in its life wrought great damage. Still the reports of the damage done at that time were greatly exaggerated. Mr. Durham, who baled his wheat after the frost, has found out since that he would have made from ten to twelve bushels had he been less in a hurry. And he is not the only one who was hasty.

ORAN

The "Ten Karat Diamond Stud" in the Shirt Bosom of that
FAMOUS KEECHI VALLEY

A "Bright Spot" in the future history of this section of Texas.
The Town of Possibilities.

Another "Mineral Wells." Oran has the Mineral Water, Crystals and the Oil.

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Panoramic view of Oran, two years ago only "a country store," today, over sixty good, substantial houses. This shows how majestically she is spreading across the "gateway" between the famous Keechi Valley and the outside world. The acknowledged logical Shipping Point for that section of country. Extending from 6 to 18 miles north, south, east and west of her. 400 lots remain unsold—at \$70 each. On easy terms.

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To get in a healthy location where prosperity and happiness reign supreme. For further particulars address

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FRANK M. WHITE, Mgr. of Sales, P. O. Box 96, Mineral Wells, Texas,
Or BAKER & O'NEALL, Real Estate Agents, Mineral Wells, Texas.

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You
Any
Loose
Change

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To you, in all sincerity, backed by personal knowledge of such things, that MINERAL WELLS will have a population of

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when the census of 1910 is taken."

COL. W. H. MOORE

President, National Good Roads Association



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- ☐ And do it now.
- ☐ Everything is on the hustle here and you had better get in line.
- ☐ Don't take our word for it entirely, for we have property to sell; but come and see or ask your friends who have been there.
- ☐ It is the finest residence city in the Southwest, or will be when you all get here and have pretty homes in

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- ☐ Buy a lot in Highland Park for a residence, then buy several lots for investment
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- ☐ Beautiful Booklets and other interesting literature sent free for the asking.
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