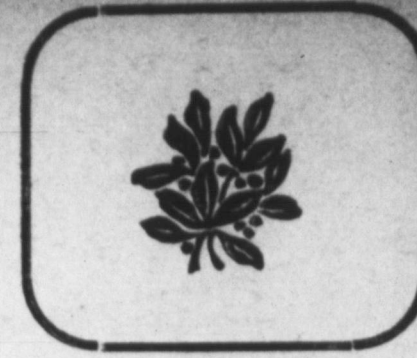


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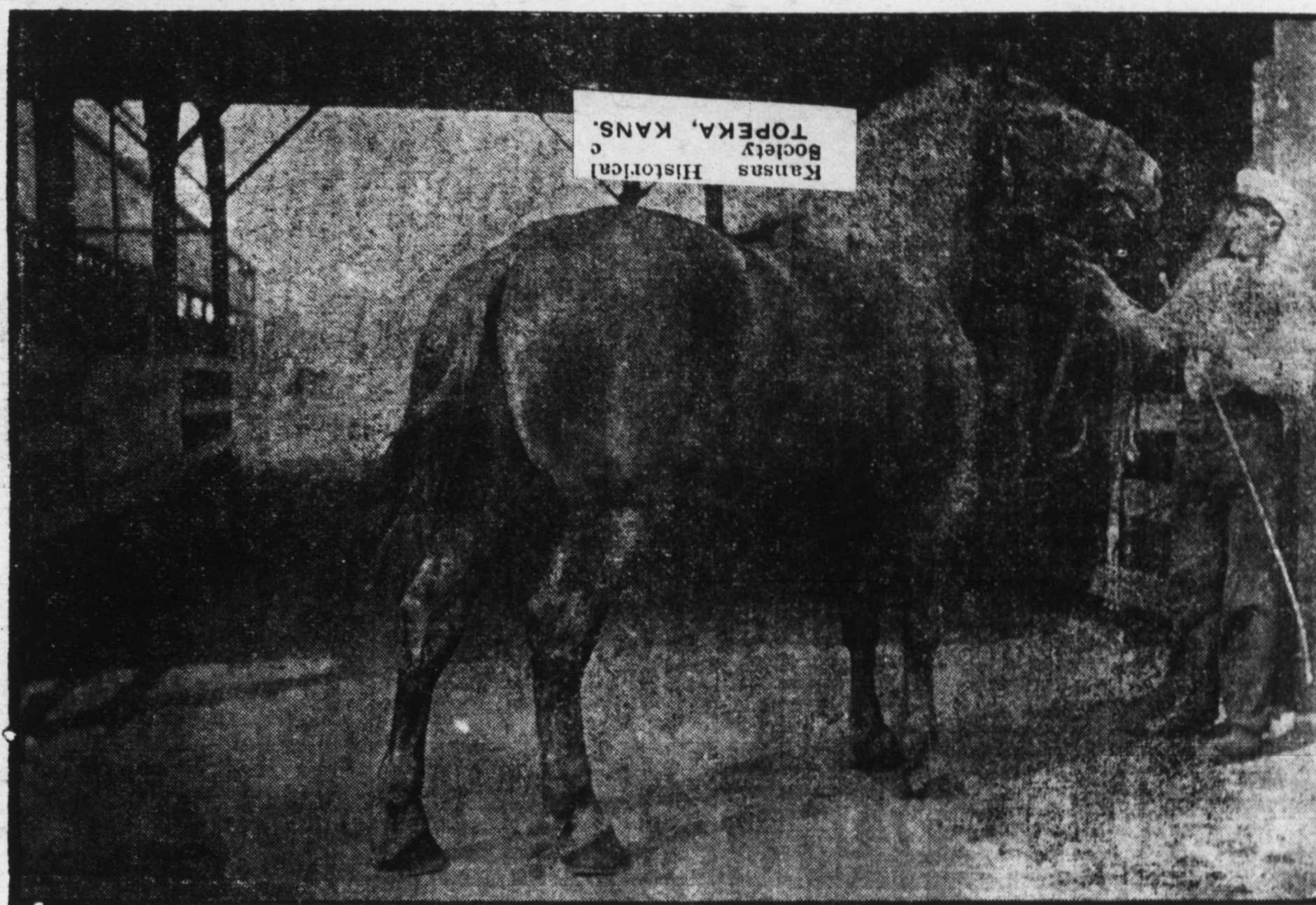


STOCKMAN JOURNAL

VOL. 27

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, JULY, 3 1907

NO. 6



GOOD TYPE OF DRAFT STALLION

THE HORSE BUSINESS IN TEXAS

BY WILLIAM ANSON.

We have every reason to feel encouraged over the present condition of the horse business in Texas, there has been a general awakening during the last two years and high prices have stimulated breeders to look around for means to increase the value of their output and to put their business on a surer commercial basis.

To the farmer and small breeder, to the man who owns a few mares as an adjunct to his other business shall we look for the principal signs of improvement in this most important product of our state; the other man, the man with the pastures and the acres, has had his day and opportunity; he may have grown rich out of the sale of his lands, but he certainly accomplished nothing to be proud of in the horse breeding line, and this is a country singularly blessed and better adapted to that line of business than any other district in the United States. We want to look at the matter from a practical common-sense everyday point of view, not to be led astray with high-flown platitudes which fill

the columns of most live stock papers nowadays, written by men who have no conception of the actual state of affairs existing in the country whose knowledge of horses and horse breeding extends little further than the speedway, show ring or race track. It is the bread-winning wage-earning horse which brings a profit to the farmer, plain honest Dobbin with his 'teen hundred pounds of weight, with his puddin' foot and his kindly disposition, who helps to pay the vendor's lien note or buys a piano for the daughter.

Prices

We have seen a tremendous inflation of prices; scarcity of supply, coupled with a most unprecedented demand, caused by the wonderful crop years and general prosperity in those southern states, which look to Texas for their supplies, have combined to cause unheard-of prices, and we must look for the inevitable reaction in considering our plans for the future. Prices will remain good for several years to come, but the trade each year will demand better stuff, produced more

in conformity with modern demands, better broken and not disfigured with unsightly brands and wire cuts. A well-broken Texas horse is the safest and most reliable horse in the world; a badly broken Texas horse—well, he is apt to be bad.

Choice of a Stallion

You will use your own judgment in the choice of a stallion. You cannot go far wrong in any of the recognized harness or draft breeds as long as you select a good individual which suits your own honest ideas, but for heavens sake don't let the wily stallion dealer reason you into paying three prices for some imported painted peacock, head and tail in the air, full of ginger and dread of whip, which taught him to come out of his stable prancing and snorting with fear, a horse which, if he is put in the plow, the coarse hair allowed to grow on his fetlocks and the sun burning his glossy coat, would not bring as much as your own home-raised work horse. True action is essential, exaggerated action is always more or less artificial. The beautiful show horse—you may not have seen him, but you have seen his photograph—do they dare use him on the road? Not a bit of it. He would soon lose his fire and action; he would be exhausted before your practical horse had turned a hair; for him the

tan bark and the electric light. We have no place for him on our common-sense farm. Beware, too, of him who would persuade you to breed to or invest in speed or pedigree—a snare and a delusion, at any rate for the man who is not rich and who is not breeding to carry out a hobby or to gratify a whim. If you intend to breed to a trotting horse, or indeed any harness horse, forget all about the pedigree; pin your judgment on the individual, first being certain that he is sound, especially remembering that defects of the hock, spavins and curbs are absolutely hereditary and transmissible from sire to offspring; pay particular attention to symmetry of outline, a high class driving horse outside of race horses and matinee horses must have a pleasing conformation. Beware of a stallion the least bit inclined to be ewe-necked, a prevalent fault among Texas horses. Insist on being allowed to examine your prospective purchase at repose. Let him stand quite quiet for fifteen minutes, half an hour, even longer, till you have thoroughly mastered his every detail; look him over carefully; fell the attendant to cut out the ginger and lay down his whip. Then if you are satisfied with his conformation under these conditions, let him cakewalk and show off his parlor tricks—they won't

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Stallions all the Time

That is all we do, is to sell Stallions. We are permanently located at the Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Texas, and keep on hand all breeds of Stallions to sell on our self-earning easy payment plan. Write us.

Oltmanns Brothers

J. A. HILL, Manager

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

do him any harm, but remember that your colts will not do likewise without a course of rigid discipline and months of careful training in the hands of an expert. I lay particular stress on this point. You are probably a good enough judge of a horse under natural conditions, but you will be fooled every time if you allow your judgment to be formed according to the impression he gives you while in the hands of an expert handler. Many a horse has been sold for a high price, which, but for these means, would have failed to find a purchaser at all in this or any other country. One disappointed buyer wrote back in despair, the horse carried such a beautiful tail when he bought him, and now it was the same as any other scrub horse; could they tell him the reason or advise any treatment?

The ideal horse for the farmer to breed, the horse which will cost the least to mature and fit for market and which will bring the largest net returns is the draft horse, which fits in with the agricultural business in such a way that the conduct of the farm coincides with the breaking and fitting the colt for market. But in discussing the draft horse it must be understood that the definition is used in its broadest sense. A Texas colt from an average good Texas mare and a sixteen or seventeen hundred pound horse will weigh from eleven to thirteen hundred pounds at maturity. Here in the south we call a twelve hundred pound work horse a draft horse if he is bred on those lines. He is a horse active enough to trot to town in the wagon or surrey, but heavy enough to do all the work required on the farm. It is from this class of stock that some of the best express horses are produced. They and the fire horses represent the highest type of the draft horse which we can expect to breed. The extreme limit of weight for which there is a demand on our markets is about sixteen hundred pounds, but fourteen or fifteen hundred represents the principal demand for what we call heavy horses. A compact draft stallion breeds the true all-purpose horse from the Texas mare. The middleman is bound to get a large share of the profits on a driving horse, which, to realize his full value, must be accustomed to the sights and sounds of the city, plus the accessories of skillful driving, natty harness and stylish buggy. There are practically no draft horses bred in Texas, not even enough for home consumption. The demand increases yearly, not only from our own larger cities and logging camps, but from the entire south, which purchases southern raised horses in preference to the offerings from St. Louis and Chicago, with the risk of acclimating, fever, etc. Where is the supply to come from in the future? Here we are, living in a country where we can produce a medium-weight horse, from eleven to thirteen hundred pounds, and even heavier, in the more favored portions of North Texas, most economically and more cheaply than he can be produced in any other part of the United States. Are we then going to continue to send our dealers month after month, year after year, to pay out our thousands of dollars to northern dealers, instead of keeping

the money and the profit at home? Even in West Texas, with no feed beyond the native grass, half-bred draft mares will grow to a weight of 1,100 pounds. How much easier, then, for the farmer with his corn or milo maize, to produce a choice active heavy horse! If it is a question of choice of breeds, either the Percheron, Suffolk or Belgian horses are preferable to the Shire or Clydesdale, the latter of which are less compact and with an unnecessary amount of hair on the fetlocks, according to our needs.

Improved vs. Domestic Stallions

We must not lose sight of the fact that we cannot accomplish everything in one step. It is an open question whether the results will justify the purchase of a \$3,000 stallion to breed to \$50, \$75 or even \$100 mares. The marvelous resultant profits sound very well on paper or from the lips of the stallion salesman, but commercially speaking, you will probably get just as good colts from an American-bred stallion at one-third the present cost of an imported horse of any of the coach or draft breeds. You must figure on the actual conditions confronting you—don't pipe dream. You are not going to sell your young horse for \$200 or \$300, not even if you breed to the best horse in the world. Your stock run in barb wire pastures (of which more later), and over 50 per cent will have a disfiguring scar before they are of a marketable age. You simply cannot afford to keep them in a stable and feed them. It would pay better to put the grain in hogs, and a horse will eat \$30 or \$40 worth of feed so quickly that it is gone before you realize it. No, you will have to breed

GETTING READY

Feeding Ahead of Hot Weather

"Not quite so much meat in spring-time; use the cereals, as they heat the blood less." Seasonable advice from an old practitioner.

If one uses some care as to food, the hot weather will be passed as comfortably as any season. In fact, a person possessed of a perfectly balanced set of nerves can be happy and comfortable under most any conditions.

The truest food for building up the nervous system to a perfect condition is Grape-Nuts. The makers are skilled in their art, and knowing that nature fills the brain and nerve centers with a soft gray matter, which is used up more or less each day and must be replaced (or nervous prostration sets in), and also knowing that this gray matter is made by the combination of albumen and phosphate of potash, they select the parts of the field grains that contain the needed materials, manufacture them into a delicious food, ready cooked, predigested, and of a fascinating flavor.

The use of Grape-Nuts quickly proves that it really does rebuild and strengthen the nervous system in a most certain manner. Sold by all first-class grocers and in daily use in hundreds of thousands of the best families all over the world. "There's a Reason." Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

your horse subject to local conditions such as do exist and will exist in Texas, and you will sell your 3 or 4-year-old colt for \$100 or \$150 if you are lucky, which is also the price your neighbor's colt from a good individual American-bred stallion will bring. These are true hard common-sense facts from the standpoint of a Texas breeder and dealer, not the viewpoint of a man who wishes to sell you some particular stallion or of some newspaper writer who has never been up against the real thing.

The Club System

No better system can be devised for the purpose of introducing good stallions into a community than for a certain number of neighbors to club together for the purpose of raising the necessary funds. The abuse of this system is calculated to do infinite harm, a system by which a \$1,000 or \$1,500 horse is made to bring \$3,000 or over. It may be good business for you to buy your land and your home on long time, but it certainly is not so in the purchase of a stallion. A man can afford to sell land at a fair value on yearly payments extended over a number of years because the vendor's lien notes are negotiable and can generally be cashed at their face value. The stallion salesman cannot sell you a horse under the same favorable terms because the notes are not negotiable except under ruinous discount. I have known of such notes being offered at a discount of 25 and even 30 per cent and finding no buyers. Offer any dealer \$1,000 cash for his \$3,000 club stallion and see if he does not jump at the offer. Does he not agree to replace this very horse for \$1,250 in case of death. This method of doing business is all wrong. No man can afford to sell stallions on three or four years' time except at an enormous profit. He himself, it is true, does not receive all this profit by a long way, but it is dead sure that you will have to pay it. Try the other plan if you wish to buy a horse on the club system. Get your crowd together and go to your local banker; agree to sign a joint note on six months' time. He will be glad to cash it for you with the understanding that it is to be renewed if necessary. Then select an honest man from among you, who is also a good judge of a horse, who will not be holding out his hand for a commission, and send him to some center where stallion dealers foregather, either to Fort Worth or to some point further north, if not satisfied there, and you will get just as good a horse for half the price you would pay under the other system. The columns of the Breeder's Gazette are full of reliable advertisers, who offer domestic and imported horses at reasonable prices for cash. I will quote one illustration of the evils of the long-time club system: In 1906 a certain horse of a certain breed was held for several weeks in Fort Worth for \$900, failing to find a purchaser at such a price. He was shipped to a certain point not fifty miles away. A local long-time club was there formed and it bought this horse which had been going begging at \$900 for \$2,500. You must not blame the dealer for selling horses on these long-time payments. He is generally an employe, working for some firm at a salary and commission. He is most likely supporting a wife and family somewhere in the north and if the farmers will not pay cash, but prefer to be grafted on the long-time tree he makes the sale in the only way possible.

Barb Wire Evils

Barb wire has become such an institution in Texas that there is a general belief we cannot do without it. It is the friend of the lazy man who spends his spare time at the village store, gossiping with neighbors, instead of looking over the thousand and one details so necessary for the proper conduct of any business and more especially of a farm. He hangs up his barb wire fence with the comforting thought that if his colt does get into it he will be well punished and will learn to be more careful in future! There is no need to stretch it or keep it tight. The more tumble-down and out of order the swifter and surer the punishment for the foolish animal. In this lays its advantage over a smooth wire fence, which as long as it is properly kept up serves every practical purpose, but if not maintained in good order is, of course, useless either to main stock or to keep them out of an inclosure. That a smooth wire fence properly maintained is thoroughly practical has been demonstrated at many different points in Texas. There is one ranch of 10,000 acres, divided into many small pastures, which has not a foot of barb wire on the place. The principal damage from wire cuts is not caused by animals running into a fence thru fear or excitement, but by playing with other horses and getting the forefoot over the bottom wire. The gentler the horse the more liable to get cut this way. A horse does not hurt

What Ails You?

Do you feel weak, tired, despondent, have frequent headaches, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in morning, "heartburn," belching of gas, acid risings in throat after eating, stomach gnaw or burn, foul breath, dizzy spells, poor or variable appetite, nausea at times and kindred symptoms?

If you have any considerable number of the above symptoms you are suffering from biliousness, torpid liver with indigestion, and dyspepsia. **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery** is made up of the most valuable medicinal principles known to medical science for the permanent cure of such abnormal conditions. It is a most efficient liver invigorator, stomach tonic, bowel regulator and nerve strengthener. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is not a patent medicine or secret nostrum, a full list of its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. A glance at its formula will show that it contains no alcohol, or harmful habit-forming drugs. It is a fluid extract made with pure, triple-refined glycerine, of proper strength, from the roots of the following native American forest plants, viz., Golden Seal root, Stone root, Black Cherry bark, Queen's root, Bloodroot, and Mandrake root.

The following leading medical authorities, among a host of others, extol the foregoing roots for the cure of just such ailments as the above symptoms indicate: Prof. R. Bartholow, M. D., of Jefferson Med. College, Phila.; Prof. H. C. Wood, M. D., of Univ. of Pa.; Prof. Edwin M. Hale, M. D., of Hahnemann Med. College, Chicago; Prof. John King, M. D., Author of American Dispensatory; Prof. Jno. M. Scudder, M. D., Author of Specific Medicines; Prof. Laurence Johnson, M. D., Med. Dept. Univ. of N. Y.; Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., Author of Materia Medica and Prof. in Bennett Medical College, Chicago. Send name and address on Postal Card to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive free booklet giving extracts from writings of all the above medical authors and many others endorsing in the strongest possible terms, each and every ingredient of which "Golden Medical Discovery" is composed.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. They may be used in conjunction with "Golden Medical Discovery" if bowels are much constipated. They're tiny and sugar-coated.

himself or get cut if he gets his foot over a smooth wire fence. Happening in a well-known horse trading town recently, on the first Monday, I counted the horses ridden in, driven and led, and found that over 60 per cent had some disfiguring wire scar on the foot or fetlock. This must mean millions of loss annually to the horse breeding industry of Texas alone. Breechy cows only become breechy thru faulty fences. A calf which has never been able to get thru a fence when young never attempts to do so when grown. It is to be hoped that we will soon count barb wire among the relics of a by-gone age, at any rate as far as its connection with horse breeding is concerned. Many a disfigured horse is sold on the Fort Worth market for \$50 or less, which would have brought \$150 if unblemished.

Mares

I have said little about mares for various reasons. Most Texas farmers and horse breeders already possess as many mares as they wish to breed. The favorite harpoon of the live stock writer, "scrubs," applies to comparatively few of them. "Sell your scrubs and buy good stock" sounds very well on paper, but is not often practical in everyday life. The average Texas mare, such as we find all over the country in the hands of the small breeders, has many good points and when bred to the right kind of stallion brings good colts such as no man need feel ashamed of. There is room for enormous improvement, of course, principally in the matter of weight, but this improvement will come from the good sires which are being brought into the country. You or I can make more money out of ten average good mares than we can out of one "fine" mare, if for no other reason than that the risk of death or injury is divided by ten. Raising superlatively fine stock of any description is a specialty which the average small breeder is not adapted to either by means or training.

Improved blood will not stand for dollars unless it is backed by the corn crib.

Big Canadian Sale

OTTAWA, Ont., June 29.—Advices from Calgary, Alta., state that William Mulline of that city has just completed a sale of the entire herd of cattle belonging to the New Waldron Ranch Company of Montreal, Que. The herd is composed of upward of 10,000 head and represents in cash over \$250,000. The ranch is one of the finest and oldest established in the province of Alberta and is forced out on account of the great influx of settlers into that region.

LITTLE MAVERICKS

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

President Pryor's Views

"If the packers win out in their present fight for the application of the post-mortem rule with reference to she stuff, it is my belief that the rule will thereafter be applied to all live stock," declared Colonel Ike T. Pryor, president of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, who was in Fort Worth recently.

"That is evidently the design of the big packers, and unless the movement is checked in its inception, I foresee heavy losses for the cattle industry of the country," continued Colonel Pryor. "It is plain that in the event this rule is extended to all live stock, eastern buyers will be forced out of business. Competition will thus be stifled and the big packers can gradually lower prices and without violating any anti-trust laws.

"And the cattlemen of the country will necessarily suffer the losses, while the industry, as a whole, would be affected, and the prosperity of a great people impaired and endangered.

"In Texas particularly, there is no reasonable need for such a ruling, and it is the greatest of injustice for northern buyers to come upon the Fort Worth market and refuse to buy she stuff except subject to post-mortem examination. Bought by these buyers, the cattle must be shipped hundreds of miles to the northern markets, and while in transit they may come in contact with all sorts of diseases, for which the Texas owner cannot be held liable. And then, it requires about six days to get the cattle moved this distance and then killed, and the owner is deprived of pay until this late date after the purchase is made.

"I still maintain that the commission men who are making such a strong fight in resisting this rule should be encouraged and co-operated with by individual cattle holders. It devolves upon cattlemen as their duty to stand by the commission men in this fight, which is, in reality, being waged in their interest. It would afford me great pleasure to see every member of the Texas association lend co-operation to his utmost ability.

"I have received numerous letters and telegrams from northern commission men applying and pleading for assistance in this just fight, and they all take notice of the great amount of aid that can be rendered by the Texas association and its members. Most of them are confident of being victorious, but they need continued and increased help, which should be forthcoming."

Fewer Montana Cattle

Beef cattle will doubtless be more scarce in Montana this year and shipments smaller in number than for many years past, says the Anaconda Standard. This is due to the severe weather of the early part of the winter and the extreme cold which prevailed during January, when many cattle perished in Northern Montana.

At present the calf roundups are in progress in the range country, but the reports which have come into the stock towns are by no means encouraging, the crop being reported exceptionally light, and many carcasses are found on the range. The greater part of these are doubtless she cattle, young stuff or new cattle brought in the season before from outside points and not thoroughly acclimated to the range. The big, strong cattle, the steers which are matured, with very few exceptions, came thru the winter in good shape, and there will be nearly the usual run of this class of stuff to the Chicago market as soon as the grass season opens.

The shrinkage of grass fattened beef will, therefore, come from the lesser amount of she stuff sent to market, which in the course of a season's shipment, means many thousand head, as it is the practice of many cattlemen to ship every she animal fat enough for beef every season. In addition there are many spayed heifers which are sent to market.

Range Cattle Late

Recent advices from the northwestern range promise a belated marketward movement of grass beef from that quarter. While losses were not heavy in most sections, cattle emerged from the winter in thin condition and a backward spring has retarded growth of grass. Moisture is abundant, a condition promising late curing. In many cases there will be no considerable movement until late in September.

Montana, where losses were heaviest, will be very late. It is probable that the supply of grassers from the southwest will be largely worked off before the northwestern beef becomes a price-making factor.

Canada's exports delegation will be slim. Winter losses in Alberta, as developed by the spring roundup, prove to have been very heavy and beef is selling abnormally high all thru the Canadian Northwest. Winnipeg cattle prices are relatively higher than Chicago quotations and when Alberta has grass beef ready local demand will require the major part of it. With the Alberta run toward Liverpool reduced to miniature proportions export demand at Chicago will broaden, making a better market for corn fed steers. Half a decade ago the alarm was raised that Alberta would in a few years produce enough grass beef to glut the Liverpool market four months each year, but the prediction is far from realization.—Breeder's Gazette.

Secretary Wilson's Opinion

That the recent rise in the price of beef is not attributed to the beef trust, but can be accounted for on rational grounds by natural conditions, is the opinion of Mr. Wilson, secretary of agriculture. He said that, in spite of the howl against the beef trust and the manner in which it has been held responsible for present conditions in the meat trade, prices are not controlled in Chicago.

In explaining conditions relative to the trade, Mr. Wilson remarked that "the day laborer in the sewer trench dines more sumptuously than ever did Queen Elizabeth in her days of greatest power. Think of it."

The trouble, according to Mr. Wilson, is that the demand is exceeding the supply. It is no longer profitable for the small farmers to go into the cattle raising business. The great industrial centers have demanded laborers and have turned to the farm to get them. They have thus robbed the farmer of his laborer and increased the cost of his hire.

The production of beef he says, has not kept up with the natural increase in population, not to mention the fact that the increase in beef eating has been far in excess of the proportionate increase in population.

Woman Ranch Owner

Mrs. Agnes M. Hart of Denver has refused an offer of \$3,500 for her ranch near Fort Duchesne, Utah, in the Uintah reservation.

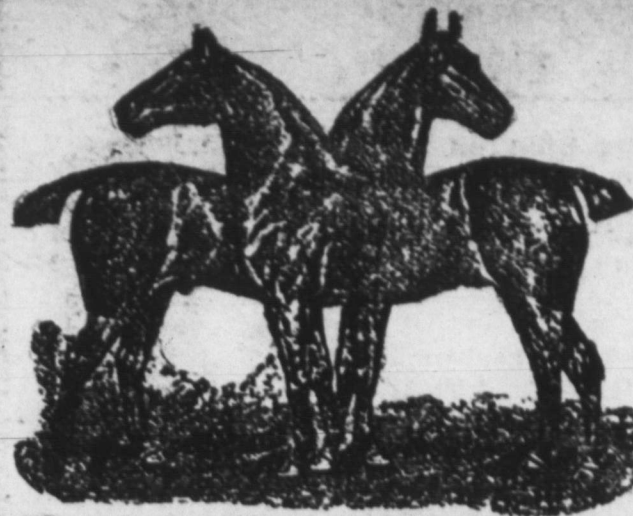
Mrs. Hart, almost alone and unaided, has made her ranch what it is. In the summer of 1905, when the drawing for homesteaders took place, her name was among the first to come out—the exact number was 129. In a few weeks she went to Vernal, Utah, to file on her claim. She selected a quarter section about seven miles from the new town of Myton.

For a year and a half Mrs. Hart has resided on the property and improved it. She has built houses and fences, has dug ditches, milked cows and, in fact, she has performed all the work on a ranch that a man usually does. For several weeks during the first winter, she was there, Mrs. Hart slept in a tent when the thermometer registered 18 degrees below zero. The ranch is located 150 miles from a railroad and for a year and six months Mrs. Hart never saw a railroad train.

Mrs. Hart, who is now in Denver, expects to return to her ranch in a few days. There she will again take up her work of planting and building.—Denver Post.

Montana Range Conditions

Secretary W. G. Prueitt of the state board of live stock commissioners of Montana continues to receive reports of gratifying range conditions due to the almost unprecedented rainfall, which is responsible for a most bounteous growth of grass, says the Helena (Mont.) Record. "The reports received at my office," says he, "show almost unprecedented conditions respecting heavy rainfall and good range conditions. While we have only slight showers here, the ground in practically all other sections of the state is getting splendid soakings, which have been so bountiful as to insure one of the best ranges of recent decades. With a good range and plenty of water Montana is thus insured a splendid bunch of cattle for the fall market."



We will have a good lot of
GERMAN COACH STALLIONS

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.

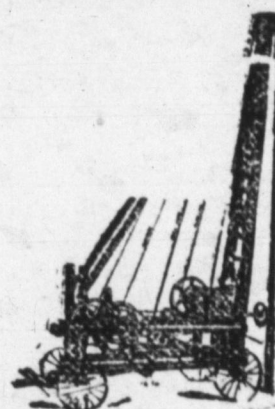
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Stockyards, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

W. J. STATON, Beeville, Texas

Well Drilling Machinery

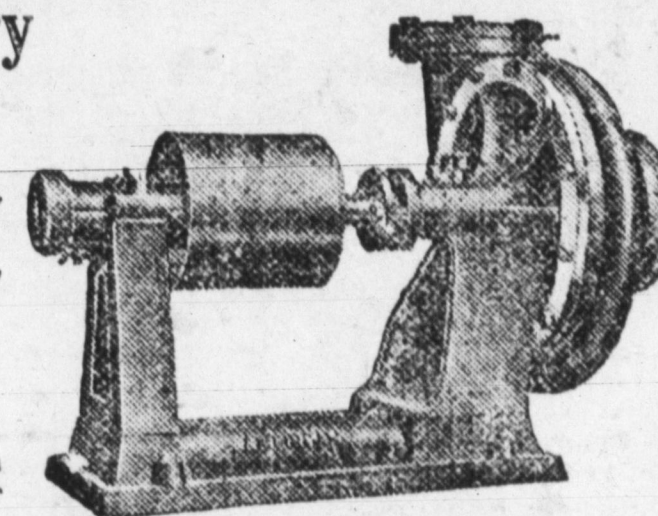


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Come and see us. Write us for Catalogue B. It is yours for the asking. Our goods are the best, our prices right.



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SOULICO RYE WHISKEY
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\$3.00
EXPRESS PREPAID

SEND MONEY WITH ORDER
SOUTHERN LIQUOR CO. DALLAS, TEXAS.

Choice Steers Selling High

For the past month there has been an excellent demand for well-finished cattle, and those who had that kind have felt well repaid for the time and feed invested. It often happens at this time of the year that heavy steers sell with dissatisfaction, for the reason that heavy cuts of beef are unpopular. This season, up to date at least, the supply of heavy cattle has not been any larger than the demand required, and, in fact, judging from the rapid advance in prices, many more good steers could have been used than were received. Prime cattle are selling the highest since last February. Comparatively few good cattle are going out of feed lots east of Chicago, and that is one of the causes for the big demand. Prosperity in the east has created a greater demand for high-class meat, and Chicago is called upon to supply it. The best cattle are selling close to a dollar higher than a year ago, and we are not hearing much complaint from country shippers who have taken the pains to make their cattle right. Handy light-weight steers are still the most popular, but the common light are going down hill, as the Texas steers become more numerous and the effect of grass becomes more apparent.—Chicago Live Stock World.

Aged Steers Short

B. F. Simmons of Henrietta, Texas, a native Texan, and an old time cowman, brought to the quarantine division today six carloads of steers. Mr. Simmons reports conditions in that part of the state as being very promising. Cotton is the leading crop, and a large number of cattle are fed at the cotton mills. "I never saw grass more abundant than it is now," said Mr. Simmons. "We have had good rains right along, and fine growing weather since we got rid of the cold spell early in the spring. Cattle are doing well now, and are getting fat on the grass. But there is a general shortage of aged steers, the number being far below the average. So far, very little corn has been raised in that part of the state,

and so there is a shortage of hogs. Where they are raised they do well, and are money makers, but without corn it's little use to attempt to raise hogs."—Drovers' Telegram.

Nebraska Opposes Packers

At the annual meeting of the Nebraska Stock Growers' Association in Alliance last week the subject most discussed was the action of the big packers in demanding that all she stock be sold "subject to post-mortem inspection" and the practically unanimous conclusion was that the demand was unfair to producers, contrary to sound commercial practice and abso-

Montana Wool Sale

BILLINGS, Mont., June 29.—The big clip of wool belonging to Charles M. Bair, amounting to nearly 1,500,000 pounds, was sold to Jeremiah Wilson & Co., of Boston.

The consideration per pound is not made public, but is thought to be 22 cents.

The clip is said to be the largest of any individual clip in the world, and at the figure quoted will net Mr. Bair the sum of \$330,000.

Talk of Meat Prices

Every time natural causes result in a raising of meat prices the daily press ascribes it to ulterior motives on the part of the packers, says the National Provisioner. It is clearly evident that the majority of our daily newspapers do not want to know the merits of questions involving the packing house business. It is therefore almost useless to argue these matters with them. Prices on the better grades of meat have increased recently because of scarcity of supply, increased live stock prices and because of the greatly reduced marketing of lower grades. Prospects for light crops and consequent higher feeding charges have also had a material effect. But the daily press does not stop to consider any of these conditions. Perhaps it is not aware that they exist, or if it is, cannot comprehend them.

Influence of Feed on Quality of Pork

By J. W. Brock of Grapevine, Texas.
The American hog, derided and scorned while alive, plays a part second to none in feeding the hungry mouths of civilized man the world over. The American farmer has brought the hog to his present proud place in the world, and the hog has been grateful enough to repay him. It is necessary because it pays.

We might say there are three periods of existence before the hog (a finished animal) goes to the block. First, the period of gestation; second, the growing period; third, the fattening period. While the sow is carrying her litter it is of the highest importance that she be kept in a vigorous, thrifty condition, not too fat, but full of vitality. If a sow is kept in a strong, vigorous condition, we have a right to expect more pigs and better pigs, just as a thrifty tree in fertile soil will yield more fruit and better fruit than a poor tree in poor soil.

Feed the brood sow but little corn; it is too heating and too rich in fat forming elements. Rather than corn she should be fed liberally on bran, shorts, clover, roots and such feeds, with a good allowance of skim milk, and should by all means have pigs from sows properly fed and treated come into the world with strong vitality, thus laying the foundation for a first-class quality of pork, if properly fed and cared for from then on.

Once knowing the foods of different compositions do affect the frame and flesh of animals differently, and how and why, it should be the duty of every feeder of swine to use a combination of these different feeds so as to produce the best quality of pork, either for home use or for the market.

Among the subjects that the better class of hog raisers are now coming to consider as of importance are the treatment of foods, or combination of foods, best adapted to economically produce pork with such an increased percentage of lean or judicious admixture of lean and fat as shall be most healthful, most palatable and most eagerly sought by those upon whom their market depends. Between the

weaning and fattening period comes the time and work of making the frame of the shote. It is then that you are giving him his growth. Don't put your shotes on pasture and expect pasture to do the whole thing. Altho pasture is of far more importance than most people seem to think, a moderate grain ration with good pasture will bring a pig up to 100 pounds in weight more economically than any other ration. Some little corn may be fed with excellent results, along with a liberal feed of bran, shorts, ground oats, ground wheat made into a slop with skim milk, which will be found a highly protein feed, with much value toward making a shote of good frame and strong constitution. The fattening period of the pig's life is the period of heavy feeding. With all the careful management up to the present, we can still spoil the quality of the pork by over-feeding the first few days; this period usually runs from forty to sixty days and should be approached gradually. Never feed more than they will eat up clean. With a great many people the same trouble prevails here as before, too much corn is used. I mean too many hogs are fattened on corn alone.

The best pork I ever killed for home use was three parts corn, two parts wheat, one part digested tankage. The prettiest bunch of hogs I ever fed was October pigs carried thru the winter on wheat pasture and a fresh mixed slop of shorts in the morning and a slop of cotton seed meal (Allison method), with shorts mixed at night. I began fattening by adding corn and gradually cutting out the shorts. I also increased the cotton seed meal ration and finished them on two parts meal and three parts corn well soaked, and at 6 months 10 days old they weighed 211 pounds per head. I prefer close confinement for at least the last half of the fattening period, because I believe they will take on a little more fat in a given time and that it will give the muscle time to tender down a little from the hardness caused by more or less exercise.

OFFICIAL TESTS OF JERSEY COWS

It is now just four years since the American Jersey Cattle Club promulgated its rules in regard to records of performance entitling cows to entry in the register of merit. To date (May 1, 1907), one hundred and fifty-nine fat tests for one year have been completed and reported; also, seventy-four fat tests for seven days and forty-eight confirmed butter-tests for seven days are on record. In the case of these butter tests, the records of churned butter are verified by Babcock tests of the milk. The results of these tests in regard to average and highest yields at various ages of cows are set forth below:

Authenticated Fat Tests for One Year
Cows Under Two Years—Average (8 tests): Milk, 5,882 lbs. 12 oz.; fat, 315 lbs. 14 oz.; percentage of fat, 5.413; age, 1 yr. 10 mos.; days in milk, 347. Highest records: Milk, 7,150 lbs. 9 oz.; fat, 376 lbs. 15 oz.; percentage of fat, 5.997.

Cows Two Years and Under Two and One-Half Years—Averages (29 tests): Milk, 6,517 lbs. 7 oz.; fat, 349 lbs. 4 oz.; percentage of fat, 5.39; age, 2 yrs. 3 mos.; days in milk, 353. Highest records: Milk, 8,578 lbs. 3 oz.; fat, 473 lbs. 14 oz.; percentage of fat, 6.0.

Cows Two and One-half Years and Under Three Years—Average (21 tests): Milk, 7,138 lbs. 9 oz.; fat, 378 lbs. 15 oz.; percentage of fat, 5.365; age, 2 yrs. 8 mos.; days in milk, 341. Highest records: Milk, 11,152 lbs.; fat, 510 lbs. 15 oz.; percentage of fat, 7.023.

Cows Three Years and Under Three and One-Half Years—Average (30 tests): Milk, 7,516 lbs. 1 oz.; fat, 395 lbs. 14 oz.; percentage of fat, 5.299; age, 3 years. 3 mos.; days in milk, 344. Highest records: Milk, 10,572 lbs. 3 oz.; fat, 518 lbs. 5 oz.; percentage of fat, 6.2.

Cows Three and One-half Years and Under Four Years—Averages (9 tests): Milk, 7,379 lbs. 4 oz.; fat, 399 lbs. 2 oz.; percentage of fat, 5.432; age, 3 yrs. 8 mos.; days in milk, 350. Highest records: Milk, 9,122 lbs. 13 oz.; fat, 507 lbs.; percentage of fat, 5.976.

Cows Four Years and Under Four and One-Half Years—Averages (13 tests): Milk, 7,846 lbs.; fat, 433 lbs. 10 oz.; percentage of fat, 5.578; age, 4 yrs. 2 mos.; days in milk, 337. Highest records: Milk, 10,218 lbs. 4 oz.; fat, 578 lbs. 11 oz.; percentage of fat, 6.569.

Cows and one-Half Years and Un-

der Five Years—Averages (13 tests): Milk, 8,390 lbs. 11 oz.; fat, 438 lbs. 8 oz.; percentage of fat, 5.238; age, 4 yrs. 11 mos.; days in milk, 333. Highest records: Milk, 9,589 lbs. 11 oz.; fat, 504 lbs.; percentage of fat, 6.167.

Cows Five Years and Over—Averages (33 tests): Milk, 9,228 lbs. 7 oz.; fat, 488 lbs. 9 oz.; percentage of fat, 5.334; age, 6 yrs. 9 mos.; days in milk, 355. Highest records: Milk, 14,452 lbs. 3 oz.; fat, 653 lbs. 10 oz.; percentage of fat, 6.218.

Cows of All Ages—Averages (159 tests): Milk, 7,639 lbs. 11 oz.; fat, 406 lbs. 13 oz.; percentage of fat, 5.364; age, 3 yrs. 10 mos.; days in milk, 247. Highest records: Milk, 14,452 lbs. 3 oz.; fat, 653 lbs. 10 oz.; percentage of fat, 7.023.

Authenticated Fat Tests for Seven Days
Cows of All Ages—Average (74 tests): Milk, 270 lbs. 7 oz.; fat, 13 lbs. 13 oz.; equivalent butter, 85 per cent fat, 16 lbs. 4 oz.; percentage of fat, 5.155; age, 6 yrs. 9 mos. Highest records: Milk, 368 lbs. 14 oz.; fat, 17 lbs. 11.7 oz.; equivalent butter, 85 per cent fat, 20 lbs. 14 oz.; percentage of fat, 6.537.

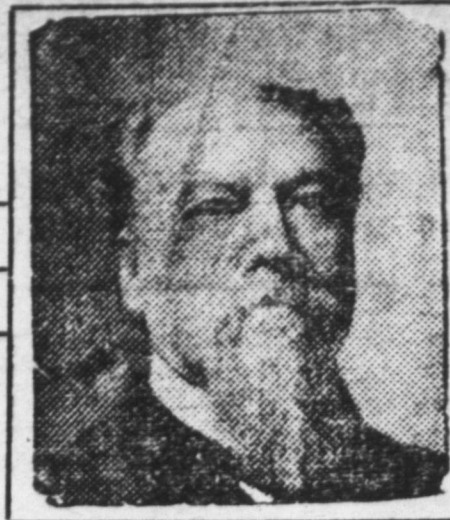
Confirmed Butter Tests for Seven Days
Cows of All Ages—Averages (48 tests): Milk, 261 lbs. 13 oz.; fat, 13 lbs. 8.3 oz.; equivalent butter, 85 per cent fat, 15 lbs. 14.6 oz.; churned butter computed on basis of 85 per cent fat, 15 lbs. 7.8 oz.; age, 5 yrs. 7 mos. Highest records: Milk, 385 lbs. 13 oz.; fat, 16 lbs. 15.5 oz.; equivalent butter, 85 per cent fat, 19 lbs. 15.4 oz.; churned butter computed on basis of 85 per cent fat, 20 lbs. 5.4 oz.

Fat tests are "authenticated" by the official application of the Babcock to a sample of the milk of every milking, except in the case of year's tests, when a sample of each milking for two days per month is tested. Butter tests are "confirmed" by the official testing for fat of samples of the milk of every milking, and the churned butter must analyze 80 per cent fat.

R. M. GOW.

William Courtney had a load of hogs on the yards today from Edmond, Okla. The load averaged 124 pounds and sold for \$6. This was the top price on Monday's early market.

J. M. Daniels of Mt. View sold a load of sixty hogs for \$6 on Monday's market. The load averaged 232 pounds.



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D. M. MORGAN,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
Fort Worth, Texas.

T. P. LITTLE,
Passenger Agent,
Corsicana, Texas.

ECHOES FROM THE RANGE

In Carson County
Panhandle Herald.
A glorious rain visited this vicinity Monday and another Thursday, which has given the ground a good soaking and put sufficient season in the ground to insure a crop of the growing grain. The lakes are all full of water and the pastures are in fine shape and the people are correspondingly happy.

In Fisher County
Royston Record.
The first car of cattle ever shipped from Royston went to Fort Worth Tuesday. Ed Henry and T. O. SoRelle were the shippers and the car contained 27 head of as fine white face cows that were ever sent from this section. The cows were purchased from Rush Rector, for which he received \$20 around.

In Martin County
Stanton Reporter.
Another fine rain fell Tuesday evening and Wednesday night. This puts the country in a top-notch condition from an agricultural standpoint, as it comes at a time greatly needed on cotton and corn. It also put some of our newcomers, who are easily frightened, in high spirits and gives them unbounded confidence in this country.

In Hardeman County
Quanah Tribune-Chief.
Luther Clark returned this week from his ranch in Foard county and said that cattle conditions are better than he remembered ever seeing them before. Grass is at least forty days ahead over last year and cattle did not suffer any during the mild winter. The only thing Mr. Clark regretted was in not seeing more cattle in the country.

In Childress County
Childress Index.
W. W. Burrows has gone to New Mexico and from there will go to Arizona for the purpose of buying horses. He will ship to Childress, where the stock will be kept until fall, then taken to Mississippi, Alabama and other southern states and sold to planters. Childress parties ship several hundred head of horses to those states each year, and the business is growing.

In Lubbock County
Lubbock Avalanche.
The Lubbock country went wet this week by a good majority. Tuesday afternoon a good rain fell in Lubbock and east of us, also south and north, while it still remained dry five miles west of town. Another good rain fell here Wednesday night, which, we are told, covered the entire country tributary to Lubbock. A splendid season is in the ground now and those who were fortunate enough to have crops planted and up will be strictly in the swim, as everything will grow right off and have plenty of time for a good yield should the seasons continue.

Harness of All Kind



R. T. Frazier,
PUEBLO, COLORADO
Send For Number 8 Catalogue

In Clay County
Henrietta Review.
A sale of extra fine shipping cattle took place Monday, when S. H. Teel sold to Tom Cook eighty-three head of 3 and 4-year-old steers at \$51 around. More than half of them were raised by Mr. Teel and were fine from the beginning; but the remainder were in the Hash Knife brand and were a cut-back from a deal in the ranch cattle—proving that Stephen knows how to make beef.

In Sterling County
Sterling News-Record.
Light showers have favored us this week. The Lacy country—the western part—is pretty well soaked. Nearly all the water holes are reported to be filled. Rocky Creek, to the south of us, has been a half mile wide from the heavy rains that had fallen above. Garden City, Colo., and Iatan received fine rains. The rain here was light, but it did a great deal of good by adding to the comfort of the people who had suffered from dust and heat.

In Potter County
Amarillo Herald.
That cloud we have been wishing to burst over Amarillo, burst last evening, and gave Amarillo the long wished for wetting. The storm was general, all over the Panhandle, so the railroads report, and did untold good to growing crops and pastures. The rain continued at intervals all night and today, and at 7 o'clock this morning there had been 1.32 of an inch precipitation. That is more water than has fallen altogether since April, at this point, and the rain today adds to that, and it has settled the crop prospect for this locality for this year, and everybody wore a broad smile today.

In Scurry County
Snyder Coming West.
One of the heaviest rains, and of the longest duration, that has fallen here in many months visited Snyder Tuesday and from reports seems to have been broadcast over an extensive territory. It began raining about 1 o'clock Tuesday evening and by 6 o'clock the frogs had sought the tree-tops, but still there was no let up. By actual measurement the precipitation reached just 3 inches during the five hours, from 1 to 6 o'clock. No reports from damage by hail has been received. The rain assures sufficient moisture for crops and has put the range in fine condition.

In Sutton County
Sonora News.
E. R. Jackson of Sonora, bought 800 mutton goats from Joe Ross at \$2 per head.
B. M. Halbert of Sonora, sold to E. R. Jackson 500 mutton goats at \$2 per head.
E. R. Jackson of Sonora bought 164 mutton goats from Frank McGonagill at \$2.12½ per head.
The goats shipped to market by E. R. Jackson and T. D. Newell of Sonora, averaged 87 pounds and brought \$4.10 per 100.
T. D. Newell of Sonora, bought from Henry Disbitsch all his muttons, between 300 and 400 head, at \$3 per head.

In Presidio County
Marfa New Era.
Several days ago Judge Kilpatrick received a letter from Rich C. Daly of Presidio, dated June 15, in which he tells of dry times. Mr. Daly is a Mexican war veteran and one of our oldest citizens, well informed on current events and a close observer of local conditions. He writes:
'At this place we had a rain storm and then a snow storm on the 22d and 23d of November, 1906. We had an exceedingly mild winter, but during spring, several frosts fell and did a great deal of damage to the wheat. Had no rain since November 23 until May 17, when a very light shower fell. This was the last rain.
W. T. Jones and C. O. Finley shipped 1,500 head of yearling steers to Colorado last week. They were received by Field Bohart, the well known cattle buyer.
Reports have been received from the Poole ranch, saying that John Poole Jr. had received five foot of water in his tank, but that only a light rain fell on the John Poole Sr. ranch.
W. E. Love and W. H. Cleveland arrived in town Wednesday from their ranches and report only having received several light rains on their ranges.
Heavy rains fell on the Normand & Morgan range and all tanks were filled.'

In Hall County
Memphis Herald.
The Shoebar lands are now being classified and prices put on it according to the quality. Heretofore it has all been sold at the uniform price of \$20 for choice. In future the price will range from \$5 to \$20 per acre. This plan will no doubt be much more satisfactory to prospective purchasers. There are about 85,000 acres of very fine virgin soil out there and the only thing necessary is to get it properly before home hunters.
J. F. Bradley has lost three fullblood Jersey calves recently, perhaps as the result of poisoning from eating nightshade weed. He has cut the weeds from his lots since.

In Deaf Smith County
Hereford Brand.
About 9 o'clock Wednesday morning Hereford was shocked with the intelligence that Claude Moreman had accidentally shot himself. Drs. Rogers and Johnson were immediately summoned and securing an automobile, hastened to the scene of the accident. On reaching the Moreman ranch they found Claude in an unconscious condition, with blood and particles of brain matter oozing from a wound in the head caused by a bullet from a forty-five caliber pistol. The ball entered just above the eye at the inner aspect of the right brow, ranging upwards, making its exit about three inches from where it entered. A part of the front right lobe of the brain and a number of pieces of shattered bone were taken out.
This has been a showery week in the vicinity of Hereford, yet not enough moisture has fallen to be of any material benefit to the growing crop. However, the northern portion of the county was more favored in this respect, as a heavy precipitation is reported over that section. The weather bureau at this place registered a total fall for the week of one-half inch, but it was much heavier north and west of town.

In Midland County
Midland Reporter.
W. N. Pence, general manager for Nelson Morris, owner of the "C" ranch, has been making a lot of steer deals lately. Among them he bought of E. Rankin 880 twos at \$19.50 around. He also bought of S. A. Ingham & Son 708 head, and about 500 of J. B. Landers. All were shipped Tuesday to South Dakota.
Reports come in that fine rains have fallen in the southern part of the Midland range country during the past week. This is good news, for certain portions of this district were bordering on necessity.
J. J. Williams and Bay Robertson were in from the Seminole country this week, with 1,000 2-year-old steers. These they sold to W. N. Pence at \$20 around, and same were shipped to the range in the northwest.
J. A. Martin came in Wednesday night from the JM ranch, 50 miles south, and reports that fine rains fell all the way from there to town. Good seasons all over that country to twenty miles or more further south than where he was.
J. O. Reynolds this week sold 33 head of horses and mares to J. L. Robertson, of Big Springs, at \$15.31. These horses were formerly owned by the "JAL" ranch.

In Crockett County
Ozona Kicker.
Paschal Odom sold 1,300 head of stock sheep to Tom Brown at private terms.
J. D. Nairn sold 277 muttons to McKenzie & Ferguson at \$3.25.
A. M. Buck and Elam Dudley have bought Pink Robinson's stock of cattle in the 77 pasture.
Austin Buck is putting up a big windmill for E. M. Powell of Dallas in the 77 pasture.
Bruce Drake sold for J. D. Nairn to McKenzie & Ferguson 750 mutton sheep at private terms.
Pink Wyatt and Pink Robinson bought all of Byrd Phillips' sheep, 2,900 head, at \$3, everything counted.
Deputy Sheriff B. B. Ingham of Ozona sold his eight-section ranch on the Pecos to Ollie Parker at private terms.
L. O. Hillman, a horse buyer from Llano, has been here for some days and has bought all the J. W. Friend & Sons stock horses, about 250 head, at private figures.
Last Wednesday we had just a good rain, and Thursday night we had another. Local showers have been falling over the county and the country is saved. Everybody is in a good humor now.
D. Hart has sold his entire stock of horses, approximating 2,000 head, to Thornton & March of San Angelo. The terms could not be definitely learned, but it is understood that the prices "ranged around" \$20.

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Talks With Texas Stockfarmers

Crops Are Fine

Harry S. Green of Apache, Okla., was around the Live Stock Exchange simply looking over things and exchanging greetings with friends.

"I am a stock farmer," said he. "Apache is on Cash creek in the Caddo country, as it was once known before the opening. Have had plenty of rain and grass is good, which makes things good for the cattle also. Crops are fine and I believe will be as good as ever they were. Corn will be a big crop. Could cut hay now if any one so desired. Fruit is good, lots of peaches and all kinds of fruit that has been planted up our way. Berries are in profusion too. There was a big strawberry crop. Our county is a good hog county, more than twenty cars of hogs having been shipped out of our county by myself this season and two cars of cattle."

Hogs and Sheep

M. S. Bruner brought in some sheep for Pace and Hendricks of Grandview, Texas. "I brought to market 89 head of sheep, mostly wethers, all in fine condition, the best bunch of sheep I had to have been brought to this market in many days. We are stock farmers and breed cattle, hogs and sheep. There are on the farm at present 165 head of breeding sheep, all Shropshire and Southdown, mixed. Grass is very good but cattle are short to profit by it. We have on the place thin rind hogs and are now experimenting by crossing on the Poland China. If it rained last night, and I believe it did, corn will be excellent. We had a hail storm down our way and it forced the farmers to replant and the cotton is just coming up now. This makes it what you would call 'sorry' cotton."

Farmer and Breeder

S. D. Felker is a resident of the Indian Territory, and has been for seventeen years. His home is forty miles from the Arkansas line in the Choctaw nation and he gets his mail at Vallant.

"I farm and breed cattle and hogs," said he. "I brought in a load of hogs this time. There are still some pastures in our section. Grass is good and we have plenty of timber, grass, cane and bottom lands. Cotton is doing fairly well. Corn is looking fine. We plant all forage crops, such as millet, sorghum, etc. We have a pretty good class of cattle, and good hogs, mostly Berkshire and Poland China. Cattle are doing well, in fact all stock are. I have shipped here for a long time. Cattle are getting scarce. People are paying more attention to good hogs and there will soon be lots of hogs coming out from our farms."

The Plains Country

Judge Knight has returned from a trip over the range and farming countries of the plains and is very much gratified at the appearance of things. "It was dry when I first went up there," said the judge, "but it rained plenty while I was up there and grass and cattle are in excellent condition. That surely is a fine section of Texas and surprises every one who sees it. What was once considered a desert is now found to be a good agricultural section, and as far as the eye can see over the level country, are waving thousands of acres of grass, fascinating to the fattening cattle. What part did I like best? Well, I was most struck with Lynn county. It is a fine cattle country there and furnishes as fine grass and water facilities as any part of Texas. Do you know that while little cotton was planted there last year, still they made a bale to the acre in most parts where it was planted. That is better than the average in the famous black lands. Yes, altogether I think that that country is cut out for stock farming and will show Texas some fine samples of stock in the future."

Corn is Promising

Major K. M. Van Zandt returned from his farm near Saginaw where he had been to locate his family for a few weeks, and looking as if he had been communing with nature at its fairest, and had been beneficially revived thereby.

"My wife has not been very well for some time, so I took her and the children out where everything is fresh and healthful," said the major. "Matters are progressing very favorably in our section in every respect, at this time. Corn is going to make a good crop, as rain came about the right time for it. The ground had been baked pretty hard by the hard rains, but the recent

showers put that all right and gave me an excellent chance to plant peas in the corn. This is first class growing weather and with a rain now and then crops will come out all right. My stock is getting along finely, and grass could hardly be better. My son is now in charge of the place, and is putting into practical application the theoretical knowledge he learned at the A. and M. college."

Injuring the Corn

Captain Jeff Earl is an old settler in this county and lives between Fort Worth and Birdville, the old county seat.

"Corn prospects are in fair shape," said he, "as we have had rain, but some of the corn has had its roots eaten off by some kind of a worm. If you pull a stalk up, altho it looks well enough, you will find that the roots are dead or chewed up. It seems that bugs and other insects that inhabit the earth have become much more prevalent than they used to be, and it is all right I suppose for the government to try to kill them, but it would be far better in my opinion if they would turn their attention to preventing the slaughter of the natural enemies of the insects. Nature provides for every emergency, and it is thru the manipulations of man that her decrees are voided. It has come to this that the city men are to blame for this state of affairs in so far as killing birds is concerned and it should be up to them to take the steps necessary to prevent or stop this slaughter of the innocents. One fatal thing is the way parents encourage the tendency to killing that is in the breast of man from infancy to old age. Did you ever think what the result must be when parents take every means to supply their young ones with toy guns, etc., on holidays, and what encouragement this must mean to the boy whose natural tendency is to kill? There should be a stop put to this. If the parents would instill a love for birds and small animals into their progeny it would be much better for all concerned. Stop the hunting and killing of the birds and you will have fewer crop pests and more certainty that your labors will be rewarded."

Successful Stockfarmer

Colonel Charles Mitchell has for years been a stockman and hay raiser as his chief methods of making the holding of a part of the earth. He has succeeded in his aims and now can lean back and enjoy "Oltum cum Dignitate" and talk of what is best in the business from the platform of experience. He has a number of acres of the fine farming lands in the vicinity of Saginaw, of which he has planted 800 acres in Johnson grass.

"I consider Johnson grass as one of the best money makers that a man can plant in Texas," said the colonel, "and it looks to me as foolishness for a man who has a good big bit of it planted to try to destroy it utterly, and in its place plant something that will entail a great amount of labor and less remuneration. I have 800 acres in this grass and as a revenue producer it leads all. In the fall, about September, I plow the grass under and plant oats and wheat. This quickly springs up and from then until the harvest is done in the early summer not a sprig of Johnson grass will show up, the shade of the oats and wheat keeping it down. Then it gets in its work and with season will make three cuttings of fine hay that has a ready sale without hunting up customers. Orders are coming into me all the time for car lots and I sell as many as sixty cars a year, most of them twenty ton cars. I deliver the stuff, say at Galveston, for shipment by vessel. Here is a check now that was paid me for a car smaller in dimensions than the one mentioned above, and after freight and all expenses were deducted you see it amounts to \$125. The cost of harvesting an acre and getting it in shape for shipment is about \$1.50 per ton. Of course small farmers cannot do this nor is it expected that everybody should raise hay, but if care is taken and it is cut at the proper time while it is in the boot, there is not any danger, and any one can have a patch for his hogs, etc., without much further trouble."

Stobough & Norris of Crescent had a shipment of seventy-three head of hogs on Monday's market. The load was classed as heavy packers.

J. L. Meeker, from the town of his name, sold seventy-two head of heavy packers at \$6 on Monday's market.

A load of seventy-six head of medium packing hogs were sold Monday by Henry Cornett of Verden for \$6.



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HOUSEHOLD

"The Garden — Health, Profit and Pleasure"

The text of an address delivered by Mrs. R. W. Holbert of Arcadia, Texas, was the profit and health as well as the pleasure to be attained from the garden. Mrs. Holbert is a model member of the Texas Woman's Association, and the address was given up for the entertainment of the lady members who held their annual session at College Station at the same time that the men folks held their big farmers' congress. Mrs. Holbert said:

"There is the pleasure of seeing things grow which we have planted with our own hands. How interesting to watch the plants from the time that the first tiny leaf shows itself above the ground until they have developed into the delicious viands which are such a pleasure to all housewives who delight in a well supplied table.

"It helps us to realize our oneness with God, to know that we can by our own work and knowledge assist bountiful nature to supply our needs. A good diversified garden is a mark of civilization, and is absolutely a necessary adjunct to the model farm. There is one thing sure, if you see anywhere a good farm, a paying farm, in addition to comfortable dwelling house, good barn and other buildings, modern machinery and well equipped house furnishings, you will also find a good garden.

"It is a puzzle to me how so many people exist without a garden. Fresh wholesome vegetables, beans, peas, cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes, lettuce, crisp and cool, from which a fine salad may be made; a strawberry bed from which we gather the ripe red fruit; strawberries and cream and strawberry short cake. The memory of those my mother prepared for us when I was a child is very vivid, and I try to emulate her excellent example for my dear little ones.

"Then there are blackberries, dewberries, grapes, and so many good things it would take an hour to catalogue them all—all to be had from our own garden. Besides the advantage of having them fresh, we may gather and preserve, can and pickle for use when the bountiful season of plenty has passed.

"There is a vast amount of difference in the amount of money paid to a druggist and doctor in the fruit and vegetable districts and localities where these important articles of diet are not grown and many localities which were formerly addicted to chills, fevers and countless ills have, upon the introduction of orchards and gardens, become healthy and prosperous.

"And what a difference in the grocery bills, when the source of supply is the tinned product from the grocery, compared to that of the same family who have a fresh garden; and how much more wholesome and toothsome are the fresh vegetables. It is beyond comparison; I have tried both ways and know whereof I speak.

"And the flower garden! That source of infinite pleasure to all! How can people exist without them? How easy to grow a few choice roses, chrysanthemums, narcissus, verbenas and fragrant violets—those beautiful harbingers of spring; and many others too numerous to mention.

"Then there are some vines for the porch, some evergreens, among them the beautiful and fragrant magnolia and the cape jessamine. Some of these flowers mentioned may be grown commercially and are very profitable. Many women could make a neat sum for pin money and beautify their homes at the same time.

"And the children—how they do love flowers. There is an inborn love of the beautiful in nature in each and every one of us, which if cultivated is of priceless value, refining, uplifting, a source of endless good. Let the children assist in the culture of the garden and being thus interested and occupied will often keep them out of temptation.

"Oh, how we do search for these emblems of love and purity when our darlings fall asleep in that last long sleep, from which there is no wakening for us. Oh, we should strive to gratify this love of flowers and cultivate it in our children if it should be lacking.

"Our children have flowers here and now. Why should we wait to provide them until their little hands are cold and stiff and refuse to hold them? Why can they not have them now? The memory of a beautiful, smooth, green lawn, a flower garden where they may roam at will and pluck to their hearts content will live in their memories long after our children are gray-haired men and women.

"Let us strive for brighter, better, more beautiful homes, the salvation of our country."

Car Shortage Continues

Commenting on several conditions a Denver paper says: "Shippers of Southern cattle state that there is very little relief in sight for the car shortage which has been a serious handicap to operations this season. One trainload of cattle which arrived here this week from New Mexico was held one month and two days awaiting the arrival of cars. Complaints of this character have been numerous this year, and stockmen are considerably worked up over the matter."

CRADDOCK'S

92% MELBA RYE
\$4.00 PER GALLON

LARGEST SHIPPERS OF WHISKEY
TO CONSUMERS IN THE SOUTH

L. CRADDOCK & CO. DALLAS, TEX.

Cattlemen Who Come and Go

Scurry County Stockman

Capt. W. A. Johnson, the Scurry county cattle man who has his mail sent to Snyder, was in ahead of a string of cattle shipped in. "Everything is getting along well with us now that we have had good rains," said he. "Cattle are getting fat on the good grass that covers the ground. Our calf crop was above the average. Crops seem to be doing well. The railroad from Roscoe to Snyder is progressing and iron will soon be laid. This will give us a better and nearer shipping point. It will only be ten miles from my ranch from Snyder, the present terminus, and that is plenty near for cattle shipping. Our shipping point now is 40 miles away thru lanes and that is bad for fat cattle. I am having trouble with the Texas Central in getting cars. They can't or will not furnish any at all. Acknowledge that the law is against them, but say they can't get them. Stock interests are all right at present."

Buying for Houston Packer

Among the cattlemen who have been on the yards for a few days was M. D. Bennett, who makes his headquarters in San Antonio. "While I make my headquarters in San Antonio," said he, "my home and ranch are in De Witt county near Cuero. It is located ten miles north of that town. I am making it into a big stock farming project to meet the inevitable development that is coming in the stock business. Grass is very good and cattle doing well. We have had good seasons so far and our crops are away ahead of yours up in this part of the state. We have made a bumper corn crop and cotton is way yonder good; some of it is now in bloom, and that we will make a good crop is contemplated by all. I am the beef buyer for the Houston Packing House, and am up here on that business now. I bought a few cars of very good stuff this morning."

Prefers Fort Worth Market

J. W. Ryman a cattleman from South Texas in the Matagorda country was in with some stuff for the market. The coming of the shippers from Matagorda county shows that Fort Worth is the center of the cattle business of the state. It is only a short distance from that point to the Houston packing house but it is Fort Worth that sets the prices at last. Mr. Ryman was born and reared in Matagorda county and knows the cattle business thruout. "Grass is fine down with us and cattle are in fine shape. There are some flies, but not so many as usual, and the mosquitoes for a wonder are not troubling stock near so much as in past years."

Stock Doing Well

Capt. Jos. Payne came in from the northwest, that is from Graham county, where he has cattle interests. "Rain has fallen over the better part of Young county, and also over the adjoining country. North of the town there were some dry spots but it looked very much as if it were going to into the rain business again soon. Stock of all kinds are doing exceedingly well as the grass is fine everywhere, as good as it is in most any year. Altogether things look well, insofar as the stock and pastures are concerned, and that in the end is the biggest part of it, anyway."

Selling the Calves

Bosque county has among its citizens a lot of stockmen and stock farmers who are wide awake and always on the lookout for something better if it is to be found. Such an one is J. W. Duncan of Meridian. "I have been prowling around out west near Abilene and Big Springs, looking up some of those big surprises that we have all been hearing of in the papers and from returned wanderers. There has been rain plenty. Big Springs country recently having had an inch fall. Cattle look well and should, as the grass is fine. The calf crop out there has been a pretty good one and they are being sold for good prices, and to relieve the mother cow. Farmers are coming in pretty thick and there will soon be a big agricultural and stock farming community where cattle have always been supreme. There is a good bit of stuff planted this year. Much of the cotton is being chopped out."

Grass Knee High

E. O. Cole lives up Fletcher ways in the Territory and is a stock dealer in most ways. "We have had plenty of rain and grass is knee high. Cattle and stock of all kinds are in fine shape. Fruit is in plenty of all kinds. Hogs are pretty scarce now up with us

but later there will be a big lot of them to come out as everybody is raising them. It is a good hog country. I brought in a carload of hogs this time. Growing weather is now on and things will steady themselves and soon indicate what we are to expect. Half the year is gone now and it has got to do something in the next three months to get there at all."

Hail Destroyed Crops

G. W. Robbins lives at Walter in the Indian Territory, and is a buyer and trader in live stock. In conversation with a representative of this paper the past week Mr. Robbins said:

"We have had rain and a streak of hail besides, which latter knocked all those in its route down and out as far as crops are concerned. Otherwise crops are getting along very well and we expect to have a good corn crop this year. Cattle are not suffering, you can guess, as the grass is just now in its best shape for stock. It is late, but it won't hurt anything now by being so, and cattle will soon pick up with it to fill them with. If it will let up now and give us a first-class growing season everything will come out on top. Of course with grass good cattle are bound to pull thru, but corn is our main stay for feeding, and should it fall short, and command high prices it will be good-by feeder and his hopes of much profit."

Rains Out West

W. S. Powell of Bosque county lives near Meridian. While in Fort Worth the past week he gave out the following remarks:

"I have been out west, in the section that is dominated by Big Springs, looking over the country. I have some relatives in Howard county, which makes it so much better for a fellow when he is on the lookout. Cattle seem to be doing well, and I don't see why they should not, as the grass is growing in good shape and being of the short variety, makes good grazing; better than most any other native grass. There are a good many people migrating out there, and considerable cropping is being done, and they say that cotton does as well there as anywhere. The land looks all right and there is enough rainfall recently to make the crops of feed any way."

Cattle Are Fine

Dick True rolled in and joined the gang in the Exchange one day last week, who were telling of high water and extraordinary rainfalls.

"What was the rainfall Dick, when you left?" asked Marion Sansom.

"Twenty inches," said True.

"There now," said Kapps, "what did I tell you?"

The weight of the evidence seemingly being on the side of the affirmative it was deemed sufficient to establish the fact that twenty inches had fallen, altho one doubting Thomas of a newspaper man had to state that the weather man only reported a three-inch fall up there.

"We have had rain a-plenty," said True, "and crops are doing very well now. Corn is going to be a big thing this year, notwithstanding all the set backs. Cotton is backward, like everywhere. Cattle are fine and grass never was better."

Grass Is Excellent

This is the time of the year when stockmen as well as others put out for the country, to see the folks, and incidentally look over their range and cattle, and make estimates as to what will be fit for delivery in the early fall. R. H. Brown of one of the big commission houses has been away on one of these trips, out into Throckmorton county. Where he has ranch interests and kinfolks.

"Had plenty of rain out there," said he, "and the country is in good shape. It rained the day I left and dark clouds up north indicated rain above me. It rained at Seymour also. Grass is excellent and cattle are doing fine. Crops seem to be getting along all right. Cotton is backward, as it is everywhere, but on the average things are not bad by any means."

Grass and Water

Captain H. Kapps, the cattleman from Jacksboro, in Jack county, came in on the run from the Indian Territory, where he had been looking after some of his numerous cattle interests. He had in company J. F. Drahn to substantiate his impressions of the trip.

"Things in Jack county are simply immense," said the captain; "never better. Grass is fine, sure. There is plenty of water to do for a year. Jack county is sure among the best. The territory is all right, tho in parts they have had heavy rains that have

done some damage. Where we were, in Comanche county, they had, that is people said so, a rainfall of 20 inches. Powerful rain, you say? Beats the record, I expect. Of course we did not see the rain, but we saw the water after it had fallen. The water was over the fields up to the top of the corn and I saw some water up to within four or five feet of the tops of the telegraph poles. Rain, I should say so. Cattle are doing well and grass growing to beat the band. There is no dryness in the territory except in the sections where the bootleggers have been caught."

Rains Are Spotted

J. M. Keen is an old-time stockman and Texas, having been born in Dallas county sixty-one years ago. He lives in Young county and has his mail addressed to him at Graham.

"I have just been over to Dallas county," said Mr. Keen, "and took a look over the land that I was born on, and looking backward, it makes one feel old when he compares the conditions then and now. Cattle and grass are good up in Young county, but it is dry right about my ranch now and a good rain would do good instead of harm. If it does not rain within a month we are going to be in a very bad fix, indeed. The rain has been spotted, in some places rain has fallen in sufficient quantities, but in others, like my place, it has been very light. That is always the case this time of the year it being the showery season and not of general rains."

Big Territory Rains

J. F. Drahn returned from a trip into the territory, where he had been in company with Captain Kapps, looking after some stuff in that section.

"Yes the big rain was reported, just as my friend Kapps says, twenty inches falling, the natives said and there were signs of much moisture, it is true. Towns, fields and forest were all under water. Crops are in fine condition. Cattle and grass are good to look at. Corn is fine, cotton young yet, but looks well. All the stock interests up that way are sure in fine shape. Red river had been up and was slowly receding to a normal stage."

SWINE

Valuable Bulletin

The Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station located at Stillwater is one of the most successful among that class of schools in the United States, and it is very well supplied in every way with funds and material for carrying on the work successfully. It may be well here to suggest, for fear that it may be forgotten, that if the legislature of Texas had fewer lawyers and more farmers or patrons of agriculture among its membership, there would be more probability of the A. & M. college of Texas having more money appropriated for such matters as make the Oklahoma institution have a national reputation. From press bulletins issued last May, the Oklahoma Station has this to report of diseases and parasites in hogs:

Canker

"The receipt of several inquiries," proceeds the bulletin, "in regard to this trouble among pigs seems to indicate that the disease is present to a considerable extent in some localities. This is a parasitic disease and is contagious, spreading rapidly among pigs. The cause of the disease is a small parasite similar in some respects to that of the mange, but is much more difficult to treat successfully."

"The disease first shows by a contraction or wrinkling of the nose or face. This is often accompanied by slight swelling. The pig rubs his nose, snuffles and shows in various ways that the diseased spots irritate and burn. Gradually these diseased spots break out as small sores, occasionally sloughing out to form ulcers of considerable size. These sores or ulcers may occur on any part of the head and occasionally they will extend over the sides and under-part of the body."

"Since the disease is contagious and spreads easily, all pigs showing any signs of the trouble should be separated from the healthy ones. The following preparations should be applied to the diseased spots: A mixture of carbolic acid and lard in the proportion of 1 of acid to 8 of lard may be applied to the diseased spots before sloughing occurs. For open sores or sloughs use iodine one part and vaseline six parts. Apply this ointment once every two or three days. A tobacco solution, tobacco one part and water twenty parts, may be made by steeping the tobacco for ten or twenty hours in warm water. This may be applied to the ulcers instead of the iodine and vaseline. The disease is

generally stubborn to treat and several applications of any of the above remedies may be required to effect a cure.

Intestinal Parasites of Hogs

"There are a number of different kinds of worms found in the alimentary canal of the hog but probably the one most commonly found is a large white worm, varying in length from five to ten inches. This parasite is usually found in the small intestines. Other common parasites of the intestines include the thorn-headed worm of the small intestine, the pin worm of the rectum and the thread worm of the large intestine. The effect of large numbers of any of these parasites is to interfere very materially with the growth of the hog. Young hogs and pigs are injured to a greater extent than adults, as they frequently become stunted to such a degree that it is difficult to get them to growing and thriving as they should."

"Generally, no care is taken to prevent the hogs from becoming infected. One infected hog in the lot will under ordinary conditions soon infect all of the hogs in the lot, as the principal means of spreading the infection is thru the dirt of the feed lot and by means of surface water that is frequently used for the hogs to drink and wallow in. The treatment of most of the intestinal worms is simple and generally effective, there being a number of remedies available. The following are among the most common and effective of the remedies and the dose given is for each hundred pounds of live weight. Fluid extract of Spigelia and senna mixed in equal parts in half-ounce doses twice or three times a day until purging takes place. The cedar apple may be ground up and given in thirty-grain doses three times a day for two days and then followed by physic. A mixture of powdered worm seed and areca nut in teaspoonful doses twice a day is recommended. Give two teaspoonfuls in milk or a small amount of slop twice a day for two days. Turpentine given as above is probably the best general remedy to use. If a number of pigs are to be treated they should be divided into lots of five or ten and then give the medicine mixed with their food. All of the remedies should be followed with a purgative except where the remedy itself is a physic. For this purpose give an ounce of castor oil or linseed oil. A mixture of salt and ashes kept in the lots where the pigs can get what they will eat of it is a good remedy to use for preventing intestinal troubles."

ARMOUR MEN GATHER HERE

Superintendents Guests of G. G. Cargill of Local Plant

Superintendents of Armour's packing plants at Sioux City, St. Louis, South Omaha, Chicago and Kansas City met in Fort Worth Friday, it being one of a series of informal meetings which are held by the superintendents to exchange ideas about work. Those present as guests of W. G. Cargill, the local superintendent, are John Duke, Sioux City; S. R. Morse, St. Louis; J. O. Hern, South Omaha; F. N. Shaw, Chicago; W. B. Pipes and S. B. Campbell, Kansas City. Mr. Cargill said the meeting had nothing whatever to do with the packers' postmortem rule, which is now the subject of so much discussion.

In Brewster County

Alpine Avalanche.
Another fine rain Wednesday night, just about as much as the ground could conveniently take up, blessed Alpine and some of the surrounding country. A few more timely showers and man and beast will be treading on velvet.

Well, it has rained. The deluge came Monday, and it extended all over this section, in some places all that the earth could take up, in others only an earnest of what was to come.

The poor old cattle in the dry sections have at last got their fill of water. It is to be recalled that the dry spell was for seven months, not unusual here, but still a long time between drinks.

It is learned that the recent rains did not extend very far north of Alpine. The dry streak still continues from the Hancock ranch northward. In every other direction good rains are reported.

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
D. R. MURRAY.....Business Manager

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, TELEGRAM BLDG.,
Eighth and Throckmorton Streets,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:
One year, in advance.....\$1.50

Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. OFFICERS:

President—I. T. Pryor.....San Antonio
First Vice President—Richard Walsh.....Faldura
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 champions, and reposing confidence in its management to in future wisely and discreetly champion the interests of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, do hereby, in executive meeting assembled, endorse the policies of said paper, adopt it as the official organ of this association, and commend it to the membership as such.

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

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

Colonel C. C. Poole is the duly authorized traveling representative of this paper, and as such has full 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 believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from responsible people. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us. We accept no "fake" or undesirable medical advertisements at any price. We intend to have a clean paper for clean advertisements. Our readers are asked to always mention The Stockman-Journal when answering any advertisements in it.

FIGHT AGAINST THE PACKERS

The action of the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in protesting against the rule of the packers in force at all markets relative to the purchase of she cattle only subject to post mortem inspection, is but the beginning of some very determined resistance along those lines unless the packers recede from their position. While members of the executive committee during the meeting held here did not indulge in much talk for publication, it is evident that plans for resistance have been carefully considered and will be inaugurated in a short time unless there is a decided change in the situation. Commission men are greatly pleased with the action of the cattle raisers, and believe it will have considerable weight in the matter. Shippers are pleased at the action taken by the executive committee. In discussing the situation one of the leading cattle raisers and shippers said:

"This is one of the most important questions that ever came up in the cattle markets of this great country; not only are the cattle men and the shippers interested, but if the packers could win and their views be adopted as final, it would finally and in short order lead to the point that every man that has a cow or heifer to sell or dispose of any where from Maine to California, from the Canadian line to the gulf or Atlantic, would be effected, and the cattle industry will suffer to a much greater extent than could be imagined. To the packers themselves this measure will become a boomerang that will come back to them very unexpectedly in various shapes to their detriment.

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

One of the points certainly will be this: In a very few years, yes, almost months, a great reduction in female cattle will take place all over the country, inasmuch as almost every one will dispose of their heifer calves as veals, and the result that will follow is easily imagined—unless the packers shall dictate that bulls and steers shall supply the country with calves.

"For instance, take horses for comparison. In 1893 and 1894 and following years horses went so low in price that farmers and breeders refrained from breeding their mares, but as the country was full of young horses, and the mare colts could not be used for veals, as heifer calves will be used, there was for several years low prices, but soon the supply of horses was so short that in spite of trolley cars and automobiles, and bicycles, the demand was so much above the supply that prices have risen in the last half dozen years to an enormously high figure for all kinds.

"Now, imagine had the possibility existed, that in a very moderate proportion, mare colts could have been disposed of at less than three months old, as heifer calves can be disposed of as veals, where would horses come from now? From stallions and geldings? Now, apply this rule to cattle, what will be the consequences to the packers and the public at large? No use saying with a wave of the hand that it cannot be done, I tell you it will be done. Why? Take the people of the United States, especially the farmers, and whatever a few do successfully the bulk try to imitate. Let one farmer lose a heifer or cow by post mortem inspection and get nothing for it, he will get so angry and twenty neighbors with him, that they will sell their heifer calves for the next twelve months, or for two or three years for that one lost.

"This is no mere theory; this will actually happen, and anybody that knows the character of the American farmer can see it coming. There are numerous other reasons why this post mortem inspection is an unjust and dangerous measure.

"If the ante-mortem inspection should miss once in a while an animal which the packers afterward lost, are they any worse off than the shipper who has one or several dead animals in his car? Not by any means.

"The proportion of the loss is enormously greater to the shipper in transit than to the packer at post mortem inspection. Start in on a hot day, or on any day, at the west end of the unloading chutes at the hog house, walk along the chutes to the south end of the cattle unloading chutes and you will find in the receipts of one single day more dead stock than the loss by post mortem inspection amounts to the packers for for months. Can the shipper go to the railroads for his losses? Never, never. Can he go back to the producer or farmer? Impossible. Will the shipper go out of business? He had better; he perhaps would then not die a poor man.

"Why does not the packer charge his insignificant loss to profit and loss? For the very simple reason he wants it all his own way and is determined to have it. That seems to be the key to the entire situation."

MANY CATTLE ARE DYING

It is a terrible story of drouth and loss of livestock that comes from the Devil's river and lower Pecos districts of the Texas range country, and the indications are the full facts have not yet been made known. John Dorian, a representative citizen of Brownwood, has just returned from a trip of an extended nature out west and over the Devil's river country. He says the ground of that section is almost absolutely barren of any vegetation, and in many localities where there are live oak trees they have not leafed out this year. It has been so long since a good rain fell that everything is in a most deplorable condition.

Mr. Dorian reports that one of the leading ranchmen of that section informed him that he had already skinned more than 900 head of cattle, which had died on his ranch of starvation, and the end is not yet. All over that country cattle have died in large numbers and are still dying. There is no grass and stock water is so scarce the animals either have to travel long distances to reach it, or else slowly starve to death in the denuded vicinity of the various water holes.

While the cattlemen of that section are suffering such serious losses, the sheepmen are faring

but little better. The majority of the sheep raisers of that country were compelled to kill their entire lamb crop as fast as it materialized, in order to save the lives of the mother ewes. Thousands of lambs were killed in this manner, and this loss will fall heavy on the owners, as it detracts that much from what would have been the annual profit.

In some places local showers have fallen sufficiently to make some of the pastures look green as wheat fields, but the great majority of the enclosures are as brown and sere as if it were the dead of winter, and every passing day but adds to the seriousness of the situation.

Rains have fallen in the vicinity of San Angelo and north in the direction of Midland, but the lower Pecos and Devil's river countries are in a condition that is most discouraging to the stockmen with no prospect for betterment unless there should be an immediate rain. As a general thing the stock is said to be too weak and thin to permit of moving it to better ranges, and the owners can do nothing but run skinning outfits to save the hides as the animals die.

WILL NOT BUILD PACKING HOUSE

There is something of an impression prevalent that the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas is about to engage in the work of constructing an independent packing house in this city, as a result of differences that have arisen with the packers at all the market centers over the post-mortem inspection of she cattle, but the great Texas association does not engage in work of that kind.

It will be remembered that the matter of an independent packing house is not altogether a new one. Back about three or four years ago there was much agitation of this subject, and strenuous efforts were made to interest the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in the enterprise, but that organization steadfastly declined to take any stock in it. The policy adopted was to express sympathy with the movement as an organization and leave the membership to take individual action, and that policy will unquestionably be adhered to in the springing of another independent packing house scheme.

The great Texas association has steadily declined to go into matters of this kind as an organization. There is no more conservative organization on earth than the Texas cattle raisers, and the men who guide its affairs are level headed business men. No doubt there are many members who would be pleased to see the organization as a whole go into the independent packing house scheme, but it will not be done. Members and officials may in their individual capacity take an interest and invest their money in such an enterprise, but the association itself will take no action.

The executive committee of the association has fully expressed the sentiments of the organization with regard to the inspection rule that has recently been inaugurated by the packers. It has declared that rule to be unfair and unjust and inimical to the interests of the producer. It has laid its verdict before the packers for their consideration, and that is just about as far as the organization will go. Further action along that line will no doubt be of an individual character.

These suggestions are not made to disparage the construction of an independent packing house in this city. They are simply made in order that there may be no misunderstanding of the attitude of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

The growth of the Fort Worth market is well reflected in the fact that the stock yards company here is compelled to provide facilities for handling at least fifty more cars of cattle daily. The Fort Worth market is continually making good its promise to the stockmen of Texas and the Southwest.

While the cattlemen of Texas are complaining of inability to obtain stock cars in which to make shipments to markets, hundreds of such cars may be seen standing for weeks on sidings loaded with coal, coke, cross ties, wood and other non-perishable commodities.

And now comes the intimation that we are to have an interurban line to Denton and on to a connection with Sherman and Denison. Verily, the interurban proposition is becoming quite interesting.

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???

IS OLD FATHER TIME WORKING FOR YOU

???
???
???

Did you ever stop and reflect that every year finds you nearer the inevitable old age? Do you want to work hard then? Do you want to toil when you might be living comfortably on the fruits of judicious investment in

Factory Place, Queensborough And Fourth Filing of Arlington Heights

Buy now and build and let the years work for you. Don't be in the category of those who in after years say: "If I had only grasped the opportunity and bought when these lots were cheap." What a great thing it would be if everybody's foresight was as good as their hindsight. Maybe, tho, nobody would be working, so Nature is probably wise in decreeing that some shall work for others and remain blind; while others may enjoy the fruits of native shrewdness and—SEE.

Here we are today with new and improved conditions regarding Fort Worth real estate, and this is the way scores of business men will reason: "Oh, yes, lots are cheap in the outskirts of Fort Worth, but they will not enhance much in value in my time."

These men don't analyze causes, and the only thing that will make them see an error is the experience of running "jam up" against it. In short, their reasoning is very bad, and they really make the mistake of their lives—depend upon it.

BUY FROM US AS MANY LOTS AS YOU CAN AFFORD TO CARRY

Next year your little investment will have earned a large increase, and every year works harder—brings you larger returns. Prices will go up, just as they have in every suburb ever placed on the market in Fort Worth. Higher and higher they go, until the profits of the investor assume wondrous proportions.

THE YEARS HAVE BROUGHT COMFORTABLE FORTUNES AND INCOMES TO THE FAR-SEEING ONES WHO INVESTED IN FORT WORTH SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

No need for them to work in their old age—their investments and years have done all the necessary labor.

Invest your savings in the properties of the WEST FORT WORTH LAND COMPANY (owners of the most desirable suburban residence sections in this fast growing city), and let Time work for you and earn you a fortune. Don't delay—even for a day. The favorite word of the Spaniard is "tomorrow"—that is what makes Spain the poorest and most miserable nation in Europe.

TODAY MEANS WEALTH—Tomorrow Doesn't Count. You can now buy lots in these beautiful additions for

\$200 UP, \$10 DOWN AND \$10 PER MONTH

But one year, hence you will no doubt have to pay twice as much. So, why not "get in on the ground floor?"

THINK IT OVER, then come to our office, 1016 Houston Street, and let us show you over this fine property in our auto.

THE WEST FORT WORTH LAND CO., Inc.

OFFICE FIRST FLOOR FLATIRON BUILDING, CORNER NINTH AND HOUSTON STREETS.

MILLION POUNDS OF WOOL SOLD

San Angelo Sales Will Reach
2,400,000 Pounds

SAN ANGELO, Texas, June 29.—March Brothers have sold to Jeremiah Williams & Co. and Goodhue, Dudley & Emory and James McKurk of Boston 450,000 pounds of 8 months and 12 months wool.

Charles W. Hobbs has sold to Jeremiah Williams & Co., Hallowell, Donald & Co. and Willett & Co. of Boston about 600,000 pounds of 8 and 12 months wool.

Prices paid range from about 16½ to 19 cents for the 8 months clip and

A FACT ABOUT THE "BLUES"

What is known as the "Blues" is seldom occasioned by actual existing external conditions, but in the great majority of cases by a disordered LIVER.

THIS IS A FACT
which may be demonstrated by trying a course of

Tutt's Pills

They control and regulate the LIVER. They bring hope and buoyancy to the mind. They bring health and elasticity to the body.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

from about 19 to 22½ cents per pound for the twelve month clip.

It is estimated that the total sales here during the present season will aggregate about 1,300,000 to 1,500,000 pounds, and that the total marketings at San Angelo of the spring and fall clips will amount to about 2,250,000 or 2,400,000 pounds.

PANHANDLE NEWS

Old Copper Mine
SEYMOUR, Texas, June 29.—A proposition is now on foot, headed by R. E. Fowlkes of our town, to develop the old copper mine situated some ten miles west of Benjamin. This mine was once worked by New York capitalists and ore obtained therefrom that yielded 90 per cent pure copper. But on account of the mine being so far from the base of supplies it was finally abandoned. And while these capitalists struck a vein that was very rich it is thought that they never did reach down to the main bed of copper. Not only copper is present in these beds, but rich deposits also of kaolin, red mineral and gypsum are there. Some even think the cement deposits are as valuable as those at Acme. In order to reach this mineral a spur will probably be built out from Benjamin, or else the Mineral Wells and Northwestern will go thru the property.

New School Building

CHILDRESS, Texas, June 29.—The contract for the splendid new school building has been let to B. T. Williams. The contract price is some thing in excess of \$10,000 for the building alone, and when furnished completely, will cost somewhere between \$14,000 and \$15,000. This, with the \$10,000 building we already have, will give Childress as good public school facilities as any city of the northwest portion of the state. Construction will be rushed with the utmost celerity as the contract calls for completion by September 15.

Even the fellow who blows his own horn must raise the wind to do it.

JACKS FOR SALE

I keep on hand at all times a good stock of Jacks, 3 to 6 years old, 14½ to 16 hands, standard measure; prices the lowest. Address TUCK HILL, care Cooke & Simmons, Fort Worth, Texas.

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.

Rountree Sanitarium

Opium and whisky addiction cured without any pain or suffering. No restriction. Patient allowed his accustomed stimulant, given any time patient calls for it. No money asked for until the patient says he is cured. All correspondence on plain envelopes and strictly private. Ask for pamphlet.

ROUNTREE SANITARIUM OR BOX 817
Mineral Wells, Texas

How He Improved His Herd

BY EDGAR L. VINCENT.

We had been admiring his herd of nice grade cows and I had made the inquiry:

"How did you get your stock up to this standard? Did you buy a full-blooded bull or did you buy these cows as they are?"

My friend smiled a little and looked wise as a man will that has a good thing on his mind. I knew I was going to get something worth listening to; so I got into an easy position on the top of a feed rack there was in the yard and made ready for it. He sat down by me. One of the cows came up and licked his hands. He stroked her soft, silky nose and waited a minute or two before he began.

"Experience leads a man a good many hard chases, doesn't it? You have been on the farm long enough to know what I mean when I say that we pay pretty good prices for all the knowledge we gain here. I was thinking how to answer your question best, and I guess the best way is to begin at the beginning. It's a short story, but it covers quite a good many years.

"I came to a time when I thought I had fooled along with farming long enough. My cows were good enough of their kind, but the kind wasn't worth a cent, when it comes to doing business. That, by the way, is what keeps most of us with our noses to the grindstone. We are satisfied to drift along year after year with the same old cows and the same old methods.

"It seemed to me the best place to begin was with what I had; I couldn't afford to buy a whole new dairy; that would cost too much and I did not want to go in debt. Nothing keeps me miserable like debt. There was a man ever east of me that made a specialty of thoroughbred stock. No matter what the breed was now, I had been past his place a number of times and somehow was not very well impressed with the looks of things. But the old fellow always turned up at the farmers' meetings and talked so well about things that I thought he must really be a great man in his profession. You have seen such men. Talk well, but do awfully poor. Slimmest farmers in the world these men that are so great on the talk and so poor on the do.

"Well, I went over there and bought a bull calf. He said it was out of one of his best cows. It was in the spring of the year and most farmers expect their cows to look hard then. Why is

that, I wonder? I was rather new on the farm then, and I had not figured it out. Think I know now. It is because we have been in the habit of just skinning along and letting the cows just about half starve and the other half freeze to death. Time is coming when we will have to get over that.

"The calf did all right. I took the best care of him I could. Made the best of him I was able; but, sir, I never had a single really good calf from him. Kept him two years and let him go for beef. Cost me a lot to have that experience—a lot of time and some money. It is always such a waste of good time for life is short, the best way you can fix it. Before you really get ready to live the time comes to go.

"After that I went at it a little more cautious. You see, I had been burned about the fingers and I was a little sore. I began to see that there is more to the matter of getting a good bull than I had been in the habit of thinking. I began to look around and make some inquiries among men that had been along the road I wanted to travel. Sometimes you can get good pointers from men that do not say much at farmers' institutes and around, but that just keep pegging along.

"Why don't you pick up some of the best calves you can find 'round the neighborhood?" one of these quiet kind of fellows said to me one day. "You can get them cheap if you keep your eyes open." And the idea struck me as a pretty good one. I swapped some of my calves for those of my neighbors. They could make veals of those I let them have and lose nothing. Where I couldn't do that I bought now and then one and did well at it.

"Then, to help along faster I bought another bull. A man that told the truth. Now there is that difference in men, even farmers. Some tell the truth easier than others. I don't want to say more than that. For I am a farmer myself. But that time I made a good bit. The bull brought me some first-rate stock. And that gave me a start. I have kept on picking up the best calves I could here and there. It pays, too, to go out and get a good bull now and then of other stock. It is like swapping seed corn and such things. Seems as if you get better stock where you do that.

"But you have got to have a lot of patience and some common sense about it. Takes time and still there is a lot of comfort in it."

Steer's Heart Located in His Throat

To have one's heart in one's throat is presumably, not an uncommon experience, but to keep it there permanently is—well, passing strange, to say the least.

Yet in some place unknown in Oklahoma there are stretches of green pasture over which for three years there skipped a roan steer with his heart always in his throat. The bounds of the plains capable of fostering and sustaining such emotion is undiscovered, inasmuch as the steer with this extraordinary anatomy was not himself discovered until after his arrival at the Kansas City stock yards. There in one of the runs where a buyer and seller mounted on horseback were cutting out steers available at a certain price and cutting back those worth less, this steer for the first time came under special scrutiny that was near enough to disclose his abnormal make-up. Wherever he was reared his life must certainly have been free from close observation, but here his companions along thru the labyrinth of runs had stirred his blood until the wrong placed organ of circulation was throbbing with a vehemence that shook his whole body. The swarm of men on horses and on the top of the pens came too close not to observe then that there was something unusual about the little roan.

Beat, beat, beat, went the animal's brisket—the loose, fleshy lower part of the neck. The curious crowd cornered and examined him. It was found that there was no heart beats coming from inside his ribs, and rightly it was surmised that the only heart the animal had was in his throat, a foot or more to the front of his legs. A speculator was one of those who saw and offered a sum that landed the prize. Then the roan went to a private pen with a roof on it and was held for a fancy price. Dr. J. H. Wattles of the veterinary college thought that he saw in the animal a fine exhibit for his school and paid the price asked. Dr. Wattles says there are unquestionably two heart cavities, the natural one, un-

occupied, however, and the freak cavity formed as a heart cavity should be, but by some sport of nature located it in the flesh of the neck.

The steer is a grade Shorthorn and just a little undersized, but well built. His Shorthorn blood makes him tractable, and after he became used to a heavy leather halter and adjusted his life to confines of a stall instead of the boundless prairies he wasn't long in becoming a pet. Down in a shut in basement at the veterinary school with sick and crippled cows, horses and dogs for his only companions this strange fellow is waiting till the next cattle show to astonish the crowds with some new lessons in physiology and anatomy. Now that the city people are trimming their yards his hay ration is varied with a green diet and a measure of sunshine he gets in a regular morning's walk up and down the alley. The careful handling is not without reason, for to throw his neck against a stiff thorn would be enough to bring death to this ordinary looking but really extraordinary steer.—Kansas City Journal.

AFTER REFUND ON CATTLE SHIPPED Additional Records Involving Thirteen Thousand Cars

Assistant Secretary Berkley Spiller of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association forwarded to Secretary Crowley at Washington records involving 13,000 more cars upon which the association will endeavor to collect a refund should the case now pending before the interstate commerce commission be de-

ecided in favor of the association. When Secretary Crowley left Fort Worth Sunday he carried with him records of 23,000 cars which would come in under the decision at an average of about \$7 a car. Since then the office force has remained at work and was enabled to add this batch of 13,000 cars to the original records, making 46,000 cars upon which complete information has been secured and tabulated. This large additional batch was the result of the arrival of information from the Cassidy Southwestern Commission Company at St. Louis, which enclosed in one batch records of 10,000 cars which were involved.

The association still has records which have to be worked over, which will amount to 30,000 cars, if the commission allows time to get them together in the proper shape. Assistant Secretary Spiller wired Secretary Crowley at Washington on Thursday morning, asking if these records could be presented if completed.

Work is continued in the meantime in order that nothing would be lost if there is still time to send the stuff. The largest shipments recorded of any one individual over one road was sent to Washington in the present records, when the claim of W. T. Waggoner for over 700 cars, against one railroad alone was sent, involving the shipment of 21,000 head of cattle and a refund of \$5,000 in case the decision is made.

PRYOR RESENTS ROADS' DICTATION President of Cattlemen's Association Goes to Kansas City

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 27.—There is now a bitter fight on between the Cattle Raisers' Association and the packers and railroads. It is claimed

that the packers and railroads are acting in conjunction against the cattle interests of Texas and the cattlemen are not in a notion to submit patiently. The refusal of the packing houses to furnish information desired by the cattlemen in collecting claims is one of the many things that has brought on the fight. The fight may result in the cattlemen, thru the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, establishing an independent packing house at Fort Worth. President Pryor of the association has gone to Kansas City to look over the situation. President Pryor says:

"I do not know just what position the association will take in the present controversy in the event efforts now being made to arrive at a satisfactory solution come to naught. There are other matters which must be considered in this connection. One is that the railroads should not be in a position to dictate to stock yards companies what they may and what they shall not do. As most of the stock yards are owned by the packers and these in turn seem to be controlled by the railroads, it looks like the live stock producer might put in his time very profitably in assisting the government to prevail on the railroads to turn our friend, the packer, loose.

"The railroads are now hindering the association from obtaining data from the stock yards companies, which the association would never have dreamed of asking the railroads to furnish. It is information which belongs to the shipper, but thru a brilliant stroke the stock yards are keeping it under lock and key. The stock yards companies of course are very much worried that this restriction has been placed upon them, but they are extracting what comfort they can out of the fact that they are doing a great service for the railroads as possibly some of the claims for overcharges may be barred by limitation before they are in shape to present to the proper tribunal.

"A thoro concert of action on the part of the membership is what is most needed just now to carry out the program as outlined in the resolutions passed by the executive committee at its recent meeting in Fort Worth.

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
JUNE							JULY						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				

THE DENVER ROAD
SHORTEST ROUTE TO COLORADO AND THE MOUNTAIN WEST

WILL CARRY THOUSANDS OF WISE ONES TO "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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CLASS A	\$53.60	CLASS C	\$68.60
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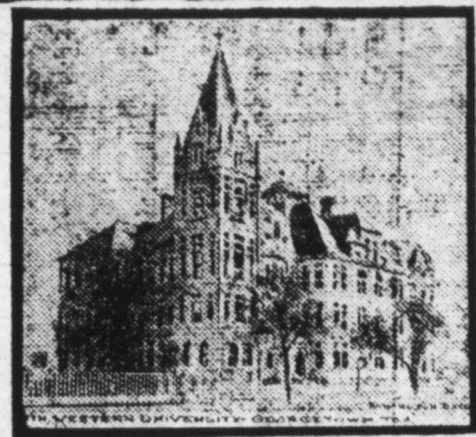
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YOUNG MEN WANTED—To learn the Veterinary Profession. Catalogue sent free. Address VETERINARY COLLEGE Department C. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dryness Aids Crops

BURNET, Texas, June 29.—This week has been hot and dry and farmers have made rapid advancement in cleaning the cotton crop. The late rains will make an abundance of corn, but the crop in nearby counties is reported short on account of lack of rain. The melon crop will be above the average.

NORTH TEXAS FEMALE COLLEGE

"KIDD-KEY"
 Conservatory of Music and Art
 Founded 1877.

TWELVE WELL EQUIPPED BUILDINGS OCCUPIED—525 GIRLS FROM THIRTEEN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Location accessible, healthful and refined. Artesian water in abundance. Night watchman and trained nurse. Rooms furnished and carpeted. Lighted by electric lights. Thoroughly equipped gymnasium, library and reading rooms. Scientific and chemical apparatus. Special advantages in music, vocal and instrumental; art, elocution and physical culture. Eighty-six pianos, besides other musical instruments. George Kruger of Cincinnati, of the Leschetisky school, Vienna, director. We have made a valuable addition to the faculty in Professor Haroldi, violin. Thirty officers and teachers. Standard literary course, leading to scientific and classical degrees. Rates reasonable for advantages offered. For catalogue and other information address the president.

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Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls

The course of instruction embraces every advantage in the Preparatory, Academic, Commercial and Musical Departments.

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FINE RANCH PROPERTY, For Sale as a Whole

IF YOU WANT SOMETHING GOOD LOOK INTO THIS

30,720 acres, about 20 miles north of Big Springs, fine black sandy loam, 75 per cent level; one six-room house, one and one-half story; one six-room house, one story; one three-room house; one two-room house; outbuildings, etc.; fine water and tanks. You can grow any kind of farm products; school house within 3 miles of house. Price \$6.50 per acre; good terms. See us about this.

11,300 acres, 20 miles north of Big Springs, fine black sandy loam, well fenced, good water; climate is fine. You can raise any kind of farm products. Price \$6.50 per acre; terms can be arranged. This is one of the finest little ranches in West Texas.

11,212 acres—This property is located 12 miles northeast of Clifton; fine soil, black land; all this land is fenced, fine water, three good tanks. There is all kinds of machinery on the ranch. There is 1,000 acres in cultivation. Price \$12.50 per acre; one-third cash, balance to suit. This property is for sale exclusively by us.

BOB PYRON LAND COMPANY

968 1/2 MAIN STREET FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Characteristics of Devon Cattle

The Devon cattle originated in the country of Devonshire, in the south-west peninsula of England, between the English and Bristol channels. The general surface of the country is uneven and hilly. Some of the highest land in England is to be found in Devonshire, which is well watered by numerous small rivers. The climate is humid, and equable—cool in summer and warm in winter. The average temperature of the winter months is about 47 degrees. The soil is well adapted to the production of grass, and there are fine meadows along the rivers. In Ex-tervaire the red loam soil is very productive, the chief crops being grass, clover, potatoes, wheat, barley, peas, beans and flax.

Red cattle have been kept in Devonshire so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, and there is no doubt the Devons are as thoroughbred as any other cattle in the world. So thoroly have they been bred, and so long has their blood been kept uncontaminated by foreign mixture, and so thoroly have their distinguished characteristics become impressed that an alloy of different blood will not show itself for more than two or three generations before it disappears. Unlike the Shorthorns, and the Herefords, there is no evidence and no traditions that they were ever crossed by imported cattle from the continent, or by any other English breed. The farmers of Devonshire seemed to have believed that their own cattle were the handsomest, and so near perfection that there was no need of improvement. But this spirit of contentment, and self delusions that their cattle were good enough already prevented those persevering efforts, and experiments which were necessary to place them in the first rank. To maintain a breed at its best, to say nothing of improvement, there must be a constant striving to make it better.

The Devons are admired for their beautiful color, elegant form, sprightly gait and gentle temper—qualities which fit them beyond all other cattle for the labor of the field. They are pre-eminently the working breed, and without doubt for most purposes of labor on the farm, and in the lumber woods, are superior to all others. Their celerity and superiority in the yoke has been maintained against all rivals for hundreds of years.

Devon oxen are not generally so heavy as the Shorthorns and Herefords, but their superior nerve, energy, activity and determination enable them to move as heavy loads for short distances, tho perhaps with less ease than their larger rivals. I had a pair rather larger than the usual size which weighed 3,200 pounds, which would start and draw to the skidway as large logs as the biggest yoke of Shorthorns or Herefords.

Their celerity in the woods, the ease with which they wade thru the brush and climb over logs and rocks make them favorites with the lumbermen from Maine to Wisconsin. Their intelligence, which renders them easy to break, and quick to understand and obey the word of command, their docility and gentleness when treated with kindness, their ability for fast walking and endurance of fatigue make them the favorites of farmers who use them for the plow, and agricultural purposes generally.

I have seen young Devon oxen plowing in the field on the same land with horses, and when the weather was not too hot kept up to the horses all day without showing much signs of fatigue at night. In the season for farm operation, except when the weather is excessively hot, a good pair of Devon oxen will do as much work on a farm as a span of horses, and need only a pasture at night, and a baiting of cut hay and meal at noon.

Mason C. Weld who had a long and extensive acquaintance with the different breeds of cattle, writes of them: "They are of extraordinary beauty and great activity and vigor. In quality of beef, they are superior to the Shorthorns. It is laid on in the best places, so that being quick and kindly feeders, they are favorites in the market, and for their activity are much better adapted to the short, close pasturage of hilly and rough land than the heavier breeds. At the same time many excel as milkers. When we consider that in addition to their other good qualities that as working oxen, they and their grades have no superiors."

They were probably introduced into this country at an early period, as red cattle were common in New England before the revolutionary war, but the first importation of which we have any account was made by Winthrop and Davenport about the year 1800.

According to J. T. Day of the Devon herd book, the true color of the Devons

was always red, varying from a dark to a lighter shade of chestnut, which sometimes, tho not often, becomes mottled with darker spots. White markings are considered objectionable, unless it be the udder or brush of the tail.

In size the Devons are inferior to the Shorthorns, the Herefords and the Aberdeen-Angus. The history of the Devons is meager and uninteresting, because none of the breeders did much better than the others to attract notice, and render themselves famous.

The Devons cannot properly be classed with either the beef or the dairy breeds. Altho many of the cows are good milkers, and their milk is of good quality, and altho their flesh is of fine fiber, and the fat well distributed among the lean, they are not particularly adapted to the requirements of either the butcher or the dairyman.

George W. Curtis says: "Within the present century their size has been increased, beef capacity improved, and milking qualities especially advanced. The Earl of Leicester was the most noted among the early English breeders, followed by Lord Somerville and Lord Western, who were not only breeders, but did much to improve the quality of the animal's breed."

The Sussex cattle from the county of Sussex in England, resembles the Devons in color, but are larger boned, heavier and coarser.

HORSES

Farmers Producers of Fast Horses

"A farmer to raise fast horses," said an exchange recently in referring to the farmer as a producer of fast stock, "does not have to race them. There are always people to buy them at good fair prices. If it pays to raise a draft colt that sells for \$200 as a 3-year-old, why not raise one that stands a chance to be worth \$2,000 or \$20,000 at the same age?"

"Twentieth Century Farmer makes answer thus: This is an overdrawn comparison in values of the fast horse colt. There are no farmers, in the legitimate application of the term, that are raising \$2,000 colts, and an extremely small per cent of standard bred or fast horse breeders who ever realize such prices. The \$2,000 price comes to the trainer, the professional track man, who takes his chances of working the colt up to a winner, after great expense on the track and in the hands of a professional fast horse educator. The per cent of colts from the fast horse farm that never attain speed sufficiently to entitle them to recognition on the track is much larger than those that command ever a good price as fancy drivers.

"The fast horse business has a place both in the horse breeding industry and the horse training industry. But this is not a part of the work of the common farmer, nor should it be mixed up with the ordinary horse producing business of the common farm. The trotting bred or standard bred horse, while he has a place as a driver on the farm is not a profitable horse to produce on the farm, except in the hands of the fast horse man, the fancier, the one who will provide and care for him as his temper, inclination and disposition demand."

"The draft horse is the farm horse. He is the horse of labor, he has a place on every farm. The farm is, in fact, his home. He cannot be born under better conditions than those the farm pasture affords, and his period of development from the colt to the fully matured horse is ideal on the farm, and in the farm team. His disposition and general tendency to labor is his value. He is less liable to injury during his colt period than the nervous, excitable colt that is bred for speed and excitement."

Back to the Trail

The inability of the railroads to furnish adequate transportation service is causing western stockmen to seriously contemplate returning to old trail conditions. A special from Albuquerque, N. M., says:

"Messrs. West and Hott, owners of the Three-Bar ranch in Southern Colorado, with a number of cow punchers and complete camping outfit, left this morning with 2,000 Hereford and Shorthorn 2-year-old steers to drive overland to Colorado far pasturing. The cattle were rounded up on ranges in Southern New Mexico, and are in fair condition for the long drive."

Money makes the mare go, but most of us prefer an automobile.

HORTICULTURE

Johnson Grass

No grass probably in the whole list of forage plants in the southern states has so evil a name among a certain class of farmers as Johnson grass, and probably none has so many warm advocates for its superior qualities as a food supply for stock. Both are probably right from their point of view, for there is no question but that to a small farmer who raises cotton and corn, this grass is a terror and hard to overcome and give his crops a chance to grow and mature. On the other hand no stockman in dry times has had a better friend than this much abused grass. To give the reader an authoritative description of this grass the report of the United States Department of Agriculture in Farmers' Bulletin No. 102, under the head of Southern Forage Plants, says:

"Johnson Grass—*Andropogon halepensis*.—This grass has been cultivated in this country since about 1830, and is now generally distributed thru the Gulf states. It grows best on the rich and heavy lime soils of the black prairie regions and along the creek bottoms of the yellow loam regions, and is rarely seen in the pine woods region near the coast. In localities where it grows well it is at the same time one of the most valuable hay grasses and the most troublesome and pestiferous weed. As a pasture grass it has but little value as it begins its growth late in the season and the tops are killed by the first heavy frost in autumn. Its large and fleshy root-stocks are near the surface, and are so injured by trampling that the grass soon almost wholly disappears from the fields, tho there is always enough left to restock the land when it has again been brought under the plow. Its greatest value is as a hay-grass and for that purpose it cannot be excelled. On land which is suited to its growth it will give at least three cuttings annually and make a total yield of from 3 to 5 tons per acre. The hay is coarse and not attractive in appearance, but stock of all kinds eat it greedily, seeming to prefer it to any other hay. Livery men who have used it state that it is the best hay they find, but it is rarely fed in stables where there is a ready sale for the manure, for the seeds spread the grass wherever the manure may be used. But if the hay is cut, as it should be, before the head appears, the manure from it can do no harm.

"When cultivated for hay the roots form such a dense mat in three or four years that the yield is much lessened. The ground should then be plowed and thoroly harrowed during the winter or early spring, after which the grass will make a growth as vigorous as ever. The yield of hay is largely increased by sowing sweet clover with (Bur Clover or Rescue Grass in Texas.—Editor) as the latter makes its first growth so early in the spring as to afford an additional cutting, while its deep biennial roots serve to keep the soil in a much better chemical and mechanical condition.

(Bur-Clover and Rescue Grass grow all winter and die out completely in April or May when they go to seed, and not appearing until next winter or fall.—Editor.)

The objections to the cultivation of Johnson grass are the rapidity with which it spreads to fields where it is not wanted, and the great difficulty in eradicating it when it has become established. It will soon almost disappear when fields are pastured, but the roots remain alive and will again take possession of the field as soon as it is plowed. Instances are known where fifteen and even twenty years of continuous pasturing have failed to produce any appreciable effect on the vitality of the roots. When there are only occasional patches (small) of it in a field they can be destroyed by hoeing and covering with salt to the depth of half an inch, but when it covers any considerable portion of a field the only practical method of killing it is by weekly hoeings continued from early spring until late summer. On sandy soil it can be readily killed in this manner, but on heavy clay or black lands the work is more difficult and will require a longer time. In any case the fields should be watched constantly for plants which are sure to make their appearance from seeds washed in from adjoining fields or droppings by birds, cattle or passing teams. It is so difficult to eradicate that it is rarely advisable to sow it on clean land, but if it is already established on the land it is often better to encourage it than to fight it, as a heavy crop of good hay is more profitable than an ordinary crop of either corn or cotton."

THE BEE HIVE

Comb Building

From experienced beemen who have made the business their life study, and practical application has given them common sense knowledge, it is best to learn of the methods used by the industrious little insect in building up the receptacles for the receipt of the condensed sweetness that the sturdy laborers will fill them with, in time.

When a colony of bees take possession of a new hive they proceed at once to build comb in which to store honey and in which the queen may deposit her eggs.

The comb is produced from wax which is exuded in tiny scales from the body of bees. Each comb is constructed with a thin partition wall. On each side of this, and at right angles with it, the hexagonal cells are built with marvelous geometrical accuracy. No human skill has been able to reproduce them, and hence artificial comb honey has thus far proved impossible. Altho the cells are always built in a horizontal position, and sometimes more than an inch in depth, the bees fill them with honey without the leakage of a drop and then seal them over. How they do it, none can tell.

A New Queen

When the bees wish to produce a new queen they usually select several larvae not over three days old and construct around each of them a queen cell. In this cell the nurse bees deposit a lavish amount of the cream-like jelly—bee keepers call it royal jelly—and seal it over like the others the ninth day. The cell, unlike those of the other bees, is turned downward, almost or quite in a perpendicular position, and until the queen emerges, which occurs only seven days later, she is obliged to stand on her head.

When the young queen emerges from her cell almost the first thing she does is to seek out and destroy all the queen cells containing unhatched queens, thus killing all of her younger sisters. If two queens hatch out about the same time, there is a deadly duel when they meet, for no queen bee will tolerate a rival queen. She is always determined to rule all alone.

Before the new queen leaves her cell the bees usually swarm, the old queen going forth with them, leaving the young bees and the young queen in the old home, with all of its stores.

The Nurse Bees

The nurse bees—usually those that are too young to gather honey in the fields—now take the infant bee in charge and store about it a cream-like jelly. On this it feeds and grows rapidly. After it has been six days in the larvae state, the bees seal it up in its cell where it remains for twelve days. It then cuts its way out, a well developed bee, several thousand times larger than the egg which produced it, and which was laid only three weeks before.

When Bees Become Disheartened

If the queen bee dies or is removed from the hive and there are any eggs or larvae out of which the bees can make a queen, they immediately start queen cells and soon provide themselves with a new queen. If they fail to procure a queen they lose heart and become a prey to moth and robber bees, for it is truer of bees than our own industrial world that the strong heartlessly rob the weak and defenseless and remorselessly leave them to perish.

The Queen's Work

The queen selects the center of the hive as her special domain. This space is called the brood chamber. Above and around it the bees deposit honey, but here the queen deposits her eggs, laying one in the bottom of each cell. In about three days the egg hatches out into the larvae or worm-like state.

Drone Cells

Just before and during the honey flow the bees make a great many drone cells, which are much larger than the worker cells. In these the queen deposits only drone eggs, which require twenty-four days for their full development into drones.

BIG WOOL PURCHASE

Taylor Citizen Will Ship 44,000 Pounds to Boston, Mass.

TAYLOR, Texas, June 27.—To be added to the thirty odd thousand pounds of wool which he recently purchased of flockmasters Howard Bland at Hutto bought spring clips, his purchase of wool amounting to 14,000 pounds. This wool will be shipped in a few days to mills of Boston.

POULTRY

While the attention of most people is centered upon the greater industries, as they are called, the humble hen who lays her eggs, hatches her brood and busily scratches each day to find them food, is entirely ignored, or if thought of at all, only as the producer of "soft billed" for the unhealthy city denizen. Nevertheless her industry produces a wonderful portion of the country's wealth. Listen to this wonderful story from the record of the hen, the subject matter used here being collected from exchanges:

"The American hen made a record last week. Thursday there were received in New York over forty thousand cases, containing 15,125,000 eggs. This was almost four eggs for every man, woman and child in Greater New York, or more than three times the average daily consumption. The value of these eggs was \$200,000. The praise of the American hen," says the New York World, "and the recognition of her work have gone beyond the annual statistics of the secretary of agriculture. He reports that last year the eggs of the United States were worth more than the cotton or the wheat—more than all the potatoes, the barley, the tobacco, the sugar cane and the rice. They almost equaled the dairy products and are surpassed only by the corn crop, a good part of which is fed to hens. The Congressional Record also includes a proper tribute to the industry and value of the American hen. Every three months she produces wealth more than the capital stock of all the banks in the clearing house of New York. In two months she lays more value than the annual production of all the gold mines of the United States. Her eggs for six months are worth more than the year's production of pig iron. In less than two years the American hen could pay off the debt of the United States."

How to Advertise

Mrs. R. F. Butler of Waxahachie, having been asked how a poultry producer should advertise his or her wares, said: "In the first place have something to advertise—something that comes up to the required standard as nearly as possible. The best advertisement a man can have is a satisfied customer."

"Then you have got to be enthusiastic, tempered with common sense. Nothing in this big, wide world is as contagious as rigorous enthusiasm; nothing as sensible as common sense. And you've got to cultivate your self-confidence. A self-confident man is a man of power, and you have got to know your own worth and the worth of your vocation before you can convince other people."

"Attend chicken shows. They are perfect hotbeds of enthusiasm. You are past redemption if you can attend a chicken show and come away unscathed, heart-whole and fancy free. The cackling and the crowing, the talking and the laughing, the sights of the beautifully plumaged, well-kept birds will make your heart swell and you'll vow to yourself that you will have some of the birds next year or a racket. Then take and read the chicken papers. The north and east are bristling with them now. They are springing up all over the south and west. I could mention a dozen new poultry journals right now which are pin feathers to show which way the poultry wind is blowing. Take one or two and read them. Read them and digest them and you will learn what the big world is doing. You will learn that educated, intelligent people are grasping and appreciating the possibilities in the poultry industry—people who devote thousands of dollars and their whole time to the business, who dignify it and make it a lifetime work. You will read about incubators and brooders, trap nests and chicken foods and a thousand other things you know nothing of now. You will learn that the chicken business is not just a little sub-head of agriculture, along with the minor vocations of bee-keeping, stock raising and dairying. You will be emphatically informed that it is a great industry, with enough sub-heads of its own to make a book. You will learn that this industry will thrive in latitudes and altitudes, in close or open quarters, where bees, dogs and cows dare not show their noses. And if you will send and get Ophers catalogue it will almost addle your brain wondering which division of poultry is the most profitable egg farming, soft roosters, broilers, breeding fine blooded stock or for the commercial market."

"Now one point: You smart folk are stirring heaven and earth, trying to introduce agriculture into the schools. Why don't you talk and write poultry for awhile as one of the avenues thru which to reach and interest children. I leave this subject for you to consider."

The Temper of a Fork

Try the temper of a Keen Kutter Fork—spring it, twist it, pry with it. After you've tried it you'll be willing to work with it.

KEEN KUTTER



farm tools don't break—each has a fine oil temper which makes it withstand strain and keep a good edge or point. The Keen Kutter trademark covers Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Scythes, etc., as well as all bench tools—Axes, Hammers, Saws, Planes, Adzes, Chisels, Augers, Bits, Braces, Gimlets, Bevels, Squares, Drawing-knives, Gouges, etc.

If not at your dealer's, write us. "The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten."—E. C. Simmons. Trademark Registered.

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY, Inc., St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.



West Texas

Is fast becoming the fruit, vegetable, grain and cotton country of the Southwest. It will pay you to investigate right now.

AN IDEAL CLIMATE

HOMESEEKERS' TICKETS ON SALE DAILY

E. P. TURNER
General Passenger Agent,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

BURNET, Texas, June 29.—In the local option election held in Burnet county today the pros won by 259 votes. All boxes but four small ones have been heard from. These may cut the majority down a few votes. Two years ago the county went pro by 151 votes. The election passed off quietly tho considerable interest was manifested on both sides.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of stock and fair education to work in an office, \$300 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Western Farming Schools Association, Dept. 25, London, Canada.



Crescent Stock Dip

The Greatest Tick Destroyer on the Market, and cures Mange and Itch. Manufactured by CRESCENT CHEMICAL CO., Fort Worth, Tex. The only plant in the Southwest for the manufacture of stock dips. Ask your dealer for it or write

Crescent Chemical Co., Fort Worth, Texas

Breeders' Directory Of the Great Southwest

HEREFORDS

HEREFORD HOME HERD of Herefords. Established 1863. Channing, Hartley county, Texas. My herd consists of 500 head of the best strain, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. Bulls by carloads a specialty. William Powell, proprietor.

V. WEISS

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

BLUE GROVE HEREFORDS

W. H. Myers, Proprietor. Breeder of registered and high-grade Hereford cattle. None but first-class bulls in service. Some young bulls for sale. Correspondence solicited. Shipping Point—Henrietta.

B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Texas.—Hereford Cattle. Nice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale.

COLBERT & CO'S

Homestead Herd of Poland Chinas. 125 spring pigs now ready for delivery, sired by Chief Perfection 2d, Moorish Maid Perfection, Roller Boy, Meddler, E. L. Perfection, Impudence, Spellbinder, Perfection E. L. and Highland Chief. Address BEN H. COLBERT, General Manager, Box 16, Tishomingo, I. T.

SHORTHORNS

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

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



Camp Clark Red Polled Cattle

J. H. JENNINGS, Proprietor
MARTINDALE, TEXAS

A. T. DRUMMOND

Dumas, Texas. Breeder of HEREFORD CATTLE and DUROC JERSEY HOGS. A car load of yearling bulls ready for service, and priced to sell. Can ship from Channing or Amarillo.

IRON ORE HERD

Has thirty (30) registered Red Polled Cattle for sale. W. C. ALDREDGE, Route 4, Pittsburg, Texas.

RED POLLED

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

EXCELSIOR HERD

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

GUINEA-ESSEX

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

B. C. RHOME, JR.
Saginaw, Texas.

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

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

NOW ON SALE FOR
Jamestown Exposition
And to All
Summer Tourist Points
Beginning June 1

TO POINTS IN
California
to Mexico City
And to
Cloudcroft, N. M.

SUNSET



ROUTE

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Between New Orleans and New York. Steamships PROTEUS, COMUS and ANTILLES, the finest in the Coastwise service.

Write for particulars
JOS. HELLEN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
Houston, Texas.



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MR. CLASSIFIED ADVERTISER, many thousand Stockman-Journal readers want what you have, or have what you want. Make your wants known here, at the following rates, cash with the order—One cent a word for the first insertion; five cents a line (six words to the line) for each consecutive issue; no ad. accepted for less than 30c.



REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—5,863 acres in tract, 40 acres in cultivation, 25 acres more can be put in irrigated from never failing springs, 1½ miles river front, plenty of pecan timber, church and school adjoining this place. Divided into seven pastures, well and windmill, ranch house and good fence on back of pasture. All this land under good 4 to 7-wire fence, plenty of good cedar for all building purposes, on farm good houses, barns, buggy and implement houses. Good ditch of water running thru yard with a good rock milk house over ditch. Plenty of good pens. Orchard. One of the most desirable places in western Texas. Can raise anything you want that grows in this climate. This place on South Llano, 14 miles from Junction, Texas. Parties wanting any more information about this place write to me at Junction. O. B. Fleming.

\$25,000 of cows, mares, mules, with 3-year lease 7,000 acres pasture, and 1,000 acres cultivated, business paying \$7,000 yearly; 4,500 1 and 2-year-old steers west of Pecos river. Only remaining \$10 an acre improved 1,400 pasture tract, convenient to Fort Worth, good house. S. M. Smith, Delaware hotel, Fort Worth.

J. E. HEAD & Co., Real Estate and Rental Agents, Loans, City Property, Farms, Ranches, Fire Insurance, Agents Sycamore Heights Addition, Fort Worth, Texas.

R. G. LUSE & CO., General Land Agents. Special attention given to the sale of ranch property. List your lands with us for quick sales. Brooker building, Fort Worth, Texas.

LIVE STOCK

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

KAMBOUILLET RAMS—Out of pure bred ewes, by the celebrated "Klondike" registered ram, weighing 251 pounds and shearing 29 pounds, and by others almost as good. Graham & McCorquodale, Graham, Texas.

STALLIONS and brood mares for sale; it will pay you to use stallions raised by me, as I keep them constantly before the world and make a market for their colts. Henry Exall, Dallas.

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ATTY'S DIRECTORY

N. J. WADE, attorney at law. Reynolds building. Phone 180.

RUFUS W. KING, LAWYER, Western National Bank Bldg. Phone 583.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Emperor Billiard Hall, a first-class, well-ordered place of amusement; no rowdiness; large hall, electric fans, well lighted. Gentlemen invited. 1006 Main street, Fort Worth.

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DELAWARE HOTEL, European plan, 140 rooms, 50 with bath. Long & Evans, Proprietors.

THE O. K. RESTAURANT, 908 Houston street. First class service. Everything in season. Fort Worth.

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Houston, Fifth and Main streets, Fort Worth, BOOK DEPARTMENT will supply any book published for LESS THAN PUBLISHERS' PRICE. Mail orders filled on day of receipt.



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Send for samples. Shopping here by mail is entirely satisfactory. Your orders are looked after by experienced shoppers, who are only interested in filling your wants satisfactorily. We pay express charges on all orders of \$5 and over. Send in your orders.

PERSONAL

WANTED—Every man and woman to know that I am no "Reuben come to town," but a real and regular graduated physician who makes a specialty of treating diseases peculiar to both sexes, such as Piles, Rectal Diseases, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea and all Venereal diseases, Womb Troubles—I never fail in delayed, suppressed or irregular monthly periods. Old men made young and vigorous as in the days of their youth. Young men, run down, made strong. Skin cancers cured without knife or pain. DR. N. BASCOM MORRIS, Specialist, Office 611½ Houston St., Fort Worth, Texas. Office open from 8 a. m. to 9 o'clock at night.

DR. LINK'S Violet Ray Cabinet, in connection with his Vibrator and Electric Wall Plate, is nearly specific cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, all Blood Diseases, Pains, Inflammations, Female Diseases, cleanses the skin of all Eruptions. I cure you of morphine, opium and cigarette habits quickly on guarantee without suffering from nerve prostration. Rooms 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Brooker building, Fourth and Main, Elevator.

MEN, ATTENTION—Astonishing results are produced by our treatment for vital weakness. It is the only true restorative and developer known. No drugs; no fake. So. Inst. Co., Houston, Texas.

DR. CHAS. DOWELL, Office Fort Worth National Bank Building, 212 213. Old phone 1252, new phone 898. Gives special attention to Chronic diseases, diseases of women and children.

MEN—The vacuum treatment permanently cures vital weakness, varicocele, stricture. Charles Manufacturing Co., Charles bldg., Denver, Colo.

VEHICLES

IF IT IS A BABCOCK vehicle it is the one you are after. For sale by



401-403 Houston Street,

COLUMBIA,

The old reliable buggy. We have them at all times. We also have other good new and second-hand buggies, FIFE & MILLER, 312 Houston St. W. J. Tackaberry, Manager.

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FOSTER-EPES CO., Real Estate and Investments, 808 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

INSTRUMENTS

AEOLIAN LINE OF PIANOLAS, PIANOS AND PIANOLA PIANOS.

The only instruments containing the Pianola are the WEBBER, STECK, AEOLIAN, STUYVESANT and WEELOCK Pianos. No other instruments have the METROSTYLE THEMODYST ATTACHMENTS. There are \$60,000 worth of these instruments in the homes of the best people of this city. A list of these customers can be seen at our store.

A select variety of Pianola, Metro-style and Themodyst music will be on exhibit at our wareroom. THE CHRISTOPHER-CHAMP PIANO COMPANY, 1009 Houston Street.

EVERETT PIANOS—This Artistic Piano is preferred by the World's Greatest Artists. Warranty unlimited. Sold on easy terms of payment if desired. For prices and terms apply to THE JOHN CHURCH CO. of Dallas, Texas, 338 Elm Street.

FOR SALE—New and first-class pianos; will take horse in exchange on any piano in stock. S. D. Chestnut, 303 Houston street. Both phones 1505.

UNNEEDA Phonograph in your home to entertain your family and friends. Write us for latest catalogue, etc. Cummings, Shepherd & Co., 700 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

FINANCIAL

LONG TIME LOANS on cattle or land. If you can give good security and will pay 10 per cent interest, you can obtain long-time loans from an old-established private bank; large loans a specialty; will buy vendor liens netting 10 per cent.

Address Box 557, Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

MUTUAL HOME ASSOCIATION (Incorporated 1894), pays 5 per cent on demand deposits, 6 to 8 per cent on time deposits. Deposits Jan. 1, 1905, \$61,598.44; deposits Jan. 1, 1906, \$85,541.49; deposits Jan. 1, 1907, \$118,950.81. Loans made on Real Estate only. A. Arneson, Secretary and Manager, Sixth and Main.

WM. REEVES buys vendor's lien notes and lends money anywhere in Texas on real estate, collateral or personal indorsement. Rooms 406-407 Fort Worth National Bank Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

W. A. DARTER, 711 Main street, Bargain in city property, farms, ranches.

FIRE INSURANCE

HARRISON, COLLETT & SWAYNE, Fire and Casualty Insurance, Continental Bank Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

POULTRY PET STOCK

WE are state agents for Cyphers' celebrated incubators and brooders and carry the most complete assortment of poultry supplies in the south. Write for catalogue and prices. Texas Seed and Floral Co., Dallas, Texas.

ABSTRACTS

THE TEXAS TITLE CO. makes abstracts to country and city property. Also abstracts to ranches in South or West Texas. Work guaranteed. Robt. G. Johnson, Pres.; W. Morris, Secy. Office, Fort Worth Nat'l. Bank Bldg.

ABSTRACTS to any lands in Fort Worth and Tarrant county. Guaranty Abstract and Title Co., John Tarlton, manager. Both phones 433.

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DR. HAROLD ELDERKIN, veterinarian, office Fort Worth Veterinary Infirmary, Weatherford and Lamar. Old phone 5225.

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J. E. MITCHELL CO.—Diamonds, watches, clocks, statuary—jewelry of all kinds. Repair work. Mail orders promptly filled. Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE

\$22.50 WORTH \$40. THE ARCADE 200 Sewing Machine Co-Operative Club alone makes this offer possible. Your opportunity is now. See Ad elsewhere in this issue. Doolittle-Simpson Co., Arcade, Dept. 5, Dallas, Texas.

Rogan & Simmons

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Rooms 9, 10 and 11, First National Bank 105 W. 7th. St. Austin Texas.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME

\$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diplomas granted; positions obtained successful students; cost in reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars from ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 17, London, Canada.

Ranch Sale Consummated

TOHAKA, Texas, June 29. — Our county clerk, S. N. McDaniel is preparing papers in the big land deal, in which the Scott & Robinson pasture of 60,000 acres of land situated in Lynn, Garza, Lubbock and Crosby counties, was sold to Sidney P. Allen, Kansas City, Mo., for \$6.50 per acre. This sale was made in March, but the deed will not be made until the abstract is finished and the title found to be all right.

First Electric Cars

AMARILLO, Texas, June 29.—Work has been in progress on the electric street railway in Amarillo since early in March. The work seems to have been delayed somewhat, as it was expected that the cars would be in operation during this month. The latest report is that they now expect to have the cars running some time in August. This will be the first time the mysterious electric power was ever used for this purpose in the entire Panhandle of Texas.

Masons Will Build

HEREFORD, Texas, June 29.—The Masons of Hereford are drawing plans for a new lodge building to be erected as soon as arrangements can be perfected. They will build a second story over A. J. Lipscomb's brick building.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

We will permit any one to drive cattle to Bovina for shipment included within the following lines:

Beginning at Texico and running south along the state line between New Mexico and Texas to the southwest corner of Yoakum county, thence east along the south lines of Yoakum and Terry counties to southeast corner of Terry county, thence north along the east lines of Terry, Hockley and Lamb counties to the northeast corner of the Elwood pasture, thence east to the southeast corner of the North ranch of George M. Slaughter, and along the east and north lines of said ranch to the east fence of the Spring Lake pasture of the W. E. Halsell ranch, thence north and west along the old original lines of the capitol syndicate ranch to the Pecos Valley railway.

It is mutually agreed that parties driving cattle to Bovina shall have only a reasonable length of time to drive thru pastures of the undersigned, and two days for shipping at Bovina. For any further time required 2 cents per day per head shall be charged.

W. E. HALSELL,
PHELPS WHITE,
C. K. WARREN,
GEO. M. SLAUGHTER,
JOHN W. JONES,
WALLACE GOODE,
W. D. JOHNSON,
H. S. BOICE,
W. L. ELLWOOD.

Weekly Review Livestock Market

Receipts of live stock on the local market this week aggregate about 15,000 cattle, 5,400 calves, 6,800 hogs and 5,800 sheep, compared with 16,625 cattle, 7,654 calves, 6,840 hogs, 3,362 sheep, and 407 horses and mules for last week, and 13,929 cattle, 7,058 calves, 8,134 hogs, 8,036 sheep for the corresponding week last year.

Beef Steers

Conditions in the cattle trade during the week have continued such as to discourage the marketing of steers in medium or poor flesh, yet the market has again been liberally supplied with such grades. During the fore part of the week the market was badly glutted with steers of a class to sell under \$4, and the good cake-fed beefs suffered some relapse in demand and in prices, the holding up, as during the two preceding weeks, much better than any other class. On the lower and medium grades the market has been hard to quote with any degree of satisfaction, having been very irregular and the demand incapable of absorbing or even attempting to absorb all of such grades offered. With cattle of this class to dispose of and bids not available in some cases, or so low in others as to indicate that the bidder had no intention or desire of becoming the purchaser, sellers have naturally been inclined to overstate the decline. The market on all steers selling around and under \$4 was mean and low relative to the recent high time, at last week's closing, and it has been worse this week, tho there has been no such decline shown by actual sales, barring occasional low spots, as the market is credited with by some. Thruout the first half of the week, and to a lessened degree since, the market was very dull and draggy. Nearly half of a Monday run of seventy-five car loads was reloaded and shipped north, and every succeeding day some cattle have been forwarded without bids. Few sales made, however, have shown more than a 10c to 15c decline as compared with last week's closing, and in many cases steers of all classes have sold practically steady. A pretty good class of medium to good weight fed cattle selling this week around \$4.25 to \$4.50, are not off more than 20c to 30c from the high time, while the strictly good to choice thick fat cake cattle, which sold as high late last week as at any time this season, are now probably 15c to 20c lower, but little decline having been shown on this class until today. Prime corn-fed cattle sold as high this week as at any time this year, some making \$5.50 to \$5.60, that could at not time have been landed higher. On Monday a load of choice 1,388-pound steers, fattened on cornmeal and cake on grass, sold at \$5.35, while a number of loads of strictly good 1,150 to 1,200-pound cake-fed cattle made \$4.85 to \$5 on Thursday. Grassers have received the brunt of the decline, heavy but plain quality southerners, averaging 1,145 pounds, selling on Thursday at \$4.15, that would doubtless have commanded \$4.60 at the high time about June 1, while a right good killing class of grass steers sold from \$3.60 to \$3.90, that were bringing \$4.25 to \$4.40, and a decent medium class from \$3.15 to \$3.50, that were worth \$3.70 to \$4.15 less than four weeks ago. Thin steers possessing sufficient quality to interest stocker or feeder buyers show less decline.

Stockers and Feeders

Recent declines on the low priced grades of killing steers and inability of packers to take over all of such kinds offered, has caused some enlargement in the demand for and output of stock and feeding cattle, prices remaining about the same as noted in the reduced values current at last week's closing. Steers of weight, good breeding and in flesh enough to meet with bids from killers, attracted some little competition from feeder men as high as \$3.75, but a well-bred class of 750 to 900-pound cattle, in thin flesh, are quotable around \$3@3.25, and very few stocker yearlings got above \$2.75.

Butcher Stock

Good to best butcher cows and heifers sold generally steady with Thursday, but mostly 20c to 25c under a week ago, with the medium kinds 10c to 15c under the close of last week. Cannors show but little decline. Last week's decline of 25c to 40c on bulls was followed by a similar break during the first half of this week, prices since Tuesday having shown a 50c to 75c decline from two weeks ago, with butcher grades suffering most. Packers have bought very few bulls and speculative buyers who absorbed the bulk have been slow to take hold. Declines north having been fully as severe, if not more so, than at this market.

Calves and Yearlings

Receipts of calves have been liberal again this week. The market opened the week with about a 25c decline Monday, steadied Tuesday and fully regained the Monday decline Wednesday. Prices have since shown little or no change.

Hogs

The hog market closed the week on a 5c to 10c lower basis than last Saturday, practically all of the loss being effected on Tuesday's market and the trade since having shown a somewhat stronger tone. Local receipts have been light and the demand far from met, outside buyers having been in the trade on most days and competition for supplies strong. The market Monday was a dime higher than Kansas City on both top and bulk hogs, and has been from 2½c to 5c higher than the Missouri market since, barring today, in actual sales, as they appear on paper, while, quality considered, Fort Worth prices show up to even better advantage. The price range continues very narrow. Barring rough, heavy hogs, a spread of but about 20c to 25c exists between tops and trashy light and mixed grades, while the great bulk of the hogs coming are selling within a spread of 10c.

Sheep

Trade on sheep has been uneven and the local market heavy. Demand has been poor for light and medium-fleshed grades and the bulk of such kinds forwarded north. Some good 97-pound grass wethers sold Wednesday at \$5.25, and some of lightly better quality at \$5.35 the following day, while 90-pound grass wethers in good flesh could make but \$5.10 on Friday's market. Fed native sheep sold Friday fully as well as at last week's closing, a load of prime 134-pound wethers and yearlings making \$5.65, and some well fattened medium-weight fed wethers \$5.40. Good to choice lambs are about steady around \$5.85 to \$6.50.

Prices for the Week

	Top.	Bulk.
Steers—		
Tuesday	\$4.90	\$3.50@4.40
Wednesday	5.00	3.40@4.40
Thursday	5.00	3.50@4.35
Friday	4.80	3.40@4.50
Saturday	4.70
Monday	5.25	5.50@5.75
Cows and Heifers—		
Tuesday	2.95	2.25@2.75
Wednesday	3.40	2.35@2.80
Thursday	2.90	2.60@2.80
Friday	3.15	2.50@2.75
Saturday	3.00	2.50@2.80
Monday	3.20	3.60@3.25
Calves—		
Tuesday	4.50	4.00@4.25
Wednesday	4.75	4.15@4.50
Thursday	4.75	4.00@4.60
Friday	5.00	8.35@4.50
Saturday	4.35	4.00@4.35
Monday	4.75	4.25@4.75
Hogs—	Top.	Bulk.
Tuesday	\$6.00	\$5.90 @5.95
Wednesday	5.95	5.87½ @5.92½
Thursday	5.97½	5.92½ @5.95
Friday	5.97½	5.90 @5.95
Saturday	6.00
Monday	6.02½

POLAND CHINA SALE

Marion Sansom Buys Last of Sloanhurst Registered Herd

The Sloanhurst herd of Poland China hogs has passed away with the sale of the last batch of seventy-five of the hogs by W. W. Sloan Jr. to Marion Sansom and what was known as the greatest herd of hogs in the south a couple of years ago has now scattered to many parts of the country.

The sale of the last seventy-five of the old herd was made Tuesday morning by Mr. Sloan to Marion Sansom and the hogs transported to Mr. Sansom's ranch north of town. It is understood that he will start hog raising on a large scale for the purpose of selling to the Fort Worth market. The hogs obtained from Sloanhurst are all registered.

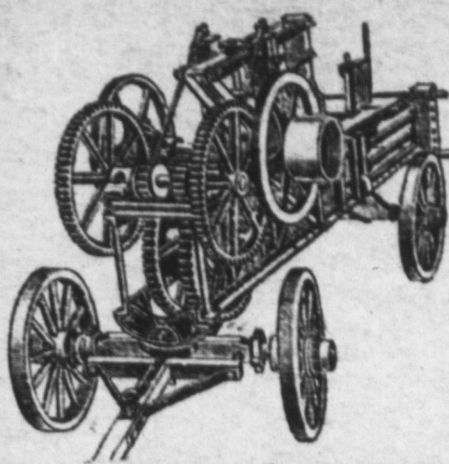
Rain Helps Corn

PALESTINE, Texas, June 29.—This city was visited by severe rain and electrical storm this afternoon and considerable damage was done.

The electric light company was a heavy loser and damages will amount to \$10,000. Lightning struck several transmitters, causing the plant to shut down for several hours. The home of Dr. F. B. Moore was also struck by lightning, the damage was light.

Rain came down in torrents and was much needed by the farmers, for the corn crop.

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.

Send for catalogue and prices.

CAMPBELL MACHINERY CO.
1711 Calhoun St. General Agents.
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FARMERS & MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK

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Fort Worth

Texas

CRADDOCK

CRADDOCK'S 92 and MELBA RYE
ARE THE TWO BEST \$4.00 PER GALLON WHISKIES SOLD
L. CRADDOCK & CO. DALLAS, TEXAS.

PAST WEEK DRY IN RANGE DISTRICT

Reports to Cattle Raisers' Office Show But Little Rain

Reports of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association inspectors for the past week show that little rain fell during that time in the range country, especially in South Texas, where the reports are almost entirely based on the fact that the country is in need of rain badly. Almost every report from the southern and extreme western part of the state bear the words "hot and dry."

Reports of the inspectors for the past week are as follows:

Cuero, Falls City—No rain for a long time; country is getting very dry. Ten cars of cattle shipped to St. Louis and 6 to Fort Worth. W. M. CHOATE, Inspector.

Victoria, Berclair, El Campo, Blessing, Wharton—Weather has been hot and dry. Range, however, is in a good condition. Among shippers of the past week are: C. B. Lucas, 4 cars, Berclair to Fort Worth; G. W. Sutherland, 7 cars, El Campo to Fort Worth; Ward & Co., 4 cars, Blessing to Fort Worth; T. E. Partain, 2 cars, Medfield to Houston; C. Schmidt, 1 car, Medfield to Fort Worth. CHAS. E. MARTIN, Inspector.

Pecos, Riverton—Weather very dry. Only shipper of week was J. A. Nesbit, 15 cars Eddy county, N. M., to Denver. C. BROWN, Inspector.

Encinal, Pearsall, Cotulla—Weather hot and dry. Among shippers of the past week are: T. J. Buckley, 2 cars to Fort Worth; M. Sansom, 14 cars, Cotulla to Fort Worth; J. R. Blackler, 2 cars, Encinal to Fort Worth; W. G. Jackson, 5 cars, Cotulla to St. Louis; E. M. Irwin, 7 cars, Cotulla to Fort Worth; J. R. Block, 6 cars; T. J. Woodward, 3 cars and F. V. McMahan, 2 cars, all Cotulla to St. Louis. T. H. POOLE, Inspector.

Alice, Hebronville, Ella—Weather hot and dry. Rain needed badly. Among shippers of the week are: R. Ward, 11 cars, Starr county to Fort Worth; R. Driscoll, 12 cars, Neuces to Fort Worth; W. W. Jones, 8 cars, Hebronville to Fort Worth; Jones & McCampbell, 2 cars, Hebronville to Fort Worth. JAMES GIBSON, Inspector.

Amarillo, Panhandle—Range is in good shape and cattle are doing well. Thirteen cars of cattle shipped by G. C. Gates to South Dakota from Randall and Potter counties.

H. G. SADLER, Inspector.

Fairfax, Remington—Heavy rains in the first part of the week. Grass is in fine shape. Among shippers, all cattle going from Fairfax to Kansas City were: Bob Williams, 5 cars; M. Taylor, 2 cars; Jim Moody, 11 cars; C. E. Shelton, 8 cars. F. M. CANTON, Inspector.

Beeville, Reynolds, Alped.—Range and weather good. Forty-five cars of cattle shipped during the week; 37 cars going to Fort Worth and remainder to Uvalde, New Orleans and Floresville. JOHN E. RIGBY, Inspector.

Englewood, Ashland, Coldwater—Range and weather fine. Eight cars cattle shipped to Kansas City.

B. F. HARPER, Inspector.

Kingsville, Mifflin, Driscoll, Inari—Weather hot and dry. Among shippers of the week were: T. B. Jones, 60 cars, Casos and Spohn to Standart; Jot Gunter, 24 cars, Inari to San Diego; T. D. Wood, 22 cars, Mifflin to Church; Driscoll, 7 cars, Driscoll to Fort Worth; A. Collem, 7 cars, Driscoll to Fort Worth. Total 130 cars. W. B. SHELTON, Inspector.

Missouri Wheat a Good Crop

COLUMBIA, Mo., June 29.—The best authorities agree that there will be an average wheat crop harvested in Missouri this year. The warm weather and the rains of the past week or ten days thruout the state have made simply ideal conditions for wheat. Harvesting will begin in the southern part of the state at the end of the present week.

The weather has also been ideal for corn, and while it got a late start, there is no reason why the crop in the state should not be a great one.

Wheat Loss in Nebraska

OMAHA, Neb., June 29.—The delayed spring will probably mean a loss of 25 per cent in the wheat crop of Nebraska, making the crop 25,000,000 bushels, against 35,000,000 bushels last year.

Corn is about two weeks late, but, if the weather conditions are normal during the rest of the season, Nebraska will sustain an average crop. This is estimated at 275,000,000 bushels.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who told of his great fear by saying: "My hair stood on end?" The man who says he lives "close to nature," is not the one you will find doing the heavy work on a farm.

Col. Poole Likes the Dawson Country

Editor Stockman-Journal

I boarded the mail hack at Big Springs, which runs daily each way between here and Lamessa, on June 14. Our road led out a northwest course for fifty miles. This is a beautiful prairie country. Nothing but mesquite timber and very little of that grows here. We were in Colonel C. C. Slaughter's pasture, thirty-four miles of the way. However, the actual settler was in evidence all the way up. The four-section men are in here on all sides of the road, Colonel Slaughter and they are getting along nicely. He says to them, "Now, boys, do not overstock the range and I will furnish good registered bulls for all of us, as I do not want any scrub bulls among my cattle when it comes around branding time."

They all work together smoothly and in harmony. I saw a number of fine farms on the route which has been opened up the last eighteen months by the four-section. They are not bonus men but men who have come to stay and make comfortable homes for themselves and families, and are making substantial improvements, putting orchards, planting cotton, corn and all kinds of feed stuff. Such people as these make good citizens and develop the country. It will only be a short time until the newspaper tramp will be greeted with school houses as he passes over this beautiful country. These rich cheap lands will draw new comers rapidly from now on.

2,500 Steers for Government

We arrived in Lamessa at 4 o'clock. Soon found a hotel and at once unlimbered my battery on the business men of the town and the stockmen of the country that happened to be in town that evening and next day, and made a good list for the daily Telegram and Stockman-Journal. Colonel and Bob Slaughter were there starting out a herd of 2,500 2-year-old heifers, all in the same mark and brand, sold to the United States government for breeding purposes for the Indians to breed from.

This is the best big herd of two-year-old heifers I ever saw in my life. When I first glanced at them I thought they were three and four-year-old cows. They are large and in good fix and carry in their veins some as good blood as there is in America; good solid colors, shorthorn and Hereford crossed. Colonel Slaughter has been using for the last eighteen years full-bloods and registered bulls. All these heifers were raised right here, on this range.

Lamessa is the county seat of Dawson county, and is probably the best county of land in the state, taking it as a whole. From the best information I could gather and what I have

COFFEE COMPLEXION

Many Ladies Have Poor Complexions From Coffee

"Coffee caused dark-colored blotches on my face and body. I had been drinking it for a long while and these blotches gradually appeared, until finally they became permanent and were about as dark as coffee itself.

"I formerly had as fine a complexion as one could ask for.

"When I became convinced that coffee was the cause of my trouble, I changed and took to using Postum Food Coffee, and as I made it well, according to directions, I liked it very much, and have since that time used it in place of coffee.

"I am thankful to say I am not nervous any more, as I was when I was drinking coffee, and my complexion is now as fair and good as it was years ago. It is very plain that coffee caused the trouble."

Most bad complexions are caused by some disturbance of the stomach and coffee is the greatest disturber of digestion known. Almost any woman can have a fair complexion if she will leave off coffee and use Postum Food Coffee and nutritious, healthy food in proper quantity. Postum furnishes certain elements from the natural grains from the field that Nature uses to rebuild the nervous system and when that is in good condition, one can depend upon a good complexion as well as a good healthy body. "There's a Reason." Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

seen of it, it is my opinion there is more good farming lands with less waste or rough lands than can be found anywhere. For twenty miles west, north, east and south from the court house, which stands in the center of the town, two sections will cover all that forty miles square that is not good plow land.

Colonel Slaughter was stopping at the same hotel where I did, and knows every foot of land in the county, having been ranching here for about twenty-five years, and he maintains that one section will cover all lands in the county that cannot be plowed to an advantage. These lands are a dark, rich sandy loam, I saw some fine specimens of corn, cotton, kaffir corn and dwarf milo maize grown here last year. I visited the wagon yards to see for myself what kind of feed they were using. I found corn grown right here in Dawson county equal to any raised anywhere in Texas.

W. J. French, who lives sixteen miles west of Lamessa, informed me his corn made last year right at fifty bushels per acre, and Mr. French stands high as a truthful gentleman. Said he: "I have no land for sale; only own four sections, and that I propose to hold on to for a home for myself and family."

French says he can grow more corn, cotton, feed stuffs, melons, pumpkins and all kinds of vines and vegetables, one year with another, than any place he has ever lived and with less work. There is fine water all over this country at from forty to one hundred and twenty-five feet deep and in endless quantities, as good as ever ran down any man's neck. The health of this country is certainly a drawing card also. All the ladies and children out in this western country are rosy-cheeked and healthy—not very encouraging for doctors.

The First State Bank of Lamessa is doing a nice business with a large deposit, subject to check. The officers are J. T. Joyner, president; W. V. P. Baker, vice president, and R. E. Simpson, cashier.

The Dawson County Bank is also a solid institution and is doing a flourishing business, with an up-to-date set of officers. So you see Dawson county is not lacking in money matters—all home capital. Stockmen and farmers have no trouble in borrowing all the money they want from these banks. The school here opens the first of September with a good corps of teachers. The court house is a nice, commodious frame building, nicely finished, and the county is free from any debt whatever and county script is at par, dollar for dollar. I had the pleasure of meeting my old-time friend here, R. A. (or Doc) Henderson, as we called him when a boy. I knew him fifty years ago in old Fannin county when he was a small boy, and on up to manhood. He is in the mercantile business and is making money. I again had the pleasure of shaking the paw of J. B. Baker, an old Colorado Cityite. He, too, is in the general merchandise business and scraping in the shekles. His old Colorado friends will be glad to hear of his success, yet I have a grudge against him. Yes, you know, Mr. Editor, how a man feels when a gentleman like J. B. swipes your best dog.

I called on Judge M. C. Lindsey, who presides over the county court with ability and dignity. He is in the real estate and abstract business also, and is ever ready to show lands and give all information of Dawson county lands. W. B. Anderson, county and district clerk, is a very pleasant, accommodating gentleman. Frost & McFarlin, the meat market men of Lamessa, are nice, clever gentlemen. P. R. Clements is in the real estate business and is doing a rushing business in selling Dawson county lands. He has a good rig and spares no pains or trouble in showing customers any old kind of dirt on the plains. He is a clever, trustworthy gentleman. P. L. Elmore is a real estate man and ever ready to dish out land in any quantities to all who want first-class farming lands on the plains.

It will be only a few short years until these western lands will bring as much as the black lands of Texas, and I think now is the proper time to buy dirt on the plains country. Just before leaving Lamessa J. M. Baker, a leading merchant, hunted me up and said: "I do not want to be left alone without The Telegram. Here is your mon; let it come until I holler enough." I must not forget Dr. R. W. Bounds and Dr. F. C. Warnick. They both

Axtell-McKee Manufacturing Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS

Corner Second and Throckmorton Sts., Fort Worth.
Standard and Monitor Wind Mills, Power Pump Jacks,
Well Casing, Pipe, Fittings, Tanks, Etc. Gasoline En-
gines. Irrigation Plants a Specialty.

came thru with the required amount each to read the great evening paper of Fort Worth.

I met several leading stockmen here, who came thru with the required amount for The Stockman-Journal, among them J. P. Joyner, W. E. Gaines, J. E. McCarty, J. S. McWhorter, N. S. Frost, E. R. Yates, John Wristen and W. F. Scarborough. All report stock in fine shape. Mr. Scarborough ranches out eight miles northwest of Lamessa. He has a twenty-section ranch, well watered and finely improved, and has 1,500 high-bred Hereford cows and registered Hereford bulls, a superb herd of cattle; has no trouble to sell all his stuff, as the buyers hunt him. His head is level. "It pays to handle the best, as good blood will tell. But," said he, "if you newspaper men do not let up on telling what this country is good for I'll have to sell out and quit the business, as farmers are getting too numerous in this section to suit me."

I replied: "Old boy, you need not kick, for the man with the hoe from East and Middle Texas is coming and you can't keep him out, for there are thousands of good, honest men wanting homes out here on this beautiful rich plains country and they are going to have them."

While in Lamessa I had the pleasure of stopping at the McQuien hotel—plenty of good grub and well cooked. I enjoy such meals as that hotel shoves out. Miss Emma Reeves, the accomplished young schoolma'am, who is one of the assistant teachers in the Lamessa schools, which open in September, is boarding at that hotel. She is certainly a very pleasant young lady, indeed.

Saying bye-bye to the good people of Dawson county, I again boarded the mail hack and took the back track for Big Springs. Mrs. Kate McDonald, one of the teachers in the Lamessa schools, a devout Christian lady of the Methodist faith, was aboard. She is an elegant lady and I enjoyed the pleasure of her company very much during the ride to Big Springs.

C. C. POOLE.

Big Springs, Texas, June 20, 1907.

\$350,000 REFUND DUE CATTLEMEN

Record of 7,000 More Cars Is
Sent to Washington

In response to a telegram received from H. E. Crowley, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, a long telegram containing information concerning 7,000 more cars of cattle was sent to Washington Friday afternoon by E. Berkley Spiller, assistant secretary of the association, in order that the records might be in Mr. Crowley's possession before noon Saturday, the last date on which the records will be available.

From the wording of the telegram sent by Secretary Crowley, the Cattle Raisers' Association case is to be finally disposed of by the interstate commerce commission at noon Saturday, altho it is not expected that a decision will be immediately reached. All the records of the association in regard to the refund cases had to be in the possession of the commission as evidence at the time the case was closed.

With the sending of the 7,000 additional cars Friday, the total number of cars which the association has collected for the refund should the commission decide in favor of the association will run over \$350,000. Altogether records of 53,000 cars have now been sent to Washington. Secretary Crowley carried with him when he left for Washington records of a little over 33,000 cars. Tuesday another batch of 13,000 cars was sent by mail from the

association offices, while the additional 7,000 was forwarded by telegram Friday.

BIG RANCH SALE

\$20,000,000 of Denver Tramway Shares
With Eastern Capitalists

DENVER, Colo., June 29.—The Denver Tramway property has just undergone a change in the holders of a majority of stock, \$20,000,000 of which passed into the hands of eastern capitalists. The property is the most valuable street car property in the west and the dividends are said to be larger than any realized from similar enterprise in the United States.

A woman will work harder to get a nice, fresh complexion than a man will to get a million dollars.

The Secret of

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

Now Revealed

FREE

What beauty is more desirable than an exquisite complexion and elegant jewels. An opportunity for every woman to obtain both, for a limited time only.

The directions and recipe for obtaining a faultless complexion is the secret long guarded by the master minds of the ORIENTALS and GREEKS.

This we obtained after years of work and at great expense. It is the method used by the fairest and most beautiful women of Europe.

Hundreds of American women who now use it have expressed their delight and satisfaction.

This secret is easily understood and simple to follow and it will save you the expense of creams, cosmetics, bleaches and forever give you a beautiful complexion and free your skin from pimples, bad color blackheads, etc. It alone is worth to you many times the price we ask you to send for the genuine diamond ring of latest design.

We sell you this ring at one small profit above manufacturing cost. The price is less than one-half what others charge. The recipe is free with every ring.



It is a genuine rose cut diamond ring of sparkling brilliancy absolutely guaranteed, very delectable, 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.

We mail you this beautiful complexion recipe free when your order is received for ring with size marked on diagram below and \$2.00 in money order, stamps or bills. Get your order in before our supply is exhausted.

This offer is made for a limited time only as a means of advertising and introducing our goods. Send to-day before this opportunity is forgotten.

T. C. MOSELEY

32 East 23rd Street, New York City

FREE To women for collecting names and selling our novelties, we give big premiums and your name to-day for our new plan of big profits with little work write to day. Address C. T. MOSELEY Premium department, 32 E. 23rd Street New York City.