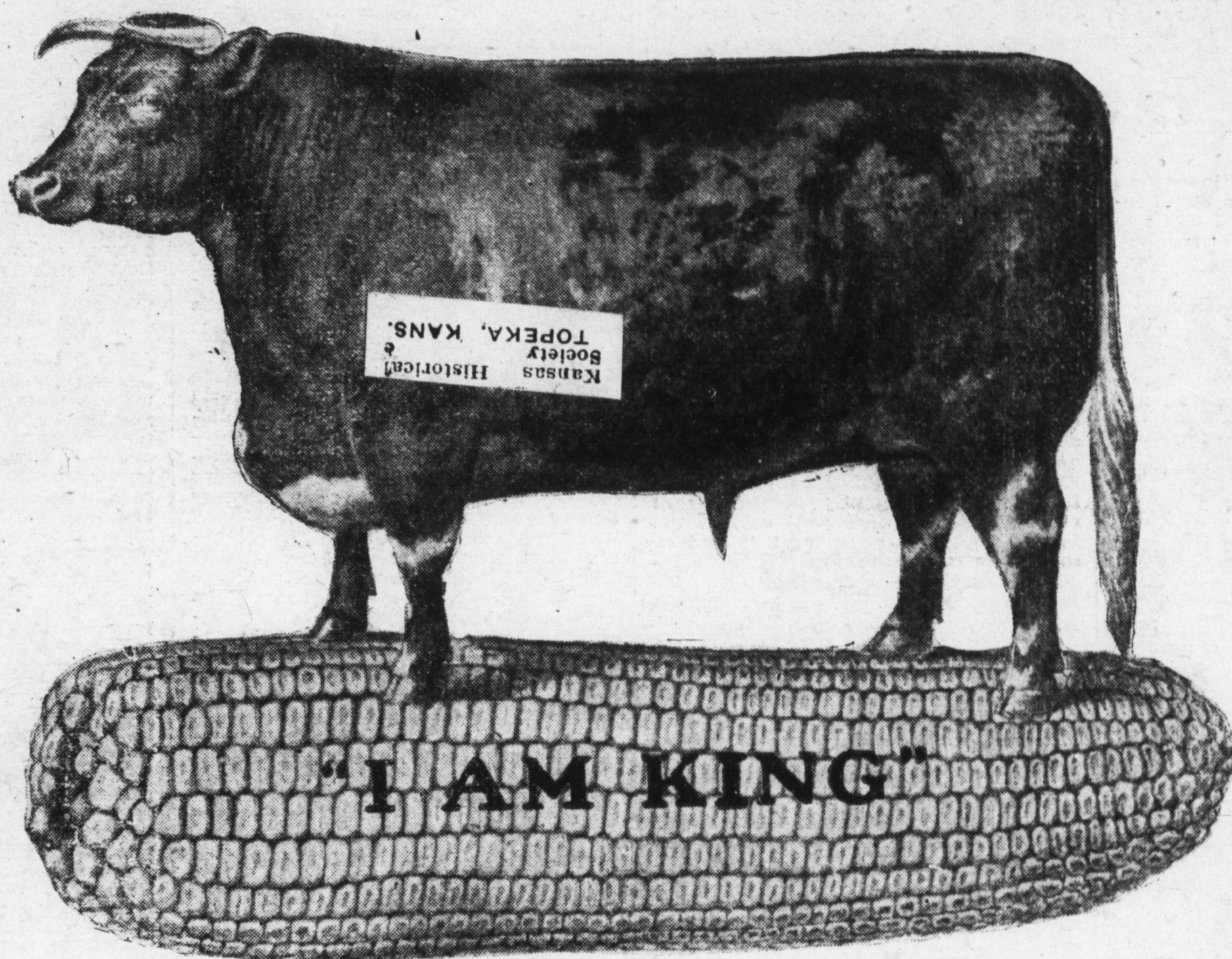


# THE TEXAS STOCKMAN JOURNAL

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NO. 8



THE STEER ON CORN—A Combination That Always Wins in Any Country on Earth.

## INDICATES A SHORTAGE OF CATTLE

Texas cattlemen are insisting that they are not getting anything like the proper value for their cattle when the price of dressed beef is studied by way of comparison. With sirloin steaks at 22 cents per pound, porterhouse steak at 27 cents, round steak 20 cents and pot roast 18 to 20 cents per pound, they are contending the packers of the country are not paying anything like proper prices for the beef on the hoof. They say, too, that if the recent expressed opinion of Secretary Wilson to the effect that the advance in the price of meat is but natural, and in obedience to the law of supply and demand, they cannot understand why it is that the producer is not coming in for a larger slice of the prosperity that is attending the meat industry of the country.

These Texas cattlemen go further in insisting that if the prices are governed by the law of supply and demand, the odds should be greatly in

their favor, by virtue of the great shortage existing in the cattle supply. They point to the alleged shortage in all classes of Texas cattle, brought about thru the curtailment of the range annually by the large influx of settlers, and the forced marketing of so much she stuff. They contend the marketing of this she stuff is all that has prevented the world from realizing the shortage, and the quick advance in prices that would have resulted from such knowledge. It is alleged the packing interests were quick to grasp the situation, and have taken advantage of every phase of it. While the world has known nothing really of the existing shortage, as it was concerning the breeding stock of the country, the packers have held the prices paid the producer down to a very low level, and they are wondering just how much longer the real facts in the case can be successfully juggled.

It is a well known fact that millions

of cows and heifers have been marketed in Texas during the past five years, together with practically all the calves produced within the shipping radius, and the effect of this procedure is clearly apparent to Texas cattlemen who have kept an eye on the situation. The big ranches of Texas have largely passed out of existence and the lands employed for grazing purposes in the past have been diverted to agriculture. For the first time in the history of the state, local demand the past spring would have been sufficient to have taken care of every head of steers that came on the market in Texas, and cattlemen put themselves to no trouble to find buyers. In this way they were able to command an advance of from \$1.50 to \$2 per head, as compared with the price realized the preceding year, but cattle in Texas have commanded very low prices during the past several years. It would take two or three years procedure of the same kind to get them back to the period that is always spoken of as the cattle boom time in Texas.

### Produce Fewer Cattle

Production of cattle in Texas, which is the greatest producer of range cat-

tle of any state in the union, has materially fallen off during the past four or five years. There has been but limited demand for stock cattle and few new ranches have been established. On the contrary, thousands of cattlemen of the old school have wound up and cleaned out their holdings and are settling down to banking and other commercial pursuits. It may be true that the men who have come in to fill their places are also engaged in the production of cattle, but necessarily on a much smaller scale than their predecessors. In time production may equal and perhaps surpass that of the palmy days attendant upon free grass and an open range, but at this time the production is believed to be considerably below the normal, with an actual shortage and scarcity but a little bit ahead.

The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas is the largest body of the kind in existence, and its members cover every portion of the state. At all the leading shipping points inspectors are maintained for the purpose of keeping close observation upon all shipments, and those inspectors are in very close touch with the situation. Realizing these facts, the Texas Stockman-Journal, the official organ of this great as-



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

sociation, recently addressed a communication to the corps of inspectors and requested definite and reliable information as to the supply of cattle in the country. The answers received cover Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico, and almost without exception tell the same story of shortage and scarcity of cattle. The following are selected and given as presenting a fair symposium of the reports received covering practically all of the southwestern range country, and may be accepted as absolutely reliable:

### South Texas Conditions

"In reply will say there is now not more than two-thirds the number of range cattle here there was five years ago, when I first began the work of inspecting for the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. I base my calculations on the number exported and shipped to other ranges, a good portion of this range being taken up for the culture of rice and truck gardening. This report applies to Houston, Brazoria, Harris, Galveston, Fort Bend and Waller counties.

"W. D. WILLIFORD, Inspector."

### Trans-Pecos Country

"In reply will say that I have examined the tax roll for the year 1902 and find there were rendered for taxes in Reeves, Winkler and Loving counties 64,686 head of cattle for that year, and the tax rolls for 1906 show that 68,369 head of cattle were rendered for taxes in these three counties. This does not show a shortage, but it is my opinion that the shortage does exist. Practically all of the steers above yearling steers are sold out of this country. Most of the pastures seem to be very well stocked with stock cattle, yet much of the lands have been bought up by speculators, who have no cattle to stock the land with, and some of the small pastures have no cattle in them. The tax assessor of this county has not yet made up his rolls, and I cannot get at the number of cattle rendered for taxes for the year 1907.

"C. BROWN, Inspector."

### Southwest Texas Increasing

"From my knowledge of the cattle business of this section, I should think the cattle are increasing instead of diminishing. I have been deputy inspector here at San Antonio for thirteen years, and association inspector for six years. My business has increased every year. The three commission firms here tell me their business has doubled the past five years. The Fort Worth market is receiving 2,000 to 3,000 cattle per day and receipts increasing every year on all the northern markets. I am not able to see where the shortage is, with these facts before me.

"E. E. RUTLEDGE, Inspector."

"In reply I will say that in my opinion that the number of cattle in the

district thru which I work with headquarters in Victoria, is about 20 per cent less than it was five years ago. The decrease seems to be mostly in aged steers. Cattle have done exceedingly well thruout this section this spring, and while it is getting a little dry now, they are still doing fine.

"CHAS. E. MARTIN, Inspector."

### Lower Rio Grande County

"Replying to your question relative to the shortage of cattle, I estimate the decrease in number in this section something over 25 per cent. The days of the big stock cattle ranch are over in this Val Verde county country, every foot of land in southwest Texas that can be tilled has increased so in value in the past five years that it is now too high to be profitable for cattle raising. Millions of she calves from the age of two to ten months have within the past five years been shipped out for slaughter, this enabling the mothers of the calves to be fattened so that they were shipped for slaughter also. The steers of this stock were kept on the ranges and at the age of four and five years also went to the shambles. This method still continues. Millions of she cattle from southwest Texas have been exported to Cuba, and a large number to the republic of Mexico. The decrease has probably not yet been felt, as the she cattle have been helping fill the demand that was once filled by the beef steers alone. I think that the coming five years will note a greater shortage than ever before in the history of the cow business, for numbers of reasons I have not space to mention. I can see no reason why the demand should not be greater than the supply.

"J. W. MOORE, Inspector."

### Panhandle Country Short

"I will say cattle are doing fine in the vicinity of Dalhart, in the Texas Panhandle. Grass was never better since I have been here, and I have been in this section of the state since 1887. The shortage of cattle in this section is at least 70,000 head in comparison with five years ago. The cowmen are not getting enough money for their stuff. They ought to have \$20 for their yearlings and \$30 for their two-year-old steers, altho some men argue there should not be \$10 difference between a one and two. But a two-year-old steer will not die with the blackleg and does not require as much feed to winter. We have better cattle today than we have ever had in Texas, Colorado, Oklahoma and New Mexico.

"J. E. McCANDLESS, Inspector."

### New Mexico Short

"The amount of cattle of today compared with five years ago in the Portales country of New Mexico is short

at least 60 per cent. There is not a single herd of aged steers now in this country, between the Rock Island and Texas and Pacific railroads in New Mexico and Panhandle of Texas, and all other classes of cattle have been reduced one-half. There will be about one-half as many cattle to go to market this fall as have gone in previous years. Range conditions are good, as we have had plenty of rain all over this country. Fall shipments will commence about Sept. 1. Cattle are in fine condition. Calf crop is very short, caused by the April storm. This statement is made from personal knowledge, as I am well acquainted with every herd of cattle between the above mentioned railways in the Panhandle of Texas and New Mexico.

"A. L. CHESHER, Inspector."

### Indian Reservation Increase

"I have been away from Fairfax, Okla., hence the delay in my report. I hardly know how to make a satisfactory statement, for there are more Texas cattle on the Osage Indian reservation this year than there was at this time five years ago. The reason for this is because the Indians are taking their allotments in severally, and Texas stockmen have shipped up a great many cattle, thinking this will be the last year they will get permission to put them in here. I don't look for many cattle in here next year. Cattle doing fine up here this year.

"E. M. CANTON, Inspector."

## HORTICULTURE

### Salton Sink an Outdoor Hothouse for Fruits

When Southern Pacific engineers stepped into the 1,000-foot breach thru which the Colorado river was overflowing the Salton Sink, they saved perhaps the most fertile territory on the earth's surface—not forgetting the valley of the Nile. The great battle fought there by the engineers made the Salton Sink country known the world over. But before this it had been discovered that in the Imperial valley—the southern part of the Salton Sink—a crop of alfalfa could be raised every six weeks; that here in the powdery black loam was an open air "hothouse," where phenomenal crops of almost every kind would grow. At Coachella they erected an icing plant, where cantaloupes above 100 degrees when picked are cooled down to 40 degrees before they are packed in refrigerator cars for shipment. During the transfer from icing plant to car the melon must be carefully protected from exposure to the warm air.

Last year the Imperial and Coachella valleys shipped 600 carloads of cantaloupes; this year this crop will call for 1,000 cars. Not content with their record for other fruits, the growers of this section are now raising table grapes, and it is predicted that within a few years they can supply the country with grapes rivaling the finest hothouse products.

This will mean another large addition to the 30,000 cars of oranges, lemons and grape-fruit, the 7,000 cars of cherries and other deciduous fruits that California now sends to market. For fruit and vegetable transportation alone the Southern Pacific is having built 6,600 of the largest and most expensive refrigerator cars ever turned out. These cars are now coming from the shops at the rate of 25 a day.

No shippers make such exacting demands as do the fruit growers upon the railroad. Their crop must not only be moved quickly, but it must be kept at a uniformly low temperature in transit, even tho the thermometer may register 120 degrees. For this reason refrigerator-car operation has developed into a science in which the Southern Pacific railroad has kept the lead.

### 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.

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

## A DEEP MYSTERY SOLVED.

### Women Blinded by Science.

The Doctor writes his prescription in Latin and the patient shuts her eyes to what she is swallowing. She takes that much on faith. If it should cure her she doesn't know what cured her. If the prescription injures her she doesn't know what did the injury. The physician is experimenting with different prescriptions all the time. Sometimes his medicine is successful in the case but often not. This mystery of a concealed prescription is intended to mystify and to blind the patient. One physician of wide experience and national reputation does not believe in mystifying the public, nor does he grasp at the stars, but believes that Nature provides that which is necessary for our health and happiness.

When the womanly system is deranged beyond the stage where it will respond to sunshine, good air, cheerfulness and proper rest; when the balance of health is seriously disturbed this doctor believes that Nature has placed at your hand the balance of power for good. Hidden in our American forests are many plants which correct and cure those distressing ailments which cause women to suffer with backache, bearing-down pains, pain in the back or front of the head, nervousness and lassitude. Most all women who love Nature, who like to wander through the woods, have at one time or another picked the beautiful blossom of the Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium). This is not only a beautiful but a very useful plant. The root of this plant when treated properly with glycerine to extract its medicinal virtues is "valuable in all cases of nervous excitability or irritability," says Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D. Another authority, Prof. F. Ellingwood, M. D., says of this plant: "Exercises special influence upon nervous conditions depending upon disorders of the female organs." Another plant which is frequently found in our American forests is Helonias, or Unicorn root. The AMERICAN DISPENSARY says of this plant, that it "possesses a decidedly beneficial influence in an enfeebled condition of the general system, with weakness or dull pain in the renal, or lumbosacral (small of the back) region. In diseases of the womanly organs, it is one of our most valuable agents, acting as a uterine tonic, and gradually removing abnormal conditions, while at the same time it imparts tone and vigor to the organs." Hence, it is much used in catarrhal, pelvic drains, irregularities and painful periods. Prof. King further says, of Unicorn root: "A particular phase removed by it is the irritability and despondency that often attends these troubles (referring to the ailments just mentioned). It has been found especially adapted to those cases in which pelvic fullness, and the aching, bearing-down organs feel as if they would fall out of the body."

Dr. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y., says, that a combination of the active principles of these two native plants together with Golden Seal root, Black Cohosh and Blue Cohosh roots when extracted by the use of pure, triple-refined glycerine of proper strength (which is used instead of alcohol), will almost invariably cure those peculiar weaknesses and maladies incident to women. That is why Dr. Pierce, nearly forty years ago, decided to put up in a ready-to-use form, a "Prescription" which he had found so useful in his large practice.

Dr. Pierce is frank and open about his ready-prepared medicine, called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—he tells just what is contained in it—he says it is not a cure-all, as it serves only a singleness of purpose, being for women's peculiar weaknesses and maladies, the only medicine put up for sale through druggists for the cure of such maladies, all the ingredients of which have the endorsement of leading medical practitioners and writers, as being the very best-known remedies for the ailments for which "Favorite Prescription" is advised. All this will be learned to the reader's full satisfaction by perusing a booklet of extracts compiled by Dr. Pierce from standard authorities of the several schools of practice, and which will be sent free to any address on request for same, mailed to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

It stands alone. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only medicine for woman's peculiar weakness and affections, all the ingredients of which are printed upon the bottle-wrapper in plain English, so that all who take it may know exactly what they are using.

A further reason for the unprecedented popularity of the "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce for the special use of women is to be found in the fact that it contains not a drop of alcohol. He does not believe that an alcoholic compound is beneficial for those affections peculiar to women because the after-effect of spirituous wines or alcoholic medicines is harmful for weak, invalid, nervous women.

What "Favorite Prescription" has done for others it will no doubt, do for you, if similarly afflicted, and you give it a good, fair and faithful trial.

that the increase in beef eating has been far in excess of the proportionate increase in population.

## 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.

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Austin and Hays Streets.

San Antonio, Texas.



## Cattlemen Who Come and Go

### Rain in Abundance

Captain D. C. Googler came in from the Territory, where he has some steers on grass. "Rain has fallen in abundance up there," said he, "and things seem to be getting along all right. You know that I am only a temporary sojourner there, as my home is in Henrietta, Clay county, Texas. We are not suffering in Clay for rain and altogether I should say that crops, cattle and grass are all doing as well as most any other place in Texas. I have not been home in some time and cannot speak from personal contact, but things looked all right coming down."

### Rain Out West

Captain Hulen has his ranch property located at Van Horn, west of the Pecos. Seen at the Metropolitan he said, "It was raining at Toyah when I came down, and I presume that it extended all over the country. It was getting very dry indeed, and grass was beginning to feel the effects and needed moisture. Cattle are not suffering and are in very good shape. The crop that interests cattlemen most is the calf crop, and this year it has been a good one. Out our way we still hold the first as a cow country, the farmer not having yet been able to monopolize the whole country. There is some farming of course, but it is mostly done by irrigation. The principle product is alfalfa and that is part of the stockman's assets."

### Territory Getting Squally

S. A. Elrod of Lawton is a well known handler of stock and has big interests in the territory. "I have most of my cattle in the big pasture now, and on some lands that I have leased from the Indians. Things are getting squally as far as the cattlemen are concerned," said he, "and when my four years' lease of the land is out I do not know where I am to look for other lands. Grass is fine now and cattle are in great shape. I have a hundred and fifty cows now that are fat as can be and should be sold, but I have been holding back on account of the packers' rule of post-mortem inspection. Early corn is safe, but the late crop will need another rain."

### Rain Has Come

The well known cowman, A. Nussbaumer, came in from Sweetwater and reported things from that quarter. "It is mighty dry up that way," said he, "and rain is needed badly. Crops look all right and they are not so bad off as the cowman is. Grass is getting in need of moisture to keep it from burning. Cattle are getting along fairly well. There is nothing of im-

### A SMALL SECRET

Couldn't Understand the Taste of His Customers

Two men were discussing the various food products now being supplied in such variety and abundance.

One, a grocer, said: "I frequently try a package or so of any certain article before offering it to my trade, and in that way sometimes form a different idea than my customers have.

"For instance, I thought I would try some Postum Food Coffee, to see what reason there was for such a call for it. At breakfast I didn't like it and supper proved the same, so I naturally concluded that my taste was different from that of the customers who bought it right along.

"A day or two after, I waited on a lady who was buying a 25c package and told her I couldn't understand how one could fancy the taste of Postum.

"I know just what is the matter," she said, "you put the coffee boiler on the stove for just fifteen minutes, and ten minutes of that time it simmered, and perhaps five minutes it boiled. Now if you will have it left to boil full fifteen minutes after it commences to boil, you will find a delicious Java-like beverage, rich in food value of gluten and phosphates, so choice that you will never abandon it, particularly when you see the great gain in health." Well, I took another trial and sure enough I joined the Postum army for good, and life seems worth living since I have gotten rid of my old time stomach and kidney troubles."

Postum is no sort of medicine, but pure liquid food, and this, together with a relief from coffee worked the change. "There's a Reason."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

portance to report in the cattle business. The calf crop was very good and they are seemingly selling well now for any one who wishes to sell. Lands, I believe, are holding their own and people are still seemingly determined to make a farming country out of what was once the greatest cow country anywhere."

### Cattle Doing Well

J. H. Payne brought in from Argyle, in Denton county, two cars of fat steers for the market. The bunch, 36 in number, averaged 1,286 and sold for \$5.50 per hundred. This was a good sale. The gentleman said that rain had fallen up with them in sufficient quantities to make things grow, but that crops, cotton especially, was very backward indeed. Corn was tolerable and would make very good crop. Grass was fine and with the rains would keep on growing. Cattle are doing very well and were in fair condition. There has been some hard winds in the county that did much damage, but the crops will recover from that and with good growing weather for the next month or two matters will not be so bad."

### Cattle Are Scarce

Among the young stockmen who arrived on the yards this week was Lin Sansom from West, Texas, which is below Hillsboro. "We have had plenty of rain down our way," said Mr. Sansom. "Crops are doing very well, although cotton is very backward. Corn is fine and will make a good yield. What grass there is good, but there is mighty little pasturage now. Cattle are scarce with us at this season, but as a rule a good many head come out during the twelve months. Most of these are cow pen stuff and are a mixed lot. There are not many taking very much interest in hog raising—only enough for home consumption, and but a small surplus. Cotton and corn is what interests the black land farmers most. I did not bring anything in this time, just up looking around."

### Grass Is Not Good

Joe Payne returned from a trip to South Texas and to prove that he had caught a big fish at Port Lavaca he produced one of the fish's scales, something like six inches in circumference. "I was in Victoria five hours and it rained three showers during that time, and the sun was shining out bright when I left. I saw some fine cotton," said Mr. Payne, "waist high and fruited fine, and it looked to me as if there was not less than half a bale of cotton in sight, but the merchants said that they had been thru that cotton and found that every one of the forms and bolls had been stung by the boll weevil and that there would be no crop. Grass is good, but the cattle are not in good fix at all. The grass does not seem to have any fattening qualities at all. Did I catch any fish? Well, I should say I did. Just you look on this scale my boy, and you can see that it was a big one. Where did I get it? Why, it came off a big fish that I caught."

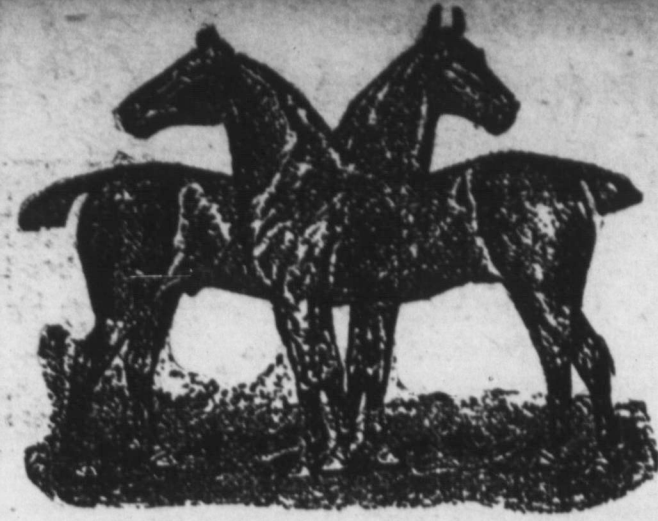
### Dallas County Sheep

J. H. Vencil lives south of Grand Prairie in the black lands of Dallas county, and makes stock raising his means of living. He has some sheep of the black faced variety and breeds Durham cattle.

"I have 1,200 acres in the tract of land whereon I live, but only about 120 acres are in cultivation. I don't dicker with cotton at all, so can't tell you from my own knowledge how it is getting on. Grass is very fine and cattle are doing well. My sheep have eaten up all the weeds on the place, and it was quite a contract, as the very wet weather gave them a fine opportunity to grow. The sheep will eat the broom weed when it is in the dough and eat it clean, but will not touch it when it gets older. Broom weed grows from the seed and consequently if the sheep are given a chance at them they will be gradually eradicated. I am going to reduce my holdings of sheep," said Mr. Vencil, "and start in with fresh breeders. I am now offering three hundred head of ewes on the market."

### Locating in Mexico

Capt. Clabe Merchant, the West Texas cowman, who has his home in the Abilene town, was in the city on his way down into the Mexican Tampico country to look after his landed interests in that section. He was in pleasant humor and seemed as if he looked upon the trip as a sort of holiday excursion. "I shall begin improving my place now and shall continue the process until I have it the shape I



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Stockyards, Fort Worth, Texas.



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Used Organs received in part payment, from \$18 upward. Write for catalog No. 182.

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Forty-one Years in Texas.

One Price.

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LARGEST PIANO HOUSE IN THE SOUTHWEST.

think it should be in for so valuable a property. Most of the country down there is densely covered with timber and brush, but I have about 800 acres of prairie in my tract. Down there, you know, when a party wants to go thru a certain line in the timber and brush it requires three Mexicans with their big knives, one to cut the limbs, another to cut away the rest of the growth and the other to clean out the way. These knife men will cut a narrow path thru the brush on an air line, and as straight as a shingle without a compass or any guide. The Abilene country is all right again this year, and as plenty of rain has fallen, crops will be good. The street cars will be running in Abilene by October. Cattle are fat and grass as good as could be."

### Cattle Doing Well

Captain Ben Van Teyl, ne of the Colorado City country, came in with some stuff for the market, looking as healthy and cheerful as usual.

"I am on the rain line in Mitchell county and am not suffering myself. It has rained on and about my ranch and some below for a short distance, but not far and it is very dry down south in the county. North of the railroad line it has rained good and plenty as far up as I have heard. Grass is good on my place and cattle are doing well, but that is not the case in all the country. Take a radius of ten miles around Colorado City and things are in fine shape. Crops seem to be in very good condition, also, and I think cotton is ahead of the cotton I see down here, half grown bolls have been handed round to be looked at, and then we have no weevils to hurt us. People are still coming in out in Mitchell, and houses are being built on every side. I am still holding on to my ranch, although people will buy a piece of it every now and then. I am going to remain on it until it is all bought from under me."

### Hot Winds Out West

Captain Bill Waddell of the Odessa country and a large cattle owner, arrived in the city for a stay of a week. The captain said that he was not very well, but as he always carries about with him a good stock of health it was hard to realize that he was not feeling exactly himself.

"The rains have been considerably spotted," said he, "in all the country this side of the Pecos, and portions of it are in consequence very dry. Grass is still very good and cattle are doing

well. The calf crop was a fairly good one this season. The calves are not so fat as they generally are at this time of year, however. We don't intend to sell before fall. We always ship our stuff up to the Illinois feeding country and sell out there. Settlers are not coming in to the extent they were, but this is not the season for them to do so, as most all farmers are busy with their crops.

"We had the hottest winds last week that I have ever seen in my twenty-nine years' experience of that section, and one curious thing that was never seen before by the oldest settler, was a hot wind that blew from the north."

### Ship Alabama Cattle

James C. Clark lives in Alabama, near New Decatur, which is located in the Tennessee Valley, which is famous for its fertility and productivity. "I have been in Texas two weeks and have been in and about Cleburne, where I have a sister living. I came up to Fort Worth with my nephew to look around among the commission men and see if some business could not be worked up. I have been in the cattle business more or less for years and also have a farm in the Valley of the Tennessee," said Mr. Clark. "We have very good crops this year—just about as good as I see along the road to your city. I want to interest some of your people here in a cattle proposition in Alabama. The quarantine prohibits us from getting into any market so we have to rely solely upon our home market for the consumption of our surplus. Under these circumstances there has naturally accumulated a surplus of probably a million head that can be handled at a profit of they can be gotten to market. I think that if the quarantine does not prohibit the importation of cattle to Fort Worth from the south there is room for our surplus here. Anyway, I intend to make a try for it."

### NINE-POUND RADISH

W. C. Nichols of Hillsboro Raises Monster Vegetable

HILLSBORO, Texas, July 15.—W. C. Nichols of the cross timbers section of this county raised a monster white radish. It weighs nine and a half pounds, measures twenty inches in circumference and thirteen inches in length, and is possibly the largest radish ever produced.



## Fine Horses Raised in Texas

By Col. Henry Ekall, Dallas, Texas

"For the past 12 or 15 years I have been working in a different line of development, but one, I think, that will be of very great value to the state.

"I recognize the fact that no section of the United States was better fitted for raising fine horses than the state of Texas; the difficulty was that but comparatively little attention had been paid to a systematic improvement of the blood lines of our horses, and too little attention had been paid to properly growing, developing and educating them so as to make them truly useful for the purposes for which they were intended. I started a small trotting horse farm with the best blood in both sires and dams that I could buy, and I have for these 10 or 15 years spent most of my time in inducing our people to raise a higher order of horses and in making a market in the east for the best products of Texas in this line. During most of this period, horses all over the world were extremely low and breeding was almost at a standstill. The work of inducing people to breed horses at such a time was an uphill one, but the change in conditions that I knew must presently come, is now a developed and acknowledged fact that, the world everywhere admits, that good horses are scarce and high, and must grow more valuable for a number of years to come. If I can induce our people to take advantage of our mild climate and nutritious grasses and raise high class horses worth from \$100 to \$500 instead of the horses of the past that were worth from \$15 to \$50, I will feel amply repaid for the work I have done in this line."

Bearing upon this subject is an article by Col. Ekall in the Trotter and Pacer of New York, in which he says:

"Twenty years ago there were many horse ranches in Texas containing from 20,000 to 40,000 acres of land. These ranches would comfortably sustain 1,500 to 3,000 horses, allowing them from ten to fifteen acres of grass land per head for winter and summer, as they were not fed at all and depended entirely upon the grass. No special care was given them, except to introduce a thoroughbred or saddle stallion occasionally. When this was done a band of say 30 mares were cut from the herd and given to the new stallion on a location, say one mile from the nearest band. This was a rough but hardy way to raise them, and the rugged and fleet of foot came off victorious in the desperate battles with wild animals and the stallions at the head of other bands, thus in a wild and natural way forcing the survival of the fittest. These conditions exist to some extent yet in the far west, but the great majority of mares are now hand or lot bred in Texas, as they are in the older states.

"Texas horses on the ranches as well as on the farm as were from time 1850 to 1870, by the importation of thoroughbreds and saddle stallions from Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, but little that is worthy of note was done in an organized or business way in the breeding of the best type of the American trotter until in the early '80's, when Rene Defiance, probably the best son of Louis Napoleon, Larry W., brother of Jerome Eddy, 2:16 1-7, Memento Wilkes and others being imported gave quite an impetus to the breeding business. Later came Primmont, Covington, William M. Hill, Electrite, Electryon, Parnell, Nedwood, Paola, Gov. Strong, Reno's Baby, Robinwood, Pentland and many others; and the period from 1886 to 1894 was one of very great activity in the breeding and racing of trotters and pacers. Some real good ones came from all the families, every one of which had its special advocates, and rivalry between stallion owners was intense. It took a man of cool head, a good deal of moral courage of a high order to be a real good friend to the owner of a rival stallion.

"After the panic of 1893 our Kentucky cousins, failing to find a ready market in the far-famed blue grass region for their surplus trotting stock, took compassion on us and shipped many carloads of trotting bred horses of all shapes, sorts and conditions to almost every city of importance in Texas, and while many of these were very inferior individuals, some of the mares were good ones and really well bred and their progeny from our best stallions have proven of great value to the breeding interests of the state.

"From 1894 to 1900 there was almost no breeding or training of trotters in Texas. In fact, the business was totally abandoned except by a very few, like the writer, who believed and contended that the man who raised a

higher order of horses and gathered together during the depression the choicest individuals from the best bred and the most prepotent families, would in the long run reap a rich harvest.

"But it is useless to recount the trials, delays and doubts of those long, weary years when one had to whistle to keep his courage up and when a dollar looked as big as the moon to-night. But it is wonderfully gratifying to realize that the long looked for revival has come in earnest, and that the wealthy world now stands ready to pay a useful horse and especially for the highest class trotter that can be raised. It is also especially gratifying to know that many of the ranchmen of Texas, realizing the benefits to accrue from it, are using richly bred trotting stallions. From the Lomo Alto farm alone more than a dozen splendidly bred youngsters were sold during 1905 to do stud duty on Texas ranches. If the breeders all over the union will now fully realize that the great and permanent success comes only by forcing the survival of the fittest by the most rigid selection, breeding and raising only the best, growing them larger, sounder, hand-somer, kinder and faster than ever before—realizing that their best and handsomest fillies are too good to sell, but just right to breed—learning that it is necessary to thoroughly educate their horses before taking them to the markets for use, as one educated first-class horse will bring more money than half a dozen bad actors or uncertain ones, they will greatly benefit the country and make fortunes for themselves.

"Texas is a typical horse country. Its climate, its soil, its grasses are of the best, and we have demonstrated beyond all question on the race tracks, the speedways and in the sale marts that our horses when bred right are the peers of any horses in any country on the face of the earth. There is an admitted scarcity of good horses all over the world and the supply can not be quickly produced. You can double your corn crop, your cotton crop and your hog crop in a year to meet the special demand and the high prices. But it takes six years to raise a 5-year-old horse any way you manage it. Certainly now is the time to breed the best, and great will be the returns in pleasure and in profit to the breeders who will for the next ten years raise and train the right kind in the right way."

## HORSES

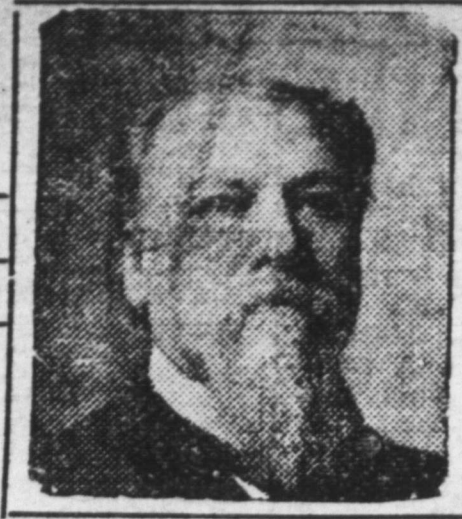
### Horse Breeding

E. Russell of Cook county, Illinois, writing to an exchange, has this to say about breeding horses, which he has accumulated thru actual experience in the business. As knowledge acquired by experience is always worth more than all else, Mr. Russell's words are quoted for the information of those in the business in this state.

"If there is one thing more than another which is now agitating the farmers and small breeders of the country it is horse breeding. How and what to breed and whether breeding pays, are the questions of the hour. Very recently the opinion prevailed that the horse industry was on the high road to extinguishment from neglect, but this idea has been abated by the revival of common sense, which proves to us that while human beings inhabit the globe the love of God's noblest animal—the horse—will continue to demonstrate itself in efforts for his improvement.

"Fashionable horse shows are frequent all over the country, extraordinary inducements in prizes being offered for fine animals, and I see in this and other facts, signs of increasing interest in the horse beautiful.

"Any one who will make a study of the question will discover that the theories advanced in opposition to breeding are based on false premises. The only shade in the argument is that the number of horses used in cities has been somewhat lessened by the increase of trolley and cable transit and automobiles. But the growth of cities with its attendant demand for heavy draft horses, the increasing number of the rich with expensive partialties for stylish horses, together with a European trade, which I shall mention later, more than compensate for the few horses displaced by mechanical means of transit. Another important factor to be seriously considered is the foreign demand for American horses, which is increasing at a phenomenal rate. Shiploads of



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NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

American horses are being transported weekly. England, Germany, France, Ireland, Scotland, Belgium and in fact all Europe concede that America can raise better horses for less money than any other country in the world, and Europe may be depended upon to take all of our surplus stock in the future at fair prices.

"A visit to the great livestock markets of the world—Chicago in particular—would be of inestimable benefit to breeders and farmers, by convincing them that the supply of horses does not equal the demand. In Chicago are twelve large firms, which control the sales of 100,000 horses annually. The heads of these firms are unanimous in the conviction that there are only two kinds of horses worth breeding. Of these the stylish coach horse has never equalled the demand, while of the well-formed, heavy-weight draft horse, the supply is also incredibly short.

There is another reaction impending, however, one which will turn in favor of breeding good stock, and we may expect to see gradually established a normal relation between supply and demand. In the meantime, as a horse cannot be created in a minute, there is a horse drought in sight, which will inevitably increase in aggravation until several crops of yet unfoaled colts shall have grown to maturity. Therefore there can be no better time to begin to breed than now, at the very commencement of the scarcity, when prices are mounting higher and higher. The farmer who takes this hint will do so to his lasting advantage, for it is unlikely in this enterprising age that such a dearth of horses will occur twice in a man's lifetime.

"Like produce like, or the likeness of some ancestor. The scrub horse will produce the scrub horse, as the scrub farmer will have the scrub stock that

will lose him money, while the progressive farmer will produce the prize winners, which will prove both a source of great pride and of profit. It costs no more to raise a good horse than a poor one; one eats as much as the other.

Haphazard breeding is the order of the day among farmers. Too often they breed without a purpose, not caring what is crossed with what, just so the result is a colt which can be marketed. The average farmer is above all others the man who must market his produce, whether it be stock, or grain, at a good price, in order to make both ends meet, to say nothing of 'making farming pay.'

### FARMERS WIN POINT

Complaints Cause Reduction in Property Value Renditions

DENTON, Texas, July 15.—The commissioners' court made a radical change in the taxation methods in Denton county for next year. The assessor began taking assessments at approximately market value in cash and persisted in following out the orders to the letter. A complaint was raised and when the commissioners began sending out the notices of prospective raises, the influx of farmers filled the court room and gave the commissioners troubles of their own. In closing the session, it was announced that while the assessor's rolls would be accepted, the increase in valuations would be reduced a certain per cent, the increase not to exceed 25 per cent, and after the total valuation had been figured, the tax rate would be so amended that the tax, state and county, would not be in excess of last year's.



# ECHOES OF THE RANGE

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

## In Carson County

Panhandle Herald.

Mr. Williams of the Dickson creek pasture brought in 2,000 head of two-year-olds Wednesday afternoon, and loaded them into two train loads of cars for buyers from Colorado and the Dakotas.

## In San Saba County

San Saba News.

Forrest Edwards sold to Taylor & Weston 350 2-year-old steers last week and leased the C. W. Lindsey pasture to them until April 1, 1908.

J. W. Smith sold to Riley and Warren Roberts last week 200 2 and 3-year-old steers at \$20.

## In Haskell County

Haskell Free Press.

J. A. Creaser of the X ranch in the southeastern part of the county, was in town Thursday, and in conversation with a Free Press reporter, said that all the farmers in that section had fine crops. He also said that on last Saturday fire got out from the camp fire of some fishermen and destroyed the grass on nearly a thousand acres of land on his ranch.

## In Nolan County

Sweetwater Reporter.

While in Sylvester Saturday we had the pleasure of meeting Captain J. F. Newman, who owns the big forty-section ranch near that place. He is putting quite a large amount of new land into cultivation and now has something near 100 Mexicans grubbing. Speaking of cattle, Captain Newman said he had lost very few since putting in a dipping vat. He lost more than \$20,000 thru the death of cattle last year.

## In Presidio County

Marfa New Era.

Charley Bishop arrived in Marfa Sunday from the ranch on his way to El Paso, where he went to take in the Fourth of July celebration at that place. He informed us that quite a large prairie fire raged on their ranch last week, which destroyed a large portion of their range.

The pastures between Marfa and Alpine are now in fine condition. Green grass can be seen everywhere, although there are a few places where the grass is still dry. The water holes are full of water and the cattle are looking

## QUIT WHITE BREAD

Could Not Get Strength From It.

A Yorkshire minister, who is interested not only in the spiritual welfare of his congregation, but in their physical well-being, says:

"I can now do an immense amount of work and feel no fatigue, for the reason that I am using Grape-Nuts food and have quit coffee entirely and am using Postum Food Coffee in its place.

"Myself and family are all greatly improved in health. We have largely abandoned the use of white bread. Upwards of twenty-five persons have changed their diet, on my recommendation. It is gladly given, because I know, from personal experience, whereof I speak."

It is a well known fact that white bread is almost entirely composed of starch and this is difficult of digestion by many people, particularly those who have weak intestinal digestion. The result of the use of much white bread is a lack of brain and nervous power to do mental work and it also creates intestinal troubles, because the excess of starch ferments in the intestines and makes the condition right for the growth of microbes; whereas Grape-Nuts food contains the needed starch, but in a pre-digested form. That is, it is transformed into grape-sugar in the process of manufacture, and delivered in the packages, ready cooked, and in such shape that it is immediately assimilated without hard work of the digestive organs.

The food also contains the delicate particles of phosphate of potash which, combined with albumen, is used by Nature to make the gray matter in the cells of the brain and the nerve centers thruout the body, in order to give strength and ability to stand long and continuous work. "There's a Reason," Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

much better than they did a few weeks ago.

## In Bee County

Beeville Bee.

S. J. Wright of Ramirena was in town Monday en route home from a trip to St. Louis with a string of steers. He complains that the packers are not toting fair with the shippers in more ways than one. They first cut out the best animals for which they pay a good price and throw the greater part of the shipment on the owner's hands. After a while they condescend to bid on them and finally get them at a low price. Then a certain number turn up as unfit after being slaughtered, all of which the shipper has to stand, tho he does not know what becomes of the carcass. When he foots up his net receipts for his cattle he finds they have gone pretty cheap, tho the tops have sold for a good price.

## In Mitchell County

Colorado News.

The heaviest rain of the year fell here Tuesday morning, beginning about 8 o'clock and continuing up to the noon hour. The rain fell in torrents and as a result the streets of the city were flooded to overflowing and all the streams tributary to the Colorado river in this country were bank full and the river itself was on a rampage for several hours. It is said to have been the heaviest rainfall covering the same period of time that has been witnessed here for several years. Over long distance the News learned that the rain did not extend much further west than Westbrook, on the north it reached to Snyder, while east the country is flooded all the way to Fort Worth. Reports from San Angelo and Sterling state that fine rains fell thruout those sections Monday and Tuesday.

## In Edwards County

Rocksprings Rüstler.

Messrs. Frank Maples and Ed Merritt returned from New Mexico this week where they went to buy some horses. They found, however, that they could do better in Texas and bought about sixty head in the Trans-Pecos country and brought them back with them, except six head, which were lost from the effects of alkali water in the Pecos country. Mr. Maples said they had a hard time pretty much all the way around, a strike among the weather clerks in New Mexico making more trouble than a little. A lot of green hands were put in charge and got into the old last winter's stock by mistake, dishing out snow there in mid summer.

George W. Ellis sold to J. M. Slater 80 head of cows and calves at private terms.

J. M. Slater spent a few days in town this week prospecting for some cheap cattle.

## In Deaf Smith County

Hereford Brand.

In conversation with a number of farmers from different parts of the country, we learn that the rain Monday night was quite general, covering a large stretch of country contingent to Hereford. Reports from Canyon, Amarillo and other points show that the rain extended to these places. At Amarillo some damage was done by the wind. At Hereford the local weather station reports 1.25 inches, while seven miles south on the Dimmit road, the report shows that at least 3 inches fell during the night. The lakes were filled and the Frio on Tuesday morning was running with a two-foot rise. While the rain did not come in time to be of any benefit to fall wheat, it will be quite helpful to all spring wheat and forage.

The Wool Growers' Association met in Hereford Wednesday to superintend the shipment of over 10,000 pounds of wool to the market. This is a part of the 1907 clip and will bring a good round price to the sheepmen.

## In Crockett County

Ozona Kicker.

Ben Ingham sold his fine saddle horse to L. O. Hillman for \$90.

W. D. Parker sold 800 mutton sheep to McKenzie & Ferguson at "right around" \$3.50.

Mrs. Cora Brown of Ozona bought of Charles Chandler 1,280 acres of land on the Pecos and 137 goats; consideration, \$612.

Robert Massie bought eleven high-grade Durham and Hereford bulls of

Mont Nolke of Sherwood at private figures.

L. O. Hillman is rounding up the horses he recently purchased of J. W. Friend & Sons and expects to start to Llano with them Thursday.

A fine general rain fell in this county yesterday and there is a promise of more today as we go to press. Telephone reports indicate fine rains to the south.

J. W. Thornton is here, en route north with 618 head of the horses he recently bought of D. Hart for himself and March Brothers, account of which was published in The Kicker.

## In New Mexico

Roswell Record.

Captain E. G. Austen and Will C. Barnes of Las Vegas, respectively president and secretary of the territorial cattle sanitary board, the headquarters of which are in the Meadow City, were among the arrivals last night in the capital. They came for the purpose of conferring with Acting Governor J. W. Reynolds and Auditor W. G. Sargent relative to the annual special tax levy for the maintenance of the board. However, it developed that their trip was unnecessary as this was provided for in a section incorporated in the appropriation bill enacted by the Thirty-seventh legislative assembly. The legislature fixed the special tax for the support of the territorial cattle sanitary board at 3 1/4 mills, the same as it has been heretofore. This special levy is chargeable only against the cattlemen of the territory.

The sheepmen of Roswell and the surrounding country during the last week sold a great amount of their wool, and sales are being made daily. A visit to the wool house of the Roswell Wool and Hide Company showed great activity there. Bags of wool are being hurriedly moved and weighed, and marked for shipment. This work is under the personal inspection of C. A. Baker, a member of the firm. While much wool has been sold, there yet remains a great many clips that have not yet reached Roswell, and some already here, which has not been sold. Probably the largest individual buyer, Julius Eiseman of Boston, secured over a million pounds at prices ranging from 16c to 18c, according to the grade and condition of the wool.

## In Tom Green County

San Angelo Press.

Messrs. W. G. Bragg and W. G. Petty, who came here recently from Kennett, Mo., have shown their faith in the future of the Concho country by buying two large bodies of land in Tom Green county. These gentlemen have secured five sections on Lipan Flat, about ten miles southeast of the city, for which they paid \$48,000. The land was purchased from Clint Johnson, who bought the same tract less than three months ago for \$32,500.

The Missouri gentlemen also purchased the ten section ranch of Harry Roberts, near Knickerbocker, for a consideration of \$3 per acre.

B. H. Johnson & Company report the sale of the J. A. McKenzie eight-section ranch in Reagan county to R. J. Sanders of Frost, in Navarro county, for a consideration of \$18,800. This is said to be a very fine body of land and Mr. Sanders has reason to congratulate himself on becoming the owner. The future development of that section will bring many dollars increase to the value of the land.

The following shipments of stock were made from San Angelo last week:

R. L. Caruthers, three cars of sheep to Kansas City.

John Abe March, car of horses and mules to Henderson, Texas.

J. N. Thornton, car of horses and mules to Henderson, Texas.

McKenzie & Ferguson, twelve cars of sheep to Boyington, Okla.

Wm. Schneeman of Ozona, three cars of mutton sheep to Fort Worth.

Caruthers & Gibbons of Fort Worth bought from Gwin and Nolke on last Thursday 5,000 head of mutton sheep at \$4 per head. The sheep were in the Door Key pasture at the time.

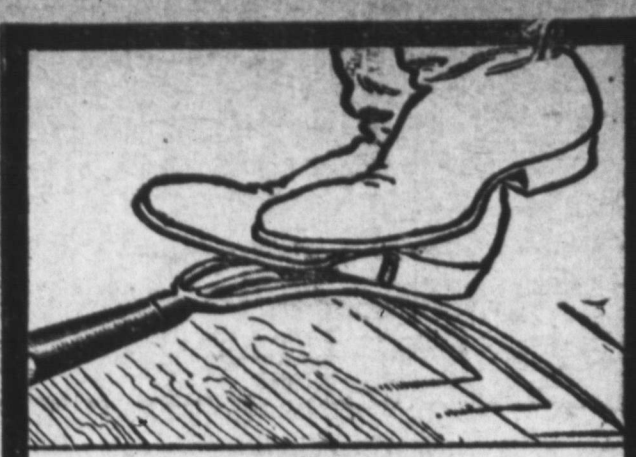
G. H. Leeves has purchased from R. L. Flowers 800 head of cattle at \$20 for 2-year-olds and \$24 for 3s. The cattle are on the ranch Mr. Leeves recently bought from Mr. Flowers.

A. S. Cavitt, near Water Valley, has bought from W. T. Nolke 1,500 head of sheep, 1,200 ewes and 300 lambs, the total consideration being \$4,200.

## In Sutton County

Sonora News.

J. D. Fields & Company, whose ranch adjoins Sonora on the southeast, have completed a dipping vat and will commence dipping all their cattle on Wednesday when Dr. R. S. Beattie of the United States department of agriculture will be present and direct the preparation of the dip (government formula) and in whatever other way advise as to best methods. The vat is only four miles from town and Dr. Field wishes the News to state



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that neighboring ranchmen or those interested in dipping of cattle are welcome and thinks it will be to the interest of all to meet Dr. Beattie. There are now built and building 30 vats in the Sonora country and all cattle raisers are taking an interest in this work, not because the Sonora country is particularly infested but the tick invasion is palpable and the stockman culpable if proper precaution is not taken to prevent the spread of the pest.

W. A. Glasscock, who ranches 30 miles south of Sonora, dipped his cattle last week according to the government formula and directions, with the exception that he made part of the dip stronger than recommended. He had no loss and had not noticed any perceptible injury to those subjected to the stronger solution. Mr. Glasscock says he experienced no difficulties and is highly pleased with the efficacy of the dip. He advises that ranchmen separate the steers and dry cattle from the cows and calves. In the dipping the cows and calves, dip, say the known calves of a given 20 head of cows. Put the calves thru first and the cows will know their calves about the time they leave the draining board.

Jim Glasscock, foreman of the Val Verde Land and Cattle Company of Crockett county, was in Sonora Tuesday on a visit. Jim reports good rains on the ranch and that stock is doing fine.

Sol Mayer of Sonora sold 50 head of mares to I. W. Williams of Llano at \$45 per head. J. A. Cope got the commission.

## RAIN AT MIDLAND

Scattering Showers Reported in Extreme West Texas

A heavy rain between Midland and Stanton Sunday was reported by F. G. Oxsheer Sr., who received a telegram conveying such information Monday. Extent of the rainfall was not given.

Scattering showers westward were also reported by the dispatch. Mr. Oxsheer left on the morning train for the west, where he will spend some time on his ranch near Stanton.

## KANSAS WHEAT CROP

Towns Deserted by People Going to Harvest Fields

DODGE CITY, Kan., July 15.—Dodge City has been almost deserted for the last two weeks, nearly every able-bodied man having gone to the harvest fields to aid the farmers in saving the wheat crop. Many railroad men have also been given furloughs to help in the harvest.



## LITTLE MAVERICKS

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

### Delivering Texas Cattle

A. E. de Ricqlès of the American Live Stock and Loan Company has returned to the yards from a short trip down in Texas. He says they have had some good heavy rains of late over most of the Texas territory and everything looks good down that way. Mr. de Ricqlès expects to have about five thousand head of cattle here during the present week for delivery to northern customers.—Denver Record-Stockman.

### Handling Texas Steers

The American Live Stock and Loan Company received two train loads of good young southern steers from Texas. One bunch is going to the Keelins at Gillette, Wyo., and the other will be sent to the ranges of the American Live Stock and Loan Company at Malta, Mont. This firm expects another bunch of southern steers here this evening and about 2,000 head more Thursday.—Denver Record-Stockman.

### Capitol Syndicate Ranch

The great Capitol syndicate ranch in the Panhandle is being cut up into small ranches. One object of the experiment was to show the new settlers there what could be done with kaffir corn. The steers all made good money, and as an object lesson the experiment should add greatly to the value of the ranches in that section. The time is coming when the markets will receive train loads of this kind from the Panhandle.

### Montana Range Has Rain

HELENA, Mont., July 7.—The hardest rain that has fallen in the vicinity of Helena in years fell almost continuously the last three days. Cattlemen and stockmen generally have been jubilant on account of the rain and say that it is worth thousand of dollars to them at the present time. The rain has been general over Montana, in the western, northern, southern and eastern portions, and reports indicate that the range is in the best condition it has been in for years.

### Cattle Run About Over

Norman Ballantine has just returned from another trip to Texas, where he has been rounding up business for Denver yards. Norman says there are still about 400 cars of southern cattle to come north, practically all of which will come thru Denver. He thinks, however, the big end of the run will be over by the 10th to the middle of July, tho there will doubtless be a few scattering shipments after that time.—Denver Record-Stockman.

### Must Clean Corrals

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 6.—At the office of Dr. Marion Imes, chief of the bureau of animal industry for New Mexico and Arizona, today eleven district sheep inspectors for this jurisdiction held an important meeting. Dr. Imes charges that sheep corrals are kept in an unsanitary condition. The inspectors today received instructions to enforce the rules of the sanitary board and to arrest all raisers who fail to clean and disinfect their corrals and dip their sheep. The new law for dipping goes into effect July 1, and the board hopes to soon eradicate scab from the sheep of the territory.

### Favors the Leasing Plan

Will C. Barns of New Mexico was an interested spectator at the public lands convention. He has always favored a leasing plan and insists that New Mexico wants control of the range as soon as possible. "Why not try it on the dog," said Mr. Barns. "The government has absolute control in the territories and can do as it pleases there. Let it put the leasing plan in force in the territory and see how it works. If it operates successfully there, it may be that the other states will accept it. If it is a failure it can be quickly abandoned. I have suggested this idea to Mr. Pinchot."—Denver Record and Stockman.

### Argentine Cattle Exported

It is reported from Argentina that the government, satisfied from the reports of its veterinary inspectors that foot-and-mouth disease has been stamped out in the province of Buenos Ayres, will issue a decree withdrawing the prohibition against exports so

far as regards the live stock proceeding from that province. The president of the republic has stated that the prohibition should also be withdrawn in reference to every other province affected when similar satisfactory evidence has been given that the foot-and-mouth disease does not exist among its animals.—National Provisioner.

### Methods of Dehorning

One job every ranchman hates, but one which has become part of the regular work of the range, is dehorning the steers. A Montana rangeman has hit upon a scheme which provides himself with dehorned steers without any extra bother. He attends to the dehorning when branding and altering. All that is necessary is to carry along a stick of caustic. When the calf is roped, the hair is clipped from around the horn button and the caustic stick is wet and rubbed over the button a moment and the work is done. Now that dehorned cattle are the thing, every rangeman should try this method. It is cheaper, less trouble and hurts the animal less.

### Joins National Exchange

The Denver Live Stock Exchange will in the near future become a member of the National Live Stock Exchange, composed of the local exchanges at all the live stock markets of the country. Such was the decision at a meeting held in the exchange room at the yards. The secretary was instructed to make application at once, and it is hoped that the Denver exchange may be received into membership in time to have representatives at the annual meeting of the National Live Stock Exchange, which will be held at Kansas City July 18 to 20, inclusive.

### Hog an Automatic Machine

It has been said that the hog is a machine, that oils itself, puts ten bushels of feed into less space than a bushel measure and in so doing double its value, then carry it to market on his back, says an exchange. Corn, barley, oats, grass, rape, clover or any of the by-products of these, loaned to a well-bred, thrifty hog, is money at big interest. In fact, it is a mint, the grains and grasses are the bullion which, put into the hog, is transmuted into coin. It is an honest mint and gives sixteen ounces of avoirdupois of edible meat. Properly bred, fed and intelligently handled, this automatic porker will pay off our debts, furnish the money to improve the farm, place a piano in the home, a carriage at the door, as well as means to educate our boys at the agricultural college.

### Are Pigs Clean Animals

A well known pig breeder has tried the experiment of constructing a bath tub for his hogs, and claims they like it. He states that the trouble is that all the pigs want to get into the bath at the same time. The bath is used so often that it keeps the skins of the hogs and pigs always clean. The pig is naturally a clean animal, in spite of all opinions to the contrary. It will never soil the nest in which it sleeps unless man shuts him up in that nest and compels him to. A pig shows great pleasure at being given a new lot of straw. Pile it in any other place than his bed, and he will at once begin to work industriously bringing it into his bed. Give the pig a fair chance to be clean is the motto of the up-to-date breeder.—London Meat Trades Journal.

### All Well in Montana

W. G. Preullt, secretary of the Montana state board of live stock commissioners, now in Spokane, has reports of every section of that state showing conditions were never better at this season of the year for ranges. He said: "I have received reports from all over the state which show that there has been a splendid rainfall, which guarantees beyond peradventure one of the best ranges of recent years. There has also been a heavy snowfall, which has been conserved in splendid shape, thus giving plenty of water for drinking purposes. It is a little early to predict market conditions for rangers, but I anticipate a good season. With good prices prevalent in leading markets, the year should be a splendid one for western

stockmen, as their output will be put on the market in the best of condition, owing to the splendid range conditions."

### Don't Speak to Horse

Careless must promptly reward performance, and the voice be never used—the horse does not understand your words, and if you are angry your tones will only further disconcert him—while if you are eternally talking to him you simply render him careless and inattentive. Caress the spot you have just addressed, nor think that he understands a pat on the neck, as reward for something he has just done with his hind quarters. Go direct to the spot, and where two parts have been addressed, caress them both, as in backing, the hind quarters, and the sides where the legs came, etc.—and the same thing in biting—do not pat the neck if you asked him to yield his jaw. "Don't reward your daughter for your son's successful geography lesson"—that is the idea in a nutshell.—From "Directing the Saddle Horse," by F. M. Ware in the Outing Magazine for July.

### Land Changing Hands

J. D. Jennings of Cotulla, Texas, reports that down in that country which is still out of the farming belt, a good deal of land is changing hands, and that the new comers are beginning to experiment in farming. Cattle raising has been the only occupation of the people there, and is still the leading industry. Mr. Jennings has at present in the Comanche nation in the Indian Territory 2,500 head of cattle. Yesterday he brought to this market the first shipment from the latter place. "Southern Texas," said Mr. Jennings, "is new to the farmer. It has been but a few years since we fenced it up, as it had always been an open country. But lands are changing hands there fast, and many new comers are to be found. Some cotton raising has been tried, and in most cases has been successful. It is too far south for corn and wheat, but will raise a great many forage feeds."—Denver Telegram.

### Sheep Carry Ticks

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 13.—At a meeting of the state board of sheep commissioners the matter of ordering a general dipping of the sheep of the state for ticks was discussed. The report of inspectors showed that ninety-seven bands of sheep out of every one hundred are infected with ticks, or about 75 per cent of the sheep. Some bands are not entirely infected. It develops also that ticks are now doing as much damage as scabies ever did, and some sheepmen are of the opinion that ticks are even more destructive than scabies.

It was decided to take the matter up with the several associations of wool growers thruout the state, the state board assisting; those organizations in any action taken. It is thought that many counties will make an effort to eradicate ticks at once, while in others the clean-up will be deferred until fall. Inspectors were instructed to release the ranges of the Swan Land and Cattle Company from quarantine in Albany and Laramie counties. This company, which is running about 100,000 sheep, has had scabies for more than three years, but the general dipping the past winter and spring has eradicated the disease.

### Good Cattle Demand

For the last 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 the

southwest 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 lightweight 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.

### Fine Panhandle Steers

A car load of steers from J. V. and C. B. Farwell of the Capitol syndicate of the Texas Panhandle attracted considerable attention at the Denver yards recently. They were long yearlings divided between grade Herefords and Angus, and were sold by the American Loan and Live Stock Company to the Western Packing Company. These steers were fed as an experiment by the XIT Company to show what can be done in the Panhandle with Kaffir corn and milo maize. These steers went into the feed lots Dec. 15. At that time the Herefords weighed 590 and the Angus 606 pounds average. They were fed kaffir corn and milo maize with about 200 pounds of cotton seed cake per steer. The bulk of the steers sold at 6 cents, but there were two choice ones, an Angus steer named Farwell, weighing 1,150 pounds, which sold at \$7.10, a top price for this market. A Hereford steer named Walter weighed 1,100 pounds and brought \$6.90. One Hereford culled from the bunch brought \$5.50 and the same price was paid for two Angus culls, the rest bringing \$6. The average weights were around 1,000 pounds. The steers will be slaughtered at the Western and a careful test made of the killing qualities.

### Pay Higher Rates

The live stock shippers of Oklahoma and Indian Territory will after Aug. 8 pay a higher tariff rate on shipments of live stock fed in transit than heretofore, especially where a back haul is involved.

At a meeting of Indian and Oklahoma conference committees held a few days ago the following agreement was reached by the interest lines and sent to the agents of the lines in this section to apprise live stock shippers of the increased charges. The rule applicable on live stock shipments, where the stock is fed in transit at Oklahoma and Indian Territory oil mills, covering all points of origin, including Texas, is as follows:

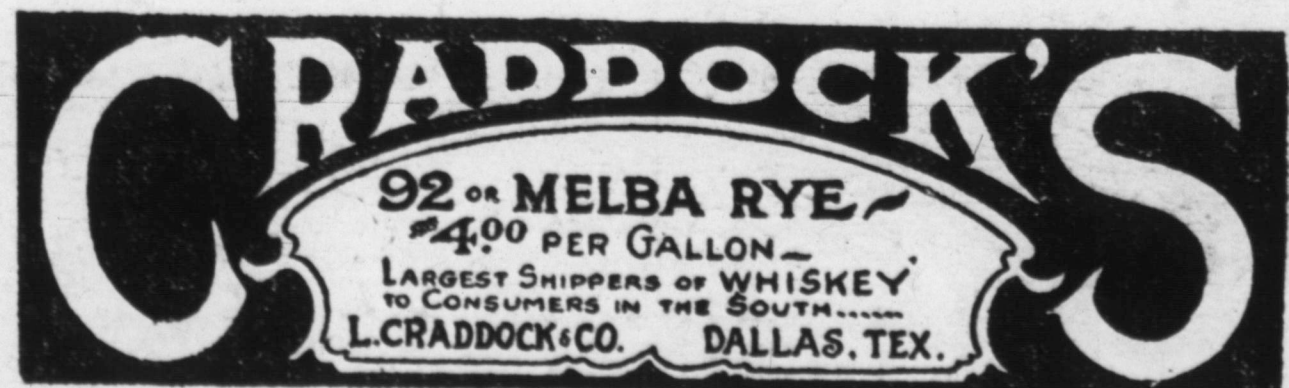
"When the feeding point is not directly intermediate between point of origin and final destination, feeding in transit will be permitted under above conditions, except that a charge covering the back haul or out of line service of 10 cents per car per mile, with minimum charge of \$10 per car, will be assessed in addition to charge for feeding. Such extra service will be determined by taking the difference between the mileage that the shipment actually traveled to and from the feeding point and the distance it would have been hauled had the shipment moved direct to the market via or in connection with these lines from point of origin to final destination."

### Throckmorton Crops

THROCKMORTON, Texas, July 15.—Fine rains have fallen thruout the greater portion of this county during the last few days, putting a thoro season in the ground. Range conditions are as good as could be desired, grass being fine and stock taking on flesh rapidly. Crops, excepting corn, which was cut short by the hot winds of June 29 and 30, are progressing satisfactorily.

### In East Texas

TERRELL, Texas, July 15.—Recent rains have greatly improved the corn crop of this section. Many farmers say a good yield will be made—the best for several years. The past five years an insufficient amount of corn has been raised to supply home consumption. A good corn crop means much to the farmers, many of whom have been buying corn during the past short crops.





## Valuable Points Regarding Alfalfa

BY N. A. CLAPP.

We believe that a great many fail to recognize the real merits that there are in alfalfa as a forage crop. Why it has not been grown, or tried at least, more in the central west we believe is because very many are afraid that the stories told of the immense yield of hay in a season and its merits as told as a feed, sounds too much like a fairy tale. That there have been failures in getting a stand when sown we are free to admit, and the same may be said in regard to the June clover. Seasons and conditions have much to do with the success in getting a stand in either case, but when for any cause the June clover fails there are but few who lie down and say that because they have failed they will not try again.

Alfalfa as a crop does not occupy, in the rotation, the same position as the June clover. It is a more permanent plant and when once well seeded the crop is too valuable to plow up and follow by any other crop. The June clover comes in as a rest crop, to put the land in better condition for other crops. It is not used so much as a crop for its real value as a forage crop, and yet it possesses considerable value in that respect. The alfalfa is a crop that can be raised where stock is kept for feeding purposes and has great value. If alfalfa is raised for commercial purposes, for selling hay, it is so productive, and the hay has such recognized merits, it is a very profitable crop to raise. In the middle west authentic statements show that under favorable conditions from five to eight tons are produced on an acre.

As a feed to be fed singly and alone we know of nothing more valuable than alfalfa. It is so rich in protein that it mingles well with corn for feed for the dairy cow. It is of great value for feeding beef cattle, for when corn is fed it balances the ration and better results are obtained than can be had with other forage crops. For hogs we know of nothing that seems more palatable and produces such good results when fed with the corn, either as a summer pasture or fed as hay in the winter; it saves half the grain feed.

The question of getting a seeding is the thing to consider. There are certain things that must be complied with

in order to be successful. In the first place here in the middle west one must either have high and dry land or it must be well under-drained. In the second place the land must be well fitted for the seed. In the third place one must have good seed that was grown well north of the "alfalfa belt," for if poor seed is sown the good soil and careful preparation of the same are of little use as far as that crop is concerned.

In the preparation of the soil plow as early as convenient and work often until toward the last of June before sowing the seed. This method of preparing for the seed serves a double purpose: it puts the land in fine tilth and gets rid of the weeds that are likely to come on later and smother the young clover. When sown in June and alone there is often a crop of hay cut in September, and then it is allowed to grow to protect the crowns thru the winter.

We have seen very good results by preparing the ground well and sowing in August. When the ground is fallowed and worked thru the summer it is in fine condition to give the young plants a good start to make a good growth before winter. On the farm of J. W. Harper, Lafontaine, Ind., we saw a splendid stand on underdrained land, where the seed was sown in August.

As regards the seed, a sample should be obtained beforehand and examined by an expert for dodder, and the same tested to see if it will germinate. Many failures come from buying poor seed. In regard to the amount of seed, remember that the seeds are large and that it requires more in bulk of weight than the other clovers. Eleven to twelve quarts, or about twenty pounds, are required per acre. Don't depend on the rain to cover it, but sow it on evenly and go over with a light harrow to cover it.

Do not let stock run over it while it is small, as it is killed easily in that manner.

As soon as the blossoms appear, which is generally the last of May or first of June, cut, wilt and cure in the cock, hauling just before it is dry enough to crumble. In from six to eight weeks the next crop is ready to cut. In a warm dry season four crops are harvested, ordinarily three.

## Sheep are Profitable on the Farm

BY DANIEL BRYAN.

In passing thru the country and finding on so many farms an absence of sheep we are made to wonder why this is so. Can it be that many of our stock raising farmers do not comprehend the extent of profits realized on capital invested, feed consumed and labor entailed in caring for and handling the "golden hoof"? Is it because the farm is not fenced properly, or on account of a lack of proper sheds for taking care of them? Or is it that some men do not take kindly to sheep?

In regard to the first supposition let me say that we are confident no other branch of animal industry will yield a larger per cent of profit annually on the cash invested. And the cost of keeping, especially thru summer, is almost nothing, for where is the farm on which a few sheep will not be profitable as brush cleaners, especially along the fence rows, and weed destroyers over the entire farm? The good they will do here by saving labor alone, saying nothing of appearances, will repay for all extra steps taken in caring for a few sheep thru the winter months. They take practically all of what would otherwise be waste products of farm and transform them into two great and profitable commodities, mutton and wool.

We have often said, and wish to reiterate the statement here, that a few sheep, say five to forty acres, or a sheep to every eight or ten acres, will pay their keep on any farm as scavengers, if we should never sell a penny's worth from them. Think of the seed destroyed by them in nipping the pesky weed. We know farms that are practically overrun with weeds. Kale, for instance, a very troublesome weed indeed, is in an oats, wheat or barley crop, but its yellow blossoms and pungent stems are considered a great delicacy to all families of the ovine race. I have heard farmers say that they did not know what the country would do, for this or that weed was getting such a start and making such wonderful progress, but their fears excite me little so long as I know my sheep are fond of that particular

weed, for they will transform it into a delicacy (mutton) which, when properly cooked, makes a dish fit to set before anyone.

True, a flock of sheep requires some care. They should have free access to good, pure water at all seasons of the year, and should be provided with plenty of salt, which, however, should be fed judiciously. Then in winter they need some rough feed, which can be a variety of feeds, such as oats, straw, corn fodder, clover or millet hay. Care should be exercised, however, in feeding unthreshed millet, but as sheep like a variety of feed it is well to change their roughage often, say a feed of one and then another.

The labor incurred in caring for sheep is extremely light and agreeable compared with the amount of labor required to care for other animals. I have seen men wade in mud to their boot tops and get almost run over feeding a bunch of hogs, when sheep could be fed and hardly soil the Sunday clothes.

We admit that some farms are not equipped with the necessary fencing for the control of these animals, yet they can be turned by any fence any other of the farm animals are turned by, and will seldom break over a three-foot-high fence unless taught to do it. On many farms of our section the old zigzag rail fence is very prevalent, and in letting sheep pass thru in some instances the fence is left knee high in the gap, thus causing them to jump a low fence; consequently some flocks are spoiled in this way. All fences, in making openings for the passage of sheep, or, in fact, any other farm animal, should be laid to the ground, even to the last rail.

It is true that some men do not take kindly to sheep, and we must admit that under such conditions the sheep industry as a business is not in these cases pushed to a profitable termination. The map must be, to some extent at least, a lover of domestic animals to make the sheep business pay. And while this is true as regards sheep, the same applies equally well to all branches of live stock. While the

rough and careless man sometimes makes some money, we have noticed the more successful breeders and feeders are the men who have their animals' well-being at heart and in consequence are merciful and kind to their stock.

I would say in conclusion, especially to the young man starting on the farm, raise at least a few sheep. You will be surprised at the amount of profit you will realize by the careful handling of the flock, and the ease with which it is acquired. Cultivate as you go along a love for the golden-hoofed animals, and your success is practically assured.

## PLAN TO BUILD NEW RACE TRACK

### Many Attractions Coming for the Fall Meet

Plans are now being drawn for the construction of a new three-quarter mile track at the Fort Worth Driving Club's enclosure, to be used exclusively for running races. The new track will be built by the Fort Worth Racing and Fair Association and will encircle the half mile track, the big grandstand being moved back.

The new track will be constructed with more cushion than the other track as it will be for running horses entirely, and consequently will have four inches of loose dirt instead of a half inch, as the half mile track.

Both tracks will be used during the fall racing meet, each for its own class. The grandstand will be just outside of the three-quarter mile track and situated so that it will be opposite the finish of both tracks.

Plans are also being made for a big fair during the racing meet, and it is expected that there will be a large number of attractions present for the ten days, tents being pitched for the various attractions about the outside of the track, but inside the fence. No attractions will fill the enclosure unless it is found necessary to have the horse show which is planned there. In that case, the show will be held under a tent and the tent lowered to the ground during the races, so that the view will not be obstructed.

A number of big shows have already promised to be present, including a large wild west show, with other attractions combined. Correspondence is now being carried on in order to obtain a drain wreck attraction in which two engines will be started and allowed to collide. This will be on the infield enclosure if it is obtained.

The attractions will be open from 9 a. m. until 12 o'clock midnight, so that the race meet will be by far the greatest thing of its kind ever held in Fort Worth, including the racing and other attractions.

Milt S. Mooney, assistant manager of the racing association and manager of the concessions, has established headquarters in room 51 of the Delaware hotel and will be there from now until the opening of the meeting in October.

## POULTRY

### The Maline Poultry

The Malines—of Belgium are pre-eminently the table fowl par excellence of continental Europe, and are known when served on the table as "Poulet de Brussels." Their qualities have given the people of Brussels a reputation for centuries as "Kieken fretters" (chicken eaters.)

The white skin and firmness of the grain of the flesh of these fowls obtains top notch prices on the market. For quick returns the single combs, more especially the 'Coucos de Malines' are chiefly grown, as they mature at 12 weeks, and can then be put on the market. During last year they brought at times as much as 45c per pound.

There are two types of these birds, the single comb and the Turkey Head, the latter having triple combs and has more Asiatic blood, and in consequence matures later than the single comb and is a heavier bird. The Malines will weigh 11 pounds for a cock and nine for hens. They are barred like Plymouth Rocks, but have feathers on their legs and are larger. The eggs will weigh seven to a pound and are a brown color. The strains are the same in the two breeds, and are the "coucon barred," and "coucon" with espangles black-silver, black, golden black, white, ermine and buff. This year, for the first time, there appeared

## The Farmer's Wife

Is very careful about her churn. She scalds it thoroughly after using, and gives it a sun bath to sweeten it. She knows that if her churn is sour it will taint the butter that is made in it. The stomach is a churn. In the stomach and digestive and nutritive tracts are performed processes which are almost exactly like the churning of butter. Is it not apparent then that if this stomach-churn is foul it makes foul all which is put into it?

The evil of a foul stomach is not alone the bad taste in the mouth and the foul breath caused by it, but the corruption of the pure current of blood and the dissemination of disease throughout the body. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the sour and foul stomach sweet. It does for the stomach what the washing and sun bath do for the churn—absolutely removes every tainting or corrupting element. In this way it cures blotches, pimples, eruptions, scrofulous swellings, sores, or open eating ulcers and all humors or diseases arising from bad blood.

If you have bitter, nasty, foul taste in your mouth, coated tongue, foul breath, are weak and easily tired, feel depressed and despondent, have frequent headaches, dizzy attacks, gnawing or distress in stomach, constipated or irregular bowels, sour or bitter risings after eating and poor appetite, these symptoms, or any considerable number of them, indicate that you are suffering from biliousness, torpid or lazy liver with the usual accompanying indigestion, or dyspepsia and their attendant derangements.

The best agents known to medical science for the cure of the above symptoms and conditions, as attested by the writings of leading teachers and practitioners of all the several schools of medical practice, have been skillfully and harmoniously combined in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That this is absolutely true will be readily proven to your satisfaction if you will but mail a postal card request to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a free copy of his booklet of extracts from the standard medical authorities, giving the names of all the ingredients entering into his world-famed medicines and showing what the most eminent medical men of the age say of them.

In the exhibitions a blue strain which is a beautiful bird, and was greatly admired. These birds are, or seem to be, almost unknown to American fanciers.

### Remedy for Bumble Foot

Captain J. B. Mitchell is a well known poultry fancier and is well up in all diseases to which poultry are subject and is ready at all times to answer such question as he can. "I read an inquiry in the Stockman Journal or Citizen from Gene Stacks," said Captain Mitchell, "requesting information as to the best remedy for 'bumble foot' and some information as to what causes it. It is caused most generally from the roosts being too high and the fowl having to alight, therefore, from too high an altitude. The nerves and sinews of a chicken's foot are all centered in the ball of the foot, and the constant striking of the foot upon this particular spot creates irritation, swelling, and more or less lameness. Poultry of the present day are very heavy and the wings are not of much aid in helping them to alight upon the ground lightly, so the ball of the foot strikes hard upon the ground when the roost is too high, and trouble with the foot follows:

"As to remedy, I would advise that in the first place the roost be overhauled and placed where the convenience of the bird will be best consulted, and the constant jar upon the foot be reduced to a minimum.

"Pour some turpentine in a shallow dish of some sort, and then hold the bird's foot in it until the injured part has absorbed the turpentine. Repeat every day or two until relief is obtained. A little turpentine at a time will be sufficient."

### Week of Rain at Roby

ROBY, Texas, July 15.—Rain fell every day last week in this county. Several days the rains were heavy and all streams in the county have been higher than for several years. Crops are greatly benefited, and the present season will complete the corn, sorghum, milo maize and kaffir corn crops. Cotton is doing well. The range is in splendid condition and stock are all fat.

### Panhandle Grains

DALHART, Texas, July 15.—The North Canadian section of the Panhandle has experienced a downpour of rain, which will insure good crops in this section. Wheat and oats have been harvested and are now being thrashed, and the yield is far greater than was anticipated. Wheat will yield from fifteen to twenty-five bushels, and oats from forty to sixty per acre.



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## THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

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

## TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

Colonel C. C. Poole is the duly authorized traveling representative of this paper, and as such has full 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.

## SHEEP COMING TO THE FRONT

The Texas sheepman is on top again this year, so far as prices for his wool are concerned. It is true that in the southwestern portion of the state drouth has been so severe over a considerable portion of the range country that the lamb crop had to be sacrificed in order to save the mother ewes, but so far that has been about the only drawback connected with the sheep and wool-growing industry this season, and sheepmen are generally feeling very good over the situation.

The demand for Texas wool is active, and operations around San Angelo and other wool centers during the past two weeks indicate that buyers are in sight for practically every thing they can find that looks like good Texas wool. Prices are better than were paid last year, it being currently reported that the bulk of the best wool sold at San Angelo brought about 24 cents per pound, and when wool is selling above 20 cents per pound it insures a handsome margin of profit for the producer.

San Angelo, Lampasas and Kerrville are the principal wool markets of the state, and the plan pursued by the producers generally is to concentrate their clips at one or the other of those three points in anticipation of the coming of buyers. It is reported that something like 5,000,000 pounds have been sold so far this season at San Angelo, and it is believed there are something like 2,000,000 pounds now on sale at Kerrville. The wool concentrated at Lampasas was sold earlier in the season, and brought 23 cents per pound, which was 2 cents less than the same quality of wool sold for last season at that point. The claim is made that

the wool produced in the Lampasas country is the best grown in Texas, and if that is the case, it would appear the Lampasas woolgrowers were perhaps a little bit hasty in turning their wool loose.

Texas woolgrowers say there has been an unusually heavy pressure from the east this year to induce them to consign their wool to eastern markets on commission, and a considerable quantity has gone out of the state in that manner. But there are a great many producers who did not take kindly to that suggestion, and they concentrated their stuff at the Texas markets where it has been looked up by eastern buyers, principally from Boston, as usual, and it is believed that better prices have been obtained by forcing the buyers to come out into the open.

Texas woolgrowers have learned that the majority of the so-called wool commission houses of the east are but speculators, and when their product falls into such hands results are not as satisfactory as when the wool is sold before it leaves the point of concentration. There is no doubt or uncertainty about results when the sale is made at home, and it is believed the policy among Texas woolgrowers in the future will be to still further limit the consignment of wool.

Buyers that have appeared in Texas this season have done all in their power to hammer down prices. They have talked about the probability of tariff revision by the next congress, but the Texas men have pointed to the amount of Australian wool now being imported by American manufacturers, on which a considerable duty is paid, and wink the other eye. They know there is a big demand for wool, and that as long as there is a demand of such proportions prices will remain good. They are not bothering about the tariff now. They are demanding something like value for their wool.

It is believed the prevailing high prices for wool and the satisfactory figures brought by good mutton will result in a very material stimulation of the sheep industry in this state. There was a time when Texas had more sheep than any other state in the union, but that was back in the Jays of the open range and when grass was free to all comers. The growth and development of the cattle industry largely drove the sheep out of the state, coupled with some other adverse influences, and millions of Texas sheep found their way into New Mexico.

It has always been claimed that cattle and sheep could not be grazed on the same range, but late years have proven the utter fallacy of the contention. There are many Texas ranchmen today who have cattle and sheep in the same inclosure, and it is noticed the cattle have no objection to the presence of the sheep, and do not disdain the succulent grass that has been trod by the hoof of the sheep.

It will be a great day for Texas when the antipathy long existing against the sheep has been dissipated, and Texas stockmen recognize the fact that the sheep properly handled is as much a money-maker as his bovine brother. Texas needs more sheep and must have them. They should be today running on every ranch and stock farm in the state.

## TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT

The cattlemen of Texas and the southwest are greatly interested in the announcement that peace has been patched up in the matter of the post-mortem inspection of cows, and that hereafter there will be no trouble with the packers at the leading market centers over this proposition. Following is a copy of the agreement which brought about the settlement of the difficulty, as it has been received here:

"The Live Stock Exchange favors a more rigid ante-mortem inspection of all live stock, and that at the time of sale the buyer shall have the privilege of finding and rejecting any animals that appear to be in any way unhealthy or suspects. Any animals thus rejected by the buyer are to be tagged and numbered by the inspector employed and taken by the buyer subject to post-mortem examination by the government inspectors. If a buyer and seller cannot agree as to what rightly constitutes suspects, the inspector above mentioned is to decide.

"The exchange agrees at its own expense to employ one or more competent inspectors, to be

mutually agreed upon, to have charge of tagging any cattle rejected as suspects at the time of purchase.

"All dairy cows, whether shipped or driven in, and common native cows, known as canners, sold to the packers, are to be subject to post-mortem examination; the buyer and seller to determine animals of that class at time of sale. In case they cannot agree it is to be left to the inspector. This agreement does not in any way affect range cows, the same to be bought as heretofore, purchasers agreeing to allow full market price for hides and condemned carcasses, and to furnish satisfactory evidence of post-mortem condemnations.

"All parties interested will make an appeal to the governors of their respective states and other proper parties to cause such inspection laws to be passed, or enforced if already passed, as will stamp out tuberculosis, which is generally found in dairy cows, as it is the decided opinion that from a beef standpoint, as well as a milk standpoint, the disease has increased, and no past inspection has been sufficiently rigid on either article of food, beef and milk.

"The members of the live stock exchanges agree that they will take steps to arrange that all dairy cows or canners to be shipped to them shall be tagged in the country in such a way that point of shipment and owner can be identified, that the shipper may be advised thru his commission man of the post-mortem results. Commission men also agree to use all means in their power to assist in stamping out tuberculosis."

The affects of this agreement may be briefly summarized as follows:

Dairy cows and canners, if sold to packers, will be subject to post-mortem inspection.

It is optional with the salesman to dispose of such cows anywhere he pleases.

If he can find an outside buyer he does not have to sell such stuff to the packer.

All other cows and heifers will be sold as heretofore.

Range cows and heifers are not subject to post-mortem inspection.

As is usual in many such cases the settlement of the controversy involved a compromise, the commission men representing the producers and themselves, conceding that inspection of tuberculous cattle had not been as rigid and effective in the past as it should have been, and promising to use their best efforts in aiding in the process of stamping out the disease among cattle that go to market. The result of such action can but be beneficial both to the producer and consumer, as it will eliminate such cattle from the markets largely and give the consumer meat that is more nearly free from disease.

The packers in return conceded the main point that was contended for by the producers of Texas and the southwest, which was that range cows and heifers being free from this disease, should not be sold subject to post-mortem inspection. So far as Texas is concerned, this action practically eliminates our producers from the effects of the inspection rule, and leaves the dairy people of the older states as the ones who will have to further contend with the packers.

Much interest has been felt in the situation thruout this state, and Texas cattlemen have been active in the hot fight that has been waged for several weeks against the packers, especially members of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, and all are pleased with the result.

## BRINGING LAW INTO DISREPUTE

When the live stock interests of the country were making a fight for the extension of the twenty-eight-hour law, it was believed something was being accomplished that would greatly rebound to the interest of the live stock industry, but there was one feature of the situation that was entirely overlooked. During several years of the not very remote past the live stock shippers and producers have also been engaged in a very stiff fight with the railway interests of the country over the time consumed in getting live stock shipments to market, and just at the time when it appeared they had this fight won, they unwittingly placed a club in the hands of the railways in the extension of the twenty-eight-hour law, with which the railways are beating the desired reform to death. In other words, since the passage of the law amending the original measure by ex-



tending the time live stock may be kept in transit to thirty-six hours upon the consent of the shipper, the railways have been consuming the limit allowed by the law, and this is causing some lively efforts at the instance of the Washington authorities to call them to strict account. Suits are being filed in the federal court here in such cases and in commenting on that fact the San Antonio Express says:

The first suit brought in the federal courts of Texas for violating what is generally known as the twenty-eight hour law has been filed in Fort Worth against the Fort Worth Belt Railway, and its progress will be watched with considerable interest by the farmers and stockmen of the state. The twenty-eight hour law was passed by congress about five years ago and subjected railroads to a heavy fine for keeping live stock in transit on the cars without unloading for feed and water for a longer period than twenty-eight hours. The law was not enforced until about three years ago, when the American Humane Society stepped in and secured evidence of violations of the law and the roads were fined for such offense, but owing to the fact that violations had been permitted in the past the government, except in flagrant cases, imposed the minimum penalties. The stockmen of the country also testified on these trials that unloading live stock, especially cattle from the ranges of the west and south, which were unaccustomed to men on foot, were damaged by the frequent unloadings, as it was necessary in unloading them to use prod poles on the end of which was a sharpened iron or steel point. They testified that the producer will be benefited by allowing cattle to remain on the cars for thirty-six hours, as they would not suffer for food or water in that length of time and would save twenty-four to forty-eight hours in getting cattle to market.

Such pressure was brought to bear on congress at its last session by the railroads, reinforced by the co-operation of the live stock raisers, that a measure was passed permitting live stock to remain on the cars thirty-six hours if accompanied by an order from the shippers requesting same. Secretary James Wilson, soon after the adjournment of congress, served notice on the roads that they would be held strictly accountable for all future violations of the law.

The stockmen of the country have not been pleased with the treatment they have been receiving at the hands of the railroads, for instead of expediting the movement of their live stock to market the roads have since then been consuming the entire thirty-six hours in covering the same distance formerly made in twenty-eight hours.

The suit filed in Fort Worth is for the detention of a shipment of hogs from Oklahoma in the cars thirty-eight hours and twenty-five minutes instead of the prescribed thirty-six hours. There will be some fine questions of law as to who is the guilty party, the Belt road which delivered the shipment to the Belt line, the latter claiming that it was acting in the interest of the shipper in getting the hogs to the stock yards at the earliest moment possible. The maximum penalty of \$500 is requested.

#### THE CATTLEMEN WIN AGAIN

The big packers have surrendered in the fight they have been making for post-mortem inspection, and the producers aided by the commission men have won a notable victory. President Ike T. Pryor, of the Cattle Raisers' Association, has taken an active interest in the fight and has contributed much to the success of the movement to have the packers abrogate the obnoxious rule. The San Antonio Express says:

The Express is in receipt of a telegram from President Ike T. Pryor of the Cattle Raisers' Association, who is now in Kansas City. "Agreement reached: no post-mortem except in dairy and common native cows."

This confirms the dispatch previously published in The Express. It means that the packers will rescind their former order of a month ago, which subjected all cows and heifers to post-mortem inspection before they were paid for by the packers, and it is pleasant to contemplate that the compromise thus affected practically removes the bars on Texas cattle.

There is no surplus of dairy cows in Texas and the term "common native cows" applies only to the inferior grade raised north of the national quarantine line, and as no common cows are raised in the Texas Panhandle country, which is above the line, Texas cattlemen have no grievance now. If packers had called for a conference with the live stock interests before making their pronouncement of a month ago, an agreement equally as satisfactory to the interests involved could have been reached then. The cattlemen have never been disposed to sell diseased cattle for food and the agreement just reached is significant proof of the fact.

One strong factor in convincing the packers of their error has been the unanimity of the country banks in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Oklahoma, Texas and the Indian Territory in pledging themselves not to handle the packers' paper until they

made terms with the producer. Some two weeks ago the live stock raisers of the country appealed to these banks to assist them in the fight for reasonable concessions, and the alacrity with which they came to the rescue has had a tendency to convince the packer that the country banker does not regard his paper as necessary to his well-being. The agreement which has been ratified is reasonable and just. President Pryor is to be congratulated that this was not done until it was in shape to give Texas the protection due her by reason of her freedom from disease.

Texas cattlemen have labored under the impression that the action of the packers in inaugurating the post-mortem inspection rule was but the entering wedge in a course of procedure that had for its object further designs upon the producing element, and for that reason they stood pat and took an active part against the packers. So far as Texas is concerned not much effect was felt from the rule while it was in effect, but the principle involved and the trend of events together were sufficient to arouse a great deal of interest in the subject.

Strong pressure was brought to bear on the packers. There was a boycott inaugurated by the commission men, followed by vigorous protests from banking interests, and then, to cap the climax, came the threat on the part of the cattlemen to build a million dollar packery of their own in Fort Worth. The adjustment of the difficulty may have cost Fort Worth an independent packing plant, but there is general satisfaction expressed over the adjustment of the trouble. As

John D. Rockefeller has a singularly defective class of cattle now affected is of no interest to Texas. There are but few of that class of cattle that go to market from this state.

#### COMMISSION MEN AND PACKERS

There has been more or less sentiment prevalent in Texas live stock circles to the effect that live stock commission men in Fort Worth and at other live stock markets were acting in collusion with the packers in the control of market prices, and the suit of the attorney general against the live stock exchange of this city was largely predicated upon this assumption. Now, that there has been disclosed such bitter and persistent antagonism between the commission men and the packers over the post-mortem inspection question, in which the packers were compelled to beat a hasty retreat, the situation is shown up in an altogether different light. Commenting on this new development, the San Antonio Express says:

The recent antagonism of the commission men against what they claim was usurpation of power by the packers is the first instance on record where both factions in the market were openly arrayed against each other. The new agreement which went into effect with the beginning of the present week was a victory for the producer, for instead of buying all cows and heifers subject to post-mortem inspection, as first decreed by the packers, they have been compelled to modify their demands and only buy "subject" dairy cows, both of which are affected in a measure with tuberculosis.

The commission men, when the original order was promulgated some six months ago, asserted that a great hardship would be worked in the range interests of the West and Southwest where tuberculosis is unknown, and stood faithfully by their guns until the packers had capitulated. It is truly an ill wind that blows nobody good, and the commission men, it is reported, expect to furnish some very satisfactory evidence at the trial of the cases set for October, that they are in deed and in truth the representatives of the producer.

The suit against the Fort Worth Live Stock exchange for penalties aggregating \$3,000,000 is scheduled to be tried at Austin in October, and what effect recent developments will have on the course of the state in the premises is not known. But so far as the producer of live stock is concerned the attitude of the commission men toward the packers in the post mortem inspection contest can but exert a reassuring effect. The commission men played a very important part in compelling the packers to rescind their objectionable rule and stood shoulder to shoulder with the producers until the desired end was attained.

#### FARMERS' CONGRESS OF TEXAS

The Texas farmers' congress will assemble at College Station July 23, and the indications are this will be one of the most successful meetings of that organization ever held in the state. An elaborate program has been arranged, and there will be papers read and addresses delivered on

many topics of peculiar interest to the people of Texas. There are now eighteen state organizations affiliating with and composing the Texas farmers' congress, and they are as follows:

The Texas Nut Growers' Association, C. Falkner, president; Waco.

The Texas Swine Breeders' Association, W. E. Davis, president; Sherman.

Texas Dairymen's Association, W. R. Spann, president; Dallas.

State Horticultural Society, J. M. Howell, president; Weatherford.

Texas Jersey Cattle Club, J. M. Vance, president; San Antonio.

Texas Irrigation Association, E. F. Collias, president; San Antonio.

Southern Texas Truck and Fruit Association, S. A. McHenry, president; Cuero.

Woman's Educational and Industrial Association, Mrs. R. H. Haynes, president; Alvin.

Texas Red Poll Cattle Club, W. C. McKamy, president; Renner.

Farmers' Boys' and Girls' League, Noble Melton, president; Troupe.

Panhandle Farmers' Congress, J. C. Paul, president; Amarillo.

Texas Division Southern Cotton Association, R. R. Claridge, president; Palestine.

Texas Nurserymen's Association, E. W. Kirkpatrick, president; McKinney.

Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association, G. E. King, president; Taylor.

State Alfalfa Growers' Association, R. E. Smith, president; Sherman.

Texas Seed Growers' Association, Dr. T. V. Munson, president; Denison.

Texas Rice Growers' Association, Mr. Cloat, president; Houston.

Texas Corn Growers' Association, T. A. McGalliard, president; Garza.

Low rates are usually given to the meeting of the Texas farmers' congress, and this year there will be no exception. The new anti-pass law will deprive some members of privileges they have heretofore enjoyed, but the railways recognize the importance of these occasions and the potent influence they exert in the development of the country, and are always liberal with every form of encouragement. There should be a large attendance from every section of the state, for the time spent there could not be better occupied.

It was the late Governor Oran M. Roberts, who perpetrated the aphorism that civilization begins and ends with the plow, and the plow is wielding a mighty influence just now in Texas.

#### TRACK AND TRACKMEN

A black picture for the American people has been painted by the executive committee of the National Union of Railway Trackmen. It is a picture which is somewhat overdrawn but touches a vital subject.

These men have issued a warning to the public concerning the condition of railway tracks thruout the United States and what they regard as the criminal neglect of public safety by the great railroad corporations.

"We have written reports," say these men, "which show that millions of rotten and decayed ties are now in use which should have been replaced long ago, and that vast numbers of worn and broken rails are now doing duty."

They also point out that, with the exception of a few eastern roads, the tracks are not patrolled either day or night, as in former years; that the companies do not furnish enough material to keep the tracks in repair; that rails are broken by being allowed to rest on rotten ties; that there is no standard of efficiency required for service in the track department of any railroad; that in some cases the entire section crew of laborers consists of boys under 15 years of age; that section foremen, upon whom such a great responsibility rests, are paid less than \$50 a month, and that nobody is held responsible for the condition of the tens of thousands of miles of railroad tracks thruout the country.

"Trains starting from a station at night plunge into the darkness," say these trackmen, "and the men running them, as well as the passengers riding thereon, must trust to blind luck for safety in reaching their destination."

For the last four months the trackmen claim they have been trying to get a hearing with the general managers of the various railroads in the hope of bringing about a change of conditions. They claim letter after letter has been ignored. The trackmen have set forth these alleged facts to the managers:



## This Old Dobbin Has Fine Income; Estate Division Awaits His Death



A horse with an income?  
How would you like to be in his shoes?

King, whose picture appears above, is passing his old age in solid, clover comfort at Chicago, on a monthly allowance of \$150, left him by his former owner, George C. Watts.

Under the will of Mr. Watts King

was to have an allowance of \$200 a month during the period of his usefulness and after that an income of \$150 each month until his death.

Mr. Watts left an estate of \$100,000. Part of this amount will go to charity, but the division of the estate has been delayed pending the death of the horse. King is 21 years old.

## Developing the Dairy Heifer

C. I. Hunt, a successful Jersey breeder, in the Jersey Bulletin tells how to develop heifers so they will make cows of great milk producing capacity. There is good reason to expect that heifers bred whose milking qualities have been neglected, as Mr. Hunt attains with his Jerseys, yet if his methods were pursued for several generations, no doubt the results would be sufficiently marked to attest the value of his system of developing milking qualities. He says: Udder development is first to be sought, as this is one of the most vital questions concerning the dairy business, because a heifer can give milk only in proportion to the development of the udder. Many cows that have been brought to milk under ordinary care might have been made to yield double the amount if the udder had been properly developed. It seems the height of folly to save a few dollars on the feed bill and lose more than it would amount to every year in the cow's producing period.

The old saying is, the way to a man's heart is thru his stomach. The way to develop an udder on a heifer is thru her stomach, and it must be done almost entirely during her first two years of production. It is impossible to develop, to her fullest capacity, any heifer that has been neglected during those years, no matter what her inherent qualities are. To properly bring a heifer up to her milking period, to fulfill all that she is bred to do, we must begin with her at birth, because one of the greatest hindrances is cholera, not white scours.

So few know the difference between these two diseases, they are so distinct and require such entirely different treatment, that it is well for everyone to study them and be prepared. Until Dr. Klein of South Carolina brought out the formalin solution treatment, white scours was almost incurable. This remedy now promises to save over 90 per cent if taken in time. Many calves are allowed to remain with their dams for two days, when they are taken away and fed with a calf feeder, two-thirds whole milk and one-third separator milk, an denough to fill up their sides. Some will take more than others, and the more it takes to fill them up the better the outlook for a dairy cow, because they have the capacity.

After determining how much each will take, we are very careful to feed same amount every time. After the calf is 4 or 5 weeks old, the whole milk is reduced as they learn to eat grain, corn and oats with bran, equal parts by weight. They are thus carried along, kept free from lice, spray to protect from flies and made to grow as fast as possible until they are about 16 months old, when they are bred.

Then the tug of war begins, because we have to keep the heifer growing and

develop the foetus and the milking capabilities of the cow—three things where before we had but one. Now is the time to reach her udder thru her stomach out of the grain bit. It has been my observation that the average dairyman could feed all he has been in the habit of doing, then feed as much more. Bran and oats are all that is needed, unless the cow should lack flesh, when corn meal may be added.

Here again we must study each individual cow as to quality. But feed, don't think of the cost, look ahead to the profit each year for twelve or fourteen years. If you have the right kind of a cow she may pay you more interest than any savings bank. If the udder gets hard before the heifer freshens a few drops of snakeroot extract will cure it. Get the udder developed with the first freshening, and when it is once developed see that the cow has enough feed to use to fill the udder twice a day.

There are many things that are absolutely necessary to win success that no one can get by reading. I might learn Professor Henry's book, "Feeds and Feeding," by heart, still I would not then know one-half on the subject that the author does. The thing that causes me the most trouble is the milking of the heifer. A cow has an affection which she will usually give to the one most attentive to her. She will give her milk to this one better than to anyone else, and to secure the best results he should milk her regularly, but should he be called away and the milking left to someone else, much damage may be done. All things considered, it seems best to have two milkers for the heifer, that she may get accustomed to both, one for morning and the other for the night's milking.

## S H E E P

### Judging Mutton Sheep

Prof. F. R. Marshall is at the head of the Animal Industry department of the A. & M. College of Texas, and the comparatively a young man is one of the most efficient of the professors engaged as one of the faculty of that institution of learning. At the last meeting of the Texas Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association, which took place at College Station, among other papers presented and read relating to the sheep and goat industries was one from Prof. Marshall. The professor said:

"Please allow me at the outset to congratulate each member of this association upon the present very excellent condition of the sheep business. For many years it was about as far down

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## SWINE

Is the Value of Green Pasture Over-estimated?

G. F. McCracken of Decatur, Wise county, Texas, has had experience in breeding swine and in the following paper gives some excellent advice along the line of green pasture for hogs, which is gladly reproduced for the benefit of those who have never read his words:

"The great problem in pork production is the feed question. Therefore everything that tends to cheapen the cost of feed without lessening its value is one that should be carefully looked after. The grasses and succulent plant foods are the ones that are the cheapest and should be made to serve an important part of the feed combined with the grain ration.

It is not only a balancer and a cheap one, but it is healthy, one which is relished by the hogs. We recommend the sowing of rye, barley and wheat for fall and winter pasture, with oats, cane, cow peas, for spring and summer, and best of all, if land will grow it, sow alfalfa for all seasons of the year. There is every indication that this will be a good year for the pork producer.

"That the most may be made let us commence early in the production of our cheap food.

"The writer in 1902 and 1903, at the prevailing high prices of corn, had 35 head of shotes in a 24-acre lot sown to oats, Johnson grass and Bermuda grass, with plenty of good water at their command, with one-half bushel of shelled corn per day regularly, made a good growth and came thru in good shape. We wouldn't even try to raise two or three hogs for our own use without a little hog lot.

"We know a man who owns a hog ranch in Wise county that is in a triangular shape, being eight feet each way at base with one 1x12 feet long and one 1x12 four feet long, to shelter them from all inclement weather, with three hogs in this large ranch in mud and filth up to their eyes. I am invited to help butcher some 400-pound porkers this winter. What other animal on earth would be expected to live, much less to give his owner a profit?

"We have seen a number of people go into the swine business in Texas with full corn cribs and some bright Sunday morning awake to find a drouth of weeks or perhaps months upon him, with hogs in a dry lot, with only corn and water. Seeing no relief in the failure he sells out in disgust and exclaims truly that there is no money in the hog business. So history will repeat itself again; the drouth has come and will come again, so we had better build up some hog lots whereby the hog can pick up grasses, weeds and all kinds of vegetable matter and convert it into pork and increase our bank account.

"Let me say that the man who raises hogs on corn and water alone in a dry lot is selling his corn at a very low market. There is absolutely no money in it. If we will provide plenty of green pasture with good sheds and feeding floors, Old Betsy will pay Mary Ann's and Charles' graduating course in college and put a gold crown on grandma's tooth."

### Hollebeke Needs Rain

HOLLEBEKE, Texas, July 15.—As much cotton was planted here as last year, but it did not come up. It is 50 per cent later than at this time last year, and it is not fruiting well. The weather is not favorable; too dry and hot. No insects are bothering the cotton here.

as it could be, but it has now fully recovered and it would be a sorry pessimist indeed who could advance any good reasons to show that the sheep business is not likely to continue on a high plane for many years. The reasons for my belief in a bright future for the sheep business are too apparent and too numerous to be discussed in a paper on 'Judging Mutton Sheep.' I do not say, tho, that the present prices of sheep are where they are on account of the strong demand for both wool and mutton. The high price of lambs and comparatively low values of aged range stock together with the increasing consumption of lamb, make it appear certain that the supply will not soon catch up with the demand. Mutton prices are independent of tariff regulations. Unless sheep become more numerous the supply of wool cannot materially change, but there is the possibility of fluctuations in the wool market, conditions produced by the domination of certain ideas at our national capital.

"It will, therefore, become the breeder, who is handling fine wool sheep, to breed the best mutton carcasses he can, without running down the weight or quality of the fleece; and it will become the breeder of mutton sheep to prefer in selecting his breeding stock those animals of strong constitution and good mutton form that are the heaviest-wooled.

"Before attempting to give directions for the judging of mutton sheep, it will be well to consider just what the market calls for. The highest priced lamb on the market is one that is fully fattened at a weight of from 80 to 95 pounds, and what constitutes 'fully fattened' in sheep is very different from that which is required in cattle or swine. Fat mutton is more distasteful to the consumer of mutton than is fat beef of pork to the consumer of those meats. While the lamb should not be excessively fat, there should be a sufficient amount of muscle contained in the carcass to satisfy the consumers who buy from the retail market. The hind quarters of a lamb are not much more valuable than the back and fore parts, so that while a conformation that will give the highest percentage of weight in valuable parts is necessary, he must also have that heavy fleshing characteristic combined with a disposition to mature and be sufficiently fat at the weight of 90 pounds.

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



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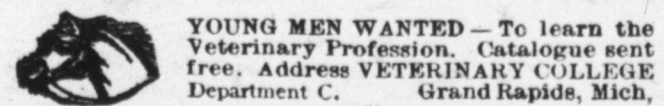
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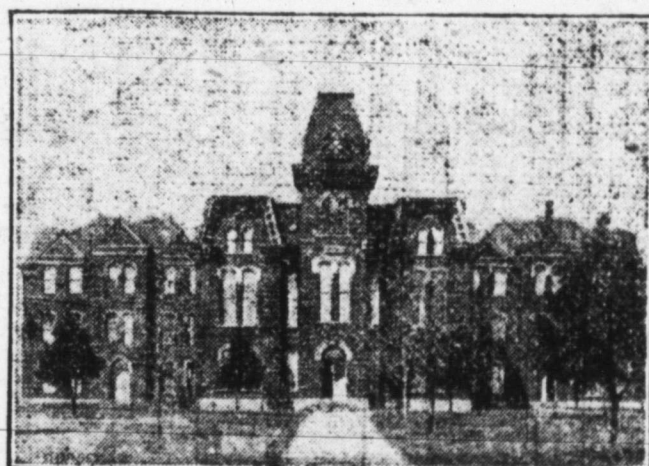


**YOUNG MEN WANTED**—To learn the Veterinary Profession. Catalogue sent free. Address **VETERINARY COLLEGE** Department C, Grand Rapids, Mich.

A letter was received from Ira W. Wood by Secretary Crowley Friday morning from Sonora, where a good rain was reported, the first in some time. Mr. Wood is a member of the association and said that the night before the rain his face was exceedingly long, but that his, as well as all others, in that part of the country, are now looking happy, with sight of mud all about.

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## The Cattleman of Yesterday

BY CLIFF ROBERTSON,  
Hamlin, Texas.

I have lived here 27 years, and have been, to use a slang expression, on the inside—part of the time, at least.

I know there have been fortunes amassed here in the cow business off of small investments and careful management.

I know the big cowman, as he is commonly called, has used all kinds of strategy and deception, that his ingenious brain was capable of producing, to keep the small ranchman and farmer—commonly called "woolly nestor," "hayseed" and other unique nom de plumes too numerous to mention—out of this country.

These are a few of the methods they used: Telling the homeseeker that such and such sections were watered sections and that they owned them (and in most cases they did own the sections they dug wells on), and that it was impossible to get water anywhere else that there had been several wells started and abandoned, and it was useless to try any further; that it was useless to build a tank, for it never did rain out here to put water in a tank.

Another method was this: If any prospector, or bunch of prospectors, came along, the cowmen would talk to each other in the presence of the prospector in this fashion (they wouldn't address the prospector direct—they were too smooth for that): "Say, Bill, how is your calf crop this summer?" The said Bill would assume a very disconsolate air, and in a sepulchral tone reply: "Oh, no good. The grass was so short last year and my cattle came so near starving to death that the calf crop is very light." Then some other very solemn and unconcerned individual would casually remark that it looked like things were going to be worse this year than they were last, and then they would all join in and discuss their prospects for the future. "Don't know what we are to do down in my part; thinking about moving to Indian Territory; but the cattle are so poor they can't stand the trip." Others were going to Montana; wished they had shipped two years ago, when cattle were in a little better condition. Some were anticipating going out of the business, by shipping to the market and selling for "canners," and going back to the east and buying a little farm, or renting one, and living like a king the rest of their natural life.

If the prospector was pretty nifty, he would venture the question: "Why don't you cowmen raise feed to tide you over these dry times?" And that was just the opportunity these cowmen were looking for. The look of scorn and contempt the whole bunch would bestow upon this aforesaid "woolly" would be enough to wither a marble statue or a brass monkey, much less one lonely prospector on his first trip to a foreign country. This conversation would generally occur in the little towns around the hotels and postoffices, and the cowmen would go on and relate their experience in planting cane or kaffir corn, and the wind blowing all the plowed ground away, the plant dying for the want of moisture, etc., and say: "Oh, yes, the idea of raising feed has long since been abandoned here."

The prospector would scarcely ever travel far off the railroad, and if he ventured another question, it was something like this: "I see everything looks fresh and green around the town?" to which some one would reply: "Oh, yes; we had a pretty good rain here the other day—the best we've had for two years—but it didn't reach more than two miles north or south," as the case might be; and thus the prospector, who had started a few days ago in search of cheap land in a prosperous country, with high hopes and anticipation, would take the first train home, and tell everybody he saw on the road what a hard country the west was, and make it fully as bad or worse than the cowmen did. That is the information the "nestor" got.

The facts in the case would invariably be these: The prairie would be covered with luxuriant grasses—the most nutritious on the continent—the cattle fat and sleek, with an 80 or 90 per cent calf crop; vegetables, fruits and grapes of the best quality at the ranch headquarters, where the owner of the ranch would allow them planted. In most instances the ranchmen refused to let anything of the kind be planted, for fear some "woolly" might come along and see it growing and want to move out and file on four sections. Feed crops of all kinds have always yielded abundantly here when planted. It not being necessary to feed in winter, and the ranchman a little

skeptical in regard to developing the agricultural resources, the cowboys in general all being up with their farming before they came here, the consequences were that there was quite a limited amount of farming done, and even that in a very careless and unconcerned fashion.

I have seen kaffir corn planted and never touched again till harvested that made 50 to 60 bushels per acre.

Sometimes one of these prospectors would be nifty enough to come out and investigate for himself. The ranchman and his cowboys generally found out pretty soon what kind of stuff he was made of, and if they decided he had come to stay and they failed (with their different methods) to develop a case of homesickness on the said "woolly," they would make things a little more pleasant for him, and in the course of a year or two he would develop into a small ranchman and join the ranks of the cowmen and help discourage the next "woolly" that came along prospecting for school land.

The cowboys played a very conspicuous part in keeping the "nestor" out, which was nothing more than natural, as they didn't take to the idea of giving up their lariat, saddle and spurs and the wild, happy, careless life of a typical western cowpuncher for that of riding a cultivator, dragging a cotton sack, or handling a hoe, as had been the case farther east, as the wave of civilization and agriculture, which always walk hand in hand, advanced.

I know the cowman manipulated the law-making body of the great state of Texas in a way that made it easy for him to hold the vast public domain that he has come in possession of, and at the same time make it difficult for the actual settler and homeseeker to obtain what was his by legal right; whether I know how this was done or not I will leave the reader to guess. I know of instances where the cowmen wanted to graze the land without buying it. The land would be appraised at \$3 per acre. That was the price to the four-section man. I also noticed that when they talked about reducing the price to \$1 per acre and had it done, so the homeseeker could get a home and pay for it, their cousins, nephews, sons, mothers-in-law, cooks and cowpunchers, and last but not least, themselves, got the best sections. I, myself, being one of the number, I feel at liberty to make mention of the above facts.

Reader, don't censure the cowmen without mentally changing positions with him, for I doubt if there is a man who reads this who wouldn't have acted as the cowman did under the same circumstances. However, that doesn't change the facts.

## HOUSEHOLD

### Rational Punishment for Children

Mrs. Agnes Thompson Aguilo of Galveston, a member of the Texas Women's Industrial Association, read before her society at its annual meeting last year the following paper upon the Rational Punishment of Children, which was well received and complimented:

"As far back as the days when the world was young and Mother Eve chastised Cain and Abel for tearing their fig leaf trousers, the subject of rational punishment has agitated the minds of parents and guardians. Every one has theories on the subject, but on these occasions when the application of them would be of advantage to both parties, I am sorry to say most of us return to first principles; that is, get angry and let the young offender feel it in ways repugnant to us in our cooler moments and on sober second thoughts.

"No set of rules can be laid down for the punishment of children. One must consider the offense, the character of the child, its environments and its conception of the seriousness of the fault. Many children are lacking in moral consciousness and few are so vicious and degraded that love and patience will not be important factors in controlling them and correcting their faults. For one thing, be sure that the punishment is deserved. Nothing so rankles in a child's heart or does so much to warp a good character and make worse a bad one as injustice. Most children have an inherent sense of justice which should be cultivated and respected. Again, the child should be made to understand the serious nature of the offense before he is chastised in the mildest way, and we should be more patient with the for-

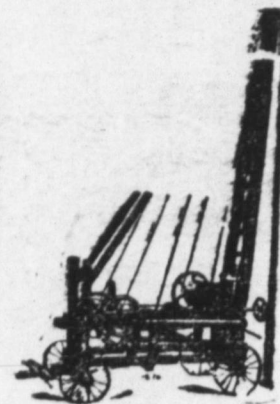
## FARMERS & MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK

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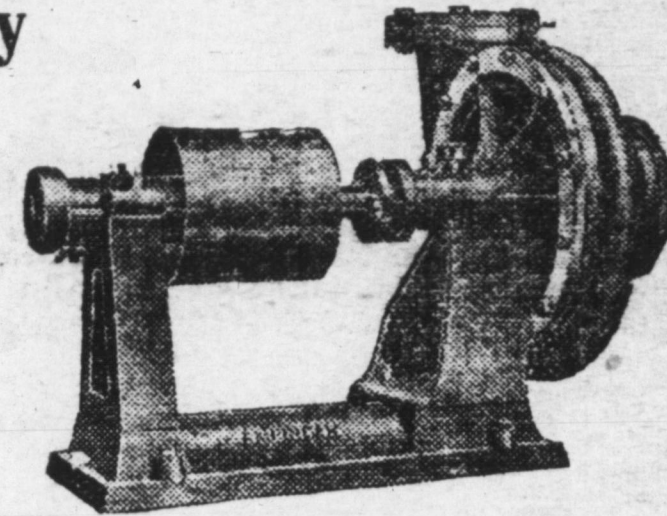
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Centrifugal Pump.

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## 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

lorn children of the streets, whose world extends only as far as their own knowledge reaches, for they only know and believe what they see, and, oh, the pity of it, they generally see all that is bad. Their actions are only the natural untrained impulses and not a choice between good and bad. Of good they know but little, and it is only when they are lifted from the mire of their little world and come in contact with a people and a code not like their own that a gleam of light penetrates the darkened horizon of their narrow lives. Is it right, then to severely punish these abused and ignorant children (or any child) because they cannot reach at a bound the standard we have set so high? that, alas, our own feet often fail to scale the heights, and we are content to stop half way to drive or urge onward those who are stronger or weaker, as the case may be.

Now as to methods: Indiscriminate whippings are always to be deplored and it is a crime to lock a child in a dark place or to frighten it with stories of bugaboos and other evil things. It is a cruelty to deprive a child of an entire meal, when to withhold some favorite dish or to deprive them of some longed-for pleasure, will have a far more lasting and beneficial effect. The punishment that degrades and humiliates does him does him a life-time injury by lowering his moral standard. Nagging and the continual dragging forth of a child's fault for the ridicule and censure of others only intensify and bring others into life. Keep the child's shortcomings as much as possible from his own moral sight. Show him that you expect an exhibition of them on every occasion and he will not disappoint you. Impute virtues that are dormant or lacking even, expect the good instead of the bad and the results will astonish and delight you. Some children are naughty because every desire and action is met with a "Don't" or a "No." They are so hampered and restricted that every natural impulse seems wrong, and they long for the tempting forbidden fruit, just as our parents did, with like results. We can hardly expect to inspire respect in a child when we lay iron-clad commands upon him, just because we can make him obey blindly and punish him severely because we are bigger and stronger and, in most cases, have might instead of right on our side. A child's mind is like a mirror, reflects what passes before it; we must be what we expect the child to be. What we are and what we do, and not what we have tried to force the

child to be, will be the result; truly, as we sow, so shall we reap, and if we expect a rich harvest let our example and precept be the same."

## RAIN ON RANGE

Secretary Crowley Reports Midland County in Good Condition

"Altho they have had no rains about Midland for some time the country there looks much better than I expected to find it from the reports that have been coming in," said H. E. Crowley, secretary of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, who returned on Friday morning from a Fourth of July trip to his old home.

Some light local showers have been falling occasionally at Midland, but there has been no general rain. The rain of Thursday extended somewhere not far west of Colorado City, Secretary Crowley reporting that passengers getting on the train at Colorado City being wet from the rain, and that it was reported as fine all thru that section.

Secretary Crowley stated that he had expected to find that the Midland country was in bad shape, but that he considered that it looked almost like a Paradise compared with what he had seen it before, when there had been a real drouth there.

## So Tired

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

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

It adds a hundred per cent to ones earning capacity.

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

# Tutt's Pills

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## Talks With Texas Stockfarmers

### Raising Fine Stock

The family of Toms is one of the oldest in the state and they have taken a hand in the making of the history of the state in olden days and down the line to the present, always in the forefront of progress and push. W. E. Tom—a true representative of the race—lives down in Atasco county, below San Antonio, his postoffice being Campbellton. He is a stockman, as have been all his ancestors, but today he deals in thoroughbreds instead of the long-horns of the past. Mr. Tom has a string of fine thoroughbred horses and takes a pride in his pedigreed stock. The head of his herd is a stallion, Texas Hal. His mares are all registered Kentucky stock sired by Denmark King. Texas Hal was sired by Duplex out of dam Halada. This strain is noted as fine saddle and driving animals. As this section has been always noted for its adaptability for horse racing there can be no reasonable doubt but that Mr. Tom will succeed in his ambition to lead the state in fine stock. Where his ranch is now, used to be the favorite stamping ground of the frisky Mustang so famous in Texas history.

Mr. Tom also deals in cattle, as his record on this market recently will demonstrate. He brought in six cars of grassers, steers, and topped the market that day. Twenty-one head, averaging 1,120, sold for \$4.50; 85 head averaging 1,143, sold for \$4.10, and 22 head averaging 923, sold for \$3.50.

### Complains of Railways

J. M. Pollard of Ardmore was on the market and said: "It is a shame the way the railroads do us shippers, and most of it that hurts can be traced to the delay in Fort Worth after the stock reach here. Now our stuff got here at 4 o'clock this morning and it was 9 before it reached the pens, five hours delay in the cars. It is not much use for a small shipper to kick, but it seems that there should be some arrangement thru which the Exchange would stand between us and the roads. We have had plenty of rain and everything is growing all right. Cotton? I don't know whether it will make much or not; it is so late now. Corn, the early crop will all be made and is a good one; late corn is not made and will need another rain. Grass and cattle are both good."

## HOW TO BUY TOOLS

Tool Cabinets for the Home Containing Sets of Guaranteed Tools.

In every household a certain number of tools are an absolute necessity, such as hammers, hatchets, saws, chisels, files, screw-drivers, planes.

The question is how to get the best of each kind of tool, because for the all-round uses about the home, only the best tools would be satisfactory.

How many of us can recognize a good tool when we see it? Most of us merely ask the hardware man for the best he has, and take chances on its quality. In that case, if anything goes wrong, we not only lose the value of the tool, but the time necessary to replace it, which may mean considerably more.

Nearly forty years ago Simmons Hardware Company began to put out a complete line of tools and cutlery under one name and trade-mark, backed by a guarantee, taking all risk themselves and giving to the public an absolutely safe way to buy tools. These are Keen Kutter Tools.

These famous tools have been assorted into various sets to suit different requirements, and put into cabinets, so you can buy a complete set and have a place to keep them properly.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets are the only ones to be had, containing a set of tools every one of which bears the same name and trade-mark and backed by a guarantee.

The name Keen Kutter and the trade-mark which is on every tool in the set, means that it is perfect in every respect—examined and tested thoroughly by experts before leaving the factory. It means it is the result of nearly forty years of study and experiment. It means it will outwork and outwear any other tool you can buy.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets come in various sizes and assortments, ranging from \$8.50 to \$85.00. The smallest Cabinets contain just the tools that are necessary in every household, and the largest offer a complete tool kit sufficient to meet every requirement.

If your dealer does not keep Keen Kutter Tools and Tool Cabinets, write to Simmons Hardware Company, Inc., St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.

### Wants Hog Information

H. D. Brown of the Panhandle Realty Company, located in Sioux City, Iowa, has written to the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange asking if an arrangement cannot be made with the Exchange to furnish him with the market on hogs daily. He encloses a circular which contains important information relative to the Texas Panhandle section, showing its capacity for breeding hogs, and also other valuable information, this circular to be circulated among the farmers in Iowa to the number of 1,500 to 2,000. He says, "When I have been down in Texas, which is quite often, I have gotten the information from the markets quoted in the Fort Worth papers, but it occurred to me the plan I advance would be to have your regular circular to go to our agents thruout Iowa territory and thus reach the farmers with the information they need relative to hog raising in Texas. This would be information that it would be impossible to gain."

### Crops Are Fine

James Moyer resides in Indian Territory, near Graham, which is some twenty miles from Ardmore. "We have had good rains and crops are getting along finely. Early corn is made and with another shower or two we can count on the late corn making. Cotton is not so good and I fear that it is so late that it will not do much. If the weather will stay hot and dry cotton may fruit out in time for a pretty good crop, but should it rain it will keep the plant growing and the fruit won't amount to much before cold weather cuts its career short. There are some hogs in our settlement, not many at present, but there will be later. Cattle, what there are, are doing well and grass is fine. Altogether things are in very good shape. This is my first shipment to Fort Worth."

### Rained to the Pecos

Captain James J. McRae was found at the Metropolitan and answered questions in his usual frank and polite manner. "Yes, I have just come in from the west, way out in the vicinity of El Paso, and will stop off here for a few days to rest and look into some little matters," said the Captain. "It has rained almost all the way out to somewhere this side of the Pecos and everything looks fine. I have been in South Texas, too, and there is no doubt but that they are all right down there—that is, crops are. Of course, no one can tell just what the conditions are going to be during the summer, but at present I think that old Texas is all right. I am not certain where I will locate next. I have sold out all of my interests and may go to Mexico. Can't say yet, but will make up my mind in a few days."

### Cotton Is Late

Charley Roberts came in with his uncle from Cleburne and said: "We have had good rains so far. Did not have much last night, but Monday night we had a good one. Corn is fair and will make a very good yield. Cotton is late, but I don't think there is any weevil in it, at least, I have not seen any, but that would not make much difference, for I have never seen one to know it. What cattle we have down our way are in very good condition, but they are mostly cow pen stock. Yes, I am a farmer and have been one all my life. Matters altogether down our way are in a very comfortable condition and the prospects are good for a continuation of the good times."

### Bermuda Grass

Bermuda grass (cynodon dactylon) is well known thruout the Southern states, but is a native of tropical regions of the east. It was introduced into the United States at an early period, and has since spread over the region from Maryland to Missouri and Texas, and is locally abundant from New Mexico to Southern California. Altho its name would indicate that it came from the Bermudas, it is well known in Europe, and is thought to have originally come from Southern Asia. Bermuda grass is said to have been first noticed in this country about 1825 by General Bethune, of Georgia, who planted it in many places thruout the South.

There are many local names for Bermuda, among which are reed grass, scutch grahh Bahama grass, and in the region of Washington, wire grass. In Australia it is called couch grass. It is a standard grass in the South, but can not be grown successfully north of Virginia and Oklahoma.

Where it obtains a foothold, Bermuda grass spreads rapidly and in



## 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 1868. 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 Goliad 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.

exposed situations tends to drive out other vegetation. It does not thrive in the shade, but will endure great extremes of heat and drought. It adapts itself to a great variety of soil conditions, growing on sand, clay, black loam, or even on strongly alkaline soils, and will endure a large amount of moisture or even inundation. It does not usually produce fertile seed in the United States except in the extreme South. The seed upon the market is mostly imported from the West Indies or other tropical regions. Professor Toumey reports that it seeds abundantly in Arizona, and occasionally plants with apparently mature seeds have been found as far north as Philadelphia.

### St. Lucie Grass

This is a variety of Bermuda grass which is much used in Florida and somewhere else as a lawn grass. It differs from Bermuda in having the propagating stems more upon the surface of the soil, and in the lighter green color of its foliage. It is said to be more resistant to frost and to keep green in winter longer than Bermuda. It is reported to have withstood a temperature of 19 degrees below zero in Tennessee, and to remain green thru heavy frosts. This variety has been grown successfully upon the grounds of the Department of agriculture, surviving the severe winter of 1898-1899.

Bermuda is the most valuable of all grasses for pasture in the South. It will stand trampling of stock, is very nutritious, and thrives on poor soils, too poor for the successful cultivation of other crops. It is preeminently a summer grass, the length of its season depending upon its latitude. In Mis-

### 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.

### CAMP CLARK RED POLLED

Cattle. J. H. JENNINGS, Prop. Martindale, 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.

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

Mississippi it furnishes grazing from the middle of May to the middle of November. In the gulf states, where grazing is desired thru the whole season, it is recommended to combine with bur clover (medicago manulata). In this case the Bermuda sod is sacrificed about September 1, with a cut-away disc harrow, and 15 to 20 pounds of bur clover sown per acre. The clover grows during the winter and disappears in the spring when the Bermuda appears. This written above is from the information given by the division of agronomy, United States department of agriculture. It is not complete in this paper, but will be continued in next week's issue of the paper.

## SHIP FERTILIZER

Seventy Cars Go to Mexico Border From Stock Yards

Another heavy shipment of fertilizer from the North Fort Worth stock yards was made Wednesday, seventy cars going to the Mexico onion fields. The fertilizer is furnished free of charge at the horse and mule barns in North Fort Worth and the growers are willing to pay the freight on it to places near the Mexican border. The last shipment was made to John C. Seymour, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

Another large shipment will be made within a day or so to Johnson Bros., Jacksonville and Laredo.

### Miss Sweet Pea

In the garden you'll be captured—Just as certain as can be—And by winning smiles enraptured Of the modest Miss Sweet Pea.





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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. 75,000 acre well improved ranch, Old Mexico, \$100 an acre, near railroad. Cattle at market value. S. M. Smith, Delaware hotel, Fort Worth.

ON QUALITY HILL—Strictly modern, two-stories plastered, nearly new, eight rooms, very large reception hall. ON FAIRMOUNT AVENUE, strictly modern, six-room bungalow, lot 50x140 feet. Near university, six rooms, lot 75x100, southeast front, large trees, cement walks. W. S. ESSEX, phones 408.

WANTED—TO lease a farm and ranch below the quarantine from 3 to 5 years, for 800 cattle; plenty grass and water. Address Lock Box 71, Tolar, Texas.

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.

2,000 GOOD native 2-year-old steers for sale. C. & G. Hagelstein, San Angelo, Texas.

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

## 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.

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

## FIRE INSURANCE

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

## DEPT. STORES



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.

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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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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.

## INSTRUMENTS

AEOLIAN LINE OF PIANOS, PIANOS AND PIANOLA PIANOS.

The only instruments containing the Pianola are the WEBER, STECK, AEOLIAN, STUYVESANT and WEELOCK Pianos. No other instruments have the METROSTYLE THEMODIST ATTACHMENTS. There are \$50,000 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, Metrostyle and Themodist music will be on exhibit at our wareroom. THE CHRISTOPHER-CHAMP PIANO COMPANY, 1099 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.

UNEEDA 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.

## 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.

## AMUSEMENTS

THE Emperor Billiard Hall, a first-class, well-ordered place of amusement; no rowdyism; large hall, electric fans, well lighted. Gentlemen invited. 1005 Main street, Fort Worth.

## DENTISTS

GARRISON BROS., modern dentistry. All manner of filling of the highest degree of perfection. 501½ Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

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## INVESTMENTS

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

## ATTY'S. DIRECTORY

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

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

## WOMAN WILL JUDGE CATS

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Poultry and Pet Stock Association Thursday night it was decided to begin the sale of stock in the association at once, the certificates being now ready and in the hands of the president and secretary.

It was learned from careful investigation that all the departments would be self-sustaining with the exception of the poultry department.

W. P. Hunt, superintendent of the pet stock show department, reported cash prizes on eighteen kinds of pigeons, on ornamental fowls, Belgian hares, rabbits, Guinea pigs, cats, squirrels, prairie dogs and white rats and mice. Fort Worth merchants and citizens have already offered several premiums and a number of valuable articles have been donated.

The judge in the cat exhibit will be a woman.

The report of W. D. Davidson, superintendent of the pony department, fixes cash prizes on first and second and ribbons for third place are offered on stallions, mares and sucking colts of Shetland ponies, best pairs, singles, high jumping, four-in-hand, boy and girl riders, best decorated rigs and boy and girl hurdle riders of ponies of any breed. Sweepstakes are offered at \$30, \$20 and \$10 for first, second and third places on stallions, mares and geldings of any age or breed. A pony sales department will be a feature of this section of the show.

## 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

Fort Worth receipts of live stock last week aggregated 14,000 cattle, 8,000 calves, 5,000 hogs, 2,360 sheep and 250 horses and mules.

### Beef Steers

The selling side has had an inning in all branches of the cattle trade this week and steer values have been pushed up for a good advance, which now amounts on all decent to good killers, to from 15c to 35c, as compared with last week's closing. Southern grassers continue much in evidence, the larger quota of the week's steer run being of this class and showing considerable range in quality. Good cake-fed cattle have also been fairly plentiful, but thick fat choice weighty beeves are scarce and no toppy corn-fed steers have put in an appearance. Tuesday and Wednesday and particularly on the latter day, when advices from Missouri river markets were decidedly in their favor, sellers fought hard for an advance, but had difficulty in holding prices to a steady level up to noon Wednesday, when buyers came to life and bought up the supply at firm to strong prices. Some thirty-five carloads of steers appeared for Thursday's market and struck much the best market of the week up to that day, packers readily granting concessions of a strong dime for the decent to best end of the run and picking up the common kinds with little hesitation. Friday's market was active and unevenly higher than Thursday. The best of the week's offerings was shown on Tuesday when a load of choice 1,364-pound Parker county beeves fattened on corn meal and cake on grass reached \$5.25. Two loads of meal on grass steers of hardly as desirable quality sold on Wednesday at the same price, while the bulk of the good fat medium to good weight fed cattle sold during the week from \$4.60 to \$5.10. Grassers made a top of \$4.50 for the week on Wednesday on a load of good fat 1,120-pound southerners. A load of plainer quality and averaging nearly 100 pounds lighter, reached \$4.40 on the higher market of the following day, while some fairly good grass steers sold Friday at \$4 that would have been of slow sale at \$3.60 to \$3.75 a week ago. The medium to light good grades of grass and fed cattle have benefited most, closing 25c to 35c higher for the week. Good to choice fat fed steers, selling from \$4.60 up, look 15c to 25c higher than a week ago and are closing as high as at any time this season.

### Stockers and Feeders

Demand from the country for thin two and three-year-old steers of desirable feeding quality has been somewhat broader than recently during the last few days and the market shows a firmer tone on the few of such kinds coming. Thin grass steer stuff of common quality has been plentiful and as a rule packers have been better buyers of the "yellow-hammer" class than pasturemen. The good general rains of the past week and consequent improvement in crop prospects in many sections encourage the anticipation of an enlarged demand for stock and feeding stuff.

### Butcher Stock

The cow market has been in good tone thruout the week, with prices gradually strengthening to a full 10c to 15c higher basis than at last week's closing. Medium butcher cows selling largely around \$2.50 to \$2.85 have predominated tho a few loads of strictly fat cows selling from \$3 to \$3.15 have arrived, and a part load of choice beefy cows reached \$3.65. Canner grades have not changed notably in value, tho cutter cows have been free sellers at strong to higher prices. Bulls of all classes are selling steady with last week's closing.

### Calves and Yearlings

Tuesday a 25c advance was scored on most grades. During the succeeding days the market made a further advance, particularly on the good light kinds, such being pushed up 50c to 75c higher level than at last week's closing, with tops reaching \$5.50. Common to medium kinds sold weaker on Friday, but stand fully 25c higher for the week.

### Hogs

Conditions prevailing on the local hog market last week have well indicated the urgent need at this point for more hogs than are coming. Re-

### HOTEL MARSEILLES

1309 1/2 Jennings Avenue

Has opened July 4, with nicely furnished rooms and best of board. Only best custom solicited. Reasonable rates. Mrs. Maud Mobley, Proprietress

ceipts have been the lightest for any week thus far this year. Local and outside buyers have been active for supplies and the market has been held thruout the week on a basis which warranted the shipment of all hogs marketed from all points in the two territories and Texas to Fort Worth. On Monday the meager supply of three carloads was offered. The market was strong, with tops at \$6.12 1/2, as compared with \$6 at Kansas. On Tuesday, with 1,150 hogs on sale, and with buyers for the Houston Packing Company and a Pacific coast packer absorbing two-thirds of the run, the market opened 2 1/2c to 5c higher in the face of a 5c to 7 1/2c lower market at Kansas City. Tops reached \$6.17 1/2 against \$5.95 at Kansas City. By the close Tuesday values had dropped back to a \$6.10 basis for tops. The following day, with continued declines north and a \$5.90 top at Kansas City, the local market opened a shade lower than Tuesday's closing and closed mostly 5c lower, the bulk of an 18-car drag of territories arriving late, selling at \$6.02 1/2 and late tops going at \$6.05. On Thursday the market displayed further weakness, closing 5c lower than the close of Wednesday or 10c to 12 1/2c under last week's closing, but a \$6 top being established, as compared with \$5.92 1/2 at Kansas City. On a meager supply of five cars, Friday's market was 5c higher, tops going to \$6.05.

### Sheep

The market on sheep and lambs has shown little or no change during the week, light supplies of desirable killing grades finding a ready outlet at generally steady prices and light fleshed kinds on the feeder order finding a slow and narrow outlet.

### Prices for the Week

Steers—	Top.	Bulk.
Tuesday .....	\$5.25	\$3.65@4.50
Wednesday .....	5.25	3.80@4.50
Thursday .....	4.80	3.50@4.50
Friday .....	5.10	4.00@4.85
Saturday .....	5.10	4.40@5.10
Monday .....	5.25	3.75@4.35
Cows—	Top.	Bulk.
Tuesday .....	\$3.10	\$2.45@2.85
Wednesday .....	3.05	2.35@2.75
Thursday .....	3.10	2.40@2.85
Friday .....	3.15	2.50@2.80
Saturday .....	3.15	2.80@2.90
Monday .....	3.50	2.50@2.85
Calves—	Top.	Bulk.
Tuesday .....	\$5.00	\$4.25@4.75
Wednesday .....	5.35	4.50@5.00
Thursday .....	5.50	4.25@5.25
Friday .....	5.50	4.00@5.25
Saturday .....	5.50	4.75@5.50
Monday .....	5.40	3.00@5.00
Hogs—	Top.	Bulk.
Tuesday .....	\$6.17 1/2	\$6.07 1/2@6.12 1/2
Wednesday .....	6.07 1/2	6.00 @6.05
Thursday .....	6.00	5.97 1/2@6.00
Friday .....	6.05	6.05 @...
Saturday .....	6.05	6.00 @6.05
Monday .....	6.00	5.90 @5.92

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle.	Cvs.	Hogs.	Shp.	H.M.
Tuesday ..	3,174	1,040	1,150	57	..
W'n's'd'y ..	2,649	1,349	837	220	25
Thursday ..	2,994	1,972	1,965	1,895	26
Friday ..	2,491	647	392	...	22
Saturday ..	325	625	265	168	33
Monday ..	4,500	3,575	1,425	204	65

## GOOD RAINFALL OVER THE RANGE

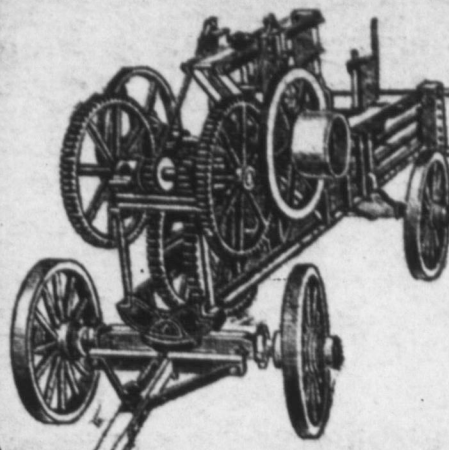
### Reports to Cattle Raisers' Association Encouraging

According to the reports of the inspectors of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, a large part of the ranch country was visited by good rains during the past week. Reports indicate a growing and better condition almost everywhere.

San Angelo—Have had big rains over most of the surrounding counties. Range will soon be fine. The feeling is better among cattlemen since the late rains. More rain is needed. Fifty-two cars of cattle were shipped out, fifty-one cars being shipped by Witherspoon & Sons to Indian Territory. J. R. HEWITT, Inspector.

Fairfax—Heavy rains fell thruout this section of the range country on Tuesday and Wednesday, with more rain Friday. Range is in good condition. Sixty-eight cars of cattle were shipped,

## 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.

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**FULL QUARTS \$3.00**  
EXPRESS PREPAID  
**SOUJICO RYE WHISKEY**  
SEND YOUR ORDER WITH MONEY TO DAY  
SOUTHERN LIQUOR CO DALLAS, TEX.

all but four cars going to Kansas City, and these four to St. Joe. Among shippers were J. M. Moody, 30 cars; Adams & Shoter, 9 cars; Bevans & Carroll, 10 cars; Charles Sruto, 10 cars. F. M. CANTON, Inspector.

Lawton and Fort Sill—Rain Tuesday morning. Weather good the rest of the week. Eleven cars of cattle were shipped, two to Fort Worth and the rest to Kansas City. W. F. SMITH, Inspector.

Pecos—Light showers Sunday morning. Thirty cars of cattle were shipped to Ecart, S. D., all by W. E. Badger. C. BROWN, Inspector.

Cuero and Kendy—Country is getting very dry and cattle are not doing so well. Three cars of cattle were shipped to Fort Worth. W. M. CHOATE, Inspector.

Kingsville, Driscoll and Victoria—Range is fair, considering the dry weather. Thirty cars of cattle were shipped to Fort Worth. W. B. SHELTON, Inspector.

Victoria, Clark's, Edna, El Campo and Guadalupe—Weather and range good. Eleven cars of cattle were shipped, mostly to Fort Worth, three cars going to Houston. CHARLES E. MARTIN, Inspector.

Beeville, Skidmore and Mathis—Rain the first of the week. Range is in good shape. Six cars of cattle were shipped, three to Houston and the others to Fort Worth and El Paso. JOHN E. RIGBY, Inspector.

Midland, Monahan and Stanton—Weather dry. Eight cars of cattle were shipped to Fort Worth. W. L. CALOHAN, Inspector.

Cotulla and Encinal—Eleven cars of cattle were shipped, eight going to Fort Worth, two to New Orleans and one to San Antonio. T. H. POOLE, Inspector.

Lakewood—Weather clear and dry. Thirty-five cars of cattle were shipped to Pampa, Texas, by Prager & Co. ED TONER, Inspector.

### Worm Destroys Cotton

DECATUR, Texas, July 16.—Farmers from Sidell report considerable damage to cotton in the northern part of Wise county, by a small worm, which no one seems to be able to name. The worm is an inch to an inch and a half in length and farmers say it is unlike any cotton pest they have ever seen. The worm has already destroyed several hundred acres of cotton.

The farmer who milks a good many cows believes the acme of shiftlessness is allowing the calves to perform this chore.

Some men are so mean they like to take their wives' advice so they can tell them later how worthless it was.

## IKE PRYOR A BOY SUCCESS

### Illustrates Possibilities of the South

A remarkable address was delivered at the Jamestown exposition the middle of this month when 12-year-old Gentry Travis Powell of Pettus, Texas, spoke on "Possibilities of the American Boy in the South." The address was delivered on "American Boy Day" at the exposition and made a great hit with all who heard it.

He gave a number of illustrations of Texans who had started to rise in the world when they accepted positions while boys, one of the examples being Ike T. Pryor, president of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association. He also mentioned President Theodore Roosevelt and others well known.

Among those whom he mentioned in his address were George F. Burgess, congressman from his district, who started to work at the age of 16 on a farm in Texas; John M. Moore of Richmond, Texas, another congressman, who had to take care of his widowed mother at the age of 17 and now owns 65,000 acres of land in Texas; Ed F. Swinney, president of the First National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., who, at the age of 17 years, drove a grocery store wagon without salary, later becoming a bank cashier in Texas, and a number of others.

In speaking of Colonel Pryor he gave the following brief history of his life: "I. T. Pryor, of San Antonio, was born in Florida about fifty-five years ago. Having lost his father and mother, he drifted out upon the cold world without money and without education. At the age of 12 years he was selling newspapers to the soldiers, and was at the battle of Stone river, Chickamauga, and many other of the famous battles of the civil war. After the civil war, at the age of 17, he went to Texas and secured work on a farm near Austin, at a salary of \$15 per month. In 1870 he went to Kansas in the capacity of a cowboy. In 1844 he drove 45,000 cattle of his own. Mr. Pryor is today president of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, with a membership of over 2,000, with a total value of their property aggregating more than \$500,000,000. Mr. Pryor is not only a cattleman and banker, but is the owner of several large ranches and has sold one of his ranches for a net profit of \$500,000, having owned it less than five years. There is no limit to the possibilities of the American boy in the South."

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



## Feeding Whole Grain to Stock

In ordinary digestion experiments with farm animals the proportions of nutritive materials remaining in the feces are determined by chemical analysis, and such data are of course admirably adapted for the study of many problems.

A mechanical method of separating the undigested from the digested material is sometimes followed in the study of various practical questions connected with animal feeding. It is customary in such tests to mix the manure with large quantities of water, which washes away the metabolic products and similar materials and leaves the undigested grain behind. The fact that the manure may contain considerable undigested material receives practical recognition in animal feeding. Pigs are very commonly allowed to follow fattening steers in order that they may gather and utilize this food which would otherwise be wasted.

In tests undertaken at the Kansas station to determine the relative amounts of soaked and dry corn thus available for pig feeding, the droppings from two lots of steers were gathered for twenty-eight days. The undigested corn was carefully washed out from the feces and weighed and it was found that the steers fed the soaked corn failed to digest 11 per cent of the 3,045 pounds eaten and those fed the dry

corn 16 per cent of the 3,060 pounds eaten. The grains compared in a later test at the Kansas station, which covered thirty-three days, included corn meal, red kaffir corn meal, and white kaffir corn meal. Washing away the digested material from the undigested showed that 5.5 per cent of the corn meal, 11.3 per cent of the red kaffir corn meal, and 14.1 per cent of the white kaffir corn meal passed thru the animals undigested. The utilization of the undigested material by pigs was one of the principal features studied in both of these tests.

A recently published bulletin of the Michigan station reports the results of a study undertaken to determine the proportion of whole corn, whole oats and a mixture of these grains which escaped digestion when fed to cattle. According to R. S. Shaw and H. W. Norton Jr., who carried on this work:

"For some time past the system of feeding the whole grain has had many advocates. Some speakers and writers on agricultural and live stock subjects have advised the use of whole corn either alone or in conjunction with other grains for steer feeding, and many farmers are feeding whole oats to cows, young stock and calves.

"The presence of large quantities of oats in the droppings from cows fed a grain mixture containing whole oats, and the fact that a field manured with these droppings produced a fairly good stand of oats suggested an experiment to determine the percentage of whole grain passing thru the digestive tract.

"Claims are also made by advocates of this method of feeding that even too a large amount does pass thru without apparent change, still the animal 'gets a lot of good out of it.' To clear up this last question chemical analyses were made to find the exact composition of the grain both before and after feeding in order to detect any changes taking place.

"No attempt was made to compare the feeding value of whole grain with ground grain, nor was any attempt made to ascertain the gains or losses in weight made by the animals while on the whole-grain feed."

Each of the grain rations was tested with lots containing two cows, two heifers and two calves, the feeding period covering seven days.

"All grain fed was weighed and all droppings collected and washed thru screens to separate the grain. The screens were as fine meshed as could be used and still allow the escape of everything but the grain; in fact, some of the oats were washed thru and lost. The grain was then spread out in a warm room and dried and run thru a fanning mill to clear from straw and chaff, and was finally weighed. Samples were taken for chemical analyses."

The following table shows the proportion of the grain eaten which was recovered whole in the feces:

Proportion of grain eaten recovered whole in the feces; experiments with cattle:

Kind of animal—whole corn recovered, 22.75 per cent; whole oats recovered, 12.06 per cent; whole corn and oats recovered, 26.46 per cent.

Kind of animal—Heifers; whole corn recovered, 10.77 per cent; whole oats recovered, 5.48 per cent; whole corn and oats recovered, 17.50 per cent.

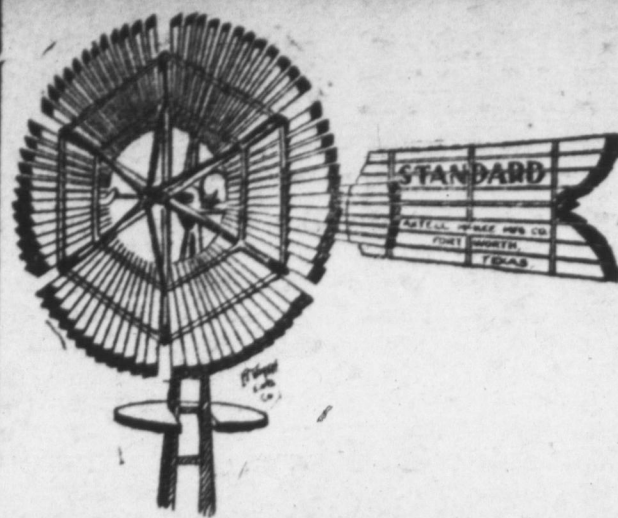
Kind of animal—Calves; whole corn recovered, 6.28 per cent; whole oats recovered, 2.98 per cent; whole corn and oats recovered, 5.78 per cent.

It will be noted that in every case smaller quantities of undigested grain were found in the droppings of the younger animals and that the proportion of corn which escaped digestion was greater than that of oats.

"Chemical analyses show practically the same composition of grain as before feeding; therefore it is safe to conclude that the animal derives no benefit from grain which passes thru the digestive tract unmodified."

"The germinating power of the grain passing thru the system was affected very markedly, but not entirely destroyed, as 4.3 per cent of the corn and 10.6 per cent of the oats germinated after this treatment."

The data reported are not sufficient for general deductions as to the relative merits of whole and ground grain or soaked and dry gain, but they do clearly show that in ordinary methods of feeding the proportion of grain which escapes digestion may be considerable. It is a matter of experience that cattle fed large grain rations toward the close of a fattening period digest such feed less completely than animals eating smaller quantities. Factors like the above should receive consideration in regulating the number of pigs following fattening steers and other questions connected with animal



PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

## The Standard Windmill

manufactured in the first and only windmill factory in the South.

BUY THE BEST.

## AXTELL CO.

Successors to Axtell-KeKee Mfg. Co., FORT WORTH, TEX.

## WILL INSPECT DAIRY CATTLE

### East St. Louis May Adopt the Post-Mortem Rule

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., July 10.—At a meeting of the Live Stock Exchange yesterday it was decided to reconsider the action taken last week and approve the Chicago agreement. This provides that dairy cows and "canners" shall be sold subject to post-mortem inspection. It also provides for the appointment of inspectors, to be paid by the commission men, to make an ante-mortem inspection for the purpose of sorting out such cattle as are suspected of not being able to pass the post-mortem inspection and tagging, so that they can be identified in case the carcasses are rejected.

## TURTLES EAT HORSE

### Animal Led Into River Victim of Unusual Attack

BROWNWOOD, Texas, July 11.—A horse owned by Lee Day, who lives on the Colorado river, was hurt in a runaway. A surgeon was called and in the meantime the horse was led into the river to keep down fever. When the surgeon arrived it was found the turtles had attacked the animal and had eaten a place around the wound as large as a saucer.

feeding, in order that the greatest profits may be secured.

The length of time which grain remains in the digestive tract was one of the questions considered in the tests at the Kansas station. On one day of a feeding period red kaffir corn was substituted for the white kaffir corn which made up the grain portion of the ration. On the day immediately following it was found that red kernels began to appear in the manure and the maximum number was noted on the afternoon of the second day. They began to decrease, and on the fourth day only a few red kernels were found in the washings.

## GOOD STRINGS COMING

### Fast Running Horses to Be Entered at Local Meet

That the Fort Worth race meet will have a string of running horses second to none that has ever appeared in Texas is forecast by reports that are now coming in.

A letter was received by Mr. Mooney Friday morning from O. W. Bordman, who is co-operating with him in securing a good string of horses for the meet, stating that Barney Schreiber and Dick Hopkins, two of the big race horse men at the Buffalo meeting, had promised to bring their strings to Fort Worth this fall.

Announcement was made Friday morning that in order to add interest to the races a ladies and gentlemen's driving race had been added. Both will be amateur races and prizes will be offered for each.

Plans are now being matured for auto races to be held in connection with the races.

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