

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN JOURNAL

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IF YOU READ

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL



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The Farmobile on the Farm

The question of adapting the automobile to the propulsion of agricultural implements has engaged serious attention for some time, and while good results have been secured in certain special lines where the machine operates over a fairly good surface, such, for example, as road tractors for hauling trailers, or power driven lawn mowers, success in operating plows has not been unqualified.

The chief difficulty has been to secure the necessary traction of the wheels on the ground. Ribbed wheels do not have the necessary gripping effect unless they are held down by enormous weight and even then, the resistance of the load is often sufficient to cause the tractor wheels to simply gouge out the ground as they revolve without moving ahead. Then there is the additional expense of construction due to the great weight of the tractor to say nothing of the cost

of propelling this enormous and superfluous dead weight.

These difficulties have been absolutely overcome in the machine called the Farmobile. The system of propulsion consists in employing an inert wire cable which lies upon the ground and extends across the field, the ends of the cable being secured.

The car is equipped with a pair of drums which are operated by a four-cylinder gasoline engine. The car stands over the cable, and the cable passes with a few turns over the drum so that as the drum revolves they wind along the cable and draw the car at a proportionate speed. At each end of the car is a tension device comprising a pair of positively driven rolls between which the cable passes, the rolls pressing against the cable which keeps the cable taut between the tension devices and the drums so that the cable cannot loosen its coil on the drum.

As the cable has several coils on both

drums and the coils cannot possibly slip, and as the drums are positively driven, it will be readily seen that in operation the car is bound to travel and pull its load, and the load may be as great as the engine has power to pull.

And right here the vital characteristics of the machine displays itself, and that is its quality of steady, powerful and inexorable onward travel, indifferent to the quality of the ground, rolling over a swampy hole, or loose sand, or smooth level ground with the greatest ease, over places where a traction engine would sink to the hubs.

Without seeing the armobile actually at work, a most natural question is, "But the cable, the machine has to run along the cable, and it must be a great deal of trouble to shift the cable each time the machine travels across the field?" In use the cable takes care of itself and shifts itself to accommodate the path in which the machine is steered, and here is another unique and valuable feature without which the farmobile would fall short of the absolute success it has achieved. Each end of the cable is

fastened to a pulley, and the pulley rides along a cable arranged transversely to the propelling cable. The machine is provided with a steering wheel which controls the angular position of the front wheels similarly to an automobile.

When a machine is steered so that it rides along the propelling cable in a line at right angles to the end cable, the pulley lies still on the end cable, but when the machine is steered to the right or left, for example, to avoid obstruction, the machine will draw the propelling cable into an angle with the end cable, whereupon the pulley naturally rolls along, carrying its end of the main cable to a point directly opposite the machine. In traveling back and forth across the field, the cable is shifted in this manner. This shifting action does not actually occur until the machine has approached somewhat close to the pulley, for when there is a long amount of the main cable on the tension side, the weight of the cable and friction of moving it sideways on the ground prevents such movement. At all times, however, a short amount of cable immediately in front

of the machine always swings to the right or left when necessary to suit the steering of the machine.

The machine is equipped with gearing for reversing the drums to propel the machine backward along the cable, but the steering is difficult in such method of backward travel, and in use the machine is turned around at each end of the field so that it travels forward each time it traverses the field. To accommodate this, and



THE FARMOBILE IN OPERATION

to obviate the necessity of disengaging the cable from the drums or of swinging the whole cable end for end, the main cable near each end has a section which is separable from the cable and forms a detachable link.

The machine when at either end of the main cable stands over the separable section or link, the latter then being wound around the drums and extending at each end somewhat beyond the machine. Then by unhooking both ends of the short section from the main cable, the machine is turned around, taking the section with it, and the section thus reversed by the machine is hooked into position again in the main cable, whereupon the machine

can proceed forward. The end cables are fastened to permanent stakes, of which there is a series at each end of the field. This permits an end cable of convenient length to be used, which can be easily shifted from one pair of stakes to another from time to time.

The machine is provided with simple gearing, which may be thrown in by a clutch, for driving the machine thru

its own wheels without the cable when desired.

On account of the unique method of propulsion, the machine, tho having an ample strength, weighs only 2,500 pounds, and with a four-cylinder air-cooled engine, pulls with ease two Fresno gang plows, turning twenty acres a day, plowing, seeding and harrowing if desired in the one operation.

By reason of the very light weight and great power as a tractor, the Farmobile will do all ordinary work, cultivate, run mowers, draw loaded wagons to or from market or other effort requiring the services of not more than six horses.

When operating on the cable it does the work of eighteen horses, with a reserve capacity of double this number.

HORTICULTURE

Bermuda Grass—For Hay

(Continued—Department Agriculture.)

On fertile soil the growth becomes very luxuriant, and may reach a height of two or three feet or more. It can be cut two or three times during a season, and yields a nutritious hay of high feeding value. The yield under favorable conditions may be as much as two tons to four per acre, and even as high as ten tons during the season is reported.

The following treatment is recommended by Professor Tracy:

"After cutting in the fall plow the land and sow with oats or vetch, or a mixture of the two. The soil should be thoroughly harrowed both before and

after the sowing, and if possible smoothed off for mowing. The oats and vetches give a crop of hay in May, and by October the Bermuda may be cut."

Formation of Pasture or Meadow

The grass may be started from seed or cuttings of the creeping stems. To start a pasture from seed the ground should be carefully prepared and sown early in the spring with good seed at the rate of six or eight pounds per acre, and pressed in with a roller. If sown just before a rain the rolling is unnecessary. The seeds are small (about 118,000 to the ounce) and should be covered deeply. Trials on the Potomac flats at Washington, using twenty pounds of seed per acre, gave excellent results. Less quantity of seed may be used, but the stand is not so likely to be complete. On account of the high price of seed, and the necessity of a thorough preparation of the soil, pastures and meadows are more often started from cuttings.

To prepare cuttings the sod is gathered and cut in small pieces with a feed cutter or similar machine, or a wooden block and hatchet can be used if only a small quantity is needed. Since most of the propagating stems are near the surface, it is necessary to shave off a layer of sod only an inch or two thick. If cuttings are wanted in large quantities, the sod can be plowed and the roots harrowed in wind rows or piles. In all cases care should be taken not to let the roots get dry. The cuttings may be planted at any time of the year in the South except the coldest winter months, but the work is usually done in March. If a meadow is desired, more care should be taken in the planting of the cuttings to insure a level surface for the mowing machine. The cuttings are planted by dropping them at intervals of a foot or two in shallow furrows and covering with the next round of the plow. This can be done when the field is plowed, the cuttings being dropped every other round or every third round. Or the field can be prepared first and the cuttings dropped upon the surface and pressed in with the foot as they are planted. For meadows it is best to go over the land with a roller after planting. For pastures, when a smooth surface is not necessary, it is sufficient to plow shallow furrows every two or four feet and drop cuttings therein, covering them with the foot or by turning the soil back over them with the plow.

Professor Tracy says: "So easy may Bermuda grass be propagated that good stands can be secured by scattering a dozen or more sods to the acre and cultivating the land in corn or cotton two or three years, when the



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grass becomes distributed in the field."

As a Soil Binder

On account of its creeping habit of growth, Bermuda grass is an excellent plant to prevent the washing of soils along ditches, ravines, embankments, or other places that are similar, and also to prevent the drifting of sand upon sand dunes. It has been used for the latter purpose with excellent results upon sand dunes of the coast of Southern California. It is not stout and vigorous enough to hold large shifting dunes, but it will cover sandy soil and prevent blowing.

For Lawns

Bermuda is the best known lawn grass of the South. It has all the desirable qualities of a lawn grass except that of holding its color during winter. It turns brown upon the approach of cold weather, and is rather late in becoming green in the spring. It is, however, a good turf former, has a good color, and a fine texture, and under the usual lawn treatment, forms an ideal lawn, except during the winter months.

St. Lucie grass, mentioned before, has, for the purpose of lawn-making, certain advantages over the common variety, one of which is its remaining green later in winter.

SHEEP

Winter Sheep Herding

From a distinguished sheepman the following views are collated: "Upon the care of the ewes during the winter months much depends as to whether success and profit will attend the flock or not. Breeding ewes are easily handled at all times of the year, but there are a few things it will be well to consider at this time. If the ram has not been taken from the flock, remove him, writes a correspondent in an exchange. The ram is not only a torment to the ewes, but may by butting or roughness, at feeding time, cause more or less abortion among the ewes.

The ram will also do much better himself if away from the ewes, as he

will remain quiet and not be continually on the move, as is apt to be the case where a vigorous ram is left with the flock. The ration of the ewes during the period of gestation is also worthy of consideration. Let them have the run of the pastures during the day, as they will secure much green stuff right along and take plenty of exercise. The grain ration should be mostly oats, with perhaps one-third corn. Roots such as turnips, rutabagas, etc., are much relished by sheep and are very desirable during the winter, as they furnish succulence. If possible, they should always form a part of the winter ration. Toward the end of the gestation period a liberal allowance of bran should be fed. For forage nothing can touch alfalfa hay for sheep; after this corn fodder is preferable, but feed as little timothy hay as possible.

Give the ewes shelter from rain and snow, especially cold rains, and see that they have a dry place in which to lie over night, but do not make the error of shutting them up close in a hot stable with no ventilation. Ventilation and dryness are the essentials in sheltering. Salt and pure clean water are of course essential, and nothing will pay better too, than extreme cleanliness about feeding and watering sheep.

Remember That—

A chilled lamb is about as good as no lamb. Keep them from becoming chilled. The ewes must now be kept in warm shelter and every attention given them. This is the season when the young things must have attention. It means many nights without sleep and cold hands and feet. But neglect means possible loss of a fine litter of pigs or a valuable lamb.

Many fall down on sheep raising because they do not give enough attention to the foundation stock. The ewes must be strong and vigorous. These are usually good milkers and they bring strong lambs. Sheep are more finical than cattle or hogs, and they need closer attention.

Have the ewes in good flesh at breeding time, and note the per cent of twins and triplets at the next season.

Watch out for the small troubles and large ones will never come; in other words: "Nip disease in the bud."

MEAT OR CEREALS

A Question of Interest to All Careful Persons.

Arguments on food are interesting. Many persons adopt a vegetarian diet on the ground that they do not like to feel that life has been taken to feed them, nor do they fancy the thought of eating dead meat.

On the other hand, too great consumption of partly cooked, starchy oats and wheat or white bread, pastry, etc., produces serious bowel troubles, because the bowel digestive organs (where starch is digested), are overtaxed and the food ferments, producing gas and microbes generate in the decayed food, frequently bringing on peritonitis and appendicitis.

Starchy food is absolutely essential to the human body. Its best form is shown in the food "Grape-Nuts," where the starch is changed into a form of sugar during the process of its manufacture. In this way the required food is presented to the system in a pre-digested form and is immediately made into blood and tissue, without taxing the digestive organs.

A remarkable result in nourishment is obtained; the person using Grape-Nuts gains quickly in physical and mental strength. Why in mental? Because the food contains delicate particles of Phosphate of Potash obtained from the grains, and this united with the albumen of all food and the combination is what nature uses to rebuild worn out cells in the brain. This is a scientific fact that can be easily proven by ten days' use of Grape-Nuts. "There's a Reason." Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

LITTLE MAVERICKS

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

Packers Want Beef

Packers are skirmishing hard for beef stuff and are looking forward anxiously to the time when range cattle will be available. The indications are that range cattle will come early from some sections. Some of the live stock companies expect to get in some stuff by Aug. 1. This is exceedingly early, but the cattle are reported to be fleshing up rapidly.

Corn Belt Prospects

Reports from the corn belt country indicate that while the crop is from ten days to two weeks late, it is doing well, and experts are predicting a crop very little, if any, below the average of last year with favorable weather during the rest of July and August. There is considerable old corn yet in the country and prospects are that the man who has feeders to sell this fall will find a very good demand for them from the corn belt operators.

Numerous Mule Progeny

LAWRENCE, Kan., July 20.—E. W. Armstrong, a farmer living on the Wakarusa four miles southwest of town, has an ordinary farm horse that would delight the President—if the latter's race suicide beliefs extend to animals.

The horse in question, a big mare, is suckling twin mule colts. This is the fourth consecutive pair of twin mule colts this mother has borne, all within four seasons. Seven of the eight twins are living, one having been killed by an accident some time ago. She has had no other colts, her laurels as a mother resting solely upon the fact that she has raised eight colts in four years.

Steam Plows Scare 'Em

These big steam plows, now so numerous in the plains country, do not look good to the average cowman," remarked J. A. Patterson of Panhandle City, Texas, yesterday. "But they are there, and the number is being increased right along. We have become sort of reconciled to these innovations lately, and I suppose we will all be farmers in a few years more. A plow covering thirty acres of land a day is going some, and when farming can be done on such a gigantic scale as that, why, there is no use of backing out on it. But I am still handling cattle, and have a bunch of cows that I bought early in the spring, in the Pecos Valley in New Mexico, which I am running on pasture. But taking it on the whole, all over that part of the Panhandle country, I think that cattle are fewer than they were a year ago, and considerably fewer than they were several years ago."—Drovers' Telegram.

Why Cows Are High

J. B. Middlebrook, an oldtime Texas cowman, who has a string of cattle on pasture in the Osage reservation, says there is a great scarcity of cows both in Texas and the reservation. "Fewer cows than I ever saw were brought into the reservation this spring," said Mr. Middlebrook. "That is one of the reasons why cows are selling so high now. Yesterday, on the quarantine division, I saw cows that had been on the pasture not more than seventy days sell for \$3.75. That is a mighty high price for a cow when I remember selling some just as good a few years ago at less than \$2. But they are not in the country. This is going to have an effect on the cattle trade. It will make a difference on steers. We have very few aged steers in the country. This fall, when the feeders begin to look around for feeding steers they will find them scarce, and no doubt higher priced than usual. With good crops of corn and other feed in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma, there is bound to be a good demand for feeding steers."—Drovers' Telegram.

Creek Nation Conditions

C. M. Morgan of Wichita Falls, Texas, an old-time cowman, who has on pasture in the Creek nation, in the Indian Territory, 4,200 cows and steers this season, came in yesterday with his first shipment this year, five car loads. Mr. Morgan has been an operator in the Territory for several years. "I look for some very fat cattle to come to this market from the Creek pasture this summer," said Mr. Morgan. "The

grass is extra good, and in no place are the pastures heavily stocked, although there are a good many cattle in the Territory. Cattle got a rather late start, but they are now making up for all lost time. Rains have been frequent enough to keep the grass growing right along, and it is now as good as I ever saw it. Up to the present time the shipments from there have been rather light, but the cattle are now ready to move, and they will come with a rush. We have been getting good prices so far for our cattle, and have no fault to find. They will put on big gains from now on, and if prices hold up at all we will come out all right."—Drovers' Telegram.

Larkspur Killing Cattle

GUNNISON, Colo., July 20.—A vast tract of grazing land at the edge of the forest reserve, twenty-five miles northwest of Gunnison, has become so overgrown with larkspur that the cattle which have been feeding upon it are dying by scores, and the stockmen are considering plans for the removal of their herds until the plant ceases flowering.

Dr. C. G. Lamb, state veterinarian, returned to Denver after making investigations, which he did at the request of the owners of cattle in that section. He found that of 4,000 head of cattle which have been feeding on one tract seventy-five head suddenly died within two days. The dead animals were lying in groups of a dozen or more, having fallen in their tracks amid the bright blue bloom that had proved their undoing.

The task of ridding the land of the larkspur is not practicable and the owners have decided to remove their stock until the plant ceases flowering, at which time Dr. Lamb says that most of its poisonous qualities become eliminated.

Cattle Getting Scarce

Robert Hamilton of Fort Worth, Texas, who owns a large cattle ranch in Terry and Gaines counties, Texas, came in yesterday, says the Kansas City Drovers' Telegram, from Rosalia, Kan., where he has a string of cows on pasture. On his ranch in Texas Mr. Hamilton has several thousand steers. "Cattle are fewer in number in that part of Texas than they were a few years ago," said Mr. Hamilton. "And steers seem to be in especially good demand. It is my intention to hold my steers, and handle them on next year's market. The demand for steers has been good for over a year, and most ranchmen have sold off about all they care to dispose of. There is a fair supply of cows and calves, but these will be a little late in starting to market. The spring down there was backward, and late, and so the grass got a late start. But grass is coming along fast now, and cattle are doing well. The early part of the spring was a little dry, but good rains lately have given pastures a fine start."

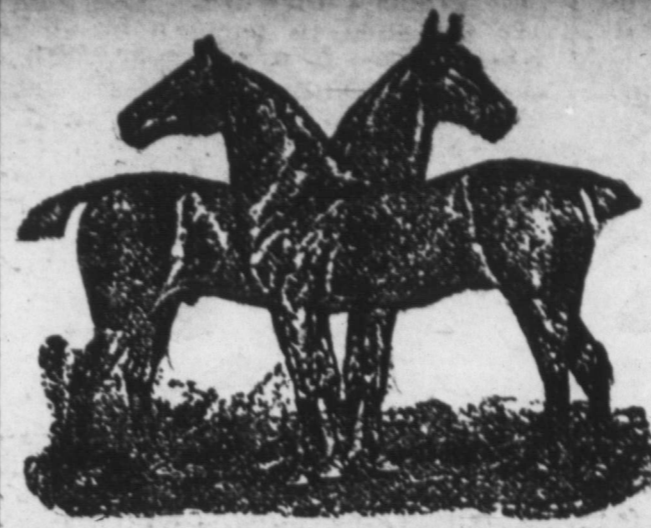
Reducing Their Herds

J. H. Garnett of Goldthwaite, Texas, who is pasturing a string of cattle in the Indian Territory, near Beggs, brought to the quarantine division today his first shipment this summer. Mr. Garnett states that in that part of Texas where he lives there is a shortage of cattle.

"A good many of the old cattle raisers have reduced their herds and gone into cotton raising," said Mr. Garnett. "Thousands of acres of the plains land have been plowed up and put in cotton. This season the crop looks well, and cotton raisers are banking on high prices. The shortage of the cotton crop in certain localities will cut down the general average and prices will no doubt go up. If they get higher prices than they have been getting they will make all kinds of money. It has been a little on the dry order there this spring, which was just right for the cotton, but not so good for the pastures."—Drovers' Telegram.

Laureles Ranch Manager

Captain John Tod, for many years the efficient manager of the Laureles ranch in Neuces county, was in the city last week. Captain Tod is too busy to take his usual vacation this year, as he is making deliveries of cattle as fast as possible in order to turn over the ranch to its new owners. He



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

J. CROUCH & SON
Stockyards, Fort Worth, Texas.

says that he has about 7,000 cattle still on the ranch, all of which must be delivered by Oct. 1. Captain Tod has not yet determined where he will make his future home. After his duties are over at the Laureles ranch he, with his wife, will make a visit to Scotland and then he will determine whether he will engage in business there or return to Texas. Speaking of the cattle industry, he says prospects look reasonably bright, but land values in Texas are getting most too high to run range cattle with profit. He says that present prices for good heaves and calves are all right, but for medium classes of cattle the market could be much better. With the increased and increasing shipments of calves to market from the ranches it will not be long before there is a marked shortage in cows, and he expects breeding cows to command more money in the not distant future.—San Antonio Stockman.

That Cattle Shortage

The Texas Stockman-Journal has caused a revival of the discussion as to whether there will be a shortage of cattle during the next five years. The Texas Cattle Raisers' Association has made an exhaustive investigation, and secured figures to corroborate earlier estimates that in the southwest the number of cattle has decreased in a marked degree. While this shortage naturally suggests an effect on the big markets, the character of that effect is at issue. While the range cattle are diminishing in their representation, the better grades of cattle are increasing; the small farms are supplying as many or more cattle than did the big ranches, and the land now used for agriculture which was formerly grazed, supplies feed for more than it did before. It is a question whether the number of cattle marketed will show any decrease to speak of in the next few years, and a larger question is whether the weight of beef marketed will show a decrease or an increase.—Drovers' Telegram.

Hecla Electrite's Speed

The races at Fair Grounds Park on the Fourth of July surpassed even the promises of the promoters of the entertainment. Considering the track was at least three seconds slow, the speed was remarkable. It was said that the time made by Hecla Electrite in the last heat of the fourth race, 1:02½, has never been equaled by a 3-year-old. Hecla Electrite was bred and is owned by Colonel Henry Exall of Dallas. The finishes in both the first and second races were good. In the third race the finishes were good, with the exception of one heat, in which Annie G broke and acted badly. Kirtley Electrite was second in two heats of the first race and won the second heat of the third race. The last heat of the 2:18 trot was won by a neck by Annie G from Girtley Electrite. This was the sixth heat for Kirtley Electrite during the afternoon. She won one of them and was second in the other five.

"This is the nicest and cleanest race meet that has ever been held in Texas," said A. D. Aldridge, one of the judges.

"The speed shown on this heavy track today is something wonderful," said Henry Exall.—Dallas News.

Killing Out West

After participating in the killing of Dan Williams at Van Horn, Texas, last night, A. B. Medley, a cattleman in that district, telegraphed to Sheriff F. J. Hall that he was coming to deliver himself to the authorities. Medley arrived in the city this afternoon.

The sheriff also received a telegram from County Commissioner J. Y. Cannon, in which he wired:

"Barber and Medley killed Dan Williams. They will come up and surrender tomorrow."

Barber, mentioned in the telegram from the county commissioner at Van Horn, is the constable at that place. The particulars of the killing are unknown to the county authorities.

Dan Williams, the man killed, was a brother of M. E. Williams, a cattleman living near Van Horn. This morning District Attorney George Estes received a telegram from M. E. Williams, in which he stated:

"My brother was murdered here last night. Come down tonight and get facts."

It was stated at the sheriff's office this morning if Barber and Medley did the killing they were probably trying to arrest Williams.

Medley, accompanied by his brother and Constable Barber and several other witnesses, arrived here on the Texas and Pacific this afternoon. They are prepared to show that the killing was in self-defense, they say. An examining trial is being held this afternoon.—El Paso Herald.

Packers Control Trade

John K. Rosson of Fort Worth, Texas, arrived here this morning and will remain three or four days, attending to business interests and visiting his many friends. He reports the usual conditions prevailing in industrial circles down in the land of Alamo fame.

"Cattle in Texas and other states and territories of the southwest," said M. Rosson, "show a decrease of about 50 per cent in the last few years. The increase manifest in the marketing of southern cattle misleads people, who take these figures for statistical data, to believe that it is owing to a general growth in the live stock industry, which is a mistake. Until recent years nearly all the meat consumed was dressed at home; the ranchman supplied his own necessities from the herd, while the city and smaller towns were supplied by the butcher, who also drew on this source for his supply. Today it is different. The packer practically controls the trade, in fact conditions of the then and now are just reversed. A very large percentage of dressed meats come from the big abattoir. Formerly the supply consumed at home did not show up in the receipts, but instead only the surplus. As an example of this take Muskogee, I. T., for instance, and pro rate the consumption of other cities and towns according to their respective size. Muskogee uses about sixty head, or two refrigerator cars of beef daily, which are provided from Kansas City, consequently with this change in conditions the supply of cattle appears to have increased when in reality it has not.

"The above turn in live stock affairs is seductive of the development of the southwest into an agricultural section. During the period that the new settler is putting his land into the best possible condition for crops, he is neglecting stock raising; this is his last move, and with the increase of that class of settlers who are generally poor, the natural consequences is gradual decrease in the surplus supply of live stock."—St. Louis Reporter.

Crane County Ranch

ODESSA, Texas, July 20.—Colonel A. M. Jackson has closed a deal with W. T. White whereby Mr. White becomes possessor of the A. M. and E. E. Jackson ranch in Crane county at \$3 an acre, with all improvements. Horses, cattle and other stock were sold separately at a good price. Mr. Jackson will build and locate himself in Odessa.

Advice to the Aged.

Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and bladder and TORPID LIVER.

Tutt's Pills

have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, causing them to perform their natural functions as in youth and

IMPARTING VIGOR

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

Cattlemen Who Come and Go

Gone to Chicago

Mr. Paul Stieren, the popular secretary of the board of directors of the Live Stock Exchange, has gone on a trip to Chicago to be gone for several days. Mr. Stieren is connected with one of the big commission companies in the exchange building and is always ready to help the newspaper boys with any information he has. May he have a safe return.

Cattle Doing Well

Perry Scott is a stockman who lives in Bosque county, near Morgan.

"We have had plenty of rain and the sunshine that has followed it has done a big lot toward making things grow. Cattle are doing well and grass could not be finer. Yes," said Mr. Scott, "there is still some pasture lands down our way yet. All of the lands have not entirely passed into the hands of the agriculturalist, by any means. However, the main portion of the stuff that is shipped out is cow-pen lots but in the aggregate they make a good big showing. Crops are doing very well now, altho cotton is backward. Corn is good. There will be a very fair crop of cotton if the weevil does not get it."

Tarrant County Mules

Tarrant county has at last gotten into shape with her crops where calculation can be made as to the result. The men from over the county bring in cheering reports relative to conditions. Some reports of boll weevil are being circulated but there does not seem up to date that any harm has been done.

"Our interests," said J. J. Putnam of the Blue Mound country, "are all in good shape, but we do not have anything to do with cotton, so boll weevils do not hurt us or worry a bit. Our mule business is on a good basis and grass could not be better. We have a few horses also and they are in good shape. Rain in plenty has fallen and there is hardly a probability that anything will go wrong now."

The Abilene Country

Colonel James Parramore of Abilene was a visitor in the city fresh from the land of the west.

"I am down here on a little trip. Everything is all right up our way now, but we were dry some time back and things looked some blue. Our country, however, can recover quicker from trouble of that sort than any other. My ranch interests are all fine. Grass is good and cattle are fat and getting fatter. Cotton and corn are doing well and the other feedstuffs, such as kaffir corn, milo maize and sorghum, of course, are all right. I am going home today or tonight at farthest, for I want to go up to my Knox county property. Yes, I am in good health except for my leg, which has been giving me some trouble from that old wound. Abilene is just going ahead and improving all the time."

Only Farmers' Cattle

Guy A. Collett of Austin has been on a visit to Fort Worth and was located in the Live Stock Exchange.

"Locally," said Mr. Collett, "everything is in good condition with us. I have been over practically all of Travis county and crops are doing well. Corn is very good and with the exception of that part of the county near the northern line and down the river the boll weevils are not hurting anything. Williamson county is not so well off as we are. They have a very large acreage planted and cannot get hands to chop it out. They had two weeks more rain than we did, and Travis got in her work on the field hands and got most of them before Williamson was thinking of it. Cattle are scarce in our county, really the only cattle there are being the farmers' cattle. There are no ranches any more."

Scott's Fine Steers

Colonel Winfield Scott, the noted stockman of Fort Worth, had on the market Monday ten cars of fine beef steers from his ranch in Tarrant county. The cattle averaged 1,322 pounds per head and sold for \$5.25 per hundred. They were fed meal and hulls which, with the grass, brought them up to what they were. The majority of these cattle were from the Brown & Poageher, raiser in Throckmorton and Shakelford counties, and the balance came from Wichita county. Colonel Scott has about 2,600 more of these same kind of steers on his Scotland ranch, 18 miles southwest of the city on the Frisco, which will come on the market in the near future.

The Scott ranch consists of about 10,000 acres of Tarrant county's finest

soil and has grass that is the equal of a clover field when it comes to fattening cattle. This ranch with its splendid herd of cattle is one of the finest and most up-to-date ranches to be found anywhere.

In Good Shape

T. D. Miller of the firm of Miller, Allison & Company, Taylor, Texas, was on the market.

"I am a cowman and besides buying, feeding and selling stuff, I breed also. I have now some six or seven hundred head of stock cattle. Cattle at present are in fine shape and grass is good enough to keep them that way for some time. There is some pasture left down our way and we have the old Hoxie place, in fact. Allison lives in the old Hoxie homestead. Some of the 14,000 acres that it once had in the ranch have been sold, but there is a good bit of grass still on the place. Crops are good by comparison with what I saw on the road. Corn is a bad stand, but is better than it was last year. Cotton is backward, but we certainly have a good crop of the staple crop. I think that a man should be prohibited from killing the boll weevil for its to them I think that the price of cotton has been kept up. "Lands are selling for \$125 per acre, that is that has been offered for some."

Good Calf Crop

J. Seale lives in Nolan county in the famous Roscoe country. He is a cattlemen who does the straight cow business, that is, he breeds cattle.

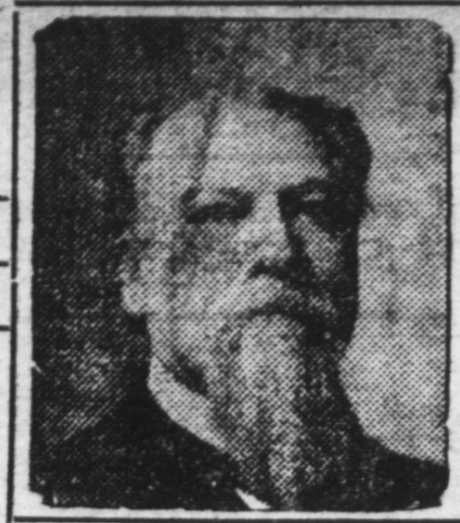
"My place is six miles south of Roscoe just in the breaks of the hills. I have good spring water and the grass is really very good. I have some land in cultivation, but it is only planted to such stuff as will produce forage for my stock. Kaffir corn, milo maize and sorghum are the chief crops. Corn does not do well out with us and in consequence I don't fool with it. Cattle are picking up. I breed Hereford cattle altogether. The calf crop was late this year, like all other crops, but it is a larger one than the average. Cotton is more advanced with us than it is down here, as far as I can judge from looking at it from the train. We are not bothered with crab grass and weeds like people are down here in the black lands, and can get in and work out our crops earlier than can be done here. I brought in a car of cows and calves," said Mr. Seale.

SWINE

The Thin Rind Hog

The Hampshire hog was an original importation into Pennsylvania about 1830. In 1835 Major Joel Garnet of Kentucky, learning about their good points and believing that they had marked advantage over other hogs which he was extensively raising, sent an agent to Pennsylvania and purchased fifteen of these hogs. They were driven on foot to Pittsburg and transported down the Ohio river on a steamboat. He was not disappointed in the characteristics which he believed them to possess. They are distinguished for hardness of constitution and proper development of the vital organs and freedom from genital or hereditary tendencies to disease. It is claimed for them unusual constitutional vigor, with organs of digestion, circulation and respiration superior, with enough bone and muscular action to warrant a healthful amount of exercise, and hence greater freedom from germs of disease transmitted by heredity. It is claimed by its breeders to be an ideal hog, possessing all the hardness, vitality and prolificacy of the unrestrained animal of pioneer times and one that is peer to any other breed in symmetry, docility, early maturity and fattening qualities. In tracing the history of these hogs thru Canada back to England it is found that they were natives of the Hampshire district of England.

It went from Kentucky into the corn growing districts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and marked an improvement in the "Elm Peelers" of pioneer times wherever it went. It was known as the "Belt" breed because of the encircling white belt that characterized the breed. They are said to be the most prolific of all breeds. It is not unusual for a "gilt" to produce nine to eleven well developed pigs, and they are uniformly good mothers and bear more litters than sows of other breeds. It is said that in hunting their own living in the woods or in the fields they stand without a rival. They are hardy, responsive feeders of stately carriage, free from broken down dis-



DR. J. H. TERRILL SPECIALIST CURES

Loss of Manly Vigor, Abnormal Discharges, errors in development or wasting, Blood Poison, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Cystitis, Enlarged Prostate, Stricture, Piles, Fistula, Fissure, Catarrh, Rupture, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, Neurasthenia, Nervo-Sexual-Debility, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Indigestion and all other Chronic Diseases in the shortest time possible. Charges reasonable.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE OF A PERMANENT CURE. My latest Book No. 7 sent FREE in a plain sealed envelope if you mention this paper and inclose eight cents for postage. A complete description of all the diseases peculiar to men.

WRITE if unable to visit the office and I will send you a symptom blank, together with instructions for filling out, and will give you my opinion and advice free of charge.

CONSULTATION AND A THOROUGH MICROSCOPICAL and X-RAY EXAMINATION FREE.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL.

Fort Worth, 403½ Main Street **DR. J. H. TERRILL** Dallas, 285 Main St.

Blacklegoids

Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination
for the prevention of

BLACKLEG IN CATTLE

NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.

Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY
HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.
NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

jointed limbs. The Hampshire easily attains a weight of 300 pounds at 12 months and produces more meat and lard in those 300 pounds than other hogs. In the hog section at the world's fair they received admiring attention.

Miller Brothers of the famous 101 ranch, Bliss, Okla., are large breeders of this splendid hog and the editor of the Stockman-Journal recently received from this ranch a pair of these pigs that are as fine specimens as any one could desire. We believe they are the coming hog and those of our readers interested can obtain further information by addressing Miller Bros., Bliss, Okla.

In Midland County

Midland Reporter. Chas. McClintic came in this week from the ranch and is on the sick list. He branded 340 calves out of 375 cows on the 28th.

C. A. Goldsmith and Thos. Voliva this week shipped two cars of fat cows to the Godair-Crowley Commission Company at Fort Worth.

Last week C. A. Goldsmith shipped a car of fat cows and a car of calves to the Godair-Crowley Commission Company at Fort Worth, and he reports that they brought very satisfactory prices.

On last Wednesday while out at O. P. Buchanan's round-up, two young fellows, Sam Dixon and Will McBryed, happened to quite a painful accident. While branding a calf McBryed was kicked in the face by the calf, cutting him on the nose and eye. Dixon was bruised about the face and ear.

Hon. H. E. Crowley, secretary and general manager of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, has been with us during the week from Fort Worth. He is recently back from a trip to Washington, D. C., where he went in the interest of cattlement. He is quite confident of victory in the associa-

tion's claims against railroads in behalf of cattle shippers and looks forward to the saving of many thousands of dollars in the future, as well as back claims to the amount of several hundred thousand.

In Tom Green County

San Angelo Press.

Rain came at last and the people of San Angelo and vicinity are feeling much better. The dry period has been depressing but the changed conditions are already apparent and every indication points to a prosperous season. The rain in the city was slow and gentle, the soaking kind, and the good it has done is inestimable. It is estimated that the rainfall was two inches or more on Monday evening and Tuesday morning and prospects are excellent for more. In the surrounding country, at nearly all points heard from, the rain has been heavier than in San Angelo. The following points report good rains: Sweetwater, Wall, Stiles, Sheffield, Leedale, Robert Lee, Knickerbocker, Sherwood, Ozona, Christoval, Eldorado, Sonora, O9 ranch, Bronte, Hester ranch, Richardson ranch, Merdville, Mereta, Hillis ranch, Robbins ranch, Sterling City, Eden, Eola, C. W. B. Collins ranch, Colorado City, Rock Springs, Fort McKavett, Ballinger, Miles, Middle Valley ranch, Rowena, Brownwood, Rudd, Lipan Flat.

Willis Johnson has sold to P. S. Witherspoon of Gainesville 1,500 head of 2 and 4-year-old steers for a consideration aggregating \$40,000. The deal was effected by Felix Mann & Company and the steers are being shipped this week to Oklahoma.

A little coperas mixed with their salt will be good for the breeding ewes and feeding wethers.

Make it a practice to never over feed nor under feed—hit the happy medium. MAVERICKS

ECHOES OF THE RANGE

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

In Schleicher County

Eldorado Success.
E. G. Cook sold last week 300 head of 2-year-old steers at \$19.75 per head. Lee Knight sold last week to O. A. Rolker 20 cows and calves at \$20 for cow and calf.

In Nolan County

Sweetwater Reporter.
A. J. Rogers, living on Sweetwater creek, four miles east of town, reports the hardest rain he ever saw fall at his place Tuesday morning, but the creek lacked four feet being to the high water mark of 1902, which holds all records in the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

In Presidio County

Marfa New Era.
J. W. Head returned Thursday from his ranch south of Marfa, and reports that a small shower of rain fell on his range last Wednesday, but not enough to do much good.
W. G. Moore returned Sunday evening from down on the river, with a car of horses and 580 goats. The horses were shipped to Austin and the goats to Missouri.

In Scurry County

Snyder Coming West.
Colonel C. C. Poole of Fort Worth spent Monday in the city. Colonel Poole is the well known Texas newspaper man, and is well informed on a great many subjects among them being the crops, which he says will be shorter in Texas than in ten years. He further states that he finds the best conditions in Scurry county that he has found in any section of the west with a good outlook for another bumper crop.

In Childress County

Childress Index.
Childress was the scene of a heavy rain Wednesday morning from 5 to 6 o'clock. It was in the nature of a water spout. At the railway shops the waters were backed up until several houses in that neighborhood were flooded. Around the shops and yards some damage was reported by the washing out of gulleys. The shops were unable to run that morning. Also a section of the main track about thirty feet long at the shops was washed

TAKE A RECORD

See How Many Friends Are Hurt by Coffee.

It would be just as reasonable for a temperance advocate to drink a little diluted whisky as to drink coffee, for one is as truly an intoxicant as the other, and persistence in the use of coffee brings on a variety of chronic diseases, notorious among which are dyspepsia, heart palpitation (ultimately heart failure), frequently constipation, kidney troubles, many cases of weak eyes and trembling condition of the nerves.

These are only a few of the great variety of diseases which come from an unbalanced nervous system, caused by the persistent daily use of the drug, caffeine, which is the active principle of coffee. Another bit of prima facie evidence about coffee is that the victims to the habit find great difficulty in giving it up.

They will solemnly pledge to themselves day after day that they will abandon the use of it when they know that it is shortening their days, but morning after morning they fail, until they grow to despise themselves for their lack of self-control.

Any one interested in this subject would be greatly surprised to make a systematic inquiry among prominent brain workers. There are hundreds of thousands of our most prominent people who have abandoned coffee altogether and are using Postum Food Coffee in its place, and for the most excellent reasons in the world. Many of them testify that ill health, nervous prostration, and consequent inability to work has in times past pushed them back and out of their proper standing in life, which they have been able to regain by the use of good health, strong nerves and great vitality, since coffee has been thrown out and Postum put in its place. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. It has been called "a health classic" by some physicians.

out. The railway lake at town is almost full of water, and every cistern in town is full of water. The rain did not extend as far as Clarendon, but between here and there the fall was heavy.

In Lubbock County

Lubbock Avalanche.
J. A. Caldwell has sold his two-section ranch in the north part of the county and will move to Clarendon. His horses, cattle and farming implements were bought with the land. The purchaser, Mr. McGee of Oklahoma, evidently knows a good thing when he sees it.

The Triangle outfit passed thru Lubbock Sunday on its way to the ranch in Grimes county. They had driven a herd of cattle to Tom Montgomery's ranch on Canyon Blanco.

In Archer County

Archer Dispatch.
Archer county was the recipient of a fine rain this week. It was a regular ground soaker, and came at the right time, as the ground was getting very dry. Corn, that was not injured by the hot winds, will make from 25 to 5 bushels per acre. Cotton farmers are practically sure of a big crop and, also, a big price is one other cause for smiles among the growers of lint. Big feed crops of all kinds will be made. The price on feed is going up every day and the farmer who has a surplus can get almost fabulous prices for it.

In Sutton County

Sonora News.
Dr. R. S. Beattie, the government inspector and veterinarian, was a welcome visitor at the News office Thursday. His visit to Sonora was for the purpose of giving his assistance in the preparation of the government formula for dipping cattle and to render whatever assistance possible to the stockmen of the Sonora country. He was present at the J. D. Fields & Co. dipping and expected to be present at O. T. Word's on Monday and give his services to any other ranchman who was ready, but on Thursday he received a wire calling him to other places.

Over three and a half inches of rain has fallen in the Sonora country this week. The sky has been cloudy, the atmosphere cool and the precipitation has soaked into the ground and also put out stock water. Both draws at Sonora were running Friday.

In Sterling County

Steerling News-Record.
The drouth that has prevailed here for the last nine months is at last broken. During the last three-quarters of the year, three pretty fair showers fell, and under other conditions they would have been rated fair rains, but the hot, dry condition of the atmosphere caused the moisture to rapidly disappear.

Last Monday morning it began raining, and the "low hung clouds dropped their fullness down" all day. Showers have continued to fall all the week till now the ground is thoroughly soaked and the water holes are full. It is estimated that at least four inches of rain has fallen during the week.

Under favorable conditions, crops that are now planted will have ample time to make before frost. Without any more rain, grass will be in fine condition.

We learn that Big Springs, Colorado, Robert Lee, Sherwood and other points have had good rains. Sheriff Wood, who came up from San Antonio Wednesday, says it has rained from San Angelo to San Antonio.

In Brown County

Brownwood Bulletin.
The biggest deal that has been consummated in Brownwood for many months was the sale of the Coggin Grape Creek ranch, which was closed yesterday afternoon at Perry & Co.'s office. The ranch was sold to Russell & Callan of Menardville, for a consideration of \$127,257. Earnest money has been up to guarantee the sale for two months, but a final agreement could not be reached until yesterday, when James Callan of Menardville and Judge Moursund of Fredericksburg met Messrs. Coggin and Taber here and the deal closed.

The Grape Creek ranch contains 19,616 acres of land and is one of the best watered ranches in west Texas. It is located in Runnels county on the Colo-

rado river, with Grape and Rocky creeks running thru it. For years it was Coggin Bros.' prize ranch and is about the last to be sold by S. R. Coggin and the estate. Two months ago Messrs. Callan and Russell bought the cattle on the ranch, which amounted to about \$30,000.

In Lampasas County

Lampasas Leader.
J. F. White has just completed a dipping vat on his ranch some 18 miles west of here, and proposes to try the merit of dipping his cattle two or three times a year in order to get rid of the ticks, which are becoming more troublesome as the years pass along. His dipping vat and fixtures cost something over \$300, but if it proves a success he will not mind the cost, as the ticks keep the cattle poor, cause worms to infest them and do much damage. If he succeeds well with this venture other stockmen will follow his example. Mr. White now has some 2,000 head of cattle and says they are all doing well.

P. A. LeCompte, the well known grower of fine cattle and good sheep, was among the appreciated callers upon the Leader. He has some of the best cattle in the county and imports some sheep for breeding purposes to add to his flock every year. The result of this work is shown in the fact that he sold his wool this year for a price of 24¢ cents per pound, getting a price above the average market, which justified all the expense which he has made in order to have the best.

In Deaf Smith County

Hereford Brand.
All the Panhandle has been visited by a general rain this week. Reports from different parts of the country show that the rains have been abundant and quite general. It is reported that at least two inches of rain fell yesterday evening at the Howard ranch; a telephone communication from Dummitt assures that a big rain fell there and in the surrounding country; and it appears that all the Hereford country had its share of moisture. The fall at Hereford, according to the local weather station, was a little less than an inch. The streets were flooded and the gutters were running with water, tho the most of the rain fell in the early part of the night before. Some wind accompanied the rain, yet no damage was done.

W. E. Halsell of Vinita, I. T., has just closed a deal with the Wright Land Company, selling 118,000 acres of land known as the Spring Lake ranch for the sum of \$1,200,000. Mr. Halsell with his daughters came in by auto from the ranch Wednesday, but left immediately for their home in the territory. This is a large deal and means that another big ranch has gone out of existence and will be cut up into smaller tracts to be sold to farmers and small ranchmen.

F. M. Duncan of Killeen came in last Sunday and will spend several weeks looking after the wool business in the Panhandle. Mr. Duncan has had a long experience in this business and will be of considerable service to the wool growers in marketing their clip. Hereford will ship something over 100,000 pounds of the staple this season.

In Bee County

Beeville Bee.
Commissioner Thomas Welder was seen Monday evening with a fine pair of mounted horns which he had just received from the artistic hands of Jim Quinn, which were a curiosity in their way, not so much because they were of unusual length, but on account of their symmetry and beauty. They were from a cow of the native Spanish, or long-horn, breed, raised on Mr. Welder's ranch, and which died a natural death last winter at the advanced age of twenty years. Her horns measure only about an inch and three-quarters where they joined the head and for over half their length are about the same size, and gracefully grew into a double curve, terminating in a tip as keen and as fine as tapering penstock. They measured forty-four inches between tips when mounted, as they grew upon the animal's head. This is the last of Mr. Welder's original herd of native cattle, all his present herd either being thoroughbred Hereford or high grade. This animal was permitted to live its allotted life because of the beauty of its horns and the sentiment that the owner felt toward the "last of the long-horns."

The tract known as the Poindexter pasture and consisting of 2,600 acres, situated several miles northwest of Beeville, was sold this week by its latest owner, G. E. Wilson of Van Wert, Ohio, to Jeff D. Mills of Chicago, at a price ranging around \$25 per acre. There are 300 acres of the tract in cultivation. It is the intention of the latest purchaser to divide it into small farms and put it on the market. During the residence of the writer in the county.

A Woman's Back

Has many aches and pains caused by weaknesses and falling, or other displacement, of the pelvic organs. Other symptoms of female weakness are frequent headache, dizziness, imaginary specks or dark spots floating before the eyes, gnawing sensation in stomach, dragging or bearing down in lower abdominal or pelvic region, disagreeable drains from pelvic organs, faint spells with general weakness.

If any considerable number of the above symptoms are present there is no remedy that will give quicker relief or a more permanent cure than Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It has a record of over forty years of cures. It is the most potent invigorating tonic and strengthening nerve known to medical science. It is made of the glyceric extracts of native medicinal roots found in our forests and contains not a drop of alcohol or harmful, or habit-forming drugs. Its ingredients are all printed on the bottle-wrapper and attested under oath as correct.

Every ingredient entering into "Favorite Prescription" has the written endorsement of the most eminent medical writers of all the several schools of practice—more valuable than any amount of non-professional testimonials—though the latter are not lacking, having been contributed voluntarily by grateful patients in numbers to exceed the endorsements given to any other medicine extant for the cure of woman's ills.

You cannot afford to accept any medicine of unknown composition as a substitute for this well proven remedy of known composition, even though the dealer may make a little more profit thereby. Your interest in regaining health is paramount to any selfish interest of his and it is an insult to your intelligence for him to try to palm off upon you a substitute. You know what you want and it is his business to supply the article called for.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original "Little Liver Pills" first put up by old Dr. Pierce over forty years ago, much imitated but never equaled. Little sugar-coated granules—easy to take as candy.

covering a period of twenty-one years, this tract has changed ownership eight times, each time at an advance in price. The first transfer the Bee recalls was at \$6 per acre, and that was eighteen years ago.

The Alpine Country

Spectal to The Telegram.
ALPINE, Texas, July 20.—Good rains are reported to have fallen in all directions from Alpine, but only light showers have fallen in town. Yet the rainy season is now on and we will no doubt receive good rains soon.

The condition of Judge Thomas, who was injured in a recent runaway, is much improved and his friends hope to see him out in a few days. Mrs. Thomas is also greatly improved. She was injured in a runaway by the same horse a day before the judge was hurt.

Our people are now busy planting their forage crops for winter use. The rains being unusually late this year, it is not expected that there will be a very great yield.

Peaches of exceptional flavor are on the market now. They are local products and are quite plentiful, notwithstanding the report that the fruit crop was all killed by the frost late in April. Apples, plums, grapes and apricots are also on the market, all home grown, and are very delicious.

All of the boarding houses and a number of private homes are filled with summer visitors, who are here to enjoy our delightful summer climate. We welcome all who desire to come for rest and recreation, but have no room for "lungers." In fact it is hardly possible for a "lunger" to secure room and board here at all. Our people sympathize with them greatly but do not care to have them in our midst.

There are now three large lumber yards in Alpine, yet they are unable to supply the demand for lumber, so great is the amount of improvement going up. Alpine is rapidly growing and now has a population of about 2,000, substantial, progressive citizens. Many handsome buildings are in the course of construction, a number of them to be of concrete manufactured by a local concern.

Sutton County Values

SONORA, Texas, July 20.—H. Thiers is in Sonora assisting Assessor R. H. Martin in preparing the tax rolls. From a rough guess at the valuations they believe the assessed valuations will exceed last year by \$390,000. The resident roll, \$1,764,286; non-resident, \$503,152; unrendered, \$58,243, or a total of \$2,325,581. These figures may be changed somewhat but are substantially correct.

Short Horn Cattle Improvements

(By W. J. Kennedy, Iowa Agricultural College.)

As breeders of Shorthorn cattle we have assembled here for the purpose of discussing some pertinent questions pertaining to the future improvement and development of this great cosmopolitan breed. If we are to derive the greatest benefits from gatherings of this kind, we must spend our time in rehearsing the noble victories which the breed has achieved in years gone by.

We have been far too wont to refer to the laurels won in the days of the early improvers. Right well did the Collings, the Booths, Bates and Amos Cruickshank do their work. What we are vitally concerned in at the present moment is not so much what has been done, but where do we now stand. We must not fail to recognize the fact that conditions are constantly changing; that each decade, yes, we might say each year, brings us face to face with a new and keener competition than we have ever experienced before.

Shorthorns in Large Numbers

True it is that from the standpoint of numbers there are as many purebred Shorthorns in this country at the present time as are to be found in all the other beef and dual-purpose breeds combined. While this is true, we must not overlook the fact that many of the other breeds are of recent origin, and many of them are gaining a stronger foothold, and that on their merits, too,

The Secret of

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

Now Revealed

FREE

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

T. C. MOSELEY

22 East 23rd Street, New York City

FREE To women for collecting names and selling our novelties, we give big premiums and your name to-day for our new plan of big profits with little work write to day. Address T. C. MOSELEY Premium department, 22 E. 23rd Street, New York City.

They are not likely to be caught napping in the near future.

The secret of success in any line of work is to first find out exactly what the markets demand, and, secondly, to produce the same. If we do not know what the masses of the people are demanding, we are not very likely, by haphazard methods of breeding, to produce the same. On the other hand, if we do know what the masses are demanding, and do not make a consolidated and systematic effort to produce the same, we are entitled to be classed as "back numbers" or "has beens," and have no place among progressive and up-to-date breeders and improvers of domestic animals.

How Stockmen Can Be Divided

While many people have had more extended opportunities than the author of this paper to study the present-day demands of the American stockman, still he is going to give you the benefit of what he has gleaned during the past few years in this connection. The stockmen of America today may be divided into three rather distinct classes, so far as their work in the production of cattle is concerned, namely, beef cattle men, dual-purpose cattle men and the strictly dairy men. This latter class confine their attention to the strictly dairy breeds. The first two mentioned classes have always been more or less interested in Shorthorn cattle. They constitute a very large class in America today, and their demands are worth catering to. Without these people, the Shorthorn breed would not be in demand at all.

Now, what do these people demand? The beef cattle man is directly concerned in the production of meat. He must be guided in his operations by the demands of the packing house man. Thus, we must start at the packing house and work back to the farm. The packing house men are demanding the low-set, wide, deep, blocky animals, with the highest possible percentage of high-priced cuts and the least possible amount of waste and cheap meats. In addition, these animals must possess a very liberal allowance of lean meat, intermingled with the fat, so as to present an evenly marbled appearance. These steers are the kind that have been winning the championships and grand championships in the individual and car-load-lot exhibits at the leading American fat stock shows. If you expect to meet the best demands of the beef cattle men, you must produce bulls of this type, because high-class steers have never been sired by an inferior bull. These are the market demands, and no attention whatever is paid to the color or the pedigree of the steer, provided his form meets with the approval of the eye and his flesh the touch of the butcher. Will the type of Shorthorn which you are breeding, brother breeder, fill the bill? If not, and this is the market you are breeding for, you should either make a change for the better, or else get out of the Shorthorn breeding business.

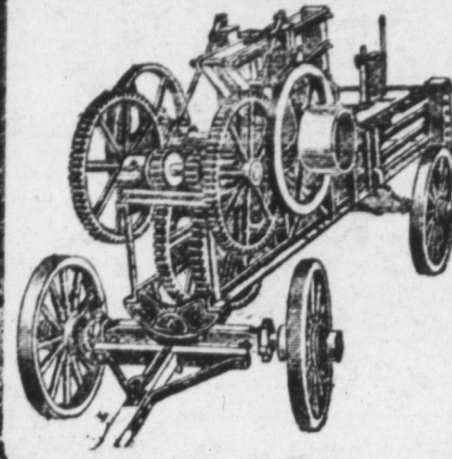
Poor Beef Cattle Not Necessarily Good Dairy Cattle

The dual-purpose cattle man demands an animal that combines in a very liberal way the ability to convert food into milk and butter-fat when used in the dairy, and to fatten rapidly when placed in the feed lot, and whose calves will develop into very acceptable fat bullocks. The fact that an animal does not meet the demands of the beef cattle man is no assurance that it is a dual-purpose animal. In the great majority of instances it is unmistakable evidence that it does not belong to any profitable class of animals. Just because some good milking animals are rather high set and do not possess all those characteristics essential in the make-up of the ideal beef bullock, is no guarantee that every animal which does not possess the approved beef type must be desirable from the standpoint of milk production. That there is a dual-purpose animal cannot be successfully contradicted. That these animals are far too few in numbers for the best interests of the farmers of the Middle West is to be regretted. That the breeder who attempts to perpetuate both beef and milk in the same animal has a most difficult task to perform cannot be denied, but it can be done, and the man who does it will be well repaid for his trouble.

More Milk Desired in Shorthorns

This is one of the lines of work which breeders of Shorthorn cattle must take up. No other breed can compare with the Shorthorn from the standpoint of beef and milk, where proper care has been used in the selection and mating of the animals. But, good people, you must give this matter more consideration. Shorthorn men, as a class, have been working the bluff

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

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game too long. The time is at hand when the Shorthorn cow must be more reliable from the standpoint of a milk producer, if she is to retain the position which she has so nobly occupied for almost a century, the world's most famous beef and butter cow. It is up to the breeders of this breed, to say whether or not she must lose her place, but there is one thing that is certain. That is, there must be more milk, else there will be fewer of the reds, the whites and the roans.

Having discussed the essentials which will be demanded of the Shorthorn cattle, another important point has been reached. How are we to improve the breed, maintain a high standard of excellence and let those outside of our own fraternity know what we are doing?

Must Castrate More Bulls

There are, perhaps, many things which might be discussed in this connection. But two will be treated at this time. In the first place, no breed of animals has ever been brought to a high state of excellence and that standard maintained for any considerable length of time where a vigorous process of weeding out the inferior animals and the retaining of only those animals of the desired type was not pursued. Even where the most rigid precautions in this direction are pursued, inferior animals among the offspring are always too much in evidence. Too much stress and attention cannot be given to this phase of the work. Breeders, you must castrate more of your young bulls. This is not poor economy. It is much more profitable to produce a \$75 steer than a \$60 bull. Just so long as you produce \$60 bulls you will have buyers for that class of animals. Just so long as you produce \$60 bulls you are depreciating the value of Shorthorn cattle and emphasizing the strong points of the other breeds, whose breeders are more aggressive and wide awake to their own best interests. There are many breeders of Shorthorn cattle at the present day who are advertising from six to twenty young bulls for sale, who should be feeding more than half of that number of purebred Shorthorn steers in the feed lot, not with the hope of topping the market, because they would be most fortunate at marketing time if they got within a cent or two cents a pound of the extreme top. It is the sale of this kind of bulls that sooner or later ruins any breed. When you commence castrating your bull calves, don't stop when you have picked out the off-colored ones, or the cock-horned ones, but be sure and find every young bull that would not make at least a steer that would sell when fat within a half cent of the top of the market. Next year have a little higher standard, and by continuing in this way you will not only be benefiting yourself but the entire community. Do not try to convince some new beginner in the business, that long legs, coarse shoulders, light bodies, flat ribs, cock horns and cat hams are sure indications of milking qualities in the young bull, especially if his dam did not have enough milk to half nourish him during the first five months of his life. Keep only those young bulls for breeding purposes which you would deem good enough to use at the head of your own

herd, and then you will be doing a noble and lasting work for the breed.

Records Should Be Established

So much for the methods of improving and maintaining the same in the breed. The next step in our work is to demonstrate that we have the goods. How can this best be accomplished? There is an old and very true saying, that "nothing succeeds like success." Just apply this to the animals of the Shorthorn breed. The best way to demonstrate that the Shorthorn cow is capable of producing milk and butter is to keep a yearly record of the amount of milk and butter fat she produces. Do this yourself, because no sane man will accept the calf's word of what the dam can do. The man who will keep such records and who owns good producing cows will experience no difficulty in disposing of all of his bull calves at very remunerative prices as fast as they reach a serviceable age. There is a strong and growing demand for this class of Shorthorn cattle.

Better Representation at Shows

Shorthorn breeders must pay more attention to their exhibits at the various fat-stock shows. This is a feature which cannot be overlooked if the breed is to occupy a position in the very front rank of the beef breeds. These steer shows must be improved, both from the standpoint of the number of entries and the quality of the same. At the recent International Live Stock exposition the real good Shorthorn steers present could be counted on the fingers of one's hand, and those possessing grand champion requisites were conspicuous by their absence. Fully 50 per cent of the steers brought in the judging arena were not good enough to be classed as good yard cattle, to say nothing of show yard quality and condition. Such a condition of affairs must not prevail at future shows. The Shorthorn breeders of this country have the material to produce international grand champions, and it is up to them to show their colors.

STOCKMEN ASK FARMERS HERE

The farmers congress meets next week at A. & M. college and from reports there will be an unusually large attendance. There will be quite an attendance from Fort Worth headed by some members of the Live Stock Exchange. Arrangements have been made by The Telegram for a special chair car, which will be placed at the disposal of those going, provided they report to Captain J. B. Mitchell, old phone 3756, and announce an intention to attend. The car will start Tuesday morning, July 23, provided a sufficient number have signified an intention to go to Captain Mitchell. The Stock Yards Company has written a letter of invitation to the farmers' congress, warmly inviting them to hold their next meeting in Fort Worth and offering the use of the big auditorium building for their meetings.

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Cotton Seed Products In the Netherlands

By J. L. BENTON
Special Agent
Department Com-
merce and Labor

Special Agent J. L. Benton, who is investigating conditions in foreign markets with regard to cotton seed products, furnishes the following report, written from Rotterdam, May 15:

The Netherlands is the best individual customer among the family of nations for American cotton seed oil. Buying, in 1906, 12,976,717 gallons, of the value of \$4,236,638, being an increase over 1905 of 1,390,870 gallons. The purchase by the Netherlands is greater than that by France and Germany combined. The gradual increase in the sale of cotton oil to the Netherlands is due almost entirely to the margarine manufacturer. He is very friendly to the American product, because with its use he secures the very best results. It is estimated that at least 85 per cent of the cotton oil received from the United States enters into the manufacture of margarine. This industry is one of vast importance in the Netherlands and is now in a more prosperous condition than ever before.

Practically no cotton oil from the United States is used directly as a cooking fat. Rape-seed oil and a low grade English cotton oil are the principal cooking oils, the margarine and a compound lard manufactured in Holland are the most extensively used for cooking purposes. A leading broker in oils told me that there was a great future in this country for American cotton oil as a direct cooking fat. A small quantity of American cotton oil is taken by the compound lard manufacturer in this country, tho this is not an industry of great importance. Small quantities go direct to the soap manufacturer.

Cotton Meal Trade

The trade of the United States with the Netherlands in cotton meal is so small that the figures look ridiculous. Less than 30,000 tons were received during 1906, and the trade here conservatively estimates that not over 20 per cent of that was consumed in this country, the bulk going to the German trade on the Rhine. The Netherlands imported in 1906, 327,000 tons of linseed meal, 29,000 tons peanut meal, and only 28,000 tons of American cotton meal. I have been unable to find any explanation of that situation, and am forced to the conclusion that the manufacturer in the United States has not given the meal trade in the Netherlands the attention it should have. There is in this country, especially in the northern section, a vast dairy business, and in all sections much time is devoted to cattle raising. The grass season is about the same as in the southern part of the United States, from April 1 to December, and during the remaining part of the year commercial feedstuffs are used. There is evidently an excellent opportunity to place cotton meal with the Holland feeder.

The trade of the United States with the Netherlands shows up well and has gradually increased during the past ten years. The exports for 1906 show an increase of 35 per cent over 1905. American cotton meal, which is practically unknown in this country, has contributed nothing toward the increasing trade. The idea is prevalent that the Dutch experiment stations have found something wrong with cotton meal. I had a conference with the director of the laboratory at Goes, who informed me that they have never been able to find anything wrong, and now felt quite sure that they would not. For fifty years the Dutch feeder and farmer have been feeding cake, and it will be far easier for the American manufacturer to furnish the cake than it will be to educate these people to a different method of feeding. They think that the cake is ground in order to use some adulterant.

Linseed and Rape Seed

In the Netherlands only two oil-bearing seeds are cultivated—linseed and rape seed. Both have been cultivated for many years, but as yet the cultivation of neither has assumed any serious proportion. Regardless of the fact that scattered thru the Netherlands are many linseed mills that naturally encourage the cultivation of linseed, the acreage has varied but little during the past fifty years. The best seeds produced never reach the mills, but are bought up by brokers and exported to Ireland. The farmer here prefers to import the Russian linseed for planting purposes.

In 1905 the 36,534 acres of linseed in cultivation produced 153,836 hectoliters

(24,414,432 pounds) of seed, and the average production per acre has not varied 2 per cent during the past twenty years. The average price paid for linseed during the past three years is as follows: 1906, 260 guildens (gulden or florin equals 40 cents American) per 100 kilos (kilo equals 2 1-5 pounds); 1905, 237 guildens per 100 kilos; 1904, 207 guildens per 100 kilos. The imports of linseed and rape seed were as follows (1 hectoliter equals 2.838 bushels) in 1906: Linseed, 3,373,000; rape seed, 1,573,000 hectoliters.

In addition to the foregoing imports of oil-bearing seed peanuts and sesame seed are imported for manufacture. Only a small amount of sesame seeds reach the Netherlands, and no data as to the amount can be found. The seeds are crushed at Delft in connection with the peanut industry at that place. Imports of peanuts in 1904 were 107,987,000 pounds; 1905, 63,641,000 pounds, and 1906, 65,099,200 pounds.

Active Competitors of Cotton Seed

Linseed, peanuts, rape seed, and sesame are the four oil-bearing seeds manufactured in this country that compete with the products of the American cotton seed.

The oil cakes from the seed manufactured here are not sufficient.

For the consumption of these feedstuffs the Netherlands have available domestic animals as follows: Dairy cows, 1,690,463; horses, 295,277; sheep, 606,785; goats, 165,497; hogs, 861,840.

For this number of domestic animals the Netherlands statistics for 1904 showed available 2,982,015 acres of pasture lands, with the grass season about the same as in the southern part of the United States. They show for their total area 134 head of cows for every square mile, as compared with 13 head for the United States.

Linseed cake is practically the only feed that is a competitor of the American cotton cake. It is invariably sold to the feeder in the shape of cake and not meal. The Dutch farmer has inherited the idea that it is only ground for the purpose of adulteration. Of the small amount of cotton meal coming into this country 20 per cent is consumed in the Netherlands and the remainder goes to the German trade on the Rhine. This small amount of cotton meal goes into the province of Zeeland, where some little encouragement has been given the use of cotton meal.

Good Prospect for Increased Use

The possibility for the extended use of cotton meal in the Netherlands is good. It has been suggested that the introduction of cotton meal as a feeding article would have to be undertaken by this government. It would, of course, materially aid the introduction, but so long as the government is friendly to cotton meal there should be no trouble in this direction. There is not today a commercial feed stuff sold in the Netherlands that equals the American cotton meal, and while many illustrated pamphlets, etc., are found advertising the merits of the competitive feedstuffs I have not yet found one line in behalf of cotton meal. It should be remembered by the American shipper that, not being educated to the use of cotton meal, the Dutch feeder will only take the very best grades. He has been led to believe that the least particle of hull in the meal, in place of making the meal better for feeding purposes, is absolutely poisonous to his cattle.

In every province of the Netherlands one will find many clubs of farmers, called by them "bonds," but always referred to in the government statistics as "societies." These societies usually have a membership from 10 to 50 persons, and their object is the purchase of supplies in large quantities, enabling them to secure the same at wholesale price. The usual method is to advertise in the newspaper and receive bids. In case the purchase is a feed stuff samples are drawn in presence of a representative of the society and the seller, which is sent to the experiment station for analysis, and on the decision rendered the article is accepted or rejected. The farmer receives the bulk of his supplies thru these societies, and various statistics are compiled by the government from data furnished by them. Under this method of purchasing a complaint is therefore not that of an individual, but of an entire community, is given in order that the American will understand the channels thru which their products reach the consumer.

It has long been publicly advocated in the Netherlands that no meal con-

taining more than 1 per cent lint and 5 per cent hulls should be used, but I think this trouble will, to some extent at least, be eliminated. A visit to one of the agricultural stations discloses the fact that cotton meal fed with mangels is as economical a feed as can be used in this country. Mangels are produced mostly in the southern part of the Netherlands, and by analysis show 2 per cent protein and no fat. It is in this section of the country that cotton meal is now being used, and indications point to quite an extensive use in that section.

The bulk of the feed stuffs used in the Netherlands are carried to the interior by means of small boats. In most instances the boat is the home of the owner and his entire family. On the trip to the interior the owner carries a good assortment of the necessities of farm life. Many of these people dislike to carry cotton meal, and some even refuse to do so, stating that the meal is so finely ground that it scatters over everything in the boat. This can of course be overcome by the use of cake.

The linseed cake of this country is packed in wooden boxes of fifty cakes to the box. Each cake weighs 1 kilo and is about 5 inches wide and 15 inches long. The linseed mill uses the same press for extracting the oil as is now used in the United States, but after grinding the cake (usually mixing an imported linseed cake with it), it is molded into the small cakes and boxed ready for the market.

There is also another feed becoming quite popular, because the form in which it reaches the consumer is attractive. They call it "Lynzaadschiffers," schiffers in Holland meaning scales. It shows 80 per cent digestibility and the dealers assume that it is only broken linseed cake. From the shape of this broken cake I think it is manufactured in what is commonly known in the United States as the screw press.

Peanut Cake—Cotton and Other Edible Oils

The peanut cake reaches the feeder in the same size as the linseed. But little of this cake is imported. That manufactured by the one peanut mill in this country is of course readily consumed. This mill has a capacity of 100 tons of peanuts every twenty-four hours. It is operated the entire year. The average wages paid is 13 to 16 florins per week. The hull of the peanut is ground and is supposed to be exported to Germany, where it is used as an adulterant for feed meals. The peanut from Africa is said to be the most productive in oil and over one-half of the amount received in this country comes from the west coast of Africa.

The people of the Netherlands are now consuming American cotton oil in large quantities, but under some other name. They get more cotton oil from margarine than thru any other source. This industry is one of the largest in the Netherlands, and the profit on cotton oil is greater than on any other article that enters into the manufacture of margarine. I am reliably informed that the use of cotton oil in the manufacture of margarine will not be curtailed until the price reaches some five or six florins per 100 kilos higher. The manufacturer will then use a larger amount of oleo, peanut and sesame oils. The English cotton oil is hardly a competitor with the American product, except with the soap manufacturer. During 1906 only 759,000 kilos of English oil reached here, against 17,839,990 kilos from America.

The most popular salad oil is the peanut oil manufactured at Delft, but a vast amount of oil is sold here as a strictly pure olive oil from Italy, and I am quite sure that this oil will be found to be manufactured in Rotterdam, or rather blended and mixed at this place. This particular trade is all carried on by a class of merchants here known as "bottlers" and it is very hard to get any details about it.

The principal oil used by the baker is what is termed "patentolie," supposed to be a combination of linseed and rape-seed oil. This is most popular with bakers, but as a rule they use any cheap oil.

There is but one trouble today with American cotton oil as a salad and cooking oil, namely, the oil is not here. I have interested the largest oil broker in Rotterdam to get a supply of salad and cooking oils from America, and he is greatly encouraged over

the outlook for placing it on the market.

During the month of May there was in progress an exhibition of the cafe, restaurant and hotel industry. This exhibition is held annually, and is the only thing in the way of a fair or exposition held at Rotterdam. The English, Germans and French had various articles on exhibition. The margarine manufacturer was there with his stove showing how to cook with his goods, but there was not an American produce of any kind to be found. The exhibition was in every way interesting and was largely attended.

More Extended Use

To extend the use of American cotton oil in the Netherlands it must be as a salad and cooking oil. The margarine manufacturer now uses as much cotton oil in the manufacture of his different grades of margarine as climatic conditions will permit, and so long as cotton oil remains the most profitable ingredient entering into the manufacture of this compound its consumption will not be curtailed. As a salad oil it will find its greatest competitor in the peanut oil manufactured in this country and the small amount of so-called Italian olive oil imported.

The oils as bottled in America are just as attractive as any you will find on this market, and if the peanut oil manufacturer in this country can send his bottled oil into America I can see no reason why the American manufacturer should not send his original package into this country.

I am glad to advise that a prominent broker has entered into negotiations with American dealers looking forward to opening a store at this place where nothing but American cotton oil will be sold.

There is now in bonded warehouses at this place only 10,000 barrels of cotton oil, against a usual stock of 40,000 for the same time of the year. It will take 50,000 barrels for this market before the new crop reaches here.

Linters

The Netherlands is not a large cotton manufacturing country and American linter has found but little use here. Some of the best grades are used in manufacturing bed covering. In the manufacture of the mattress kapok is extensively used. The imports of kapok in 1906 were 56,137 bales, and the average price 32 cents (Dutch) per pound (Dutch); and in 1905, 58,485 bales, the average price of which was about that of the preceding year. The price at this time (May 20) is 16 cents per pound.

CATTLE QUARANTINE

Ruling Made By Sanitary Board for Cows and Calves

A ruling was made at the meeting of the state sanitary board Tuesday, whereby cattlemen living above the quarantine line may drive their cows and calves from above the line to San Angelo, Abilene and Sweetwater, which are below the line, and ship the calves from there. The cows must be dipped in arsenol before returning above the line.

This ruling was made by the board in response to the petition of cattlemen who live above the line but who do not have shipping facilities that these places offer them. The petitioners proved to the commission that it would be safe to grant this deviation from the rule.

Only two members of the board were present at the meeting, N. T. Wilson of San Antonio being unable to attend. The members here were Dr. J. H. Wilson of Quanah and R. H. Harris of San Angelo. Dr. Wilson stated that over 200,000 cattle had been dipped in the arsenic dip already this year, and prophesied that if the present rate of increase continues the tick proposition will be solved in Texas.

Has Since Rained

C. D. Russell lives in Baird out in Callahan county, and holds the position of mayor of that thriving town. "It is pretty dry out in our neck of the woods," said he. "Have had no rain for some time. Crops are very fair, however, and should the moisture come soon there will be a good crop of corn and also of cotton assured. Callahan county has a reputation now for good fruit and it is not exaggerated. Captain French, whom no doubt you know, has perfected his exhibit to such an extent that he was barred out at the last Abilene fair. He went to Dallas and captured the prize for best county exhibit. Every thing he has is his own raising, but the methods he uses in putting the in shape are the handiwork of his two daughters, and feminine skill can be observed all thru the arrangement. We will have another election this week to see whether liquor shall be sold in the county."

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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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.

PREPARING FOR THE SHOW

The fact that work is actually in progress on the magnificent new live stock auditorium in this city, which is to be the permanent home of the Feeders' and Breeders' exposition, or "Fort Worth Fat Stock Show," as it will always be popularly designated, has produced a wave of genuine enthusiasm among stockmen throughout the entire Southwest. Already preparations are being made to make the March exposition of live stock the best ever held in the Southwest, and feeders and breeders are taking hold of the matter with a vim that presages the most unqualified success and selecting the animals they expect to have on exhibition during the next big event. One of the leading exhibitors in speaking of show animals, has the following suggestions to offer for the good of the cause:

"It is probable that the individual horse, hog, sheep, steer or whatever animal awarded a ribbon at any live stock exhibition has naturally been a prize animal from infancy. This is the result of an excellent breeding selection before the animal was born. It may not be a difficult task to select from herd, flock or drove, a certain young representative which surpasses the others in excellence and conformity to type and breed, but the first thing to do in preparing for the exhibition is to pick a good one. The animal cannot be expected to come up in triumph to the highest place in the estimate of the judges if left to develop like Topsy, who 'jest growed.'

"Animals are naturally at their best when resting contentedly at home, or playing in their own backyards. It is an art to induce them to appear

at ease and to easily and gracefully show off their best points before a crowd of people. A timid, shrinking animal will not usually win as many points as a more docile competitor. When they are accustomed from infancy to the hand, the rope, and the whip, they may be easily aroused when tired or sluggish and made to step alertly when in the show ring and on other occasions, without being at all nervous or frightened. A good judge must handle the stock. They should be trained and handled every day.

"Let there be as few new features as possible in their care and treatment after reaching the show grounds. The more similar everything is to their home life, the less they will be disturbed at this critical time. These points are of more real importance than most exhibitors are aware.

"Good feeding is of course, a very important item in fitting stock for show. A fat animal looks better, feels better, and is usually more quiet and well-behaved than a poorer one. Moreover, animals reasonably adipose make a better first impression. But it will scarcely pay to stuff a really valuable animal for show. Mere fleshless fat should not win the prize unless there is a special premium for avoidupois.

"Good training at home, with careful, sensible management in the show pavilion, prove fitting accompaniment to a wise selection and judicious feeding of the show animal. This four-sided plan is used by many men who have succeeded in capturing a large number of prizes.

"The splendid new building that has been contracted for in Fort Worth is a distinct credit to the livestock industry of the Southwest, and I for one expect to see an exhibition here that will eclipse anything ever held in the country. Former expositions here have resulted in opening the public eye as to what is being accomplished in Texas, but next year we are going to surprise even ourselves. Fort Worth, the packers and the stock yards company have done their part, and it is now up to the feeders and breeders to bring up their end of the single-tree, and from my knowledge of the situation, I am confident they will in every way prove fully equal to the emergency. The next Fat Stock Show will be a genuine revelation."

It is extremely gratifying to Fort Worth to realize that such interest is being taken thus early in the next exposition. As the live stock center of Texas and the Southwest, this city has spared no effort or expense to demonstrate to the live stock interests of the country that their interests are her own. The sum of \$50,000 has been guaranteed the builders of this new home for the exposition that it shall continue for a period of ten years, and that means it shall go on forever. By the time ten more years have passed Fort Worth will have become one of the greatest live stock markets in the country, and the Fat Stock Show will be enjoying a national fame that will make it the greatest annual event in the entire country. People will not go to Chicago and other Eastern points to get in touch with the livestock industry. They will come to Fort Worth—located in the very heart of the great producing area, and the recognized national headquarters of the great live stock industry.

NO MORE TEXAS FEVER

The cattlemen of Texas are not pleased with the persistence of the agricultural department at Washington in continuing to refer to a disease that is known in all the Southern and Western states to be the result of the fever tick, as "Texas fever." And the people of the state generally are quite resentful of the apparent determination to make it appear this disease is a Texas product. Efforts have been made at various times to have the malady designated by a more appropriate appellation, and it has been officially characterized as "Southern fever," "splenic fever," and "tick fever," but for some unexplained reason the federal authorities at Washington have taken the back track and revived the old misnomer of "Texas fever," and continually refer to it in that manner, making it appear a distinction that is peculiarly Texans. They insist it would be just as appropriate to call it "Louisiana fever," "Alabama fever," "Kansas fever," or "South Carolina fever."

Tick fever is developed among susceptible cattle thru the bite of the fever tick, known to scientists as the *boophilus annulatus*, and this tick is

indigenous to all the Southern states. It existed in Georgia, in Alabama, in Mississippi and in the Carolinas long before Texas was a state, but the trouble was its evil influence was not discovered or even suspected where it had so long made its home. When Texas was settled by cattlemen and the range country was gradually pushed north and west, it was found that cattle brought from the lower portion of the state conveyed a mysterious and fatal disease to those of higher latitude. In the old days of moving cattle on the trail the appearance of Texas herds in Kansas was almost sufficient to provoke instant battle, but it was not known at that time that it was the ticks carried by the Texas animals which caused the Kansas cows to sicken and die.

After years of this sort of thing, and when the national and state governments had instituted quarantine measures in a limited way, a Texan down in the coast country began experimenting with the tick proposition, his theory being that the fever was transmitted by the bite of the ticks. That man was R. J. Kleburg, later president of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, and he succeeded in demonstrating the soundness of his theory. This experiment, with others, revealed the fact that the tick was the sole disseminator of the disease. With the old trail method, where cattle were on the road sixty to ninety days, the ticks would gradually reach maturity and drop off and make their way to the clean cattle of the vicinity. They would also carry out the scriptural injunction of multiplying and replenishing the earth, and with their progeny, caused susceptible cattle to sicken and die in considerable numbers. It has been well said that the tick can give the great American herds some valuable pointers in the matter of egg production, for government scientists have made the discovery that the female *boophilus annulatus* that cannot deposit 3,000 eggs in a nest at one sitting is a parish in tick circles. In three weeks these ticks hatch and are ready to begin business at the old stand, carrying death and destruction to the herds among which they make their habitat.

The result of these Texas experiments caused the federal government to establish the national quarantine lines, which stretches from California on the west to the Carolinas and Atlantic sea coast, splitting the great state of Texas in twain, and forbidding cattle to be moved from south of line to points north except at certain seasons of the year when they must be inspected and found free from ticks. Quarantine regulations were formerly quite stringent, and it was impossible to move cattle that were infested with ticks except during the hard winter months. But necessity is truly the mother of invention, and there has been devised a system of dipping that renders it possible to move infested cattle at any season of the year when they have been immersed in the tick killing fluid.

It is true some losses have resulted from dipping experiments, and some cattlemen are a little sore at the dipping process, but it has been found the only satisfactory method of getting rid of ticks on the animals, and is now in a fair way of being perfected. The federal and state governments are co-operating with the cattlemen in an effort to exterminate the tick in Texas, and the work is being done systematically and intelligently. Good results have been attained at various points where the experiments have been inaugurated, and if Secretary Wilson will now change the name of the cattle fever by leaving off the Texas part of it, this state will rise up as one man and call him blessed.

Abilene threatens to go after the proposed Texas Diamond Jubilee with an offer that will make El Paso's offer look like 30 cents' worth of dog meat. Is it theatrical money?

Panhandle wheat is turning out much better than was expected this year and that Texas Panhandle country has a wonderful faculty of agreeably surprising even its own people.

There is a fine opening in Fort Worth for a big shoe factory. Why not invite the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, of St. Louis, to look well into the existing situation?

Colonel Poole Out West

Editor Stockman-Journal:

I dropped off at Baird two days on my way out west. I met several stockmen here. Among them Todd Windham, W. C. Powell, A. Flores, H. A. McWhorter and J. R. McWhorter, who report stock in good condition notwithstanding the hot dry weather.

The outlook for crops all along the line this far up is anything but encouraging. Rain is needed badly for all kinds of crops. The big railroad tank near town is almost dry.

Oh, but it was hot and those hot winds were parching up everything on Saturday, the 29th of June. J. A. Flores approached me and said, "I have been in Callahan county eighteen years and have never felt the wind so hot as today," and Sunday was a repeater of Saturday.

At 7 o'clock that evening I boarded the cars for Abilene to take in the summer carnival there. Early Monday morning I met my old-time friend, Joe Faucett, and asked him where his buggy and team were, saying it had been a long time since I had taken a drive over old Taylor county. I told him to get that team and drive me to the country, where we could get some fresh air.

"Very well," said he, "wait here twenty minutes and we will be off." He soon appeared, driving a spanking good team. Taking a seat beside him, I said: "Head for your ranch." He looked at me in astonishment and replied: "Thunder and blazes, it is thirty miles to that ranch." "Never mind about the distance; I do not care if it is ninety miles; I am going to work you while I have a chance."

Our route led out a southwest course more west than south. We passed over some beautiful country, farms and farm houses on all sides clean thru to where we went up the mountains, crops looking like they needed a drink of water very badly. Corn was all burned up and gone to the devil. However, cotton, milo maize, cane and kaffir corn were still green, but on a standstill.

We arrived at the ranch at 11 o'clock, which is a beauty. It is the old Carter & Grounds ranch, on the head of Big Elm creek, up on the high divide. It had been eighteen years since I was at this ranch last. I was astonished to see such great changes—fine farms all over this high divide country, and I regard this immediate section the best land in Taylor county and I think stands the drought better than any part of Taylor county. I noticed all the orchards at the farm, however, and they all have them. They are looking perfectly green and flourishing and loaded with fruit. The dry weather had not retarded them one bit.

Mr. Faucett owns twelve and one-half sections here in this ranch, running water all over this ranch, fed by springs that never fail. He has built a splendid rock house, has 150 acres in cultivation and does not raise anything but feedstuff and is raising some of the best mules and horses in this upper country. He has here two black Kentucky Jacks and two splendid stallions on this ranch.

After a fine dinner, which always catches me, we drove thru two pastures where I saw some cracker-jack young stock, about 100 head of young mules and about sixty head of young colts, which are perfect beauties. He keeps Price Denmark, a Tennessee saddle and driving stallion, here on this ranch and his work is in evidence in great shape.

This ranch alone is a nice fortune, to say nothing of Faucett's other holdings. Said he, "I cannot keep from spending a good part of my time out here, to watch these young stock kick up their heels and play like the boys. I live in Abilene now." Said I, "I have seen enough of this part of Taylor county," so we headed for town and arrived in Abilene a little after dark and made a bee line for a restaurant, where Joe paid for the supper. I was a little tired and worried, yet I was well paid for my trip, getting to see some of my old stamping grounds of long years ago.

Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock the band struck up "Dixie," and all the old veterans in town yelled. The merchants' parade, representing every mercantile line in Abilene, followed the band. It was one of the nicest displays I have seen in years. Abilene does not do anything by halves. Every street was jammed with people from country and town. After the parade passed I slid into a hack and was seen in the fair grounds, one mile and a half out from town.

At 11 o'clock the Hon. K. K. Leggett called the audience to order and in a ten minutes speech introduced the only man for the presidency, Sen-

ator Charles A. Culberson, who had the closest attention thruout his great speech by his many friends in West Texas. Every one who heard it was well pleased with our Charley. Leggett paid a high tribute to Charley and his illustrious father, Dave Culberson, whom all Texans love to honor.

At 2:30 the band again played "Dixie" in the grandstand and the people made a rush for it to see the races. The first race was a pacing and trotting race, three entries, two best in three. Red Rock, owned by Joe Faucett, won the first two heats and walked off with first money. Red Rock is a beautiful bay gelding, six years old and gentle as a cat, and is certainly a splendid animal.

The second race, free for all saddle horses, contained seven entries, which was very amusing. The old cowboys were whipped from start to finish and a dadgasted little old brown pony that I thought could not outrun a goat came out ahead.

The third was a running race, with five entries. Thorn Trammel's Red, 2-year-old colt, won easily.

The morning of the Fourth the old town was full to overflowing. The county people from near and far were here in great numbers. It had been heralded far and wide that Congressman Morris Sheppard, from the piney woods of East Texas, would be the orator of the day. By 11 o'clock I think there were at least ten thousand people on the ground. Cunningham of Abilene called the great throng to order and at once introduced the youngest congressman in the United States, he being only 32 years old. He had the closest attention thruout his great speech and was applauded time and again. Yes, Morris is a dandy. He knows what to say, how to say it and when to say it.

Morris is the son of John L. Sheppard, who succeeded his father five years ago from the Texarkana district.

Oh, but it was hot and dusty, yet every one seemed to enjoy the occasion.

The races that afternoon were splendid. Tom Trammel's mare, of Sweetwater, won two first heats in pacing race, getting first money and Red Rock, a close second, getting second money. The running race, with four entries, was won by Tom Trammel's Red, two-year-old colt, and he seems to enjoy the run as much as his owner. Yes, he is a race-horse right.

Joe Faucett's two-year-old filly Mabelle is a very promising colt; goes a mile now in 2:34. He has J. H. Wilcox training his young stock at his training track, one mile north of town, and it is among the best arranged tracks in Texas. He has a bursting big barn, plenty of water and the track is superb in every respect.

I had the pleasure of meeting my old-time friend, Thomas B. Cross, of the free state of Kent county. He reports fine rains recently up in Kent; plenty of grass and fine stock in good condition. He lived and ranched in this county for over twenty-five years; he sold out here two years ago and moved to Kent. He was rigged out in a new suit from top to bottom and flying around with his best girl, taking in the carnival. It is wonderful what influence these pretty school marm's wields over these old widowers, but Tom, old boy, I do not blame you, for she looked awful good and sweet.

C. W. Dudley, a real estate man of Abilene, came thru with the required amount to read the Journal two years. Said he, "You can tell your readers that I am always ready and willing to skin any tenderfoot or new-comer with any kind of old Taylor county dirt in quantities to suit all purchasers. Write me or come to see me in regard to Taylor county lands."

R. E. Carter came thru also and is now entitled to read the great Stockman-Journal. He, too, is a real estate man. He has been in the business here for seventeen years. Said he, "If Dudley can't skin them enough let me have a whack at 'em, and I will fix them up to order."

Yes, Dudley and Carter are nice, reliable, trustworthy gentlemen, and if I had to be skinned I would rather they did it than some unscrupulous scalawag.

At 7:41 the evening of the Fourth I said goodbye to old Taylor county and boarded the Texas and Pacific train for the west. At 10 o'clock the conductor called out Loraine and I disembarked. This is a very pretty little town, ten miles east of Colorado City. This is in Mitchell county. Next morning, as I stood and gazed at the wonderful changes that had taken place in a few short years, nice farms and farm houses in every direction and the little town growing rapidly, the new school house, which is being pushed to



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completion at a cost of \$12,000, speaks well for its enterprising citizens.

There is one national bank, doing a flourishing business and the mercantile firms are all up-to-date. I met my young friends, Willis and Elmore Brown, here. They are old Coleman county boys, whom I have known since they were small boys. Elmore said: "Now, sir, we shall be glad to have you for our guest as long as you will stay." I at once accepted and climbed into his buggy and in a few minutes we were at the Brown residence, half a mile north of town. His good wife and his pretty sister, Miss Effie Brown, bade me a hearty welcome. Talk about something good for the inner man, Elmore's wife and Miss Effie know how to get it up in great shape. If I were a young single man I would haunt the Brown family until Miss Effie would agree to be mine for all time to come. She is certainly a very lovable young woman.

Willis and Elmore Brown came here about six years ago and have made plenty of money and own fine tracts of land near town. They are combining farming with stock raising and are raising some slapping good mules, and horses, and also cattle on a small scale, but good ones. Willis is rather on the old back order, but I want to say, old boy, you are not too old to be caught yet.

After taking dinner, supper and breakfast with the Browns at 8 o'clock I bade my good friends adieu and hit the train for Colorado, where I hit the Snyder hack for Snyder. All along the line the country was dry and needed rain badly. The best crops I have seen this year are in Mitchell and Scurry counties.

We got a late start out of Colorado and the hack was loaded down to the ground, with eight of us aboard, and the weather was not as blazes, hence we did not get into Snyder until after 5 o'clock, too late for me to work any, so I put in the time until supper looking at the pretty West Texas women that chanced to be on the streets and there are plenty of them here.

Monday morning I met Sam C. Wilks and Judge J. M. Boren of Garza county, on their way to Colorado. These county had recently organized, both the above gentlemen had been elected to responsible positions—Wilks to county commissioner and Boren to county judge. They both had their wives with them. Mrs. Wilks looks younger than she did twenty years ago and Mrs. Boren is a very pretty woman. They report grass and stock in fine condition up in their county.

Wilks and the judge both dug down in their jeans and are now readers of The Telegram and Stockman-Journal. I make it a rule not to let any of my old friends, who are elected to fat offices, get loose from me without digging up the required amount for both papers.

The summer normal is in full blast here. Professor Ben W. Hudgins, principal, and sixty-one lady and gentleman teachers are in attendance. Mr. Hudgins is an everlasting worker. He never tires. They are a fine looking set of young teachers, all striving to get to the top round of the ladder.

I think there are more nice young orchards in Snyder than in any place in Texas of its size. I dropped in on Henry C. Hayter, Ben W. Hudgins and C. F. Harkey and ate peaches until I was swelled out like a poisoned pup. They all have fine orchards, which are

loaded down with as fine peaches and plums as I ever ate in any country. Yes, old Scurry county is an up-to-date fruit country as well as a farming country. Harkey has peach trees three years old that are bending and breaking with as fine fruit as mortal man ever tasted.

Yes, Mr. Editor, I ate peaches for three days. All the good I could do you was to think of you while I ate.

At 2 o'clock Tuesday morning it commenced raining. Yes, it turned all bolts loose and came in perfect sheets and by daylight the whole country was flooded. The streets presented the picture of swift running creeks about 8 o'clock. It is now an assured fact that Scurry and Mitchell counties will make a bumper cotton, kaffir corn, cane and milo maize crop.

I boarded the hack at 1 o'clock on Tuesday evening and I saw more water on the ground between Snyder and Colorado than I have seen in that country in twenty-five years.

We arrived in Colorado after 8 o'clock, too late for supper, but I do not care a snap for supper as I had a sack of those good Snyder peaches, which I had been paying my undivided attention to all the way down.

Now, Mr. Editor, I know you have already got your bristles up and are kicking like a bay steer at this long communication, but you can console yourself, as I do not expect to intrude on you with another for quite a while. Now I will close and hit the cars for home. You know what the legislature did for us poor newspaper tramps last winter. Yes, it is ride today or walk home tomorrow. Yours truly,
C. C. POOLE.

Colorado, Texas, July 11, 1907.

WILL INVESTIGATE DISEASED CATTLE

Livestock Men Want Information on Tuberculosis

KANSAS CITY, July 19.—Upon recommendation at the convention of the National Live Stock Exchange Association, President James C. Swickard today appointed a committee of five to make a report on tuberculosis in cattle. The time of the conference today was taken up in the election of officers and discussion of papers.

Improvements at Adesso

ADESSO, Texas, July 20.—A deal was consummated this week between Thomas & Price of this place and the Midland National Bank of Midland thru O. B. Bayes, in which the pool hall property including three lots were sold to the latter people for \$3,800 cash. There is a great deal of guess work as to what purpose this property was purchased, but the generality think a branch bank of the Midland National is to be established on the present site of the pool hall. A hotel it is understood, will be erected on the same property.

The Value of Pedigrees

Some one has said that the more we know about anything the more certain we value it; that we dislike or undervalue only that with which we are unfamiliar. While the statement seems sweeping it is noticeable that no one is more prolific or discredit or the value of pedigree in breeding stock than the man who knows the least about the real purpose for which it is intended.

The man who pays a fancy price because an animal is registered and at the same time ignores the pedigree with perhaps the scoffing remark that "a good animal carries its pedigree upon its back," is the man who is pedigree mad and who has done far more by his foolish act than by his verbal criticism to bring the subject into disrepute.

Pedigree is valuable only so far as it proves something worth proving and the process of registering an animal is not, as some appear to think, to assure others of absolute purity but to insure the owner or intending purchaser just what he owns or what he is purchasing; whether this pure blood he is getting is likely, in the light of past experience to prove more valuable than that of the scrub running in his neighbor's pasture. Surely the man who pays for this knowledge and then refuses to use it is a pedigree crank.

There are registered scrubs in all breeds, so far as breeding merit goes. To the tyro the register proves the purity of breeding, nothing more. The man who knows what he is paying for and how to use it, would glean from the pedigree that the animal in front of it was a registered scrub which he had better let alone.

Laying aside, for the time, all consideration of quality, the first and most important use of pedigree is, not to guarantee pure blood but to show past achievement from which to reckon future value. A fine individual animal may, often be, the result of accident or of feed bin generosity. A continuation of this accident or feeding skill cannot be reckoned upon for the future. It affects only the individual, the descendants of which, thru well known principles of back breeding, are likely to take more or less of their characteristics of their more remote ancestry. If a long line of scrubs is behind it, the exceptional quality of the one individual is more than likely to be cancelled and its successors to partake the characteristics of the continuous lineage rather than of the unsupported parent. Here is the great value of pedigree, then; not to create value but to determine value.

What Pedigrees Tell

The intelligent breeder at a glance can tell of what the ancestry of his intended purchase consists; whether of prize-winners or of inferior animals. In either case the future of his herd will be determined largely by the story that the pedigree tells him. If the lineage is good he need not fear the effect of back-breeding, even tho that prove a departure from the type of animal he is purchasing; if it is bad, he need not purchase. Surely to such a man, pedigree has practical value. The pedigree itself does not produce quality in the future generations, but a long continued line of individual merit does, and it is the pedigree that tells an intelligent man whether he is buying a well established line or not.

Individual merit is always desirable and should be insisted upon wherever possible. But where blood merit is lacking it is well to study the question, from whence does this individual merit spring? Is it a product of the feed bin? If so it is hardly likely to be transmitted to future generations. The purchase of a breeding animal should include with what it is, what it is likely to produce; indeed that is the true object of the purchase. Outside of the merit we propose to introduce into the herd thru the animal purchased it has no value whatever as a breeder. Retiring a few generations into the records of the pedigree, we learn what manner of individuality there was back of our animal; whether the merits of the individual standing before us were of a sufficiency fixed type in the past to assure us of the future or whether they were so irregular or inferior that this one animal, perfect as it is, can only be regarded as a happy freak among almost uniform disappointments. It is true that in the latter case only be regarded as a happy case a few generations of care and judicious mating and liberal feeding might put our herd upon a footing of highly desirable and fairly uniform quality; the same, perhaps that we would have started with years before if we had applied the same discriminating tests to the ancestry of our

foundation stock as we afterward applied.

People who doubt the bearing of pedigree upon the future of their herd have only to consult the records of any so-called "fashionable fad," like the fad for reds or for roans in Shorthorns. Altho the various colors come from one common stock, individual breeders with an eye to uniform effect in the herd, have many times established for themselves a line of cattle that reproduced in colors with remarkable uniformity. Pedigree in such a case would show the purchaser a line of reds or roans, as the case might be, and assure to him the strong probability of a similar characteristic for the future. If pedigree tells this in color why not in form, in merit?

Pedigree has other values than the more proving of lineal merit. Frequently a herd or flock, tho highly valuable in themselves, possess some characteristic defect, some weak point, that it is desirable to eliminate if possible. A droop behind the shoulders, slight in the beginning, may be intensified as generations pass, until the fault becomes a matter for serious criticism. How may the defect be easiest remedied? Thru the bull.

The introduction of a bull that is perfect or even somewhat over-developed at the point where the rest of the herd is weak is one thing; that of introducing one which will produce offspring that are free from the defect is often quite another. Look to the pedigree again. Study the characteristics not of one generation alone but of many generations.

If the defect we wish to eradicate exists in most of the bulls ancestry, tho absent in himself, there is reason to fear that the characteristics of the generations will preponderate over the individual. On the other hand, if the bull's ancestry is good in this respect we may feel confident that the characteristic is so fixed in his line that it is very certain to assert itself upon the whole herd. Again has pedigree had its use to the man who has intelligence enough to put it into practical use.

One other of its different uses it might be well to mention. If merit is valuable in the herd, uniformity is not without its value also, and the herd or shipment of cattle which are all about the same size, of similar build and even in flesh and finish is worth more on the market, other things being equal, than the one composed of the hornless Angus, the Texas long-horn, the raw-boned working steer and the thick-meated Scotch shorthorn. Still more is this true with the feeder.

HORSES

STRAIGHT PREFERRED

An Indiana subscriber writing to the Horse Breeder says that "he has two good mares with straight noses, and that he has the choice of two stallions—one with a Roman nose and one with a concave or dished face." He wants to know which he should breed to his mares, supposing that in all other respects the stallions are equal. The Breeder answers:

"We should certainly recommend the use of the horse with the Roman nose. This conformation of the bones of the face generally indicates high courage, good sense and masculine prepotency, whereas it has been the experience of the writer and the general belief that the dish face goes at best with a medium grade of intelligence and often dullness or bad temper.

The straight nose on a stallion is, however, preferable to either of the others. For good looks is one of the prime requisites when it comes to getting the money out of your horses in the markets of the world. The fewer Roman noses and dish-faced colts produced the more money it will mean to the breeder."

FEEDING STALLIONS

R. P. Green, a stallion breeder, writes thus intelligently to an exchange:

"I have bred and owned stallions for the last fifty years and I have never had a sick one. For grain feed I give, in the summer, mostly oats, and in the winter good sound corn. I find that it is a good plan to mix in a little wheat with the oats. I feed grain twice a day, morning and evening. The hay, I think, best consists of three-fourths timothy and one-fourth clover. I do not think it necessary to feed any soft feed. I have known of breeding stallions being injured thru bad systems of feeding. The most common mistake in the feeding of stallions is irregularity. After the middle of June the roughage given stallions consists of about one-half green stuff and half hay."

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The Berkshire in the Feed Lot

(By Percy C. Stone.)

When one starts out with a lot well filled up with Berkshires he is well started as far as the hog is concerned, and the lot is filled with individuals that not only will be ready but anxious to make the most of every opportunity. They are not lying around waiting for the opportunity to come to them, but they are looking for it, and if there is a hole in the fence you may rest assured that it will be spied out and be made use of, and of course the Berkshire cannot miss any opportunity. What he finds in that field is not his management, but he depends upon some one else's management. He is not a jack of all trades, but in the main the Berkshire is a manufacturer. If you place him in the feed lot he will take the corn, the milk, the grass and other hog feeds and work them over and produce the pork, and the cheaper he can get that raw material the cheaper he can produce that pork. He must rely wholly on some one else. He cannot rely upon himself. If anyone starts and makes a failure he must blame himself. If you have a good Berkshire you may rest assured he will take up his part. Of course any hog that is covered with lice cannot do good work in the feed lot. I do not think of anything more to say on this subject other than not to expect more of your hogs than you would of yourself. If you covered yourself as I have seen hogs covered, not one of us would take on a pound of flesh, but we would kick and make everybody else miserable. When the lice get started in the herd it is one of the bugbears of hog raising. We have tried different kinds of things. We have wrapped rope around trees and had wallows with dip, and if you have a moderate sized concrete basin filled with dip I think that would be excellent. I was reading the other day of a post with a hole in the top thoroughly saturated with oil. If you had an automatic gateway that when the hogs went thru they would be sprayed it would be a good thing, but I have not gotten that up yet. Success depends on getting the spray on all parts of the body. A dipping tank is handy, but it takes from two to three men to do the work, and at present we use the knapsack sprayer and spray with crude oil. It does not take so much help, and help these days is quite an item. If they are thoroughly infested with lice it is well to spray them two or three times, and after that spray once in six weeks. Some dips are claimed to be as good as crude oil and at the same time are cheaper, but the oil seems to do the work better than anything we have tried. If you have to spray oil and rain comes on them you have to do it again.

To do the best in the feed lot the Berkshire must not be confined to any diet or feed. He must have varied feeds. They say a hog's stomach is like a man's stomach. I would hate to live on cornbread alone for a week. Some owners place hogs on corn for several months and if the hogs die the owner thinks luck is against him. I think it is fortunate that corn diet is now a thing of the past with the up-to-date breeders.

We try to get the young pigs on separated milk and slops of the house as soon as possible. While a great many may talk against cooked feeds, we have never regretted feeding it. It seems to keep the system in order and wards off constipation. You can easily sprinkle it over corn. We have a fifty-bushel cooker that cooks corn and we soak ashes together. It is lots of trouble to feed and if you feed too much it remains in the troughs.

We use V-shaped troughs and have the pen built so one-fourth of the

trough is in the alley and the other three-fourths in the field, and we go up the alley and throw the feed in and the hogs come up on the other side and they cannot bother you and you cannot bother them.

We like to get pigs on alfalfa as soon as possible. That is one of the main feeds we use in the hog business. We also like to get them on new corn unless we are feeding old corn especially prepared so they can digest it. The first load sent to the show continued on alfalfa until they were shipped. The second load were fed the same way except they had no cooked corn, but did have pumpkins. We feed oats; unless they are ground there is considerable waste. We keep the sows in the orchard. Our swine are salted and have charcoal. We dig a pit in the ground and fill it up with cobs and keep filling it up and cover it over and let it stand and we have as good charcoal as anybody.

We have fed one or two kinds of well known stock foods and while we have nothing to say about it, still we do not think it paid us. We found the second month that it did not pay very well for our trouble, and the third month not so well as the second. So we made up our minds that it did not pay to feed it.

Tankage we think is a great addition to the list of feeds. In cold weather it is necessary to have dry beds. If you put a man in a wet bed you expect him to get up with pneumonia. We do not believe in our hogs getting up too early. Some people go out and get their cattle up and scare the hogs out before it is light enough to see them. We think if the hogs are sleeping it is all right. We feed them early at night so they can see the feed, and then rather late in the morning, and feed regular not more than twice a day. We divide our brood sows. The little pigs are fed twice a day unless we slop them at noon. As a general thing we feed twice only a day. Our lots are disinfected. We are apt to think the animals are free from disease, but the hog is liable to any disease that a human is, and diphtheria, pneumonia or something comes around and causes trouble. And when there is any disease in the neighborhood we have to be very careful. We are very jealous of any pigeons or hawks coming in there. We are sure our hogs were diseased once from our neighbor coming in our fields. His hogs died and he walked over to my place, and in five or six days our hogs took sick. I think one should keep all carrion and dead animals out of the way. The shotgun is the thing that helps to prevent it. I always imagined that if a hog were in a good healthy condition he would throw it off even if the germ got into it. I believe some of our head men say that if the germ once gets in the hog is a goner. If that is true, we want to be careful. This fattening hogs is not a flowery path; it means hard work and there is not one of us that does as well as he knows how, but if you will do as well as you know how, your results will be far greater.

Jones County Cotton

HAMLIN, Texas, July 20.—W. C. Barnes, living two and one-half miles southeast of the city, brought a fair sample of Jones county cotton to Hamlin last Monday and placed same on exhibition at the business house of J. B. Adkins, where it was viewed by many people before it wilted. The stalk was about three feet high and contained, by actual count, over forty forms, including blooms, squares and bolls. The plant was an unusually healthy looking one and showed no signs of having needed moisture.

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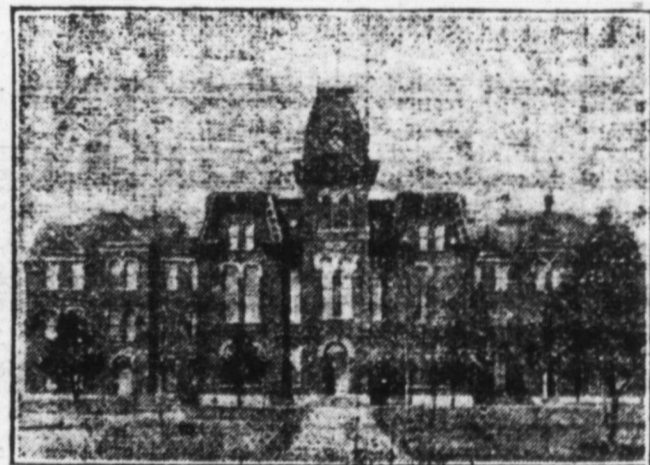
SANITARY BOARD MEETS

Additional Cattle Dipping Vats for Colorado City

A meeting of the live stock sanitary board was held in Fort Worth Tuesday. Dr. J. H. Wilson of Quanah, chairman of the board, and R. H. Harris of San Angelo, members of the board, being present. Dan McN. Cunningham of the bureau of animal industry, stationed at Colorado City, also attended.

Dr. Wilson is very enthusiastic over the arsenic dip, which the board put into use shortly after it was organized. "We are dipping more cattle in Texas now than ever before," he said, "and a great many of the people living below the line are dipping their cattle also. We will have additional vats at Colorado City after Sept. 1 and expect to have a big rush there."

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Talks With Texas Stock Farmers

Crops Have Improved

C. A. McMeans is a farmer of Tarrant county, who lives near Kennedale, from which point he gets his mail. "Our crops have improved wonderfully lately since the sun came out and keeps things heated up. It was a hard struggle to get rid of the grass, but we won out," said Mr. McMeans. "Corn is very good and cotton is growing to beat the band. It is a little late, of course, but that it will soon make up. We have had lots of moisture and can do without rain for some time now. The Farmers' Union is going to have a big time here in August and there will be a large number here sure. Stock is in fine shape in our section."

Crops Are Excellent

Captain William Rust was in the city from Burleson county and reported things good down his way. He is superintendent of Captain J. B. Mitchell's plantation. He said that crops of all kinds on the place were excellent. There is 250 acres in cotton on the place and 110 acres of corn, and both crops are very good. Plenty of rain and the grass is, of course, good. Cattle are fat and doing well. In fact all animal life on the plantation is thriving. Among the live stock are some registered swine. Mr. Castleman of Austin, father-in-law of Captain Mitchell, was up on a visit, and said that he had been to the plantation and that the crops were all that Rust had said about them.

Cotton Is Late

W. D. Frey is another resident of Clay county and is engaged in the stock and crop industries. "I am a stock farmer and live ten miles north of Henrietta; that is, the farm is there, but I live in Henrietta," said Mr. Frey. "My place is five miles from the Red river. We have had plenty of rain and in consequence grass is good and cattle are in shape also. All crops are doing well now, but the cotton is late. Corn is good and will harvest a good crop. All other kinds of products are good. Cotton and corn—good. There are not many head of cattle to come out at this time of the year. Farming is fast becoming the general avocation among all people who live in the country. What I mean is that ranchmen as well as farmers are turning their attention to raising feed for their cattle."

Clay County Crops

J. T. Fields of Blue Grove, Clay county, was on the market with a lot of good stuff. "Cattle are doing very well indeed in Clay county," said he, "and our grass is good sure. I am doing what I call stock farming; that is, raising cattle and stuff to feed them on. I have lately, tho, been dealing in steer cattle alone. Cotton, corn, wheat and oats and grass are the staples with us. Wheat I had very little of, fortunately, as the bugs got away with the wheat easily. Oats the bugs did not hurt so badly. Cotton is looking fine and some of it is knee-high. Corn is good and sorghum, the old stand-by, is as good as it well could be. I have also some mares and am breeding horse stock. I have hogs, of course, and this branch of the live stock industry is having more and more attention paid to it as time passes."

Truck Farming Profitable

C. T. Miller lives out on the White Settlement road and turns his attention to raising truck and other agricultural products for the Fort Worth market. "My postoffice is Fort Worth, R. F. D. No. 2. I have been having my mail sent to a number in the city, but I have concluded to have it sent straight to the farm. We have had lots of rain, in fact, too much for our good, and then with the hot sunshine added it is not good for our stuff. However, we have a big advantage over others in the business who live away from the market, so we should not complain when a little thing like that hits us. We have a good market here and it is easily accessible. I believe that all the lands in the vicinity of the city that are fit for it will be turned into gardens and truck farms and that a wonderful lot of produce from them will be shipped from this place."

Denton County Stock Farmer

H. Morgan lives at Hebron, in the northeast corner of Denton county. While in the city the past week he said:

"I am a farmer and breeder of cattle. I have probably 700 acres in cultivation and 600 in pasture. Cattle are in fine shape and grass is about as good as it could be. Have had plenty of rain and there is a good season in the ground. My wheat was a failure,

but I will have an immense corn crop, as the wheat land was planted to corn when the wheat failed, and it is a good crop. There will be a big corn crop this year up our way. Cotton is late, but doing well. I am more of a sheep man now than any other kind of stock. I have the Shropshire breed. I sold by spring lambs in Kansas City this spring. I have a flock of registered sheep and sell my lambs from this flock for \$10 per head and the bucks for from \$15 to \$20 a piece. I have never had any trouble in getting purchasers, for I have always sold all I had and could raise."

Coleman County Conditions

C. M. Parsons is a young stockman and farmer from Coleman City, who mixes breeding, buying and selling with farming.

"Cotton and grain are the principal crops we raise," said he. "Crops generally are very good. Cotton, tho a month late, is growing rapidly and is in fine condition. We don't know what the boll weevil is down in our section. Have had plenty of rain, in fact it rained a whole week recently. Corn is excellent and will make a good crop. Cattle are doing very well, indeed, and grass is very good. Water holes are all full, so cattle are in clover, so to speak. Cattle are very scarce. There are only a very few big pastures left. Most of the people are going or have gone into stock farming. There are a good many people in all the time buying lands."

Some Market Jealousies

H. A. McEachin, Editor, Fort Worth, Texas.

Dear Sir:—

Being a subscriber to your paper, and receiving it regularly, we notice an editorial in regard to the packers' receding from their "subject" order, in which an article from the Kansas City Drivers Telegram is reproduced, and being interested at South St. Joseph, we feel compelled to remonstrate a little in regard to same.

You, probably, realize the jealousy existing among the various river markets, and especially that which the Kansas City market, and especially the market paper there holds against St. Joseph, who they have always condemned in every way to hurt it in the eye of the shipper. This article is absolutely false, and we think does St. Joseph a great injustice, and we regret to see your paper, which we have always considered very liberal and firm-minded, reproduce it, unless there has been some truth in the statement.

It would be a long story to go into details of this fight, but if all was known, it would show that St. Joseph did more to settle this controversy than any other market, and at this time have the best agreement of any of the markets, and one which will be more satisfactory than the agreement obtained by the National Live Stock Exchange.

We are mailing you, under separate cover, a copy of the Stock Yards Journal, which brings to light some of the conditions, under which the two markets are working at this time. The Kansas City Telegram, up to this date, have made no reply to same.

Do not know if you will feel inclined to go into the truth of this matter or not, or whether you care to bother with it further, but we believe a little investigation on your part would convince you that the matter had not been presented right, and we do not think you should publish an article, that is based on misstatements printed by parties on one side of the controversy.

We would like to see you give the other side of the matter a little more favorable consideration.

Yours very truly,
THOMPSON, DRINKARD & EMERT,
St. Joseph, Mo.

Amarillo Street Railway

AMARILLO, Texas, July 20.—Delayed shipments of material which have been holding back work on the street railway have arrived, and a great deal of the line now graded will be completed within a short time. Two carloads of angle irons, turn outs, frogs and crossings arrived last week, so that the turns at the street corners can now be put in. Sixteen car loads of steel rails are arriving so the work will not be held up on that account. Cross ties, however, are still short. Several cars are arriving but the company is still unable to get all the ties they want at the time they want them. Machinery for the power equipment is now arriving from the factory and the General Electric Company is under contract to install the equipment next month.

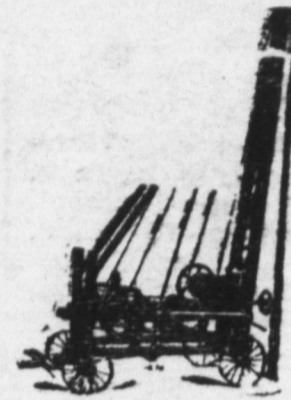
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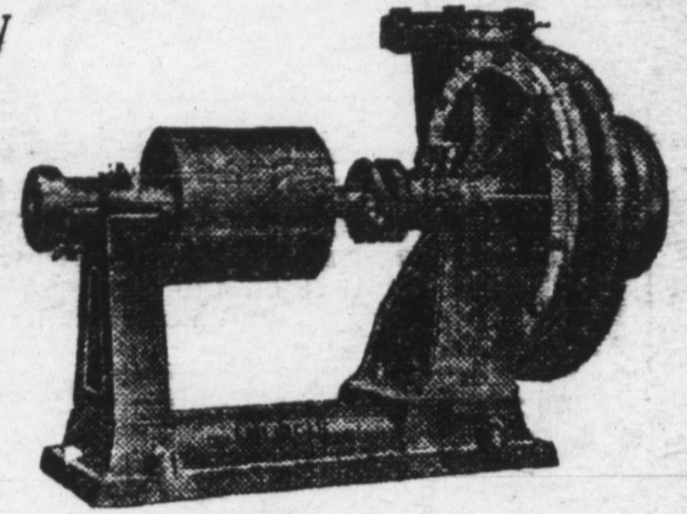


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HOUSEHOLD

Rational Punishment of Children

(Continued.)

By Mrs. Agnes Thompson Aguilo, Galveston.

There are two kinds of children according to psychology—the objective and subjective. The objective are born leaders among their playmates; they will be the men and women who will rule the world wisely, if properly disciplined and developed—but rule they will. Subjective people never rule; they are generally nervous, sensitive and easily imposed upon.

The two classes of children need different methods of punishment.

All children have not the same capacities, tastes or talents, so the teacher, who is such an important factor in the forming of the child's character, should be wise enough to know just what mental food and how much each child requires to bring forth to full perfection those blossoms and fruit of mind and soul—and especially just and wise must that teacher be on the subject of punishment. To be disgraced even in a small way before the whole school does no good and a great deal of harm, especially to the boy or girl just on the threshold of life—a smirch, however small, deserved or undeserved, leaves its mark forever.

In olden days crude implements and methods were used both in agriculture and child culture. Most children were raised like poor little "Pip." In Great Expectations, by hand, and just as often by the hair as he was. Nowadays no one would think of using any but the most up to date farm implement; so why not use up to date methods with children—such as "laying on of hands" in love—not anger?

Frequent punishment for trivial offenses result in hardening a child's conscience and retarding the growth of inherent good qualities. Keep down the moral weeds, use the cultivator frequently, but not the hickory switch or leather strap kind.

When you plant squash seed, do you get angry because the vines don't bear apples and deprive them of food, or water, or whip them with a switch? No; you study conditions, needs and take good care of your vines that you get the finest squash of its kind as a result.

Children should be treated just like pried vegetables and pet stock—only better. Study them; study the best methods of bringing out their fine

points and good qualities, bring proper condition to bear upon them, and while all can't be geniuses or presidents, each can be the very best of its kind and with very few exceptions, each one can be a blue ribbon man or woman, and fill their proper niche in the world. And just as the tender little vines and scraggy plants can be trained and pruned into things of beauty and use—so can the children by discipline.

Discipline does not mean punishment, nor punishment discipline. Both are necessary for the well being of the child, however.

When a child pulls a toy to pieces, before you punish find out whether it is from destructiveness or whether it is investigating from a desire to gain knowledge. Don't whip the imaginative child for telling things that sound absurd or untruthful; they may be real to the child, and you may crush a budding Hans Anderson or George Eliot.

Children can be taught that wrongdoing gives a lasting hurt to themselves, and no matter how small the offense the scar remains always.

Gain the child's friendship and respect; be firm, not hard; just, above all things. Temper that justice with love and patience and grand will be the result. Still in spite of theories to the contrary, there are occasions and offenders when a good old fashioned spanking, given in righteous indignation, has such a salutary and lasting effect that I cannot entirely object to it.

HORSE KILLS GIRL

Struck by Animal's Hoofs While Riding on Her Own

EVERMAN, Texas, July 16.—Miss Ethel Mitchell, 16 years old, was killed by a kick from a loose horse last night while riding another one. She fell from her horse and was breathing her last when found.

Steer Attacks Man

A man by the name of Barcock, who is in the employ of Armour & Co., was sent to St. Joseph's Infirmary Thursday afternoon with two fractured ribs. He was driving beef steers from the docks at the stock yards into the killing department of Armour's when a wild steer attacked him. He was not gored, but was thrown to the ground in a corner of the pen and jumped on by the steer.

Sheep are gregarious; when you see one "flocking by itself" you may know that something is wrong.

Southern or Tick Fever

The tick fever is a specific, infectious disease that has proven a very serious obstacle to the cattle industry of the south. It is caused by the development and activity of minute animal parasites that inhabit the red corpuscles of the blood. These minute parasites are known as "protozoa" and are conveyed by means of the cattle tick "Boophilus annulatus."

The disease is in many respects peculiar as the animals responsible for the spread are those in apparently the best of health, altho containing protozoa in their blood; while the sickly ones do not transmit the disease to others. The disease is not transmitted by atmosphere or saliva, or the usual means by which diseases are carried, but by this cattle tick.

The tick fever is known by a variety of names; such as acclimation fever, dry murrain, yellow murrain, Mexican fever, and a variety of other names that may describe the disease in its various stages. In order to combat this successfully, some knowledge of the life history of the parasite is necessary.

The tick in the developed and fertilized stage, being engorged with blood and ready to lay eggs, loosens hold on the animal, dropping to the ground and remains there for several days; during which time the eggs are deposited. These eggs remain dormant for eight or ten days; then begin to hatch. The number laid by each female varies from 1,500 to 3,000; after which the female shrivels up and dies. These eggs begin to develop into the larva tick, requiring from thirteen days to six weeks, depending upon temperature, moisture, soil and various conditions. These eggs are very resistant to agents and will remain dormant for five or six months, unless winter frosts are too severe.

The larvae remain on the ground crawling around among leaves, grass, etc., until coming in contact with the animal it attacks. These parasites, crawling up on blades of grass, immediately on coming in contact with the host, attach themselves to the portion of the animal where the hair is fine and the skin thin, obtaining their nourishment by drawing blood; and at this time inject protozoa into the blood of the animal. Frequently, these ticks are very active, yet of themselves never move very far from the spot they were hatched, but are transmitted by animals, winds, cattle cars, until now the disease is spread over North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas and Southern California. So great has been the loss from this fever that the bureau of animal industry has been prompted to make a study of the disease, and scientific men appointed to control its spread as far as possible.

The disease is not conveyed by the same ticks which take up the infected blood, but thru the generations descending from them. The symptoms of tick fever present themselves in two forms: the acute and chronic, depending on the time of the year when the disease makes its appearance and the susceptibility of the animal attacked.

In the acute form, the temperature rises, within 24 to 48 hours, to 107 to 108 degrees Fahrenheit, and the animals show signs of depression and sickness, usually going off by themselves and lying in some secluded corner with feet drawn under, ears drooped and back arched; the muzzle is dry and rumination ceases. In milk cows there is a reduction or complete stoppage of the milk; a watery secretion often oozes from the skin, and the color of the blood disappears, thereby giving the urine a dark, blood-like appearance. This is one of the means of making a diagnosis in suspected cases. Death usually occurs within three or four days after a great falling off in flesh. If the animal recovers, a very long time is required to regenerate the animal's blood.

The chronic form is less severe. The symptoms are similar but of a much milder type. On account of the excessive loss of flesh and the weakened condition of the animal, its value is often very much reduced. A post-mortem examination shows: first, the presence of the minute ticks on the skin of the animal, usually found on portions of the body where the skin is thin and devoid of hair. On cutting the animal open, a lack of blood in the various vessels is very conspicuous; also in the underlying tissues, in many cases a yellowish fluid occupies the place of the blood. The liver becomes very much enlarged and of a yellowish, mahogany-brown color. The bile secretion becomes enormous. The gall bladder is usually distended with bile; this being very thick and has an ap-

pearance of chewed grass. The kidneys are usually found to be dark in color and congested. The blood vessels are engorged with blood, while in more chronic cases the kidneys are paler and somewhat more flabby. The stomach, intestines or heart does not show any effects of the disease.

Treatment for this disease is only effective in a small percentage of cases. A purgative is usually administered, followed by tonics. Good care and attention are the most essential. The animal should be given nourishing and laxative diet, in order that the blood may recover its normal condition, and the various organs made to carry out their functional activities. When treatment is given, the animal must be placed in a pasture that is free from ticks to prevent additional infestation. Animals of fifteen months and under, while susceptible to the disease, do not succumb to it as a rule. For this reason southern-grown cattle do not as a rule succumb to the disease, getting the disease in a mild form while in the calf age, becoming immune but carrying the protozoa in their blood from which the tick gains this to infect the susceptible animals being shipped from the non-infected districts.

It is an established fact that the tick fever is transmitted only thru the tick—therefore a means of destroying the tick is the only method of wiping this disease out of existence. By systems of cultivation and by keeping animals off pastures for one or two seasons, changing these pastures, the disease may be controlled and eventually stamped out. Certain sections have adopted quarantine measures that in a sense have proven fairly successful. In small herds the ticks can be picked or brushed off, which of course is a laborious method. This necessarily has to be done two or three times a week, being careful to burn any ticks that are removed.

Other methods are the application of grease or oily mixtures. International Cattle Dip is recommended as effective in destroying these ticks, if thoroughly and properly applied. This application may be made either by using a vat or by means of a spray-pump—the latter method being more easy to manipulate and much more economical. Where dipping stations are established, the dipping vat of course can be used to the best advantage, but whatever method is adopted, it must necessarily be carried out persistently and at regular intervals.

POULTRY

December Show

Announcement has already been made that the Fort Worth Poultry and Pet Stock Association of Texas, an auxiliary to the National Feeders and Breeders' Show, will have an exhibition at Fort Worth, Texas, Dec. 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1907. This show will be divided into four departments—poultry, pet stock, dogs and ponies.

P. W. Hunt, the superintendent of the Pet Stock department, extends an invitation to all who are interested in fancy pigeons, Belgian hares, rabbits, guinea pigs, Angora and Maltese cats, etc., to give their hearty co-operation in making this department of the show the success it should be.

Every effort will be made to have this department, as well as the others, largely represented in the way of entries and every encouragement possible will be offered exhibitors. The catalogue of the association is now in course of preparation and a copy can be had as soon as it is printed upon application to the secretary, Judge N. B. Moore, Fort Worth.

Mr. Hunt says that premiums will be offered and several specials for the different varieties of fancy pigeons, as well as other pet stock, and the department will be in the hands of competent and expert judges. "We invite the active assistance of all our friends," said Mr. Hunt, "at home as well as elsewhere. Members of the Texas Pigeon Club as well as those of other pigeon clubs and pigeon fanciers in general are invited to send exhibits, with the assurance that the birds will be properly cared for in every respect under personal supervision.

"I am pleased to say that there are indications of a revival of the Belgian hare industry and this show offers a good chance for breeders to get their offerings before the public. It is hoped also to secure a varied and interesting exhibition of Angora and Maltese cats, as well as of everything else coming under the category of pet stock.

Correspondence and suggestions will be gladly received from anyone desir-



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

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Breeders' Directory Of the Great Southwest

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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.

SHORTHORNS

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

West Texas Farm

SNYDER, Texas, July 20.—Sixteen hundred acres in cultivation on one farm is an uncommon sight even in the great plantation regions of the south, yet Scurry county has one such farm. The farm in question belongs to H. P. Wellborn and there are over 1,000 acres of this vast body in cotton, the remainder is in feed stuff.

ing to aid in any way toward the success of this department in particular and the show in general.

"Without the aid of the press of the country, but especially that of this city, progress cannot be made, so the co-operation of these teachers of the people is asked and will be appreciated."

Mr. Hunt is very enthusiastic over the showing already made, which indicates to his mind that success will in the end crown the efforts of those who are working hard upon all the details.

Prevention and Cure

Are all birds protected against cold nights and frosty mornings? The chill that strikes you going out of doors affects the hens in the same way. Have them sheltered right, and in so doing prevent sneezing, running nostrils, swelling eyes and rouse, finally followed by emaciation and death. Treat the least little symptom. Remember the old saw of prevention and cure. If you neglect prevention, start the cure early. Coal oil is a sovereign remedy for almost all colds in the first stages. Swab it over the head inside and out of birds affected, once daily for three days; give them a little internally if the throat is closed up and it will cut the matter. Kemp's Balsam is good. A two-grain pill of quinine once daily is good. Keep sick birds in a pleasant, warm place and separate from the rest and feed a little bread soaked in milk and they will soon find the road to health again.

A western man has discovered that his poultry does much better when provided a bed spring on which to roost. He says they rest better and thus are made more profitable.

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.

CHARGES THEFT OF FORTY CATTLE

Notice has been received by Secretary Crowley of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association of the arrest of two men, charged with the theft of forty head of cattle from M. V. and Bert Alexander on the night of July 5.

The cattle were driven thru Chickasha to Pocomasset and shipped from there to Kansas City, where they were sold for \$1,200. The men arrested claim that they purchased the cattle.

J. M. Barkley, inspector of the association, who worked up the case against the men and who caused their arrest, is a former Tarrant county resident and is a brother of Lon Barkley, postmaster of Fort Worth. He is well known here.

This alleged theft of cattle is one of the largest that has been reported to the offices of the Cattle Raisers' Association in a long time and the promptness with which the case was handled and the arrest of the men shows the vigilance which inspectors of the association maintain.

Electric Light Plant

CHILDRESS, Texas, July 20.—There is a gentleman in town today figuring upon a plan of putting in a system of electric lights. There are two other gentlemen from a neighboring city who will be here Saturday to look over the ground with a view of putting in a system. They will also figure on an ice plant. Both are needed in Childress.



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

\$25,000 of cows, mares, mules, with 3-year lease 7,000 acres pasture, and 1,000 acres cultivated, business paying \$7,000 yearly. 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 \$1.00 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.

J. E. HEAD & Co., Real Estate and Rental Agents, Loans, City Property, Farms, Ranches, Fire Insurance, Agents Swamora 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.

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.

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

VETERINARIAN

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.

ATTY'S DIRECTORY

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

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

INVESTMENTS

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

JEWELRY

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



YOUR BEST MAIL ORDER STORE

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

PERSONAL

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

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

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

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

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

VEHICLES

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



.401-403 Houston Street.

COLUMBIA

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

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, 302 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. 1006 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.

HOTELS, CAFES

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.

DEATH COMES TO COL. JOT GUNTER

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 18.—Colonel Jot Gunter, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Texas, died last night after a lingering illness of several weeks. Up to noon yesterday he was thought to have a good chance for recovery, but he broke an artery near the brain late yesterday afternoon and in his weakened condition was unable to stand the loss of blood. Colonel Gunter was stricken with fever several weeks ago, on returning from his Live Oak and McMullen county ranches.

Colonel Gunter has for years been a prominent figure in the social, political and business life of Texas. At the time of his death he was 62 years of age. He was born in North Carolina. His parents moved to Georgia when he was a small boy and later came to Texas, settling in Wood county, where he got his early education. Later the family moved to Gilmer, Upshur county. At the breaking out of the civil war Colonel Gunter was too young to participate during the first of the struggle, but at the age of 16 years he joined a regiment and fought bravely during the last two years of the war. Returning to peaceful pursuits he attended Governor Roberts' law school, completed the course and was admitted to the bar. Soon after he married Miss Roxanna Ford, daughter of Dr. Ford, one of the most prominent men in Texas. The union was a happy one, and his wife survives him. The couple had but one child, a girl. She married John Brady, but has been dead a number of years. She left three children. After his marriage Colonel Gunter moved to Sherman, where he practiced law. Later he took up the real estate and cattle business. Thru the purchase of state land certificates he became the holder of thousands of acres. Colonel Gunter acquired the title "colonel" thru his connection with the Texas militia. He was sent to Fort Worth in 1886 to suppress the railroad strike there and had command of a regiment of militia during those stormy scenes.

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

Several new records have been established on the local market last week, the supply of calves being 12,500, the largest for any one week in the market's history, and the combined receipts of cattle and calves being greater than were ever before yarded here in one week. Receipts in other branches of the trade have been light, especially of hogs, supplies of which are showing the usual summer falling off and are far from meeting the demands of the trade. The week's total receipts are about 15,300 cattle, 12,500 calves, 5,040 hogs, \$2,140 sheep, and 244 horses and mules, compared with 13,871 cattle, 7,726 calves, 4,970 hogs, 2,288 sheep, and 152 horses and mules last week, and 11,905 cattle, 7,806 calves, 4,200 hogs, 2,162 sheep and 126 horses and mules for the corresponding week last year.

Beef Steers

Under a marked expansion in cattle receipts all Northern markets following the final settlement of the post-mortem inspection rule, and a gain in local receipts, the selling side has been unable to retain the advance scored at that time.

With weak to lower markets at all northern points, and the big run here, a spotted trade, in which the larger end of the steers grading under good to choice heavies suffered a 10 to 15c decline, was had, the demand, however, being broad enough to absorb practically the entire supply at the concession noted, fed steers selling from \$4.75 up, holding close to steady, and all other ruling slow to 15c lower.

Wednesday's market was a slow, hard-working affair, utterly devoid of life, the strength which developed late Tuesday being dissipated and good fed steers, but one load of which appeared, selling lower. A controlling factor in Wednesday's trade was a 10 to 15c decline on the lower priced steers at Chicago.

Thursday's trade on steer selling at \$4, and under, had none of the characteristics which marked the good market of the same day last week, demand being weak and sales unevenly lower on all but the thick-fat fed steers, the decline carrying everything due to sell from \$4.25 down, to a point 15 to 25c under last week's closing, which loss virtually wiped off the advance of last week, and from which there was no recovery Friday.

The trade feature of the week was the sale of two large strings of the Winfield Scott choice heavy meal and hulls on grass beeves at \$5.25. Ten loads of these steers, averaging 1,322 pounds, came in on Monday, and an 18-car train of them Thursday, the 18 load averaging 55 pounds lighter than the first shipment, but bringing the same price.

Stockers and Feeders

A very fair demand is now prevailing for good quality stock and feeding steers, but so few of such kinds are coming that it is hard to get a fair line on values, tho nice, quality good colored two and three-year-old thin steers would sell readily around \$3.25 to \$3.65, and choicely bred feeders could doubtless find a buyer as high as \$4.

Butcher Stock

Cows and heifers declined with steers dropping back fully as much or more than they advanced the previous week. Monday's prices averaged a dime lower with some late sales showing more loss. On Tuesday prices held in about a steady notch, and on Wednesday the market was fully steady and active, but orders to buy 'em lower were followed Thursday, and with no improvement since sales stand from 10 to 25c under a week ago, canners and cutters suffering least, and the medium to good cows, which got most of last week's advance, receiving the full benefit of the decline.

Calves and Yearlings

The market has declined under the heavy marketing, good to choice light vealers closing generally at a 50c decline for the week, and common to medium kinds 50 to 75c down. Less than half a dozen carloads of the total week's supply were forwarded from this market unsold.

Hogs

The local receipts of hogs have been disappointingly light and far short of

HOTEL MARSEILLES

1309 1/2 Jennings Avenue

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

the demand, the market has followed declining markets north and closes the week at a 7 1/2 to 10c lower basis than at last week's closing.

Sheep

Sheep and lambs close about steady with a week ago, some strength noted on heavy fat wethers on Tuesday, when a choice fat native class sold up to \$5.65, having been lost and the close showing a slow tone.

Prices for the Week

Steers—	Top.	Bulk.
Tuesday	\$4.30	\$3.25 to 4.25
Wednesday	4.65	3.70 to 4.15
Thursday	5.25	3.50 to 5.25
Friday	5.00	4.00 to 4.50
Saturday	3.85	
Monday	5.25	3.60 to 5.25
Cows—	Top.	Bulk.
Tuesday	3.20	2.50 to 2.90
Wednesday	3.25	2.60 to 2.90
Thursday	3.10	2.40 to 2.80
Friday	3.40	2.50 to 2.75
Monday	3.30	2.50 to 3.00
Calves—	Top.	Bulk.
Tuesday	5.25	4.50 to 5.10
Wednesday	5.35	4.35 to 5.00
Thursday	5.25	4.00 to 4.50
Friday	5.25	4.00 to 4.50
Saturday	5.00	3.50 to 5.00
Monday	5.00	3.85 to 4.85
Hogs—	Top.	Bulk.
Tuesday	\$6.05	\$5.95 to 6.00
Wednesday	5.97 1/2	5.90 to 5.95
Thursday	5.95	5.85 to 5.92 1/2
Friday	5.90	5.85 to 5.87 1/2
Saturday	5.90	5.92 1/2
Monday	6.07	6.00 to 6.05

RANGE DRY BUT NOT TO HURT

Reports of the inspectors of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association show that during the last week the weather thruout the state has been dry, but that conditions on the range are still good, following the rains of the previous week. Cattle are reported as progressing nicely in all sections of the state.

A few of the inspectors state that rain is still needed, altho no complaints are made that it is needed as badly as a couple of weeks ago, when almost all of the far west and southwest districts reported that rain was needed badly in order to prevent the cattle from dying. The rains which came about that time have helped.

Reports are as follows:
Midland, Stanton and Monohan—Range very good; weather during the last week to various points.—W. L. Calohan, Inspector.

Pecos—Shower fell the first three days of the week. Weather since has been hot and windy.—C. Brown, Inspector.

Dickens—No rain during the last week. Weather has been extremely hot. Seventeen hundred steers from Parsley ranch, in Kent county, passed on way to Panhandle City.—J. D. Harkey, Inspector.

Roswell, N. M.—Weather has been warm and dry; twenty-one cars cattle shipped by J. H. Chorless to Curtis, Okla.—C. E. Odin, Inspector.

Fairfax, Rolston and Balckburn—Weather has been hot and dry. Cattle are fat, however. Fifty-five cars of Thomas T. Clark, more recently of El Joseph.—J. M. Canton, Inspector.

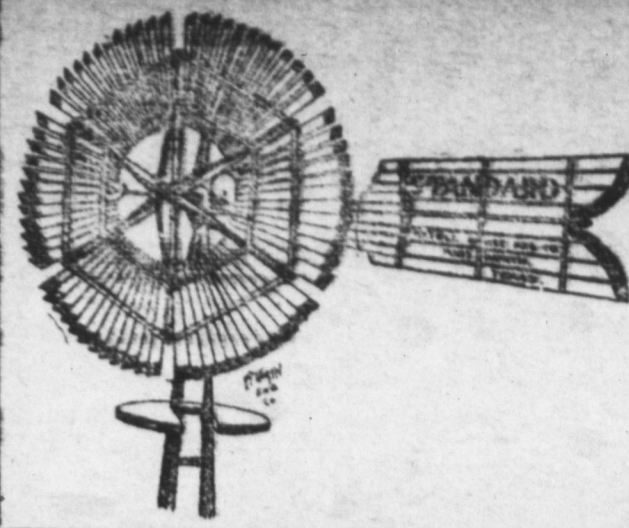
Lawton—Weather has been hot and dry. Stock are doing well. Seven cars of cattle were shipped by Collins & White to Kansas City.—W. F. Smith, Inspector.

San Angelo—Range is in fair condition and some parts are very fine. More rain is needed. Aged steers are high and scarce. Eight cars of 2-year-old steers were shipped by J. P. Anderson to Valley Mills; three cars 1-year-old steers shipped by R. J. Flowers to Bruceville; two cars calves and one car cows shipped by Max Mayer to Fort Worth; two cars calves and three cars cows shipped by H. C. Campbell to Fort Worth.—J. R. Hewitt, Inspector.

Aloe, Victoria, Edna and Berclair—Range is in good shape. Twelve cars of cattle shipped to various points, Fort Worth getting five cars.—Charles E. Martin, Inspector.

Beeville, Mathis and Skidmore—Rain fell Friday and Saturday; weather and range good. Eight cars of cattle were shipped, seven to Fort Worth and the other one to Lafayette.—John E. Bigby, Inspector.

Cotulla, Pearsall and Encinal—Two cars of cattle shipped to Fort Worth.—T. H. Poole, Inspector.



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.

DAIRYING

In former years a belief was prevalent that successful dairying in America must be restricted to a narrow geographical limit, constituting a "dairy belt" lying between the fortieth and forty-fifth parallels of latitude and extending from the Atlantic to the Missouri river, but that theory has been exploded for it is a noted fact that the dairy cow has been considered the mortgage lifter in Kansas, Nebraska and other western states for many years.

Dairy products were among the first exports from this country, the industry having started in the colonies. It has gradually worked its way west, keeping to the northern states, where the food stuffs and climatic conditions were the most favorable to its development. On looking over the conditions in Colorado which tend to foster the development of the industry we are compelled to believe that dairying on a larger scale than that now practiced, would flourish in this state. Along the foot hills and in the mountain valleys we have the cool evenings, the rich pasture grass, clear and pure water and an ideal climate, all of which are conducive to good milk and to its keeping qualities. The winters are not so severe as they are in the northern states and are of shorter duration.

It has been demonstrated by the Wisconsin experiment station that there is no hay feed that will produce as much milk, pound for pound, as alfalfa when fed to dairy stock, and we boast that there is no country that can excel this state in her alfalfa crop.

And then as to the question of tuberculosis cattle. Our climate has the same tendency to check the disease in bovine life that it does in the human. Out of a number of herds tested by State Dairy Commissioner Bishop, the average per cent of cattle found to be affected with the disease is about 4 per cent, while in the east it is much higher, being about 18 per cent. And yet if greater care and attention was paid to the cleanliness and ventilation of cow barns there would be a still smaller per cent affected. The best climate on earth could not keep a cow from having the tuberculosis if she is compelled to lie down in the filth and litter of the corral and unprotected from other stock suffering with the disease.

Taking into consideration the dairy proposition from the farmer's standpoint, it is simply a means of marketing his hay and grain. The food stuffs are given to the cow at their market value and she converts them into a new substance which is sold at a profit or loss, depending upon the individual ability of the cow.

According to an investigation of one hundred creamery patrons conducted by Hoard's Dairyman of Wisconsin, it was shown that one patron received \$2.30 for every dollar's worth of feed consumed by each cow, and the amount received by others ranged from that down to a loss of 50c on every dollar's worth of feed consumed. The man that received \$2.30 was, thru the agency of the cow, enabled to market his food stuffs at a profit of \$1.30 above the market value, while the last party lost 50 cents on his bargain. There are certain conditions of food, shelter, cleanliness and treatment under which a dairy cow will give forth her best results; the dairy cow cannot control these conditions but the herdsman can and if he does not take the trouble to see that the old cow has a place where

she can chew her cud in comfort and peace he should not expect the cow to do her best by him, nor will she.

But getting back to the dairy industry in Colorado, W. H. Cowan, superintendent of the home for dependent and neglected children, received 98,949 pounds of milk from twelve cows at a cost of production of \$1,171. The following year he received 105,496 pounds from twelve cows, the cost of production being \$1,295. Valuing the milk at 15 cents per gallon, it amounts to \$1,855.20 and \$-,978.05 respectively. By subtracting the cost of production and dividing by number of cows in herd we find that each cow returned to owner an average of \$57 above cost of milk production, a record which will rank among the best of the best herds in any country.

Bert Potter of Peyton, Col., has sold \$1,500 worth of cream from twenty cows besides having the skimmed milk for the calves.

W. E. Carpenter of the same place has cleared \$5 per month per cow and has fed no concentrated feed during the time of this record.

The figures prove conclusively that the dairy industry will flourish in this state if backed by practical dairymen. It is beyond the experimental stage.

There is no department connected with farming showing greater range of profit than the dairy industry; consequently the men who undertake it must be progressive and up to date in their methods and the only way to do this, in any line of business, is to subscribe for some good publication on that special line of business so as to make a study of what others are doing along the same line. I am not boosting for any certain publication, but during a short visit in Wisconsin I took note of the fact that the men who were making the reputation of Wisconsin as a "dairy state" were those to be found in attendance at the farmers' institute and dairy organizations and their names were to be found among the list of subscribers to the leading dairy papers. They were always eager to obtain knowledge from any source. While we do not claim that Colorado could rival Wisconsin or other great dairy states in their total dairy output, it is a self-evident fact that dairying can be made one of the sources of revenue to the Colorado farmer. It can be made the bank account from which the running expenses of the farm are to be drawn, leaving the crop receipts as net profit.

JIM J. GIRARDT.

The above shows what the dairy business is doing for the state of Colorado, and what it might do for the Panhandle country of Texas. Such an enterprise is shaping up in the Amarillo country, and probably will do for the Amarillo country what cotton has done for the Vernon country.

The searchlight of the British Drednought has a new feature in that it projects beams at the same time in opposite directions to facilitate signaling.

CORN HARVESTER cuts and throws in piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts equal with a corn binder. Price \$15. Circulars free, showing Harvester at work. NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kans.

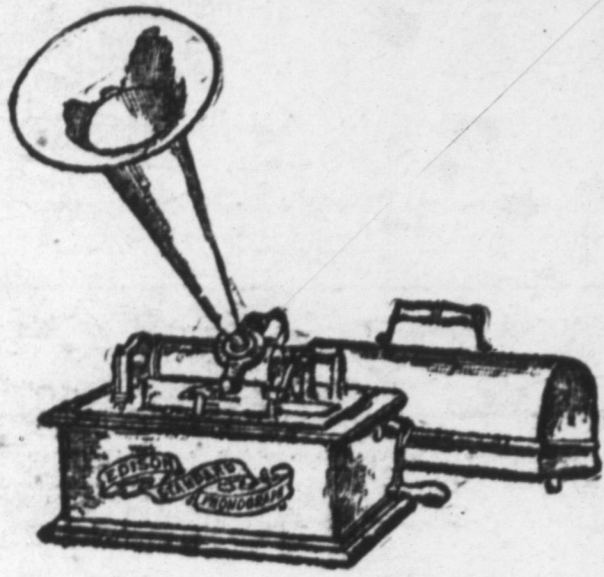
GRADDOCK

GRADDOCK'S 92° MELBA RYE

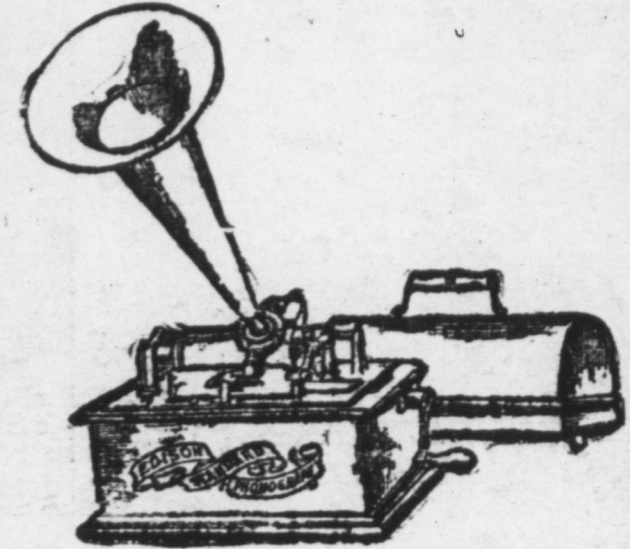
ARE THE TWO BEST \$4.00 PER GALLON WHISKIES SOLD

L. GRADDOCK & CO. DALLAS, TEXAS.

You Can't Believe It, Maybe—BUT IT'S TRUE



MOST VALUABLE PREMIUM OFFER EVER MADE
—THIS \$20 EDISON STANDARD PHONOGRAPH,
HORN AND ONE DOZEN RECORDS, GIVEN FOR
TWENTY-FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE
TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL FOR ONE YEAR.



This cut represents the Standard Edison Phonograph, which sells the world over for \$20. No dealer is allowed to sell them for **MORE** nor **LESS**. We will actually give this Phonograph, horn and one dozen records to anyone sending in twenty-five new subscribers for one year at the regular subscription price of \$1.50 a year. The Phonograph, horn and records will be shipped to your nearest express or freight office, **PREPAID**.

This is positively the most valuable premium ever offered by any newspaper in any country. You can't buy the phonograph at retail anywhere in the United States for less than \$20. One dozen records cost \$4.20—making a total cash cost of \$24.20, and you get both for twenty-five new subscribers to The Stockman-Journal for one year.

GET UP A CLUB

You can get up a club in your neighborhood—in your school district. Get the phonograph for your home; it is the greatest entertainer one ever possessed. Get it for the Sunday school, church or singing school. They can be used and are used any place where people gather for amusement or worship; everybody likes them—old and young.

Any young lady or young man can earn this valuable premium in a few days' work in his or her neighborhood. Get the people in your school district first, then go over to the neighboring district, if necessary. Any young lady who will undertake to get this premium can do so in a short while—every young man, and old, will assist. You'll be surprised how easy it is; try it. Don't wait. Write us at once if you wish to earn this phonograph. We will then send you some valuable suggestions, and a catalog of the Edison Phonograph.

REMEMBER, we give you the Edison Standard Phonograph, horn and one dozen records—all for twenty-five new subscribers to The Stockman-Journal one year at the regular subscription price of \$1.50. Phonograph and records will be send prepaid to your nearest express or freight office. Write at once, or begin work at once, and then write.

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN JOURNAL

Circulation Department.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

The Texas Swine Breeders

The next meeting of the Texas Swine Breeders' Association will be held at the Farmers' Congress at College Station, July 23 to 25. The program is as follows:

2 p. m. July 23

1. Call to order by President W. E. Davis, Sherman.
2. Address of welcome—Prof. F. R. Marshall, A. and M. college.
3. Response—C. B. Metcalfe, San Angelo.
4. The Best and Most Effective Way of Advertising—J. P. Mauldin, McKinney.
5. The Possibilities of a Sire—Ed Edmondson, Newark.
6. Piggies' Troubles—J. U. Lainhart, Bonham.
7. Loss of Meat in Curing—Volunteers.
8. Heavy Hogs Unprofitable—T. H. Pressley, Kingsbury.
9. Replacing the Old Brood Sow—J. W. Brock, Grapevine.
10. Hints Relative to the Management of Pigs for Breeders—C. B. Metcalfe, San Angelo.
11. Feeding Swine for Profit—Lee Barker, Paradise.
12. Reports of committees.

8 a. m. July 24

13. Age and Economy in Feeding—Ben Colbert, Tishomingo, I. T.
14. Care of Pigs from Birth Thru Weaning Time—T. D. Singleton, Texarkana.
15. Sanitation vs. Disease—Geo. B. Simmons, Ben Franklin.
16. How to Get a Start Selling Pigs for Breeders—W. H. Day, Allen.
17. Advantages of Maturity in Breeders—Wm. Green, San Marcos.
18. Improved Stock a Necessary Adjunct to Successful Farming—Harry A. Singleton, McKinney.
19. Farmer vs. Fancy Breeder—Geo. Frazier, Jr., Hutchins.
20. The Relation of Feed to Production of Pork—R. A. Bradford, Taylor.
21. Lard vs. Bacon Hogs—E. M. Arnold, Denton.
22. The Future of the Hog Business in Texas—J. A. Blow, Bullard.
23. Natural and Artificial Shades for

Hogs—Roy L. Fry, Wills Point.

24. The Buyer and the Seller; Their Obligations to Each Other—O. W. Cliett, Martindale.

25. Comparison of Swine Breeding in the South to that of the North—W. M. Kerr, McKinney.

26. The election of exclusive committeemen to represent swine breeders on the general committee of the congress.

Adjourn at 12 m.

8a. m. July 25

27. The Dairy and the Hog—Nat Edmondson, Sherman.

28. Selection of Breeding Herd—W. W. Witcher, Bonham.

29. Is Green Pasture Overestimated in Texas—J. D. Cotton, Van Alstyne.

30. The Fecundity of Swine—M. M. Offutt, Cleburne.

31. Can Texas Raise Enough Pork to Supply Its Demand—J. C. Wells, Howe.

32. Is it Profitable to let Hogs Run in the Orchard—G. T. McCrackin, Decatur.

33. The Cost of Fencing and Equipping a Forty Acre Hog Farm—J. C. Hestand, Sherman.

34. Is There Enough Profit in Cotton Seed Meal to Advise its Use as a Hog Feed—Aaron Coffee, McKinney.

35. The Landlord's Duty to Furnish His Tenants with Suitable Places to Raise Hogs—S. L. Oliver, Temple.

36. Furnishing Protein for Pigs—J. T. Bell, McKinney.

38. Fixedness in Type—Geo. P. Lillard, Seguin.

39. Hogs vs. Trucking on Sandy Land—F. M. Hamilton, Cleburne.

40. The Show ing; Its Objects and Purposes—Tom Frazier, Morgan.

41. Scientific Stock Farming as Taught by the A. and M. College—Prof. F. R. Marshall.

43. Hog Sheds and Barns—Volunteers.

WALTER E. DAVIS, Pres.,

Sherman.

M. M. OFFUTT, Secy.
 Cleburne.

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