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NATIONAL LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

"OUR SERVICE THE BEST"

If You Want Daily Reports from any Market, Drop Us a Card. Room 314 Wheat Building. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

OFFICES—Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; National Stock Yards (St. Louis), Ill.

MARKET REVIEW

NORTH FORT WORTH, Aug. 27.—Receipts of cattle were about normal for Saturday. Trains were late getting in but by noon total receipts were estimated to figure close around 600 head.

The light supply of steers was made up mostly of grassers with one bunch of fairly well finished drive-ins. The trade was a little late opening on account of the late arrival of trains, but trading ruled steady until about all were sold. Three dollars and sixty cents was the top price paid for steers averaging around 1,000 pounds, with the bulk of sales of a range from \$2.20 to \$2.25.

Only a few loads of cows came in from common to medium quality. There was a good demand from packers and trading ruled active and steady until the supply was sold, mostly going at a range of from \$1.50 to \$1.80. Bulls were scarce and selling ruled steady. Calf supplies were liberal and mostly of medium quality. Buyers did not seem to need many but what sold ruled steady at a range of from \$2.50 to \$3.

Today was another Saturday when the hog supply amounted to naught. Salesmen and buyers were waiting at the entrance of the hog pens expecting the arrival of a few wagon hogs, but up to a late hour none were received.

Wednesday's Shippers

Table listing shipper names and quantities for CATTLE, HOGS, and SHEEP.

Friday's Shippers

Table listing shipper names and quantities for CATTLE, HOGS, and SHEEP.

Saturday's Shippers

Table listing shipper names and quantities for CATTLE, HOGS, and SHEEP.

Thursday's Shippers

Table listing shipper names and quantities for CATTLE, HOGS, and SHEEP.

Friday's Shippers (continued)

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Saturday's Shippers (continued)

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Thursday's Shippers (continued)

Table listing shipper names and quantities for CATTLE, HOGS, and SHEEP.

FOR FULL MARKET INFORMATION

WRITE, WIRE OR PHONE US. WE KNOW.



J. P. DAGGETT, Pres. and Gen. Mgr. STERLING P. CLARK, Vice President. JNO. F. GRANT, Sec'y and Treas. SALESMEN: Cattle—E. M. (Bud) Daggett, A. C. Thomas, Walter Stark, Asst. Hogs and Sheep—C. M. Bishop.

Table with columns for No., Ave. Price, and No. for CALVES and HOGS.

FEEDING IN THE CORN BELT

Observations of Texas Range Man on Progress Made by Texans Feeding Cattle in the Corn Belt States

Frank L. Hastings of Jones county contributes the following interesting communication, being observations on a trip through the corn belt in the Breeders Gazette:

Accompanied by E. P. Swenson and S. A. Swenson, owners of the S. M. S. ranch, I have just completed a trip through ten corn belt states to obtain actual personal knowledge of how well bred Texas cattle thrive when transplanted, making comparison with native cattle and observing the different feeder methods.

More than 5,000 head of well bred Texans in a hundred different bands and covering a nativity of from Arrille, Texas, in the Panhandle, to Beeville, Texas, on the gulf, were visited, with the remarkable result that not a single holder is dissatisfied with the breeding, beef quality or outcome of his cattle. The range of ages covered everything from calves to 4-year-olds and every conceivable method of feeding from scant wintering to show feeding, and apropos of this, the opinion of the breeder in the hands of Mrs. Keyser of Macon county, Illinois, and a load of JA's in the hands of Dan Black of Ohio for this year's international are doing beautifully.

Our trip was made purely for investigation, not only without attempt to sell cattle, but with the positive refusal to name a price. We went to learn something and found ourselves richly repaid in the many pleasant hours spent in discussing the problem of getting together—in the many excellent suggestions and lines of thought simplifying some of our own problems, and in the encouragement which the outcome of well bred transplanted Texans in the corn belt gives us to continue their betterment. It will pay a feeder to visit the range. He will pay every rangelander to visit the corn belt.

"Did you ever sit down and figure," said the man with a pencil, "just how big a swath the humble dairy cow cuts in the world, or more properly speaking, in this country? If you haven't you will doubtless be surprised to know that she adds \$206,000,000 a year to our wealth.

"There are about 11,000,000 dairy cows in the United States, which are yielding about 1,375,000,000 pounds of butter a year. At 15 cents a pound this foots up over \$206,000,000. The average annual yield of a cow is 125 pounds, and if the farmer knew how to feed his cattle properly he could bring this average to 300 pounds, or about the cost of the cow in the first place.

the beef instinct, early maturity, domestication and perfect acclimation. Texas cattle shipped from 1,000 to 1,500 miles after having been gathered and driven perhaps 100 miles to a shipping point look pretty hard when received. The men who are having the most fun here are those whose neighbors laughed at their Texas cattle when received, and like the scoffers of old "have stayed to pray." Neighbors were taking quite as much interest in experimental Texans as the actual owners.

The domestication and acclimation of transplanted Texas cattle were especially observed and inquired about. The quick and easy adaptation to a new climate and complete resistance to storm and cold weather were vouched everywhere; in fact, the natural instinct of an animal reared in large pastures to look after himself brought out more than the opinion that the Texas outdoes the native on the same winter conditions.

In at least a dozen pastures the cattle came to the calf and followed the buggy about, having been salted to the fall—a plan which is advised as being the simplest and easiest for very rapid domestication. In almost every pasture we got out and walked about without causing any commotion, not a single bunch was found which gave trouble from breaching and complete satisfaction with domestication was reported everywhere. In several pastures Texans were mixed with natives and were quite as gentle as the natives.

The calf at weaning time or the yearling was the mooted question, with the calf gaining in popularity and the yearling in disfavor. It was observed there were some notable exceptions to the yearling side at his comparative cost and every opinion was influenced by the conveniences at hand and the yarding facilities. The opinion was given that the calf taken at weaning time and kept coming offered the greater inducement, but that for rougher treatment and less help the yearling was better. The fact that both had fulfilled expectations seemed to favor the decision back to choice. As a general proposition both are entitled to good treatment and on that basis we added with the calf at weaning time.

"A constant exclamation of surprise with the feeder of calves was: 'Our calves have evened up wonderfully.' The variation of three months in the age of calves taken at weaning time and the consequent unevenness in size has been one of the main points of difference between the corn belt and the Texas range. Naturally, the discrepancy shows greater at that age than at any other period; the younger calf has the same right to quality as the older one and often outgrows him, but the calfing and weaning of calves is a first time look at the little fellows scattered through his bunch pretty hard and would be glad to cut them out. We were shown lots of such were tails that were the opinion of the feeder very freely expressed that a bunch of average well bred range calves naturally ragged at weaning time would prove quite even when finished. That the feeder's opinion was not a local supply either in the matter of quality or quantity was in evidence everywhere and was the comment of every feeder. The conviction is absolute that the great breeding districts, the middle west, the northwest and the southwest, must form the eventual supply, whether it is through the yards, through the sale or shipment direct and everywhere there is an evident intention to become better acquainted with the source of supply through personal investigation.

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Geo. R. Barse, President. J. W. Waite, Treasurer. C. T. McComb, Secretary. KANSAS CITY, EAST ST. LOUIS, FT. WORTH, TEX. BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1877.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

WE QUOTE THE MARKET AS IT IS.

Steers are lower—about 15c to 20c than last week. Some extra fat steers, extra heavy, sold here to day at \$3.80. They were an exceptionally good bunch of steers. Good fat 1100 to 1200 lb. steers sell from \$2.15 to \$3.50, and fat 975 to 1100 lb. steers bring \$2.75 to \$3.25. There is some demand for feeders, but all buyers want them below \$2.75 for the best. We sold a few loads at \$2.85, but the quality was very good. Two-year-old steers are selling from \$2.00 to \$2.50.

Cows are not much lower, and there is a good demand here for them at about Kansas City and St. Louis prices. Choice heavy straight cows and heifers are selling from \$2.15 to \$2.35, with extra choice ones at \$2.50. We sold several loads this week to outside buyers at \$2.35 to \$2.50. Medium to good cows bring \$1.65 to \$2.00, and canners \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Calves have advanced 50c during the week. We sold some at \$3.50. Bulls are about steady, selling around \$1.75.

Hog market steady to strong with tops around \$5.75.

Sheep market steady with strong demand.

No commission firm is better equipped for handling consignments of live stock than we are, and no commission firm can realize more money for your stock than we can. A trial shipment to us will convince you of this fact. We invite a comparison of sales with the sales of any commission firm on any market.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE—RELIABLE SERVICE THE FULL MARKET PRICE PROMPT RETURNS

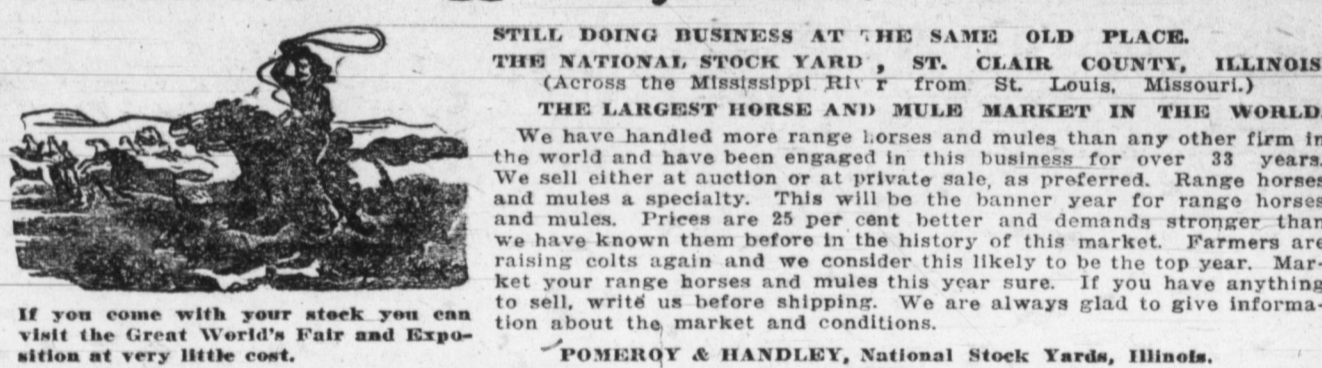
Consign your stock to us at Fort Worth, Kansas City, or St. Louis, and same shall have our very best and prompt attention. Correspondence solicited. Market reports furnished free on application.

DESCRIBE YOUR STOCK AND WE WILL TELL YOU ITS VALUE. SHIP US YOUR STOCK AND WE WILL GET YOU ITS VALUE.

Very respectfully,

Barse Live Stock Commission Co.

POMEROY & HANDLEY "The OLD RELIABLE"



STILL DOING BUSINESS AT THE SAME OLD PLACE. THE NATIONAL STOCK YARD, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS. (Across the Mississippi River from St. Louis, Missouri.) THE LARGEST HORSE AND MULE MARKET IN THE WORLD.

We have handled more range horses and mules than any other firm in the world and have been engaged in this business for over 32 years. We sell either at auction or at private sale, as preferred. Range horses and mules a specialty. This will be the banner year for range horses and mules. Prices are 25 per cent better and demands stronger than we have known them before in the history of this market. Farmers are raising colts again and we consider this likely to be the top year. Market your range horses and mules this year sure. If you have anything to sell, write us before shipping. We are always glad to give information about the market and conditions.

POMEROY & HANDLEY, National Stock Yards, Illinois.

GEO. W. SAUNDERS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Cut this out and mail to GEO. W. SAUNDERS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO. FORT WORTH, TEXAS. For free daily report of the best market for your cattle, hogs and sheep. Geo. W. SAUNDERS, Gen. Mgr. W. S. Vinson, Cattle Salesman. W. E. JARY, Sec. and Treas. B. Hackett, Hogs and Sheep.

The A. P. Norman Live Stock Co.

STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns. A. P. NORMAN, Sec'y and Treas. W. T. PEARSON, Salesman. C. F. NORMAN.

Wanted

WANTED—250 high-grade feeder steers, below quarantine line, 2 or 3-year-olds; prefer poll cattle, in bunches of not less than 100; state age, condition, color, weight and price wanted. f. o. b. your railroad point, delivery September 15 to 20. Address, E. A. Flinn, Clarkston, Michigan county, Texas.

San Antonio International Fair

Opens Oct. 22, Closes Nov. 2

ready getting busy in that sphere. Hogs have been marketed pretty freely right along, but there must be a world of cattle and sheep to come, and sooner or later they will be cut loose."

The Frisco System Land and Immigration Association is already turning its share of the southwestern tide of immigration to Texas. Three hundred and fifty agents of this association from the East and North have just completed a tour of Texas and viewed its resources and interviewed its landowners and local association agents, for the sole purpose of better presenting Texas opportunities to the homeseeker and investor in older states. This association is the most efficient of its kind in existence, and has agents everywhere in the United States. If you wish to sell your farm, town or other property, or if you desire capital for factories, mercantile establishments, or any of the industries, please address R. S. Lemon, Secretary Immigration Bureau, Dept. A, Frisco Building, Saint Louis, Mo. S. A. HUGHES, General Immigration Agent.



TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

Consolidation of the Texas Stock Journal with the West Texas Stockman. Published every Tuesday by The Stockman Publishing Co., Incorporated.

H. C. A. McEACHIN, Editor

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, 1904.

Cattle Raisers' Ass'n of Texas

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OUR REPRESENTATIVE

Colonel C. C. Pools is the duly accredited traveling representative of the Stockman-Journal, and as such is fully authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions, contract advertising and generally represent the paper in the capacity named.

STOCKMAN PUBLISHING CO.

KILLING THE DOGS

A trip to West Texas at this time will convince any one of the wisdom of the act passed by the last legislature, providing for the destruction of prairie dogs. While that act is of a local option nature, every county in the West in which a vote has been taken has voted overwhelmingly in favor of destroying the dogs, and there is a provision in the measure which provides that the non-resident property owner, whose election carries, must come up with his bond of the singletree. Under the provisions of this law there has been concerted and systematic effort along the line of prairie-dog eradication, and as a result the dogs are being rapidly wiped out. Two years ago thousands of them could be seen from the car windows by travelers in West Texas, but at this time they are rapidly becoming rare, and few are seen in any portion of the West where the work of extermination has been instituted.

It will be remembered that about twelve years ago the state legislature made an appropriation of \$50,000 for the extermination of prairie dogs and other animals in the West which were regarded in the nature of pests. At that time the process of poisoning had not been developed to its present state of perfection, and a number of people went West with the idea of developing into prairie dog hunters and profiting by the state's bounty. It did not take any great length of time for these people to find out that the hunting of prairie dogs was about as precarious an occupation as any man could engage in, and that the little animals seemed to bear a charmed life. Prairie dogs live in colonies, like civilized humanity, and a regular system seems to be observed in their fighting sentinels on the hillocks surrounding the burrows in which they abide. These never fail to give the alarm upon the approach of any danger, and upon the sounding of the alarm, the whole colony departs in the direction of China in the twinkling of an eye. It is almost impossible, apparently, to hit one of these animals with a bullet, and cowboys and other old-timers rarely waste an ammunition shell on them.

The depredations of these animals has been so keenly felt on the depleted Western ranges as to become a very serious matter. Thousands of acres of fine grass land have been denuded about their habitations, for the prairie dog is constitutionally opposed to any vegetation in the immediate vicinity of his domicile. He was never content with the amount of grass required to keep body and soul together, but must perforce clean off a large clearing all about him, and these clearings were kept denuded. They were so abundant that some long-headed ranchman began to figure on an estimate of the amount of grass that was being consumed annually in his pasture and was amazed at the resultant figures. Plans were formulated for an onslaught on the dogs and the best methods of extermination assiduously sought. In answer to the urgent demand a system of poisoning was devised, which has been improved and perfected, until it has been made very effective. But the greatest trouble has been to get all parties interested to fall into line and engage in the work of extermination in a systematic and intelligent manner. Some ranchmen were too careless or imprudent to make any effort, and as a result the ranches of those who did kill dogs were soon re-

stocked from the nurseries maintained by their neighbors. It was to remedy this feature of the situation that the present law was devised, and its effect has been much better than its most sanguine supporters ever dreamed of. The dogs are being generally wiped out, and it is being done effectively and thoroughly.

Ranchmen generally express themselves as delighted with the law and the effects of the work that has been done. With a constantly diminishing range area, a continued increase in land values and higher prices for grass, there was come a realization of the necessity of conserving the grass supply in every manner possible. The truth of the business is that the West Texas range is a very badly damaged proposition. It has gone up against so many adverse influences, both natural and unnatural, that it has almost received its death blow, and there can be no questioning the fact that it has seen its best days. There is no more comparison between the range of today and that of twenty years ago than there is between day and night. Overstocking and recurring droughts have combined to inflict almost mortal injury, and there is no cowman of today, who ever expects to see the range country restored to its pristine condition, when cattle would almost lose themselves in the tall and luxuriant native grasses placed there by Nature when apparently in her most gracious and provident mood.

The various live stock associations of the country have provided many special prizes for the encouragement of exhibitors and can be had upon application. It is the most complete classification ever prepared for an exhibit of live stock and includes all breeds of domestic animals that are of utility to man.

The program for the exhibition of horses, mules and asses will extend from August 24 to September 1. On account of the fact that as many as possible of those interested in live stock are invited to attend, everything possible has been done by the fair management to make known the places where rooms can be secured at low prices. It is expected that many visitors will take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the various tent cities in the vicinity of the fair grounds. The accommodations are not only of close proximity to the fair as an advantage, but fine accommodations at from fifty cents to a dollar a day. These cosy tents with fine iron beds, springs, mattresses, electric lights, comfortable chairs, shower baths, recreation rooms, hospital departments, dining rooms, reading rooms, and barber shops are very attractive places at which to stay while in St. Louis. They combine the summer resort, as it were, with the advantages of living within a few feet of the fair, and all this at a most reasonable price.

Foreign nations buy Southern cotton seed meal and oil, pay rail and ocean freights, and virtually control the market values of these two cotton seed products because they use them more intelligently than we do. It is true that the export prices of cotton meal and cotton oil absolutely fix the mill prices for these commodities.

These facts concern the Southern cotton grower most, but all our business interests are involved. The cotton seed crop of Texas alone if sold entire last year would have brought \$16,000,000. The crop was not large—only 1,250,000 tons. If we add to this the cotton seed of other Southern states the seed crop jumps to a value of \$25,000,000. If by taking thought, if by careful discussion, we add only \$2 per ton to the value of seed then we increase our wealth by \$3,500,000. Far more can be achieved.

Cotton seed should sell for the usable value of the meal, hulls and oil contained. There is little home demand for cotton seed meal, indicating that the people of this country do not know its real value. Until this home demand is stronger, foreign markets will continue to fix low prices on cotton seed meal. Again, there is a strong prejudice against cotton seed meal, hulls and oil with many people. This continually limits consumption and decreases market values.

Will not the press of the entire South take up this propaganda in favor of Southern cotton seed and call attention to the facts. The tomato is not poisonous, as many once believed. Cotton oil is wholesome and 100 per cent digestible. Cotton seed meal is the most concentrated feed stuff on the world's markets and therefore the most valuable.

Cotton seed hulls are digestible and yield fat as well as heat for the animal system. Cotton seed fed on our farms will enable Southern farmers to grow and finish cattle, sheep, goats and hogs with profit. Exporting less meal and using more of it on Southern farms will enrich our soils. Feeding on Southern lands will cause them to rank with the highest priced soils of this country—in production and price. We have the cheap hays and all of the grains that are the natural companion feeds of cotton seed and meal—because of their known compositions. Cotton seed meal's market value should no longer be based on its use as a fertilizer or on its value in foreign countries. To these important questions we invite the attention of every one interested in the cotton crop. We will discuss each proposition more in detail in early issues of Farm and Ranch. Correspondence is invited upon these

LIVE STOCK SHOW

During the last week in August there will be the greatest live stock exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair that the world has ever seen. Stock men from all over the country will be in the city to participate in the competition for the grand prizes. The managers of the exposition, the national and state commissions, and the national associations of horse breeders have provided cash prizes to the amount of \$250,000 for horses alone, a sum largely in excess of all cash prizes to be offered this year for exhibits of horses by all the state and provincial fairs of America combined.

The final edition of the prize list of the live stock department of the exposition is ready for distribution to intending exhibitors and can be had upon application. It is the most complete classification ever prepared for an exhibit of live stock and includes all breeds of domestic animals that are of utility to man.

The program for the exhibition of horses, mules and asses will extend from August 24 to September 1. On account of the fact that as many as possible of those interested in live stock are invited to attend, everything possible has been done by the fair management to make known the places where rooms can be secured at low prices. It is expected that many visitors will take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the various tent cities in the vicinity of the fair grounds. The accommodations are not only of close proximity to the fair as an advantage, but fine accommodations at from fifty cents to a dollar a day. These cosy tents with fine iron beds, springs, mattresses, electric lights, comfortable chairs, shower baths, recreation rooms, hospital departments, dining rooms, reading rooms, and barber shops are very attractive places at which to stay while in St. Louis. They combine the summer resort, as it were, with the advantages of living within a few feet of the fair, and all this at a most reasonable price.

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Will not the press of the entire South take up this propaganda in favor of Southern cotton seed and call attention to the facts. The tomato is not poisonous, as many once believed. Cotton oil is wholesome and 100 per cent digestible. Cotton seed meal is the most concentrated feed stuff on the world's markets and therefore the most valuable.

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TOPICS AND SPECIAL EDITORIAL ATTENTION

will be given these cotton matters.

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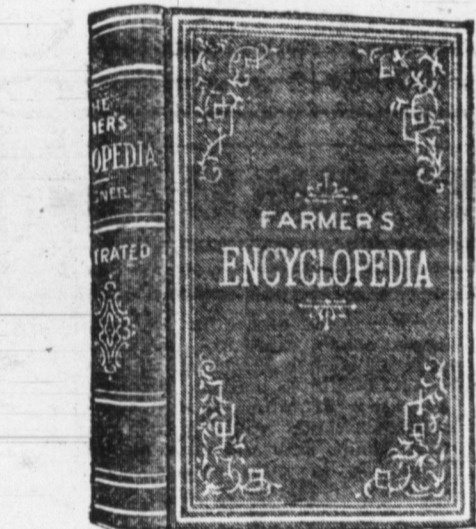
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HOUSEHOLD

Vernie Lawson, Editor

**Beware of Widows**  
Three maids as fair as maids could be  
Sat chatting beneath an orange tree,  
When a little widow, all debonaire,  
Strolled up and joined them sitting  
there.

The widow was timid, young and fair—  
An angel, indeed, with golden hair.  
The maids were beauties of brunette  
style,  
But they lacked the little widow's  
guile.

She looked so sad, and moaned "Ah,  
me!"  
I'm just as unhappy as I can be.  
My troubles are many. Oh, girls," she  
cried,  
"Tis just six months since Harry died."

Three pairs of eyes now filled with  
tears;  
Three voices chimed, "It must seem  
like years."  
A charming blush tinged the widow's  
face,  
And she sighed as she toyed with her  
costly lace.

Each of the maidens had lovers bold,  
Who the sweetest story of all had told  
To the maidens fair as maids could be,  
Sitting there "neath the orange tree.

They pitied the widow with golden  
hair;  
She was so young, so frail, so fair.  
Sobs shook her form; but, at last, she  
said:  
"My dears, my grief is not for the  
dead."

"Not for the dead? Then tell your  
grief,  
Sweet one! Perchance you'll find some  
relief."  
And then three voices soft and low  
Begged that her trouble she'd let them  
know.

"Ah, me! Ah, me!" again she cried,  
"Tis scarce six months since Harry  
died.  
And now, dear girls, you fain would  
know  
What it can be that grieves me so!"

"Well, your lovers bold have each one  
plead  
That they may soon replace the dead—  
They all are nice as nice can be—  
'Tis hard to choose between the three."

The maidens fair beneath the tree  
Were just as mad as they could be;  
And the little widow sitting there  
Heard: "Horrid thing, with her golden  
hair!"

**MORAL.**  
Girls, of widows' beware, for it has  
been said:  
That a charm they bear in their grief  
for the dead;  
And stronger still is its power, we're  
told,  
If the charm, like this, is set in gold.  
—George S. Raymond.

**ARRANGING THE HOME.**  
It is not altogether the amount of  
furniture one has to make a home, but  
the greater part of the play is the  
ability to tastefully arrange what one  
does have. Some housewives wonder  
why their homes always have such a  
bare, comfortless appearance, when  
that of their neighbors has a coziness  
which is impossible for them to ob-

tain. Well this is the secret of their  
success along this line. They study  
effect. They see the room furnished  
complete in fancy long before the de-  
corations and furniture have been pur-  
chased. Each picture has a place be-  
fore the furnisher has placed it on the  
list. The piano's corner is reserved  
against all newcomers articles. The  
curtains are purchased with a view to  
window arrangement finishing the  
room. There are inexpensive bric-a-  
brac and dainty unpretentious foot  
rests. Charming screens and a few  
chosen palms and the result is a de-  
lightful bower. Not luxurious or cost-  
ly, but cool and inviting. A nook  
where your friends delight to come and  
which they are in no hurry to leave.  
This arrangement is ideal for a home,  
because of its contrast to the excited,  
hurrying over heated world where the  
loved one struggles to make his mark.  
While the sun of conflict burns down  
upon them during the battle with fate  
the consciousness of the cool retreat  
away from where the light blazes in  
which the blossom of peace and rest  
blooms to its best, where the woman  
he loves is ensnared among lace  
hangings and green palms, where the  
roses nod around the doors and the  
wild songster sings his heart out on  
the bending boughs gives him the  
strength to fight and win, for her dear  
sake.

Home is the beginning of the great  
happenings that mature out in the  
world of men. The man who smiles  
during his work at the remembrance  
of eager, laughing eyes, red lips and  
coaxing arms, is the man who will  
accomplish things on the battlefield  
of life. There must be a spur to  
help him on the better things and  
man has no spur like a woman's love.  
In sight of this a woman should  
make the home an inspiration. She  
should study the man she loves and  
set her aim where his pleasure is. He  
may not show appreciation, for man is  
an ungrateful creature, but appreciation  
or no it will have its effect, for  
all this, and the woman will be the  
winner in the end.

His comfort should be her first con-  
sideration and if he seems a hopeless  
case, why, do these things for your  
own sake. You want a little pleas-  
ure out of life yourself and this is  
the surest way to gain it. A woman's  
sphere is home and she should twin  
her pleasure hall.

But there is no pleasure for man  
or woman to be found in the stiff,  
for-bidding place where appearances  
from a social standpoint absorb all  
other considerations. Open the win-  
dows and the doors. Let there be  
sunshine and plenty of it. Let the  
fresh air blow through the erstwhile  
lightless, breathless rooms, let the  
roses bloom and the wild bird-note  
float through them. Live in the light,  
the darkness will overtake you soon  
enough. Sing out of the gladness of  
your own heart and coax some sudden  
spirit to echo your song. Run to  
meet your husband when he comes  
to supper, it may surprise him, no  
doubt it will, but it will please him,  
too. Start life over again with a dif-  
ferent view of things and you will

soon be thankful for a world so good  
to live in.  
Life is largely what we make it.  
The promise of heaven is a glorious  
one, but it lies beyond the grave, and  
the grave is dark and fearful and the  
happiness I promise you lies just be-  
side your door, you only have to give it  
passway and it will come and sup with  
you forever. Transform your home  
from a dull, gloomy hiding place to a  
sun-kissed bower. Make the change,  
it is not great of accomplishment and  
then if you do not like it, you can  
easily change it back into the old  
tomb. But you will not, you will won-  
der why you were a fool so long and  
rejoice in your new life. Try it and  
then write and tell me how you feel  
about it. I know you will say you are  
glad.

WHAT TOWELS TO USE.

The woman who considers her com-  
plexion is using small towels not only  
for her guests, but for her hands and  
face. The birdseye linen is soft for  
the skin, which is often irritated by a  
heavier towel. Then she can use as  
many as she pleases without feeling  
that she is making a deadly enemy of  
the laundress. The woman who keeps  
her house dainty also makes use of  
small cakes of soap for guests. They  
are not more than half the size of the  
ordinary cakes, and cost a price small  
in proportion. By this means, she is  
able to give each guest a fresh cake  
of soap without undue extravagance.

MINCE MEAT.

Seven pounds currants, 3 1/2 lbs.  
peeled and cored apples, 3 1/2 lbs. beef,  
3 1/2 lbs. suet, 1/2 lb. each citron, lemon  
and orange peel, 2 1/2 lbs. coffee sugar,  
2 lbs. raisins, 4 nutmegs, 1 oz. cinna-  
mon, 1/2 oz. each cloves and mace, 1  
pint brandy, and 1 pint white wine.  
Wash currants, dry, pick them, stone  
the raisins, remove skin and sinews  
from beef and suet, chop each ingredi-  
ent separately, very fine, put into  
large pan as they are finished, finally  
adding spices, brandy and wine; thor-  
oughly mix together; pack in jars;  
store in cold, dry place. This mince  
meat will keep from twelve to eighteen  
months. The fruit should never be  
floured in making mince pie.

TO MAKE APPLE BUTTER.

A shirtwaist house has the new  
models for winter of heavy white lin-  
ens, embroidered in the Russian cross-  
stitch, either simply down the center  
plait, collar and cuffs, or in small  
strap designs below the neckband. The  
patterns are very much like the old-  
time samplers, and the colors are ei-  
ther in blue and red or red and green,  
though one may choose any other com-  
bination, since all are equally popular.  
One model is in shade of green alone  
and very handsome, too.

An old housekeeper, who has been  
the victim in her day of almost every  
kind of accident that can happen to a  
housewife, says that whenever a ket-  
tle of jam or preserves is scorched, set  
it immediately in a pan of cold water  
to restore the flavor.

To improve the flavor of an apple  
pie, sprinkle the fruit with lemon  
juice after it is filled into the crust,  
and cover with thin pieces of butter,  
then add the sugar and nutmeg or cin-  
namon.

To color green take parsley leaves,  
wash dry and pound in a mortar until  
the juice is extracted. Strain into a  
cup and put the cup in a vessel filled  
with boiling water, so that the juice  
will get hot. A few drops will color a  
pale green. It will keep about three  
days.

Many good housekeepers have given  
up scouring their silver with powders  
and patent preparations and have  
taken to boiling it in a solution of  
common washing soda. A piece of  
soda the size of an egg is thrown into  
a gallon of water. The articles to be  
cleaned are thrown in when the water  
is at boiling point, and kept in the  
water for four or five minutes,  
then rinsed off in clear, hot water  
and polished with a chamolite or soft  
cloth. Surely none need use tarnished  
silver when so simple a method of  
cleansing is within reach.

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<p><b>VAN TUYL BROS.</b> Postoffice, Colorado, Texas. Ranch in Mitchell County.</p> 	<p><b>JOHN W. GLOVER.</b> Postoffice, Colorado, Texas. Ranch in Mitchell county.</p> 	<p><b>J. W. RUSSELL.</b> Ranch in Scurry County, Texas. Steer brand, — on left thigh. Postoffice address: Snyder, Texas.</p> 
<p><b>J. M. &amp; W. L. FOSTER.</b> Postoffice, Shreveport, La. Ranch in Howard and Mitchell counties, Texas.</p> 	<p><b>JOHN CARLISLE.</b> Postoffice, Colorado, Texas. Ranch between Champion and Silver Creeks, Nolan county, Texas.</p> 	<p><b>S. A. PURINTON</b> Ranch located in Pecos county, Texas. Garter above knee and left foreleg. Ear mark, split each ear. Postoffice address: Longfellow, Texas.</p> 
<p><b>CONNELL, CLARK &amp; SCHARBAUER</b> Ranch in Garza county. E. W. Clark, Manager. Postoffice address, Leforest, Texas.</p> 	<p><b>BEN VAN TUYL.</b> Postoffice, Colorado, Texas. Ranch in Mitchell county.</p> 	<p><b>SAWYER CATTLE CO.</b> Ranch located in Reagan and Iric Counties, Texas. Postoffice address: Sawyer, Texas and Oskosh, Wis.</p> 

**CATTLE RAISERS COMMITTEE MEETS**  
The first session of the executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association for the present quarter is being held today in the office of Secretary J. T. Lytle and is largely attended.  
Routine matters are being examined and reported upon.  
The secretary's report on reception of new members during the past three months shows that the number is the largest during a similar period since the organization of the association.  
An innovation in the conduct of the affairs of the association has just been made by Secretary Lytle, who has prepared blanks, which are to be mailed weekly by all cattle inspectors in the employ of the association. These reports show the number of cattle inspected during the current week, and especially the condition of the range all over the state noted in the reports.  
The first batch of reports was today submitted to the executive committee for its approval.  
While details of the reports are not given out, it is learned they are very favorable and show that the new system will prove to be valuable data to the association.  
President W. W. Turney of El Paso is attending the meeting. He reports that there has been generous gains over the ranges in New Mexico, Arizona and West Texas and that cattle conditions are very satisfactory. As a result cattle are in good shape.  
President Turney says cattlemen generally are not in the best of humor over the low prices, but believes that the condition will not long remain. He thinks that the end of low prices is in sight.  
The move of the stockmen throughout the cattle raising sections to induce better railroad transportation is having the desired effect and the treatment from the railroad companies is much better than for a long while.  
It is likely the executive committee will conclude its work today, but may possibly be in session another day.

**CONFERENCE IS HELD BY THE EMPLOYERS IN CHICAGO, BUT NOTHING IS GIVEN OUT ON THE SITUATION DEFINITELY.**  
**STRIKE LEADERS MEET**  
It Is Believed They Hope to End the Strike, but What Will Be the Movement to That Result Is Not Known, As They Refuse Information.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Representatives of the packers held a long secret meeting this afternoon. They decline to make any statement concerning the purposes beyond denying that any communication has been received from the strike leaders.  
The executive board of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's United Adjourner after a short session and the members went to confer with the Allied Trades Council. It is admitted a proposition for settling the strike has been arranged and will be presented to the council for action, but that the details are withheld.  
There is no indication of an immediate realization of a break in the ranks of the strikers, anticipated by the packers. Early trains arriving at the stock yards are thronged with about 13,000 men and women and are being taken in. The crowd, however, proved to be the usual throng of strike breakers and there is no suggestion of disorder. Desertions from the ranks of the strikers is no greater than usual on Monday. They apprehended about one hundred. The failure of the anticipated stampede to materialize proved a disappointment to the packers. The peace proposition was discussed by the allied trades council but on account of the complicated nature of the proposition the council adjourned without taking any action.  
As an indication of the future policy of the packers, the following statement is given out in Fort Worth today from authorities which represents the employing side of the controversy:  
"The packers have a large number of men working for them in Chicago this Monday morning than at any time since the strike. All western plants are running to their full capacity. It will be the packers' policy to retain all men now in their employ and to hire employees to the extent that they may be needed and as fast as possible. Further, it will be the policy of the packers in future to have the employees make up full time as possible."  
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This is the time of year when lice raise havoc. You can clean them out quickly and cheaply. We have a formula for making a louse powder which is absolutely certain in results and costs less than 8 cents per pound to make, or three-fourths the cost of regular lice powders on the market. Fowls apply their own remedy. Has been successfully used for years. Send 25 cents for the formula. Money refunded if not satisfactory.  
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# Sheep Department

## THE MATING SEASON FOR SHEEP

A majority of sheep breeders will have made their selection of sires for use this season, and it is wonderful how easily so many of those breeding for sale to the butcher are satisfied when they are making their choice. Some will use any kind of a ram, without any kind of attention as to the breeding, or ancestry, or the individual merit of the ram himself. Others conclude that if they get a good looking sheep the ancestors do not matter, many make as bad a mistake by selecting a poor individual with good ancestors. And yet if we are indifferent as to our selection of a sire the chances are very great that the lambs also may be indifferent. For best results we should have a combination of good individuality and good ancestry. We surely can expect lambs of good uniform form if our ram is one with a strong indication of constitutional vigor, indicated by full, deep, upright ribs, short strong neck fitting smoothly to the shoulders, and both head and neck carried up boldly, with back and loin strong and well covered, with nice firm flesh, a deep flank and full leg of mutton. At least we have better reason to expect good results than if mating our ewes with a ram of indifferent character, perhaps a long weak neck, or a long weak back, which is even worse. And it is just of equal importance that he should have a good dense covering of wool, and the quality of wool is of much importance, for the lambs are much more salable if carrying a coat of dense, lustrous wool. Then if we can, along with the correct form in the ram, we choose, have knowledge that his immediate ancestors were of the same good stamp we can expect his lambs to be good and uniform.

The number of lambs we may hope to raise is very largely in our own hands. I mean that by proper treatment of our flocks we can increase the percentage of lambs produced by our ewes, and their vitality and likelihood to grow to maturity. I firmly believe we can, by having our ewes and lambs in strong, thrifty condition, each year increase the number up to about 250 per cent, which is plenty, although I believe there is one man in New York state who is endeavoring to establish a flock of ewes with four fully developed teats; in case of success, I suppose he will raise his maximum at 400 per cent increase.

A frequent change of pasture, or of feeding ground, from a good crop of clover to one of rape, or fall rye sown early, a feed of grain even might be profitable, although I have never found it necessary. Again, for best results the ram should not run constantly with the ewes. I am satisfied we can

get as many, and much stronger lambs if the ram is allowed with the ewes for only an hour or two each day, and be then can be fed grain, when separate, and which he always should have. Oats give the best results. And just now a word about the lambs. They have been weaned two or three months and generally have had a chance to run all over the stubble fields, picking up lots of the weeds that will grow, and choice bits of clover and full privilege of the aftermath in the clover fields cut for hay, and besides all this which they have saved to the farmer, he could very profitably provide a few acres of rape for them, on which they will get fat and heavy. Then ten minutes to each lamb in trimming them a little, squaring their tails, etc., will be worth as much to him in their better appearance as he could earn at any other job almost in half a day.

Unfortunately for the farmer, the number of farmers keeping a flock of sheep is decreasing each year, and all the time the demand for mutton and lamb is increasing, and the price as well, so that they are the most profitable meat producers we have, and even wool is increasing in value steadily—Lanning World.

**BLACK WOOL.** Black wool is apparently the result of a freak of nature. It can grow on any breed of sheep and is neither finer nor coarser than the white wool grown on the same breed. The stuff grades as fine black, medium black and coarse black with apparently no difference in its properties as compared with white wool, except the matter of color. It is just as strong and spins as well but on account of its color is not dyed, being used in its natural state, except for the washing and scouring in the manufacture of what is called natural underwear. Some knitters use large quantities of it and by mixing the black with the white they perhaps of a cross between a black ewe and a white ram, although there is no rule to determine this as a white lamb may be the progeny of parents, one of which is black and the other white, and a black lamb may be born of parents both of which are white. A whole flock may be white and only one of the lambs produced may be black. In some cases out of a flock of fifty or fifty black ewes in others no black ones will be found.

**SHEEP FARMING.** When we consider that sheep farm-

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C. E. Hicks. Wm. Anson. **Dealers in Horses & Mules of All Classes**

Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex.

ing has been carried on since the days when Adam lived, we must conclude they were the first animals given a name by man. Abel, who was slain by his brother, Cain, was the keeper of sheep. On account of his choice offering of the first of his flock to the Lord it cost him his life. Centuries after century passed all along down the stream of time, and we find there were the keepers of sheep. When the first was born in Bethlehem three thousand years after, we read of the keepers of sheep—we are informed that there were faithful shepherds minding their flocks by night. Age after age passes on and we find they are using sheep skins for clothing and their milk for food. As time went on some of the greatest minds and benefactors of the human race undertook to improve the sheep, both for wool and mutton. The wonderful achievement of Robert Bakewell, of England, marks a new era in the history of Great Britain. Though he has been dead a century and a half his work still lives. England has more sheep to the acre and more money from sheep than any other country. In the last eighteen months beef and pork prices have declined, while mutton has sold for good prices. It is said that the hoofs of sheep are golden and such is true in any other country. In the last eighteen months beef and pork prices have declined, while mutton has sold for good prices. It is said that the hoofs of sheep are golden and such is true in any other country. In the last eighteen months beef and pork prices have declined, while mutton has sold for good prices. It is said that the hoofs of sheep are golden and such is true in any other country.

chain at the back of the stall, and was for. The next day we took her out for her first lesson in driving, putting on a bridle with a pair of rope lines. The lines are made from a rope about fifty feet long, the middle of the rope passing around the flanks, then up to the middle of the back, where it is tied together; then the ends pass through the bit rings and back to the driver. In this way the colt learns the use of the reins, and the driver has a double purchase, making it easy to hold the colt. As a still further safeguard we put on a rope which is a ankle and running through a ring in the bellyband back to the driver. When they get to driving fairly well with this contrivance we put on a collar and harness and fasten to each side a pole about twelve feet long, letting the ends drag on the ground beside so as to accustom the colt to thrills. The next thing is to put the colt in a stout cart or hitch up with an older horse. This is easier to hitch the colt up with an older horse at first, but whether hitched up double or single see to it that everything about the harness is strong and safe and keep the trip rope on, too, as it may be the means of saving a runaway should the colt get frightened.

Now after the colt is fairly well trained to drive, don't relax any of your vigilance, but see to it that the colt has a careful driver all through the first year of his horse life. This is the year when if ever bad habits are formed, and in nearly every case these bad habits are the fault of not of the horse—but of the driver. Perhaps a heavy load is put on the wagon, and the driver thinks he can't pull it. He hasn't learned yet to brace himself for a hard pull. The driver gets angry and yows he will make him pull; then the colt gets angry, too, and becomes a balky horse. The colt is driven on the road with an old pair of lines. An automobile comes along; the rotten lines break, and the colt has learned the trick of running away.

These bad habits, and many others, may nearly always be prevented by a little care on the part of the driver. It takes a little grit, more grace, and a good deal of gumption to drive a well trained, useful horse from a nervous high-strung colt.—C. S. Arnold, Waltham county, Wisconsin.

### FEED FOR WORK HORSES

We should always remember that oats form the ideal grain food for the horse, writes Prof. W. A. Henry of the Wisconsin college of agriculture. The kernel proper contains a large amount of nutriment. The hulls surrounding the kernel give the material bulk, tending thereby to prevent overfeeding, and at the same time rendering the food light and easy of digestion by the fluids of the stomach. Where horses are hard worked one should depart from the oat ration with caution and learn by experience what can be accomplished.

The farmer might well try bran and gluten feed as partial substitutes for the oat ration. Remember that bran is partially inert so that it may take the place of a small portion of the hay formerly consumed. On the other hand it furnishes to the horse probably three-fifths or three-fourths as much nutriment as the same weight of oats. In using gluten feed remember that it is considerable higher in protein than oats and almost or quite as rich as the carbohydrates. In the trial reduce the oats allowance one-third and substitute a mixture of bran and gluten feed equal parts by weight.

Remember, too, that corn can always be fed to horses with satisfaction. It is a limit, however, to its use, and in such cases as these the supply should not be large. For one feed each day allow a couple of pounds of corn in substitution for the same of oats. Remember that corn causes horses to sweat easily if fed in large quantities. It is a better winter than summer food. Corn is a strong hearty food and is much appreciated by hard worked horses, because it does furnish so much energy. In the southern part of the corn belt horses live almost wholly upon corn. Further north where oats are the main crop they subsist almost entirely on the latter grain. A combination of the two will usually prove more economical and better than to feed either so exclusively as is customary.

### HORSE NOTES.

September is a good month to wear the early colts, doing this remember that if you do not milk the mare a few times, she may have a caked udder, and serious trouble when she foals again.

The report comes from England that American buyers of good stallions have been very active during the past few months. It is claimed that more horses have been exported of late than for some time past and that present indications are favorable for a continued heavy demand. This is certainly a good indication that the horse business in this country is improving and that American people appreciate high class horses more than formerly.

Fred E. Stack of the Brownsville Customs district passed through Corpus Christi a few days ago en route home from Galveston where he took a train load of mules, seventeen carloads for Vicente Gomez, the mules being shipped from Galveston by steamer to Cuba. The animals, numbering 563 head were crossed over the Rio Grande from Mexico at Brownsville, the first train load, by the way, ever shipped out there by rail, going over the St. L. B. & M.—Corpus Caller.

**Violent Attack of Diarrhoea Cured by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and Perhaps a Life Saved**

"A short time ago I was taken with a violent attack of diarrhoea and believe I would have died if I had not gotten relief," says John J. Patton, a leading citizen of Patton, Ala. "A friend of mine recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I bought a twenty-five cent bottle and after taking three doses of it was entirely cured. I consider it the best remedy in the world for bowel complaint. For sale by all druggists.

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**FIRST IDAHO SHEEP**  
The first Idaho sheep to reach Kansas City this season got there August 10 from Soda Springs and comprised 1,506 wethers. The sheep were carried August 5 and two stops were made for feeding and watering. Not a sheep was lost en route. The shippers said that grass is good all over Idaho, moisture plenty and

### SHEEP NOTES

The wool market continues firm both in this country and abroad. At Boston last week 150,000 pounds of Texas wool sold at 17 1/8c per pound.

Good prices for wool and mutton bespeak good prices for thoroughbred and the coming fall.

T. J. Lewis of Uvalde county recently sold 500 Arizona goats to a Michigan buyer at \$3.50 per head. Wool this season has brought higher prices than has been known for many years, and higher prices than the growing interest in many cases expected that they would be able to realize at the beginning of the season. The season, therefore, has been an unusually profitable one for the growers, as far as the wool end of the business is concerned.

Sheep market conditions up to the time of the strike of the meat cutters and butchers at the large packing centers have been very satisfactory. There is very unfortunate for the sheep branch of the live stock industry that the business should be interrupted at this season, when the native stock should be at their best.

### ANCESTRY OF THE HORSE

Richard Lydekker, writing in "Knowledge," says: "As early as the prehistoric period, as we infer from the rude drawings of the animal by its first masters, the European horse was probably of the breed—probably dun, with dark mane, tail and legs. It was a small, heavy-headed brute with rough, scrubby mane and tail, and no trace in the skull of the deep-set eye and the large eye socket which are descended the cart horses and the ordinary breeds of western Europe."

"The blood horse, or thoroughbred, on the other hand, is a later importation into Europe, either from Arabia, by way of Greece, or Italy or, as some think, from North Africa, the home of the barb. It has been supposed that these eastern horses are the descendants of an early domestication of the native stock of the Indian domesticated horse skull, as well as in the skull of the race horse Ben D'Or, of a distinct trace of the depression of the snout, story of the eye socket, consequently presents itself that the eastern horses (inclusive of thoroughbreds) are derived from Equus silvaticus, in which the sac gland may still have been functional."

"The thoroughbred, as contrasted with the cart horse, exhibits the extreme limit of specialization of which the equine stock is capable, this being displayed not only in the body form and the relatively small size of its head and ears, but likewise by the greater relative length of the bones of the lower segments of the limbs, as compared with the upper ones, namely, the humerus in the fore limb, and the femur in the hind pair. In this respect therefore, the blood horse departs the furthest of all the tribe from its tapir-like ancestors, as it does in its height at the shoulder."

"But it is not only in its skeleton that the horse exhibits its traces of its affinity with its predecessors. On the hinder part of the foot, a little above the hoof, a structure known to the veterinarians as the 'ergot.' This, which apparently attains its greatest developments in Grevy's zebra of Somaliland, corresponds with one of the foot pads of the tapir, and points to a time when the ancestral horses applied the under surface of the fetlock to the ground. More remarkable still are the callouses, 'chestnuts' or 'castors' found on the inner and outer sides of both limbs in the horse (inclusive of the Mongolian wild ponies), but only on the forelegs of the other species, which are likewise rudimentary, or vestigial structures."

"Although it has been suggested that these also represent foot pads with which they by no means agree in position, it is far more probable that they are really remnants of glands, similar to those found in the hind limbs of many deer and the front ones of many antelope), and their disappearance as functional organs was approximately coincident with that of the loss of the face glands of the hippopotamus, owing to both being no longer required. Even now, it is said, these callouses, when freshly cut, exude a humour the smell of which will cause a horse to follow for almost any distance."

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