

WHAT TEXAS CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION IS DOING

Purposes, Objects and Aims of the Great Organization Set Forth in the Most Comprehensive Manner and Reasons Given Why All Cattlemen Should Become Active Members

The great importance of organized effort to secure those benefits which are common to all persons engaged in the great cattle industry of Texas and the surrounding territories and states, and the absolute necessity of all persons engaged in such business acting together, furnish the sufficient reasons for the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas believe, for giving out at this time this address to the members of our association and those similarly situated.

of his labor and prevent the dishonest from deprecatng upon others, and this resulted in the establishment of a protective and detective feature of this association. It established at all points where it was deemed necessary within the limit of its means, and has maintained inspectors who examine herds of cattle being shipped and driven, and the shipments of cattle into the markets with the end in view of seizing and taking such as do not belong to the persons driving or shipping, and restoring the same or their value to the owner if a member of this association.

of the country it was ultimately referred back to the interstate commerce commission and that body has again decided said charges to be unjust and unreasonable. But for want of power to make its findings and order effective the railroads are continuing to make said charges and the question must be relegated to the courts to enforce the commission's order against such unlawful charge.

The necessity of organization, of organized and united effort have constantly become more apparent, and with it this association, in order to meet the same, has grown so that it embraces within its membership today a very large percentage of the principal cattle raisers in the state of Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, New Mexico and many of the principal cattle raisers in the entire range districts of the states immediately north and west. Its 1,700 members embrace the most progressive men of the west, and the executive committee believes that it voices their sentiments in presenting this address.

So successful has that system been that for a period covering the past fifteen years this association on the whole has returned to its members in the cattle recovered or their value almost equivalent to all of the dues and assessments paid by its members. It has assisted in the arrest and prosecution of persons charged with larceny of cattle in hundreds of cases and as a whole has materially aided in stamping out cattle stealing throughout the entire country embraced within its operation.

Beginning in the early part of 1899 the railroads, as organized through their traffic organizations and in combination with each other, began a system of advancing the rates of freight on shipments of live stock from Texas and kindred territory to the markets and elsewhere, as a result of which two advances were made in the year 1899. This association believing that the railroads ought to deal fairly with the great live stock producing interests of the country, secured a meeting of the traffic agents of all of the southwestern lines at St. Louis and after its association had fully prepared itself on the showing that the advances in these rates were unjust and unreasonable, laid the matter before said traffic agents, and after giving respectful hearing they as respectfully refused to do anything.

The last few years have witnessed the organization of those engaged in each industry which goes to make up the great commerce of this country, and the manner in which the principal line of industry is thoroughly and perfectly organized. The organization of one line of industry begets another, and this arises from necessity because the better and more thoroughly any industry is organized the better it is prepared to look after, protect and promote the interests of all of those who are engaged in such industry. The manufacturing industries of this country were first to realize the importance and first to participate in the benefits of thorough organization. If you will consider the case of the lumber industry, you will find that all of the great iron manufacturing industries of this country are thoroughly organized; all of the manufacturers of the lumber products are thoroughly organized; all of the lumber producing interests of the country are thoroughly organized; all of the millers who manufacture the grain products are thoroughly organized; all of the commission men engaged in selling the product of your ranches and farms are thoroughly organized; the principal packing interests of the country are thoroughly organized; all of the railway lines which transport your product are thoroughly organized; practically all of the labor employed in the content of commerce and manufacture and by the railway and other transportation companies is thoroughly organized. Besides these enumerated organizations, practically all of the great manufacturing and commercial industries of the country are organized. This has come about little by little, gaining force as time has passed, and the power of these organizations has increased from time to time, so that today the prices of almost everything you buy, the prices of every public or quasi-public service which is rendered, the prices at which you sell your product, and the charges incident to the sale, and all of the transportation charges, and other charges incident thereto are to a large degree in practically all cases, and wholly with respect to many of these things, controlled. Competition is so limited that ordinarily these prices and charges can not be said to be regulated to any great extent by the law of supply and demand.

While this feature of the work of this association has been and must remain the greatest importance, yet there are other matters which have, within the last few years, become of vital importance to the cattle industry to which this association is giving attention and which are taken care of throughout the entire country embraced within its operation.

Seeing the case with which these advances might be taken and millions of dollars taken from the pockets of the cattle raisers of the southwest, these railroads in the early part of 1903 again materially advanced your rates of freight. The last advance amounted to approximately \$7 per car for all shipments from the state of Texas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma, being slightly less in localities and slightly more in others. And during the same year similar advances were made in rates from western Kansas, Colorado, western Nebraska and from New Mexico and elsewhere to the markets.

The days of the quarantine are not over. That regulation must and will exist in various forms continually. The quarantine regulations with respect to manure, which is comparatively a new thing, threaten last year to exclude Texas cattle from going to the northern pastures, and only by the most active work by this and other organizations were these regulations so modified as to produce the least possible injury and yet afford that reasonable protection to which the localities not suffering from the disease were entitled. Appropriate regulations are necessary in order to stamp out the disease or limit its effect to the minimum.

It is not appropriate to here detail the details of labor and work which has been done along this line or the success with which it has been attended, but it is sufficient to say that the effort that has been made has been in furtherance of the common interest with satisfactory results.

It affords this committee great pleasure to be able to inform you that the interstate commerce commission recently decided that case and held that all of the advances made in these rates on cattle during the year 1903 were unjust and unreasonable and that the advanced rates as charged are unjust and unreasonable to the extent of the said advances.

From the standpoint of dollars and cents, a matter of the very greatest importance which now claims the attention of this association and to which its efforts are being directed, is the want of regulation of the railroad rates and charges which you have to pay, or which if you do not in person pay is yet as much chargeable against your property, for it must all be shipped by some one, and the freight rate is a tax levied by your state and county. Almost ten years ago, after repeated protest against the manifestly unjust and unreasonable charge of \$2 per car made by the railroads for delivering live stock at the Union Stock Yards at Chicago, this association filed its complaint with the interstate commerce commission, demanding an investigation thereof, which resulted in the commission having made a finding in 1898 that said charge was unjust and unreasonable, at least to the extent of 51 per cent. But for want of the power to put its findings and order into effect the railroads continued to make said charge, notwithstanding the tribunal appointed by the government to do so had held it to be unreasonable and unjust, and after having litigated this case in the courts

of the interstate commerce commission and that body has again decided said charges to be unjust and unreasonable. But for want of power to make its findings and order effective the railroads are continuing to make said charges and the question must be relegated to the courts to enforce the commission's order against such unlawful charge.

It is with pride that this committee is enabled to say that our peerless and fearless President, Theodore Roosevelt, stands squarely upon the platform which this association has advocated with respect to railroad rate regulation for the last five years. It has been amended at the last session of congress, then instead of your continuing to pay the unlawful rate of freight as held by the commission, the railroads would be required to pay the same as we with respect to the terminal charge case.

It can be readily seen that if finally the railroads should obey the order of the commission or should be compelled to do so, that every shipper, owner or raiser of live stock within the territory involved, becomes an equal participant in the matter of recovering back the part of the unlawful charge previously collected.

It was apparent in the Chicago Terminal charge case, and it has been apparent ever since, that the interstate commerce act does not give to the commission that power which really should be theirs. It is not fair when it decides a rate to be unjust and unreasonable it should have the power to name a reasonable and just rate which should go into effect without the unreasonable burden of the railroads for good cause should set aside by decree of the court. It is manifestly an undue burden that the law should place upon each individual, and it is his case when he claims a rate to be unreasonable before the commission, but in addition to that, that suit must be brought in the court to enforce the order of the commission. This is the simplest and sensible thing, and the one which would promote the ends of justice, is that after the tribunal appointed by the government has decided the interstate commerce commission, finds a rate to be unreasonable that the rate which it finds to be the proper rate ought to go into effect in a reasonable and prompt manner.

In order that the shipper of live stock, or any other commodity as to which the rates of freight are advanced and speedy relief in cases of interstate shipments, it was apparent that the act to regulate commerce must be amended, and therefore, this association has been active in the year 1903, and since that time has actively advocated, and as we believe effectively used its efforts in that direction.

Not the least important thing for the cattle interests of the country is the foreign trade, that is the opportunity to export and sell cattle and dressed and prepared products thereof. An investigation of the matter has developed that our foreign trade in Europe, has almost ceased and has been seriously limited, and that by the tariff and inspection regulations our commerce in this line in France, Germany and other continental countries in Europe, has almost ceased and will be practically cut off when the new German tariff goes into effect next March. Those who have examined into the matter for the purpose of seeking some relief believe that only by some modification of the tariff laws and the laws respecting reciprocity treaties, which will enable the United States to export its trade arrangements with these foreign countries, can any relief be secured.

In 1874 the congress of the United States passed a law which provided that live stock do not remain upon the cars without feed, water and rest for more than twenty-eight hours except where the shipper should write on the order of the commission into the courts with a view to the enforcement of the same, which undoubtedly will be done, and the interstate commerce commission to render as active aid in this matter as possible.

It is the belief of this committee that the railroads will refuse to obey the order of the commission to cease and desist making such unlawful charge, and if so, under the present law the only way to enforce that order is by suit in the United States circuit court.

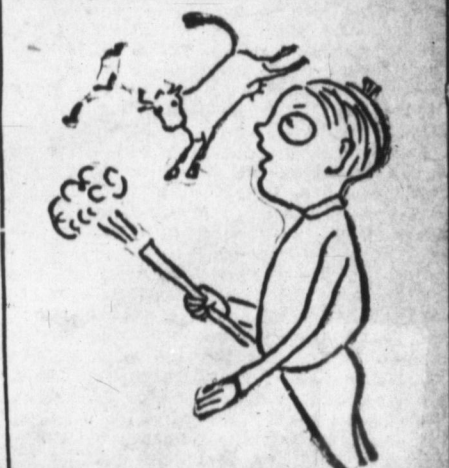
Our members who are engaged in the grazing of cattle in the northwestern ranges find that it required some times as much as two extra unloads and reloadings to comply with this twenty-eight-hour law. The pens of sufficient size having sufficient equipment in which to unload and feed train loads of cattle were not so situated as to be able to unload at the end of twenty-eight hours and frequently required stoppage four or five hours longer.

Diamonds Members of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association while in Dallas are invited to see our magnificent display of DIAMONDS and fine JEWELRY We have Diamonds from \$10 to \$2000 Ask for one of our "Don't Worry" Convention Souvenirs ARTHUR A. EVERTS, Jeweler, Write for Catalog 222 Main Street, Dallas, Texas First Block East of Sanger Bros.

It can within the limits of the law to relieve the situation. The live stock carriers of the west, acting with this association, have arranged an active canvass for a united effort to secure at the hands of congress the amendment of this act so as to extend the time to thirty-six hours. To that end the Live Stock Transportation Association has been formed, with an office and secretary at Chicago, and it is hoped that every member of this association and every cattlemen throughout the country will lend his active support in furthering the united effort to amend this law and it will be done without the support of each individual.

carry on its business in the precise manner which each individual member of it might desire. The affairs of any organization composed of a great number of persons must be conducted according to the best judgment, that is the best combined judgment of the majority, and not of an individual. The rules of society and the rules of law and the method of conducting affairs of any sort of organization, and the enactment of any laws or regulations for the conduct of human affairs must necessarily involve the compromise and surrender of individual ideas for the benefit of the whole. Furthermore the benefits and burdens resulting to each individual member of any organization cannot be made exactly equitable. At most it can only be made approximately so. Every member of a community who desires its welfare must subscribe to regulations in the form of law enacted by the representatives of the several communities to be affected, and this can never be exactly to suit each individual case. So it is with respect to an organization like the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas—it is impossible that its affairs may be carried on so as to suit precisely the ideas of each individual belonging to it, but it can be carried on to produce the greatest benefit to the greatest number and to aid in securing in a general way all of those rights to which each of its members is entitled. It is the duty of the representative of the entire cattle interests of the country in which it operates if those who are engaged in the business will lend their co-operation to its efforts. Its strength will depend upon its membership and upon the unity with which that membership supports the objects, aims, efforts and purposes of the association. But in doing this it is manifestly impossible that it can secure exactly the same measure of relief and confer exactly the same measure of benefit on each of its members, but there is no reason why every person engaged in the cattle industry should not lend his aid in furtherance of the purposes and efforts of this association for the general benefit of the industry.

ness, to become members of this association and thus aid in its efforts, as in justice they ought to do, receiving as they do and will the benefits of those efforts. But whether members of this association or not, we appeal to you to take the personal interest in all of the foregoing matter, to communicate with your respective senators and congressmen either in person or by letter, urging action on their part in support of these efforts, and to otherwise use your individual endeavors to further these objects. Remember, in Unity there is strength! W. W. TURNEY, President, El Paso, Texas. JNO. T. LITTLE, Secretary, Fort Worth, Texas.



Side Talks by the Store Boy

Dallas has had some big doings since I've been old enough to know, but I'll bet she ain't never had nothing that ever came near being what this Cattleman's convention is going to be next week. I'll bet the town will be so crowded that you can't stir 'em with a stick. Gee, I can hardly wait till the time comes, to see such a great big bunch of cattlemen together. I've often heard 'em tell what a jolly lot they was, and how they could fill up a town with fun. I just hope the weather will be nice and warm, and that they'll be in a mind to swap their winter duds for new spring goods. We sure got in stock some of the sweetest spring suits you ever saw, and they'll fit you right down to the ground. If you want a light one, we've got it. Yes, no matter what kind you want, we're right here with the goods, and I tell you it will be a pleasure for us to fit you up, when you come, and the clothes will be a pleasure to you when you go and wherever you go. Then I want to tip off to you that we've got a stock of Stetson hats around here that I don't guess has got any equal in the whole state. Columbus, Modocs, Big Fours, La-loos, Hermits, in fact any style hat that you could wish for. Then we can rig you out in all kinds of good shirts, sox, underwear, ties, handkerchiefs, and in everything else that a man wears, just a little bit better than the other fellow, and not any higher. We sure want you cattlemen's trade, and promise to give you stuff that'll be an ad for us, no matter how long you wear it. Whatever you do, don't miss coming to Dallas.

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The Cattlemen Who Attend the Convention at Dallas

DR. TERRILL extends a most cordial invitation to visit him at 285 Main Street. In his magnificent offices are to be found the largest, most complete and expensive X-Ray Apparatus, Electrical Appliances, etc., ever brought to the Southwest, and it will be well worth while for you to drop in, even for a few moments, and inspect these truly wonderful gifts to suffering mankind. These instruments are used daily by Dr. Terrill in his extensive and most successful practice, and he takes great pleasure in explaining to visitors their practical appliance and uses. To those who have never seen the X-Rays used it will be most entertaining and instructive for them to see their own bones through eight or ten inches of solid wood. This invitation is extended to all, and every effort will be made to make your visit a most pleasant one.

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SPECIFIC BLOOD POISON—Prompt and heroic treatment is the only kind that should be used in combating this awful, life-consuming disease. Only temporary relief can come from hot springs baths, specific, mercury, potash or any other mineral mixtures or poisons. Why not have this malady permanently eradicated from your system by Dr. Terrill's method, which has given new life to hundreds in your very same condition? Investigate for yourself what he is doing along this line of his specialty.

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Special Notice

It is a duty that you owe to yourself to inquire of the Business Men of Dallas as to who is the leading Specialist in the treatment of Diseases peculiar to Men. If you do not, you may save your valuable time and money. This is my advice.
J. H. TERRILL, M. D.

VITAL POWER RESTORED—THERE IS NO MAN IN EXISTENCE WHO IS SUFFERING FROM WEAKNESS, IF DECLINE IS FROM UNNATURAL CAUSE, THAT DR. TERRILL CANNOT REBUILD AND STRENGTHEN SO AS TO ACCOMPLISH THE GREATEST DESIRE, AND AFTER HE HAS CURED A CASE OF THIS KIND, THERE WILL NEVER AGAIN BE A SIGN OF WEAKNESS, EXCEPT BROUGHT ON BY IMPRUDENCE.

My cure is a thorough and scientific course of treatment which acts at once upon the nerve forces, stopping the drain and replacing the worn-out and run-down tissues. It increases the weight in sound and healthy flesh and muscles that give strength and fill the brain and nerves with fresh vitality, building up the entire system and transforming the sufferer into a type of perfect manhood.

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RANCHMAN SEEKS LAND IN MEXICO

Wm. Vaughn Talks of Conditions in Republic

The Vaughns have filled a good deal of space as cattlemen in Texas during past years, having had large ranch interests in South Texas in the vicinity of Corpus Christi and in Colorado county. The elder Vaughn has sold out all of his cattle interests and is now engaged in the banking business in Plainview, Texas. "My father having gone out of the cow business," said Will Vaughn to a "Telegram" reporter, "it remains for me to continue the business and save the reputation of the family as stockmen. I was born in Texas and have lived in the state all my life and always was in the stock raising business. My present Texas home is in Brady, but I am in Mexico most of the time, looking up a location for a ranch. I have been all over the Republic of Mexico, and have given close attention to land and cattle conditions, with a view to finally making my home somewhere within the borders of the republic. There is hardly a part of Mexico that has not its particular characteristics which tend to make that particular part peculiarly suited for certain products, either of agriculture, stock or minerals. The coast country contains an area of tillable land that is not surpassed anywhere in fertility and the variety of its agricultural and horticultural productions. As the altitude increases, the country rises from the coast line other products take the place of the coast crops, not altogether, but to a great extent, such as wheat and corn, and of the temperate zone. On all these different localities cattle are found and they do well everywhere. Although this is true of almost all Mexico, yet I have come to the conclusion from observation that the Chihuahua country is the best for stock and therefore have determined to make a location somewhere in that state.

Great Luxuriant
Land there is good with plenty of "black grama" grass, mesquite and other grasses indigenous to the country. Para grass that grows so luxuriantly in Tamaulipas, and is such a fine feed, grows in Chihuahua, but it has to be planted. Farming is profitable in such sections of the state as is suited to it, as the soil is very fertile. Land can be had from 50 cents to \$2.50 an acre. There are many large ranches there, and a considerable number of them are owned and operated by Scotch and English, and some Americans. F. G. Ochsner of Fort Worth has a large ranch in that section, in the state of Coahuila. Well-bred cattle are the rule on these ranches and they are as fine as you can find in the states. Short-horn, white-faced and black muleys are the rule. Altogether one cannot do better now than to go there, for the ranch business is on its last legs in Texas. The climate is fine and health is perfect.

The laws of Mexico are made to be obeyed and afford protection to all foreigners and natives alike, provided there is no attempt to evade or override them. Punishment is certain when the laws are infringed and that is one thing that an American not being accustomed to kicks at and complains of. I will give you some examples as to how the Mexican government handles the companies who have privileges granted them by the government to do certain specified things in a certain way.

Government Watches Packers
There are packing houses in Mexico and they do a good business, the one in the City of Mexico killing at least reports 5,000 head of stock a day, and has increased its capacity recently. There is another at Vera Cruz and also one at Uruapan. There are two corporations, the United States Packing Company and the Fort Worth & Terrasas. The United States Packing Company has a concession from the government to do all the killing in the federal district and no one can kill there. Every one who wishes to slaughter any stock must carry it to this company and have it killed the stock, and the company is allowed to

HEALTH INSURANCE

The man who insures his life is wise for his family.
The man who insures his health is wise both for his family and himself.
You may insure health by guarding it. It is worth guarding.
At the first attack of disease, which generally approaches through the LIVER and manifests itself in innumerable ways TAKE

And save your health.

charge \$1.50 for the work and no more. The government fixes this rate and there can be no deviation in the interest of any one. All meat killed in the city must be inspected by a government inspector and if good enough for the people to consume, it is stamped in the meat and it cannot be sold until this stamp is on it. If it is unsound in any manner, it is condemned and destroyed at once. Fat cows sell at from \$20 to \$25 per head and steers at from \$30 to \$60 per head. Buyers come to your ranch and buy your stock and you load it and that ends it as far as you are concerned. When the cattle arrive at their destination they are penned and a check sent you for all your money without any deduction for yardage, commissions, etc.

"Last summer there was a dynamite famine and a Torreon Company was given exclusive rights to manufacture the explosive. They were not allowed, however, to charge any higher price than was customary before the famine, and the government said that that should be. The government fixes rates on the railroads and there is no interference by the courts when the law is made and no decisions can change the law that is made by the congress to govern the country. The old habit of arresting whole train of people came about from the old Spanish fashion of confining everybody who might have seen a branch of the law and then investigating and fixing the responsibility. This method has been changed with respect to railway travel and now only such persons as are deemed guilty are taken into custody.

No trespassing is allowed. If you are traveling along the high road and are caught 400 yards from the road in an inclosed place you can be arrested and punished. This applies to all inclosed property, it makes no difference how large or small it is.

"President Diaz is a wonderful man in many ways and has builded wonderfully well for his country. When he dies I suppose Minister Corral will take his place, and as he is a man of great ability and sound sense, there is no doubt but that he will carry out the plans and policies of President Diaz to a finish.

"I am here for a few days, interviewing parties on Mexican ranch propositions and shall then return to our sister republic. Within the last two or three years I have familiarized myself with the Mexican language and can now speak, read and write it. Texas is all right, but as a cowman I will have to pass over her borders and locate a ranch."

CLEVER PONIES CLAIM ATTENTION

Stories of Animals' From a Montana Ranch

NEW YORK, March 5.—"Ranch animals are mighty interesting things to study," remarked an old cattlemen, as he tilted his chair back comfortably on its hind legs in the sunny window of a Broadway hotel. "Somehow they seem to have more character to them than your eastern animals.

"Then, too, the ranchman has time and opportunity to get acquainted with the four-footed comrades. If he's living a bit off the trail, they may be the only faces he sees for weeks together in the winter and his cats and sheep dog and milk cow and ponies come to be more like people to him than animals.

"Cow ponies, now, it beats all how braining they are in their business, the same is herding cattle and rounding 'em up. They're such wise guys all the man in the saddle has to do is to keep his seat. The pony will hold down the rest of the job. The conscience and judgment and brilliant initiative that a cow pony will put into his work would keep many a poor devil out of the brand lines.

Arrival of Schoolmarm
"A few years ago there was an old mald schoolmarm came to Terry, Mon., from Maine to teach the district school. It was the custom then, as it used to be in New England, for the teacher to board round in the families of the pupils.

up into a compact herd and was driving 'em before him into Terry.

"So far, so good," says Mister Cow Pony, "but we ain't there yet, Teacher." "The road over Terry flats is generally peppered pretty thick with cattle and milk cows belonging to the people of the village. It was that day. But the pony didn't flinch. He saw his duty. If the thing on his back didn't, and he done it.

"Not a meek-eyed cow, not a shrinking trembling little bossie, not a steer escaped his attentions. Sometimes it was at work holding one herd and rounding up another at the same time. But the tougher the job the more conscience and judgment and brains the pony put into it, so by the time the teacher struck Terry what was bringing up the rear of a fine collection of about 200 head of cattle representing fifteen or twenty different ranches.

"The pupils had gathered in front of the school house to welcome the new schoolmarm. When they saw what had happened they let out a delighted yell of 'Oh, see the teacher on his back!' and went off into fits and convulsions.

"I've often thought I would give a good deal," pursued the mald schoolmarm, "for a smart Montana pony thinks of cows, anyway. He sure has his opinion.

"I once had occasion to look a calf up for a few days in the stable where I kept my riding horse. I forget whether the calf had been overlooked at branding time, or whether it was too weak to stay out in the range, or what it was, but at all events the calf and the horse were in the stable together, and both loose. It never occurred to me there would be anything doing on that account.

"It's darned if that rat of a pony didn't begin to round up the calf the minute my back was turned. First he'd like him into one corner, then he'd chase him across the corral and pin him into the opposite corner. Maybe he would stand on herd over him there as much as half an hour, hawking every now and then at the bulge; then he would corral him in the middle, and so on.

Calf Got Confused
"This calf was anxious to please, but he couldn't find out what was expected of him, and it confused him. Finally I had to separate the two. The strenuous pony would have rounded up the youngster till she was white as a sheet. "The way this instinct for herding comes out in sheep dogs is wonderful. I once had a young collie given to me. He was only six months old and had never received any training, but the other dogs managing a band of sheep.

"I had gone out of sheep at the time and there was nothing about the ranch, apparently, for him to do. The puppy moped about for a week or ten days. Then a happy thought struck him.

"There were the hens! "From that day on he never failed to herd the hens regularly. He would be on the watch for them when they emerged from their house on the side of the gumbo bank after feeding in the morning, and would assume charge of them for the rest of the day.

"Collecting them in front of him, he would drive them, a clucking, waddling, protesting band, out about half a mile on to the prairie. While they ran about after insects or pecked at the weeds and grass he sauntered about on the outskirts, keeping a vigilant eye on every pullet and rooster.

ROPING CONTEST WILL BE THE LAST

Permanent Championship to be Settled in Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 3.—Ellison Carroll of Mangum, Okla., who holds the championship of the world for cow ropers, was here last week and completed all arrangements for what will probably be the last roping contest ever to be held in the southwest. All the states and territories, with the exception of Oklahoma, have declared against these contests, and as soon as statehood comes, which is looked for at this session of congress, the same law will become effective here. Mr. Carroll has been spending the past week looking over the territory and the Indian country in search for cattle wild enough to be used in the roping contest.

This will be one of the greatest events in the lives of the cowboys who still ride the plains of Oklahoma, Texas and other of the southwestern states. Many of the old-timers who have declared against these contests, and as soon as statehood comes, which is looked for at this session of congress, the same law will become effective here. Mr. Carroll has been spending the past week looking over the territory and the Indian country in search for cattle wild enough to be used in the roping contest.

The greatest roping contest in the world, perhaps, up to that time, was arranged for at San Antonio, Texas, in 1905, for the Christmas holidays. The event was advertised extensively, the contest was to be for the championship of the world, and it was expected that hundreds of ambitious cow punchers would enter the battle for supremacy. Clay McConigil of Texas then held the championship and his prowess was so well known and appreciated by everybody that he was being able to beat him. That is, no one but Ellison Carroll of Mangum, Okla., and even he was looked upon as being unable to win.

The contest was to be held on the mornings of the 13th and 14th, the Midland show and sale on the mornings of the 15th and 16th and the roping contests in the afternoons of the latter two days. There will be reduced rates on all the railroads entering the city.

The steers were corralled in a small pen at one corner of the baseball park on the outskirts of the city. The contest was to see which man could rope and tie the thirty-six of these animals in the shortest space of time. The contest was the fiercest of its kind that had ever been fought. Thousands of spectators, cowboys and their wives, daughters and sweethearts from all over the southwest, who had seen many previous contests of the kind, cheered themselves into a frenzy, and declared the bet to be the greatest ever waged. Mr. McConigil gave up the contest on the twenty-eighth steer and acknowledged that he was badly defeated. Owing to inclement weather and some of the cattle escaping, he agreed to surrender in favor of Carroll. McConigil being then more than three minutes behind his opponent, and Carroll being able to win in the six remaining trials.

Mr. Carroll made the marvelous record of roping and tying twenty-eight steers in 18 minutes and 58 1/2 seconds. His best time on one being 21 4-5 seconds. His average on the twenty-eight was 40 3-5 seconds. Mr. McConigil's average was 48 5-6 seconds and his best time on one was 22 seconds flat. But he had a previous record of 21 1/2 seconds, made at El Paso some years ago. Mr. Carroll rode three different horses during the tournament—Jack Hill, Red Buck and Newtie. Mr. McConigil's horses were Rowdy, Gambler and Sunflower. Rowdy had helped him make \$50,000 in roping contests during the last five years.

Mr. Simpson was asked how he trained his horses and replied: "I can't tell you how, but I can show you if you will come to my ranch. A steer is naturally afraid of a horse, and will always run from him unless very angry or forced to fight. A horse likes to chase a steer. Take a young pony out with no possible fear of him and he will soon learn to enjoy the sport as much as the man."

SENATE AT SEA ON RATE BILL

Three Factions Among Solons Over Railroad Regulation

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—Conferees on the Hepburn railroad rate bill are every day becoming more numerous and more confounding. Groups of republican senators advocating an amendment providing for judicial review of orders of the Interstate Commerce commission, groups of republican senators who support the bill as it was passed by the house and reported by the Interstate Commerce committee to the senate, and groups of democratic senators may be seen in close consultation almost every hour of every day, the latter trying to determine what their party policy will be.

The most notable of these groups is the first mentioned, which has directed its efforts toward bringing about an agreement concerning an amendment that might prove satisfactory to all of the republicans. The members of this faction are making use of the argument that unless amended the bill will be declared unconstitutional. It is an argument used alike by republicans and democrats. This faction professes encouragement. It is said by some of these senators that an informal poll shows a majority of the senate in favor of a court review feature. This poll, however, is not in the form of a pledge.

Senators Dolliver and Clapp, the republican leaders of the faction supporting the bill without amendment, still believe that the bill ought to go through in that form. No amendments have yet been submitted to them which they are willing to accept.

It develops that in case the republicans should be successful in getting together it would tend to solidify the democrats, and it is quite likely they would endeavor to secure caucus action favoring the Hepburn bill without amendment, basing their action on the unanimous support given the bill by the democrats of the house.

Some of the democratic senators believe that their party should get together on the bill as it came from the house that a large number of the republican senators would vote with them. However, the whole matter relating to the rate bill is still in the realm of speculation and no doubt will be for some time to come.

COMMITTEES WORKING

Dallas Making Big Preparations for Cattlemen's Convention
DALLAS, Texas, March 8.—All committees acting under the general committee for the entertainment of the cattlemen's convention in Dallas, March 19-21, are declared to be hard at work and accomplishing all that could be desired of them.

The contract for the badges is said to entail an expenditure of some \$700. The contract was let in a distant city and no samples of the badge as it will appear for the Dallas convention have appeared here yet.

The committee on the program has completed its work and the matter is in the hands of the printer. Colonel C. C. Slaughter declares that he means to have a copy of the program included in each of the invitations to the members in nearly every state of the union and in some foreign countries before it is published in the press.

The entertainment committee announces that the ball for the cattlemen is to be given at the Majestic hotel Tuesday night. The smoker and vaudeville entertainment will be given Wednesday night at the state fair grounds. All business of the organization will be conducted in the day time of the first three days of the week and the sessions will be held in the Dallas opera house.

Dip the ticky lambs if you would have them grow.

The St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company OF TEXAS

Now has heavy steel rails, and ballast, over practically the entire system, is equipped with high-speed engines, modern wide vestibule day coaches, free reclining chair cars, parlor cars and Pullman's latest style of sleepers. In addition, we lay claim to the fact that our train crews are second to none in efficiency and courteous bearing to the traveling public. In placing these points before you, we do so with the statement that we will serve you to the best of our ability should we be favored with your patronage, in that your journey while in our charge will be a most agreeable one. These trains make convenient connections at our junction points for all destinations, North, East, West or South.

Detailed information regarding your trip anywhere, its cost from start to finish will be furnished by any Cotton Belt Agent, or by

J. ROUNSAVILLE
City Pass. and Ticket Agent

BEST IN TIME BEST IN RATES BEST IN SERVING

THE WANTS OF THE TRAVELING PUBLIC

Low round trip rates to Northern points during the Fall. Write for information. C. W. STRAIN, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

IF you are going to take a trip it would be A GOOD IDEA for you to see a representative of the

H. & T. C. R. R.
before you decide on the route.

Summer Excursion Tickets on sale daily at low rates. QUICK TIME BETWEEN SOUTH and NORTH TEXAS

2—Through Trains Daily—2
PULLMAN SLEEPERS between Houston and Austin, Waco, Fort Worth, Denver, via H. & T. C. to Fort Worth, F. W. & D. C. (The Denver Road) and Colorado & Southern to Denver. Galveston and Dallas, Denison, St. Louis via G. H. & N. to Houston, H. & T. C. to Denison and M., K. & T. to St. Louis.
For further information see ticket agent or address
M. L. ROBBINS, G. P. A., Houston, Texas.

COLONIST RATES WEST AND NORTHWEST

Daily, Feb. 15 to April 7, very low rates to California, Oregon, Washington and intermediate points. Only \$25 to San Francisco, \$32.40 to Portland. Tourist car service.

HOMESEKERS' RATES
Tuesdays and Saturdays, to Panhandle Country, limit thirty days for return. Stop-overs.

NASHVILLE, TENN., and Return
Feb. 25, 26, 27. One fare plus \$2. Quickest line. Union depot connections at Memphis.

LOUISVILLE, KY., and Return
March 15, 16, 17, 18. One fare plus \$2.

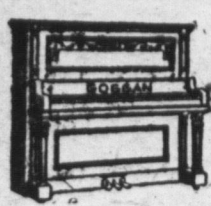
Omaha Des Moines Kansas City St. Louis
Chicago St. Paul Denver St. Joseph

And many other great cities are best reached by the Rock Island. Only line with through sleepers and chair cars to Chicago daily.

Regarding trip anywhere, write
PHIL A. AUER
G. P. A., O. R. I. & G.
Fort Worth, Texas.

The Name Deane stands for the best in Photography. Give us a call while in Dallas. Deane Photographer. 332-334 Elm St. Phone 1456-3 R.

VICTOR TALKING MACHINES



When you visit Dallas, come and see us. Free Concerts Daily by the Victor Talking Machines. We are showing the most varied and finest assortment of Pianos even seen in Texas.

40 Years in Texas

If you are not coming to Dallas, write for Piano Catalog No. 180; for Victor Talking Machine Catalog No. 185.

Thos. Goggan & Bros.

Dallas Galveston Houston Austin Waco San Antonio

THE PACKERS & THE PEOPLE

BY J. OGDEN ARMOUR

Published by Permission of The Saturday Evening Post

The public prejudice against the packer is more than popular—it is universal. In my opinion, this prejudice is inevitable, and will always continue without regard to the manner in which the packing business is conducted.

with each other, no matter how remotely. There is, therefore, no personal grudge between the packer and the consumer.

Of course the consumer does not naturally take all this into consideration when he goes into the retail market to buy his meat; he only recalls that the price he is paying is higher than he used to pay, and so he blames the packer and lets it go at that.

"I am writing to inquire whether it pays, in your judgment, to come into the possession of millions by the methods of the sneak and the wrecker? To say nothing of the faring awaiting such a robber in the world to come, it seems to me the contempt and bitter execration of millions of one's fellow-men can scarcely be atoned for by the possession of great wealth.

I do not remember the time when the retail prices of meats were satisfactory, but I am sure to increase the cost of producing beef; the price of corn lands is steadily and inevitably rising, and this also means the increased cost of raising and feeding meat animals of all kinds.

"The rate on dressed meats from Missouri river points—Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph and St. Louis—Chicago is 20 a hundred and 18 1/2 cents on through business. That was the rate when Mr. Stickney made the statement quoted above. It had been the rate for the small margin year of 1902.

All of this, to my mind, is something inherent in the situation which exists independent of the manner in which the packers conduct their business and will exist without regard to how they may conduct it in the future.

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The bitterness and the venom of their feeling against the packers is not generally realized. One way in which it is brought directly to the packer is by means of denunciatory letters from persons who are strangers to the packers receiving the epistles.

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1900 Washer FREE. Any worthy person can have a new Gravity Washer free for four weeks just by writing for one. We pay the freight and take all the risk. You don't risk a penny. You don't pay a cent. You don't pay a cent. You don't pay a cent. You don't pay a cent.

and assassination to help suppressing our commercial culture. We propose to be fair and just in our operations, and all accused tyrants will be justly tried before our tribunal, and if found guilty and sentenced to death, the condemned will be notified of the penalty they are to pay, and this punishment cannot be escaped; if not today then tomorrow.

We beg to notify you that you have been tried by our tribunal, and your death decree prepared for the inevitable! You may temporarily avoid the execution of this sentence, but your time will shortly come. Our officer who has been appointed to execute this sentence is already been appointed, and you may as well prepare to die. He is prepared to sacrifice his life in such a worthy cause. The game is worth it. THE COMMITTEE FOR THE PUBLIC SAFETY.

This letter indicates upon its face that it has been brought out by the magazine attacks upon the packers. It speaks for itself in that particular. The only comment I care to offer upon it is that it is the natural and legitimate outcome of the wanton agitation to which the packing industry and the private car line industry have been subjected.

Another popular method of inciting prejudice is the representation of the railroads of the country and forcing unfairly low freight rates on dressed meats and packing house products. Some railroad officials have encouraged this kind of representation. At banquets and elsewhere they have tossed off jaunty-worded expressions of rate making that sound well in the ears of the inexperienced and strengthen the belief that "the packers make their own rates."

Mr. A. B. Stickney, president of the Chicago Great Western railway, has frequently indulged in word pictures of the poor treatment meted out in the clutches of the voracious packers. One of his most often-quoted statements runs as follows: "In fixing the rate on dressed meat we (the railroad) presume 'don't have very much to say. The packer generally makes the rate. He comes to you and always makes you feel that he is your friend. Then he asks how much you charge for dressed meats. He will not pay that. You say to him: 'I'll carry your meat for 18 cents.' He says: 'Oh, no, you must charge 20 cents.' Then you say: 'Well, what do you pay for it?' He then replies: 'I can get it hauled for 16 cents.' So you haul it for 16 cents."

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"These contracts, unlike the 'maximum' contracts, are legal and therefore enforceable. There is no way by which other lines can reduce the rate or quantity. It is certainly satisfactory to know that the large volume of gross revenue, approximately \$1,000,000 per annum, is already secured by contract for the Omaha and Sioux City lines now under construction, as soon as they are completed."

It is instructive to note the difference between Mr. Stickney talking to the general public about the packers and President Stickney telling his stockholders in a confidential circular what a good bargain he has made with the packers. I have only to add that loose tongue talk and undignified generalizing by men supposed to speak authoritatively have had much to do with prejudicing the public mind against the packers.

One of the most flagrant of all the many misrepresentations which have recently appeared in certain magazines in this statement: "Beef is hung up in the refrigerator cars. There is a space beneath the floor of the car. It has been charged full of dressed poultry, eggs, and so on. Poultry and eggs take a high freight rate; but, thus packed, Armour gets them carried for nothing." How many of such business goes on no one knows, but it has been shown to exist in numerous cases.

Nothing could be fairer than this statement, untrue in every respect and particularly untrue in the employment of Armour & Co. as witnesses to the fact that my father's instructions were most strict on this point; that he guarded against anything of the sort by making the entire dishonesty and the foolishness of any practice of that nature.

The same precautions against the possibility of that sort of thing on the part of every other railroad have been taken by myself. There is not a man in the shipping department of Armour & Co. who does not thoroughly understand that an attempt at such a practice would bring him instant dismissal.

Whenever the people of this country—or any of them—come to cast up their score with the packers, there is some thing about the packer which is overlooked, although they are so commonplace as to be accepted as a mere matter of course. The packers' contribution to economic progress and the utilization of the by-product is enormous. It is impossible to realize the extent to which this touches almost every physical element in our everyday life—from making the stockings and the public use of the public utility.

"Waste not" is the packer's creed, and his scientific faithfulness to it—in spite of self-interest—is actually one of the great advantages to the people of the civilized world thus far brought about by the aid of the laboratory of the scientist.

"The old times packing was done in the way of the packer. It was done by the use of ice and the commencement of summer packing. This started in hog packing, but with the introduction of the refrigerator car, beef was packed in the summer. About this time some of the packers adopted the method of packing and shipping meats in tin cans. The refrigerator car permitted beef to be killed near where it was to be used, and the cost of freight on 550 pounds of live animal was less than on 1,000 pounds of live animal. Immediately following this the railroads endeavored to advance the method of packing and shipping meats in tin cans. They endeavored to still continue to ship the animal alive on the hoof, as they were afraid that their tonnage would be materially reduced. It was soon demonstrated that the method of packing and shipping meats in tin cans was a much greater per pound than for live animal. It was yet less freight on 550 pounds of live animal than on 1,000 pounds of live animal.

Winning the Waste "The 450 pounds of non-edible material was largely thrown away, although the hide and tallow were utilized. Later, some of the waste products were used in the manufacture of glue. Nitrogen being the chief element in plant food, and this being abundant in the great mass of refuse matter originally thrown away as hopeless waste from the packing industry, a most important economic advance was made in the step which turned this large volume of scrapage into fertilizer.

"The narrowness of the margin of profits is even more surprising than the magnitude of the waste. The Swift & Co. gives published reports of its profit on the amount of its sales last year at the enormous sum of \$220,000,000. Presumably its chief competitor, Armour & Co., did substantially the same. The aggregate sales of the packers amount to enough to make the grand total fully \$700,000,000. More than half of the aggregate sales is the output of the plants at the Missouri river cities mentioned, and is affected by the contracts.

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of fertilizer in the growing of cotton. Sandy soils in sections climatically favorable have been developed through the use of fertilizer. The packer has done his share in saving material formerly permitted to go to waste.

The furniture of the country is glued with the packer's glue. A great deal of wool used in clothing is from sheep slaughtered by the packers. One of the largest quantities of curled hair is the hair of the packers. A large portion of the soap manufactured comes from the tallow and greases prepared by the packers. The colors are largely fixed by the use of albumen prepared by the packers, as is also the finish on many of the finer leathers. The horn comb, hairpins and buttons are largely made from the horns of steers. The knife handles, the bone buttons, and many other articles are made from the hard bone of cattle.

Packing house laboratory products, the results of original research by biologists of the first class, are employed every day by physicians, surgeons, dentists and chemists throughout the world. More than thirty thousand therapeutic agents of animal origin are produced by the packers. Among them are the peptin and pancreatin that physicians use in treating digestive disorders. There is a product of thyroid glands that is employed in treating cretinism and idiocy. Another is suprarenalin used in the most delicate surgical operations to stop the flow of blood. To illustrate the business by-product feature of the packer, more than 100,000 sheep are required to produce one pound of suprarenalin and, when produced, this suprarenalin is worth more than \$5,000 a pound.

Certain by-products of the packing plants are used by hardening and coloring steel; in fact, materials of great value, the result of by-product utilization, enter into the manufacture of almost every article extensively. The packer who could make the most out of these products could afford to pay a price many times for the live stock than his competitor who was not so progressive, and in consequence he got his pick of the cattle. The stock grower is benefited by the higher price now closely paid for the live stock. He was benefited by the lower selling cost of the beef over the old method. One cannot eat his cake and have it too, and the reward that the packer receives can afford no such extravagance and the decreased cost per head of killing cattle, owing to his much heavier kill; but, in order to cash in that reward, he had to give both the stock grower and the public a part of the benefit of by-product utilization.

WHEN LEOLINE WAS THIRTEEN

She Wore a Second-Hand Dress and It Made Her Sorryful

Leoline Harper was just 13—a bright, ambitious, high spirited girl, who earned her own livelihood by teaching in one of the grammar schools of New York and spent a good deal of her leisure time in dreaming of a brighter future.

"Yes, dear," said Aunt Josepha, who admired her niece, "you are pretty enough. And I believe you are smart. But still I don't understand how you are able to do it."

"Do you love him?" "I don't know whether I might or not," said Leo, coloring still deeper; "that is, if I knew him better. He is nice, and—oh, Aunt Jose, I have so few opportunities! If I was only in a fashionable circle like Georgia Fitzalan!"

"Now, Georgia Fitzalan was a very dashing young lady, the daughter of a rich importing merchant, who had been in same class with Leoline Harper at school, and Leoline had always been enviously looking at her, but her sort of life that seemed to have so few of the elements of shadow about it."

"And," added Leoline, "he is to be at Georgia's birthday party—and Georgia has asked me to come—and—and I can't, because I haven't anything fit to wear."

"Yes, yes, I understand, my dear," said Aunt Josepha, regretfully, "but I do not see that you can go."

"Nor I, either," said Leo. "But half an hour afterward: 'Look! Aunt Josepha, said she, 'you know I can't see a thing without my spectacles.' 'Then I'll read it to you.' FOR SALE at a bargain—Two silk dresses; one is a blue and the other a canary color; worn only once by a lady just returned from Europe; price \$25 each. Apply to H. C. Brewer, Broadway street."

"I don't like the idea of second hand finery," said Aunt Josepha, shaking her head. "But when you cannot afford anything else," pleaded Leoline, "Oh Aunt Josepha, I do so want to go!" "And \$25 is a deal of money," added the old lady.

"But I could borrow \$20 from Kitty Toppelfield until my salary comes due. And I've got \$5 of my own laid up." "My dear, remember the old fable of the man with borrowed plumes," warned the old lady. "If this man is a man of sense he will think as much of you in your cashmere school dress as you wore the queen's diamonds."

75 Head 75 Head

Combination Sale of

REGISTERED SHORTHORN AND HEREFORD CATTLE

Shorthorns will sell Thursday, March 22 1 p. m. Herefords on Friday

For Catalog, apply to J. F. HOVENKAMP, Fort Worth, Tex.; C. W. MARTIN, Fort Worth, Tex. Auctioneers—R. E. EDMONDSON, Kansas City, and GEO. BELLOWS, Maryville, Mo.

POST SECURES \$400,000 RANCH Son-in-Law May Manage the New Property

C. W. Post returned Thursday from west Texas, where he completed negotiations for the purchase of the Llano or Currycomb ranch of 112,000 acres for approximately \$400,000. Some time ago he, together with Mrs. Post and his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Close, made a trip to west Texas for the purpose of looking over ranch properties, but returned without completing the trip because of a severe cold.

WAY OUT IN WEST TEXAS Stockmen of the Alpine Country Rapidly Turning Farmers

ALPINE, Texas, March 10.—Since the land law went into effect most of the prominent stockmen have acquired eight sections of land and are this year preparing to farm extensively. Most all crops planted will be alfalfa and other forage crops.

SANTA ANNA IS DRY Stock, Water and Grass Said to Be Getting Scarce

R. L. Parsons of Santa Anna, Texas, was on the market Tuesday, and asked what were the actual conditions in his section, said: "It is very dry with us and stock water and grass are in a very unsatisfactory condition. Indeed, cattle are not having a chance to do well, owing to the lack of rain, and the young grass and the new weeds are compelled to keep under ground in consequence of the lack of moisture to move them. We are hoping for better things, however, and do not believe that we will have long to wait for the looks of things this morning. We have a good country and it is settling up fast, and if we keep up to the conditions attained by other dry sections since they have been turned into agricultural communities we will do well."

CATTLE MAY RETURN A Letter was received Monday morning by Secretary John Lytle of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, affirming the dispatch to The Telegram several days ago, stating that estrayed cattle from Texas would be allowed to be brought back to this state from Mexico, free of duty under inspection, when suffering from rocks, as they would be coming into the infected district. The cattle will not be allowed to come back, however, until they are inspected for other diseases which they may have taken.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED. 100 page pamphlet on Rectal Diseases and testimonials sent free. Thousands sent free. Thousands sent free. Thousands sent free. Thousands sent free.

Piles Fistula

DRS. DICKEY & DICKEY, Office Wilson Bldg., Dallas, Texas

Panhandle Feeders For Sale!

I will have for sale for either May or June delivery to any accessible point on the railroad, 500 head first-class steer yearlings out of registered Hereford bulls and good graded Texas cows. They are deboned and immunized against anthrax, and are being roughed through the winter on cotton seed, kaffir corn, sorghum, and are on good grass; they will be kept in a healthy growing condition. Address JACK ALLEY, Tahoka, Lynn Co., Tex.

"IT KEEPS ON TASTING GOOD"

4 Full Quarts
Shawhan Rye
\$3.50
Express Prepaid

The Shawhan Distillery Company
V. S. REGISTERED DISTILLERIES
Weston, Mo., No. 8
Lone Jack, Mo., No. 59
Olden, Mo., Pure Fruit
Brandies, No. 72
V. S. BONDED WAREHOUSES:
Weston, Mo.
Lone Jack, Mo.

4 Full Quarts
1786 Old Fashioned
Sour Mash.
\$3.50
Express Prepaid

**THE ONLY DISTILLERY NOT IN THE TRUST
SHIPPING DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER**

Did you ever stop to think what kind of whiskey you were drinking, from whence it came, how made and by whom? If you did, **The Shawhan Distillery**, with all their new improvements, could not supply the demand. *A Test Is the Best.* Shawhan is a delightfully mellow whiskey highly recommended by eminent physicians for medicinal purposes, and unexcelled as a beverage. **Shawhan Whiskey** is made under a formula established in 1786 by Daniel Shawhan, great grand-father of the present distillers. Give us a trial order for four full quarts of **Shawhan Whiskey** and you will become a permanent customer.

4 Full Quarts
Lone Jack Bourbon
14 Years Old
\$3.50
Express Prepaid

Make all checks or money orders payable to and address
The Shawhan Distillery Co.
General Offices, 700 Baird Building
KANSAS CITY : : : MISSOURI

4 Full Quarts
Celebrated VOPS
16 Years Old
\$5.00
Express Prepaid

ECHOES OF THE RANGE

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

In Tom Green County

San Angelo Standard.
George Hagelstein sold on Thursday Powell & Cawley 200 head of cows at private terms.

March Bros. shipped Friday for C. M. Norvall three cars of fine Angora wethers to Kansas City. The goats had the mohair on them.

Sheriff W. T. Hazelwood of Coke county brought in Saturday, Alexander Henderson. Henderson has been convicted of wire fence cutting and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. He will be sent to Rusk.

J. O. Wedin of Stiles, Reagan county, has bought the F. M. Russell ranch in Brewster county at private terms. The ranch comprises about 25,000 acres, the majority of which is patented land and is situated north of the railroad and three miles west of Marathon.

J. R. Hamilton & Sons started the first of this month to lamb 5,000 ewes in the Del Rio county. Hal Hamilton came up Saturday from that country and reports sheep conditions as being in the finest shape possible. Grass is green, weeds are plenty and the feeding is fine for the sheep. The Hamiltons are expecting some great tidings from the sheep business this year.

L. D. Brooks, the young ranchman of Coke county, who is well known in this city, was treated to a surprise on his return to his ranch after a short visit in San Angelo. When he arrived home he found that his hired man was missing and that a horse, saddle, bridle, skishooter and 85 cents in money were also gone. Sheriff Wood of Sterling county was notified and is now on the hunt for the thief and the whole outfit.

George B. Hendricks received a telephone message from his son Bruce at Miles on Wednesday that a magnificent rain had visited that section on Tuesday, and that fine crops were now assured. He also told his father that a fine crop of calves were coming and that everything was in fine shape and the prospects the best. Mr. Hendricks, the senior, is feeling mighty

good over the report from the son and is stepping pretty high in consequence.

Stockmen are of the general opinion that a great deal of the she stuff will be kept at home this year. They say that in the last two years a good many cows have been shipped out, and that it is up to all of them to keep the cows at home for breeding purposes or there will be a decided shortage. Many of the calves of the last two years have been shipped and lots of cows have been speyed. This makes a very great shortage in cows for breeding purposes and must be remedied. The shipment of 1906 will undoubtedly consist of steers and bulls to a very great extent.

Nearly an inch of rain fell over the greater portion of the Concho country Tuesday. The rain was a good one. It continued at intervals during the day. The rain was sufficient to do a great amount of good to the range and will be a blessing to the farmers.

Reports of the rainfall over the Concho country received by the San Angelo Telephone Company are to the effect that rain fell at Fort McKavett, Menardville, Bolla, Eden, Water Valley, Sterling City, Miles, Ballinger, Sonora, Eldorado, Paint Rock, Sherwood, Ozona, Knickerbocker, Christoval, Robert Lee and Bronte. The rain was greatly desired at this time and its coming will will an immense amount of good.

J. D. Suggs, the ranchman, had a lot of cows dipped in Beaumont oil at the local dipping vat last June. He had the cattle dipped for an experiment. He took the stock back to his Twin Mountain ranch and from that time on the cows started to get fat. The ticks were no longer bothering them. Mr. Suggs is going to have all his bulls dipped, as he thinks the small additional expense more than pays in the results obtained. Charlie Broome also had some cattle dipped at the vat last year. The weather turned colder very suddenly after Mr. Broome's cattle were dipped, but very few were affected by the dipping or

the change. Mr. Broome found that he was the gainer by the experiment, as the cattle took on meat much faster. J. B. Murray, the general manager of the dipping vat and stock yards company, recently said that the company was willing to dip cattle in lots of fifty or a hundred at small expense to the owners, if they wished to rid them of the ticks. Under present conditions stockmen taking cattle into the Osage, Otoe or Ponca nations must have the cattle dipped at that end, if they come from below the quarantine line. This does not deter the cattlemen of the Concho country, however, in dipping their cattle for the direct benefits they will derive from it.

In Brewster County

Alpine Avalanche.
Nobody will question the fact that there are in the Alpine country extensive ranges which are now producing nothing because they are too rugged for cattle or horses, but would make ideal goat ranches. We are glad to see a growing interest in goats, and with the hope of increasing it, we reproduce the following meaty letter from a Kinney county correspondent of the San Antonio Express:

In the bad lands of Texas, the portion of the state where even the range is not good, the goat raising business is becoming profitable. In the better lands there is a good profit on goat raising. The number of goats in Texas is constantly increasing and the appreciation of these animals grows with their numbers. The Angora is the favorite goat of Texas. In many flocks there is so fine a grade for the average that the casual observer would say that they are all Angoras. Profit in Angora goat raising is to be made in the sale of mohair and in the sale of meat and milk. On the big ranches where the number of goats runs into the thousands, the dairy proposition is not considered.

The shearing value of a buck of the best grade is about \$75. On these animals the mohair will average twenty inches in length, and the weight is about fifteen to twenty-two pounds. This mohair is worth \$4 to \$6 a pound on the market. The average buck will shear from nine to twelve pounds, the average doe will clip from four to six pounds. To be sure, this is not an estimate from the best goats, for there are nannies that will shear fifteen pounds. Mohair sheared from a flock of sevens, eights and purebreds would bring approximately 40 cents a pound. The average grade flock in Texas will shear about \$2 a head a year.

In addition to the value of Angora

goats for their fleeces, their meat and the increase in numbers, they are the best rustlers in the world, and clear land of brush and weeds in a better manner and more expeditiously than the work can be accomplished in any other manner.

In west Texas the great goat industry is on a boom at this time. It has been found more profitable than either sheep or cattle growing on many of the ranches. Then the comparatively small cost of embarking in the business is an object that appeals to many who seek an open air life on the plains.

In Taylor County

Abilene Reporter.
Colonel Asa Holt, one of the best-known and most prominent citizens of west Texas, died at a sanitarium in San Antonio this morning.

A year or so since his health became very bad and it grew worse until it became necessary to take him to a sanitarium where he could have constant attention.

Last week he grew worse and one of his sons, Abdon Holt Esq., went to his bedside and remained with him to the end.

Whether the other sons received notice in time to get to San Antonio we have not learned.

Colonel Holt was one of the most prominent lay members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in the state, and was high in its councils. He was a trustee and a strong friend of the Southwestern university from its inception.

A suitable obituary will appear later. The funeral services will be held in the First Methodist church, probably on Saturday, though this cannot be determined until the time of arrival of the body can be ascertained. The body is now being prepared for shipment.

We tender sympathy to the bereaved family.

In Sutton County

Sonora News.

Colonel Whitfield of Sonora sold 1,225 ewes and wethers to Z. C. Dameron of Sherwood at private terms.

A. D. Warren was in from his ranch Saturday and reports having sold seventeen bulls 7 years old at \$75 per head and ten calves at \$40 per head to A. F. Clarkson.

Brown & Ross of Sonora sold three 2-year-old billies to Denis Hays for William Anson, who ranches near Christoval at private terms. These billies are subject to registration. He also bought twenty-five registered nannies from R. F. Halbert at \$5 per head.

In Ward County

Barstow Journal.
Dr. M. M. Hampton of the state veterinary board, in response to a telegram from Sheriff Barre Carson, has stated that he will send a veterinary to look over the sick horses in Ward county. A number of horses, especially at Granalls, have been dying of a peculiar disease that so far has defied all treatment.

In Hartley County

Channing Courier.
On Monday last it seemed as if the very world was on fire east of Channing. The entire eastern heavens were dark red with vast volumes of smoke, which, rising far upward, formed immense, slow-moving clouds. The flames from the burning grass were plainly discernible from Channing. It would be difficult to estimate the territory burned over, but it will probably amount to thirty or forty miles. The L I T ranch, we believe, was the greatest sufferer. The William Powell, J. E. McAllister and R. O. Neely ranches had narrow escapes, the blaze being

fought out near the edge of their pastures. Fire fighters, armed with brooms—the best known weapons in a grass fire—worked for hours to save the above pastures and succeeded.

In Nolan County

Sweetwater Reporter.
H. P. Newman & Sons shipped two cars of fine 4-year-old steers to market Sunday. They had been on feed at the pens here and a finer bunch one seldom sees.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kennedy were in from the ranch on Cottonwood Saturday. Mr. Kennedy says his cattle have wintered fine and so far he has only lost two head, which died with the blacking.

J. F. Newman is in receipt of a letter from his son, Autt, who is in California with the Newman string of horses in which the state that the horses are doing well and have made some good winnings recently.

In Lubbock County

Lubbock Avalanche.
A prairie fire of a most destructive character destroyed a vast amount of grass, feed stuff and probably houses north, northwest and northeast of Lubbock Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The fire originated in the heart of New Mexico Wednesday about noon, at which time a strong wind was blowing from the south, which caused the fire to spread rapidly over New Mexico range. It continued to burn throughout Wednesday night, and the next morning a still higher wind from the west and northwest caused the fire to change, then swooping down to the east line of New Mexico and into Texas, destroying all the grass and many ricks of feed in its path through Bailey, Cochran, Hockley, Lubbock, Hale, Stevens, Castro, Palmer and probably portions of Floyd, Motley and Crosby counties. Many men and boys fought the fiery tongued monster all day Thursday and Thursday night, and only through the efforts of a hundred or so of our people and neighboring towns that saved the whole of Lubbock county from being traversed by the fire. As it is the north part of the range is badly damaged. It is too near the press hour to obtain the names of the principal losers in this conflagration, but they are many and heavy from all reports. The burned district is all of 150 miles long and from ten to sixty miles in width, destroying millions of acres of badly needed grass.

In Donley County

Clarendon Banner-Stockman.
T. S. Bugbee Tuesday delivered to Cantrell & Son of Kansas the 5-year-old steers sold to them recently. There were thirty-five cars, and shipment was made the same day to Harveyville, Kan.

It is fast coming to the front as a business center. Up to this writing there have been twenty-two car loads of cattle and hogs shipped from here this season, forty-seven cars of grain and cotton seed and 456 bales of cotton. Nineteen car loads of lumber were shipped to Rowe during the month of February. The sale of lumber has been immense, reaching two or three hands at the lumber yard to wait on the customers.

In Lipscomb County

Miggins News.
J. E. Smith, a prominent iron manufacturer of Chicago, has bought the E. B. Roberts ranch from Tom Connell, the consideration being \$10,000.

A destructive prairie fire started in the neighborhood of Horse Creek last Friday and burned off a strip of country perhaps twenty-five miles long and two miles wide. Some of the ranchmen had to do some jail fighting in

To the Members, Their Families and Friends

We welcome you to Dallas, and should be pleased to have you visit our factory, where we make our popular Soda Fountain Drink, Dr. Pepper, and also the line of Toilet Preparations put up under the name of Freckleleater. Dr. Pepper is served at all Fountains at 5c the glass. Freckleleater Preparations are sold by all Druggists at 25c.

THE DR. PEPPER CO.,
THE FRECKLELEATER CO., Dallas, Texas

order to save houses and feed. The fire came within two miles of Lipscomb and veered off to the west of Higgins, within four or five miles. Some of the pastures are completely burned off and some of T. O. Pile's cattle were badly scorched.

In Sutton County

Sonora News.
John Murr sold Nat Sandherr about twenty-five mares last week at \$25 per head.

Nat Sandherr bought a jack from T. C. Taylor last week, for which he paid about \$200.

G. W. Hodges sold about five hundred cows and heifers to Frank Cloud of Edwards county last week at \$11 per head.

In Brewster County

Alpine Avalanche.
After spending a week here, W. H. Kokernot and family left Tuesday for their home at Gonzales. As soon as Mr. Kokernot can arrange his business they will return and make their home on their ranch in Green Valley.

A deed was filed for record today by virtue of which N. T. Wilson of San Antonio conveys to George C. Miller twenty-one sections, or 13,440 acres, at \$1 per acre. The land lies northeast of Marathon, partly in Brewster and partly in Pecos, and is known as George Miller's old ranch.

In Midland County

Midland Reporter.
C. M. Jackson of Athens, nephew of our old townsman, A. M. Jackson, was in Midland Friday. He and his father, J. S. Jackson, have bought a ranch in Crane county and will in the future reside there.

Camp & Caldwell have been doing some business for the railroad lately. Among sales they have made were three sections of land lying north of Odessa, to Bud Ratliff; two sections

west of Midland to J. H. Barron, and to Wolcott Brothers, two sections south, in their Purcell pasture. All were sold at current prices.

Last Saturday afternoon one of Midland's oldest citizens, West Midland, died at his home in West Midland after rather a short illness. Uncle West, as he was generally known, has been here for many years, ranching west. He was known as being an honest, reliable man, having many friends and very few enemies. He was a church-going, Christian man, always found in the Sunday school and church up to about a year ago, when his health became so bad that he could not leave his home. He was a member of the Methodist church in good standing, and whenever you entered the church you always found Uncle West sitting on the first bench on the east side of the church, rain or shine. He has been very feeble for many years, but he never would take to his bed until about a week or so ago, when he was taken worse. All that could be done by medical aid and sympathetic friends was given him, but the death angel came and his soul went forth to meet Him who doeth all things well.

Forest Wright, the new southlander signed by McGraw, has made a most favorable impression at the spring training camp of the Giants.

COILED SPRING FENCE

Closely woven. Cannot sag. Every wire and every twist is brass to all other wire and twice. Horse-high, Bull-tight, Pig and Chicken tight.

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and sold direct to user freight prepaid, at factory prices. Our catalogue tells how wire is made, how galvanized, why some is good, some is not. Write to have this information. Its free. Write to

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TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. OFFICERS: President—W. W. Turney... El Paso First Vice President—Ike T. Pryor...

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...

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE Colonel C. C. Poole is the duly authorized traveling representative of this paper...

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL. It is our aim not to admit into our advertising columns any but reliable advertisers...

SPECIAL OFFER Through a special arrangement with the Breeders' Gazette, The Stockman-Journal and the Breeders' Gazette can be secured through The Stockman-Journal one year for \$2.50...

OFFICIAL DALLAS PROGRAM Following is the program for the annual convention of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association...

SECOND DAY, MARCH 20. Prayer—Rev. E. J. Dunn, bishop of Dallas. Report of committees, consideration of resolutions...

THIRD DAY, MARCH 21. Prayer—Rabbi W. H. Greenberg, D. D., Dallas. Report and consideration of resolutions...

THE SPRING CATTLE OUTLOOK From the cattlemen who have been drifting into Fort Worth during the past few weeks it is learned that range and cattle conditions on the whole were never more satisfactory at this season of the year...

TARRANT COUNTY CITIZENS SUFFERED There recently appeared in the Austin Tribune a statement to the effect that out of the 6,000,000 acres of school land placed on the market since the first of last September...

swept down into Lubbock county, is estimated to have involved a loss of at least \$2,000,000 to the live stock industry. But the stockmen are not people who make much display of their feelings in emergencies of this kind...

It is the general opinion of the stockmen expressing themselves that there is going to be a big shortage in every class of cattle this spring, and the range country is going to see two buyers to one seller in the matter of steers...

It is not believed there will be a great deal of trading done at the Dallas convention this month, for two reasons. The principal one of which is that there is not as much stuff in the country to trade on as usual...

WILL FORT WORTH STAND HITCHED?

The people of south and southwest Texas have never taken kindly to the new rule promulgated by the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange, which has resulted in the cutting off of solicitors...

You will be able to detect the Fort Worth commission man at the meeting in Dallas on March 19, 20 and 21, for if reports be true he will wear a "blat" for those many headquarters established by any of the numerous firms doing business in that market...

The esteemed Express may expect to find the Fort Worth commission men wearing blats at the Dallas convention, but we do not believe it. In fact, such a procedure is wholly foreign to the Fort Worth way of doing business...

There is plenty of time yet for Fort Worth to take the necessary action in the premises, and the members of the Fort Worth Exchange can be depended upon to look closely after their own interests...

TARRANT COUNTY CITIZENS SUFFERED

There recently appeared in the Austin Tribune a statement to the effect that out of the 6,000,000 acres of school land placed on the market since the first of last September, but seven and one-half sections have been found to have faulty titles...

soothing regret from that authority which should be better posted than to permit homeseekers to be so grossly wronged.

Referring to the claim that "only seven and a half sections of the entire 6,000,000 acres put on sale were found with faulty title," the statements of the five Arlington gentlemen do not bear out this assertion...

J. T. Crim purchased seven and one-half sections, which purchase was canceled because of lease. He was put to considerable expense, which has proven a loss.

J. C. Young purchased four sections in a square. He had a house about completed when he was notified that a quarter of each section, forming a square in the center of the block, was under lease...

H. H. Burch purchased eight sections, all of which was canceled to him after he had a house almost completed. His loss is about \$800.

Ed Wilkinson was the purchaser of five sections, none of which was titled to him—to his great disappointment and disgust.

A. B. Cribbs purchased four sections, all of which were lost to him after his time and expense of going 500 miles for a home.

F. M. McMurray, a local man of El Paso county, also lost his purchase in this Cockerell lease. And he had gone to the expense of building.

H. C. Clark, J. T. Smith and William Merritt, from other parts than Arlington, were also said to be losers under this lease.

This much suffices to refute the seven and one-half section claim, and somebody is to blame for such blunders and should be responsible for losses to innocent purchasers under such circumstances.

The plea that this lease error was one made by the preceding land commissioner, being a clerical error, so claimed, should not justify the present commissioner, who was chief clerk under his predecessor.

ROBERTSON NOT A CANDIDATE

In a letter to the Fort Worth Telegram, A. B. Robertson of Colorado announces positively that he would not accept the presidency of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association if tendered to him unanimously...

It is believed, however, that after Colonel Ike T. Fryor has filled the office for the usual two terms, Mr. Robertson will have his business matters in such shape that he can afford to give the proper time and attention to this important position...

FORT WORTH COMMISSION MEN

Some of the commission men from the markets other than Fort Worth are advertising that they will be in Dallas during the convention to meet cattlemen who need assistance either in the way of pasture lands or cash advances...

Fort Worth commission men are not going to Dallas and sit around and look lonesome while the commission firms from other market centers step in and get the cream of the business. It may be true that the Fort Worth men have started out with the idea that they would save a little matter of expense by not making any vulgar and unseemly display...

TEXAS WILL CO-OPERATE

The news made public to the effect that congress has appropriated the sum of \$65,000 to be expended in a war upon the fever tick, has caused expressions of profound satisfaction throughout Texas...

DALLAS CLAIMS TO HAVE EVERYTHING IN SHIP SHAPE

The declination of A. B. Robertson, of Colorado City, to permit the use of his name as a candidate for the presidency of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, seems to insure something of a cinch for Colonel Ike T. Pryor, of San Antonio...

WORLDLY WISE

At a recent convention of ministers one of them told how he had paid off the mortgage on the church to which he had been assigned. This church was located in a small New England town, the population of which was usually well to do, and where there was a keen social rivalry...

PROOF OF THE PUDDING

A bald-headed druggist was standing at his shop door in London. A Scotchman passing by inquired of the druggist if he had any hair restorer. "Yes, sir," was the reply. "Step inside, please. There's an article I can recommend. Testimonials are many from great men who have used it. It makes the hair grow in twenty-four hours."

\$65,000 appropriated, and thus relieve the state of any burden. Texas has always shown a most liberal disposition in the matter of co-operating with the federal authorities in the matter of dealing with the fever tick...

The next state legislature should take up this matter and enact the necessary and proper legislation, for it is a matter of much moment to the live stock industry of Texas.

OCTOBER RACE MEETING

Fort Worth has stepped in for some of the good things in Texas. Fort Worth will have a fair and race meeting next October. Pantherville doesn't intend to be left behind. This is a reminder that the people of Sherman and Denison haven't done anything to get a fair started at Woodlake this year...

A good slow rain fell at Coleman today, putting a fine season in the ground, but it is doubtful if the rain was hard enough to put water in the creek thereby relieving the water famine that has existed there for months. The rain seemed to be heavier to the west of Coleman and it is hoped by the citizens of that city that a head rise will come down and fill the reservoir...

JUDGE COWAN

Sam Cowan of Fort Worth is said to be slated as one of the new men who will be appointed to a place on the interstate commerce commission. And it might be added, that the commission has been used long enough as a sinecure for rundown politicians...

In some sections of West Texas no rain has fallen since last July, but that won't affect the folks who went from Red River county. They are coming back anyway.—Clarksville Times.

Lands are advancing in value all over Texas, but they are cheap now to what they will be two years hence.—Fort Worth Telegram.

All of Texas is enjoying a rapid enhancement in land values, and this is particularly true of the western portion of the state, where prices are now moving skyward at a surprising rate. Land anywhere in Texas is a good investment at prevailing figures.

Stockmen are greatly pleased with the manner in which winter is passing, and the fact that there can't possibly be much more bad weather. The range country is getting green, and so far the weather has been the mildest known for several years.

Dallas claims to have everything in ship shape for the approaching session of the Cattle Raisers' association in that city, and promises to give the men from the range the time of their lives.

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AWAY

I cannot say, and I will not say, That he is dead—he is just away. With a cheery smile and a wave of the hand, He has wandered into an unknown land.

And left us dreaming how very fair It needs must be, since he lingers there. And you—O you, who the wildest year For the old-time step and the glad return—

Think of him faring on, as dear In the love of There as the love of Here. And loyal still, as he gave the blows Of his warrior strength to his country's foes.

Mild and gentle as he was brave— When the sweetest love of his life he gave To simple things: Where the violets grew Pure as the eyes they were likened to.

The touches of his hand have strayed As reverently as his lips have prayed; When the little town thrush that harshly chirrs Was dear to him as the mocking bird;

And he pitted as much as a man in pain A writhing honey bee wet with rain. Think of him still as the same, I say; He is not dead—he is just away!

"COUNT ME THY SOLDIER, LOVE, TODAY"

Count me thy soldier, Love, today. Give me thy spotless shield, And send me on thine errantry Forth to the fateful field. Give me thy banner, pure and bright, A sword that shall not fail, And lead me in thy glorious fight Till all thy foes shall quail.

The battleground lies far and wide, The hosts no man can tell; But here at hand I make a stand, One life to dearly sell. The laurel wreath may not be mine, Nor plaudits greet my ear, But in this place, a little space, For Love I couch a spear.

The triumph over dark and wrong, The victory for the light, Waits but each single soldier's stroke To put the foe to flight. Oh, do not doubt that far away Your comrades' cheers arise! Faith, and the blow that proves the faith Shall win the peerless prize.

Count me thy soldier, Love, today, And when the fight is won, Then come and walk the battlefield At setting of the sun. And let me join the glad hurrah, Or, on my grass-green bed, Let me dream I see thee smile Above thy soldier dead.

"JUDGE NOT"

He stands alone, in tatters clad, With worn-out shoes upon his feet; A torn, soiled hat pressed on his head— A black blot on the sunlit street! Drink on his face hath cut deep lines, Spilled silver in his tangled hair; Regret carved round his trembling lips, And marked his brow with weary care.

Christian men, Bible in hand, Pass by with looks of scorn and pride; Sweet women full of Christian creeds, All clutch their skirts and sweep aside; Where are the Christ's sweet teachings now Where His examples thro' the years? Did He pass by a sin or sore? No! Soothed and healed by love and tears!

The sins of this poor, erring one, The world can glibly figure well; But what temptations bravely fought— What good deeds done—it cannot tell! Just clasp him gently by the hand, Speak words of cheer, nor cold or gruff; Wipe from his brow the sweat of shame— Remorse hath punished him enough.

TROUBLES THAT DO NOT COME

Of the hard and weary loads 'Neath which we bend and fall, The troubles that do not come Are the heaviest one of all. For grief that cuts like a knife There's all of comfort and cure, And the Hand which binds the weight Brings strength and grace to endure. But to phantoms of pain and woe The lips of pity are dumb, And there's never oil or wine For troubles that do not come. There's a song to lighten the toil And a staff for climbing the height, But never an alpenstock For hills that are out of sight. There are bitter herbs enough In the brimming cup of today Without the sprig of rue From tomorrow's unknown way. Then take the meal that is spread And go with a song on thy way, And let the morrow shade The sunshine and joy of today.

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PROOF OF THE PUDDING

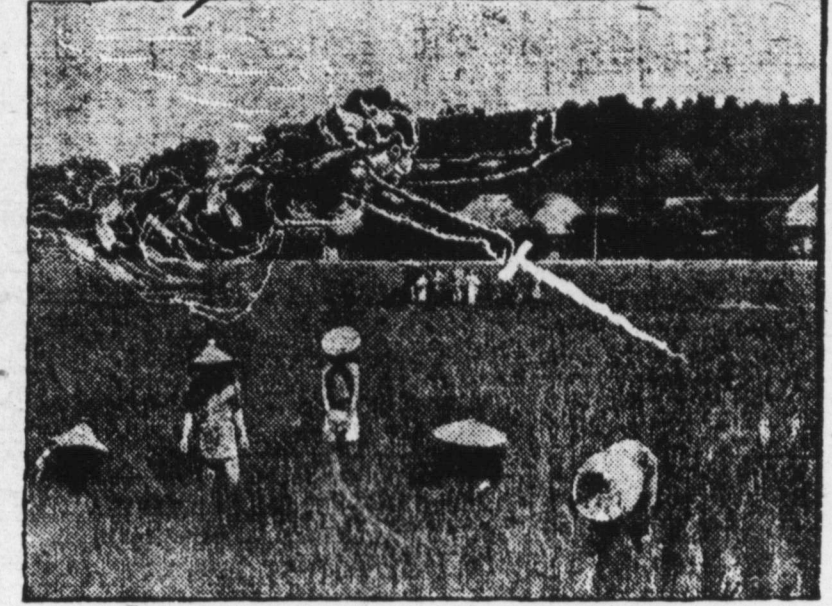
A bald-headed druggist was standing at his shop door in London. A Scotchman passing by inquired of the druggist if he had any hair restorer. "Yes, sir," was the reply. "Step inside, please. There's an article I can recommend. Testimonials are many from great men who have used it. It makes the hair grow in twenty-four hours."

STARVING JAPANESE HAVE TO EAT STRAW

WEIRD FAMINE FOODS

Acorn cakes are becoming a luxury because the supply of acorns is almost exhausted. To remove bitterness, the acorns are dried and pulverized. The flour is then boiled in a solution of potassium carbonate for half an hour and the residue dried. To this added two quarts of foreign rice and one quart of flour, and when possible a quart of native rice. The whole is then pounded into a cake, which is eaten with soy (sauce) or after being rolled in bean flour.

SHREDDED STRAW.
STRAW CAKES—Straw 7 parts, cheap flour 1 1/2 parts, water 16 quarts, lime 1/4 pounds, potassium bicarbonate 1/4 pound.
The straw is cut very fine and boiled in the water about 1 1/2 hours. The roots and chaff are skimmed off and discarded. The water is strained through the lime, and the potassium bicarbonate and more straw added. This boiled straw is then washed with fresh water and dried in the mixed with cheap flour. Cakes are formed and allowed to dry. These cakes are eaten or boiled in soup. Other varieties of foods vary from combinations of foreign rice with grass or chrysanthemum leaves to gruels made of bad flour with radishes and seaweed. The roots of the wisteria are also eaten.



A RICE FIELD IN THE FAMINE DISTRICT.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Upon the theory that "nations, like men, should stand ever ready to aid each other," President Roosevelt has written a general appeal for relief to the famine sufferers in Japan and has recommended that contributions be sent to the American National Red Cross Society, which will forward them to the Japanese Red Cross.

The President has been stirred by a story of starvation that people in this land of plenty can scarcely realize. Three of the northern provinces of the island kingdom with a population of nearly three million, are facing the worst famine since the terrible one of 1840. Rice is the principal diet of the Japanese people and the crop in the three districts has failed woefully.

Japanese government reports, says Henry B. Miller, consul general at Yokohama, tell only part of the terrible condition of the people. He has sent home an estimate that over 650,000 people are in extreme distress with no possibility of saving life without aid. Thousands of people are living on roots, acorns, leaves of trees and straw mixed with small quantities of rice and flour. What makes the famine doubly hard to bear is that the silk crop was only the average output, thus bringing additional famine.

The three provinces affected show this appalling condition:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Province, Population, crop. | Starving. |
| Miyagi .. 899,279 | 12 per cent 250,000 |
| Fukushima .. 1,174,024 | 25 per cent 300,000 |
| Iwate .. 748,254 | 33 per cent 100,000 |

The value of an average crop in the three provinces totals \$18,620,936, but

the loss on the present crop is estimated at \$14,150,787, or \$5 per person.

Extremes in temperature and an unusual excess of rains caused the failure of the rice crop. Every effort to save the crop after the disaster was unavailing. The Japanese government's crop bulletins tell the story as graphically as anything. In the case of Fukushima province the bulletins were:

| | |
|----------------|-------------|
| Date. | Condition. |
| Aug. 25 | 75 per cent |
| Sept. 25 | 62 per cent |
| Oct. 5 | 38 per cent |
| Oct. 16 | 32 per cent |
| Oct. 24 | 29 per cent |
| Nov. 10 | 25 per cent |

*Famine alarm began with this bulletin.

Behind these bare figures was a propitious June in the first half, severe rains in the last half, and twenty-seven days of rain in August, with only one out of the three kinds of rice blossoming. There was improved weather in September, but cold nights followed and even the partial crop was nearly destroyed.

A Mockery of Food
In the desperate resort to devouring straw, roots and acorns—food the world over for cattle and hogs—the Japanese of the three provinces are indeed undergoing a supreme ordeal. Samples of the food shown to the foreign residents relief committee smelled sour, and the mess was pasty and green and altogether repugnant. The Japanese government has made elaborate tests of these foods to determine how much nourishment they contain, and to warn the people against poisonous ingredients.

CATTLE TICKS DOOMED TO GO

Secretary of Agriculture Says Pest Can Be Destroyed

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—"There is no question as to the responsibilities of an entirely exterminating the Texas tick," said Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. "It is not only possible but the department is in a position to immediately carry forth the work."

"The appropriation of \$200,000 which we have asked congress will place us in a position to immediately put our plans into execution. We have been studying the matter for a number of years and believe that in conjunction with the veterinarians of the south we have learned sufficiently of the life and habits of the tick to know exactly how to go about its extermination."

Hunter to Study Pest
W. D. Hunter, the boll weevil expert, who has had charge of the active work in the accomplishment of the year, has just gone to Dallas where, under the direction of the department, he will devote a good portion of his time to the study of the fever situation and the method of pushing the work.

Secretary Wilson is enthusiastic over the great general prosperity in the south that would be occasioned by the eradication of the cattle fever. The cattle industry in the south, which now labors under the handicap of shipment for immediate slaughter only, of a less price by a cent per pound than cattle brought from other sections and by a breed of cattle generally dwarfed from the disease would be given an immense stimulus if the disease were stamped out.

Secretary Wilson says that the only thing that can stand in the way of the immediate pushing of the quarantine line further and further south will be a lack of readiness on the part of the individual pasture owner to subject his premises to the necessary treatment for the extermination of the tick. On this account the department will of necessity be forced to work in conjunction with the state authorities. The state authorities have the power to enforce the operation of any measure, looking to the accomplishment of such a purpose, while the national government would find itself powerless should an individual refuse to comply with its request.

On this account the secretary states that the department will take hold of the crusade against the tick in any given state only upon the invitation of the people of that state. He anticipates, however, an entire readiness upon the part of all the states to assist him in every possible way.

CATTELMEN COMING

Georgetown to Send Large Delegation to Fat Stock Show
GEORGETOWN, Texas, March 7.—The cattlemen from Williamson county are looking forward to the Fat Stock

FREE TO CATTELMEN

Dr. J. H. Terrill Extends Invitation to Prospective Visitors
During the cattlemen's convention at Dallas, March 19, 20 and 21, Dr. J. H. Terrill, known as the most expert specialist in the southwest, extends to the cattlemen and their families and friends a most hearty and cordial invitation to visit his offices at 255 Main street, Dallas, where the doctor and his assistants will take pleasure in showing and explaining the various X-Ray and Coil Machines, which he has in his offices, and which are the finest and most expensive used by any physician in the southwest.

Dr. Terrill is doing this absolutely FREE, giving Dallas guests an opportunity to see one of the finest X-Ray Coils and accessories ever constructed in the United States, which was purchased by Dr. J. H. Terrill when he attended the fourth annual meeting of the National Roentgen Ray Society, and the American Electro-Therapeutic Society in St. Louis, during the recent winter.

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WANT SCALP BOUNTY

Breeders Want Law Passed to Stimulate Destruction of Wolves
GEORGETOWN, Texas, March 8.—Secretary R. A. Bradford of the Texas Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association was here yesterday and states that in view of the alarming losses reported by sheep raisers in Texas to young wolves and coyotes and poultry aggregating thousands of dollars, the association will urge the next legislature to pass a scalp bounty bill to try to exterminate the animals that are destroying the young stock.

F. A. Talley & Co., from Montgomery county added to the firm's complement the past week a two-car consignment of steers, which sold at "trade-winning prices." "F. A. & Co." is a good brand when found on fed steers, and they are eminent "masters" in the pro-

MEXICO WANTS THE BEST CATTLE

Ranchers Are Eager to Grade Up Their Herds

There is a strong tendency at present among Mexican ranchers to import high-grade stock from the United States in order to "grade up" their herds in size and in quality of the product, whether of beef or milk, says Consul Le Roy of Durango in a consular report. Some of the foremost stock raisers of Mexico, particularly the wealthy estate owners in the central part, where the waters are grass and watered valleys, are buying the finest registered stock from the United States. In cattle such men are taking not only registered Herefords and Shorthorns, but some of the Holsteins, notable for the milk quantity; Jerseys for quality and butter production, etc. These men are also importing some of the best strains of horses from the United States, both stallions and mares, showing commonly a preference for the Kentucky trotter style of animal.

In general, however, the raisers of the finest blooded stock in the United States must not expect to find a large market in Mexico. There is a much larger market for export to the United States, for what might be termed second-grade stock. The Mexican rancher of the great north and central arid plains would not be wise in buying the finest registered stock unless he undersized cattle would not cross so well with. The herds can be "graded up" best by bringing in larger importations of horses and mares. The Mexican male, though undervalued, is better adapted than the American mule in living off a poorer country and for work in the mountains. He is also in great demand for export to Cuba and Porto Rico. Mule raising is altogether very profitable in this region of country.

Furnishes Many Feeding Cattle

Mexico has in 1904 been a source of supply of cattle for feeders in the United States at times when there was a shortage in the home market. In 1904 the imports of Mexican cattle into the United States amounted to only \$155,000, as compared with totals of \$700,000 to \$1,000,000 during each of the preceding five years. Apart from registered stock only Mexico and Canada furnish any perceptible number of cattle to the United States. As grazing land becomes more circumscribed, however, it is to be expected that the Mexican art plains will be drawn upon for cattle, which will be fattened off the products of the farm that are being made in the irrigated areas and valleys of the United States. The "grading up" of the Mexican cattle will gradually put them in higher favor with American buyers.

In 1904 the United States exported to Mexico 6,218 head of cattle with a value of \$341,473, or about \$55 per head, as against 654 head, valued at \$31,505, in 1894. In the increase the higher rate per head indicates better cattle. On the other hand, the 5,567 horses the United States sent to Mexico in 1894 had a value of \$155,804, or over \$300 per head, while for 1904 the American horses exported to Mexico were valued at \$72,500 per head, though they had increased in number to 2,262 (having numbered 3,763 in 1902). These figures point to an increased market for American horses in Mexico, and to the fact that the high-bred trotter is no longer the only class imported.

Mexico Importing Good Sheep

In 1894 the United States exported to Mexico 5,443 head of sheep, valued at \$9,085, or \$1.67 per head, says Consul Le Roy of Durango. In 1904, as for the last few years, the Mexican figures were reversed in significance; the number of sheep sent to Mexico in 1904 was only 2,183, but the value was \$25,218, or \$11.55 per head. Formerly occasional flocks of sheep were brought from across the border into Mexico to increase the herds in Chihuahua or Coahuila, without regard to quality. Now the American wool is brought to Mexico as select stock. In this district, for instance, no less than four—perhaps more—car loads of registered sheep have been imported by ranchers during the past year. Mexico has never imported or exported wool to any extent. Her modest wool production (small, considering what it might be) is taken by American power-loom mills for the manufacture of blankets and rough textiles. The little wool exported has commanded poor prices in the United States on account of its poor quality. American wool is graded-up of the Mexican flocks to correct this; at the same time the decline in the flocks of sheep in most of the wool-producing countries of the world will exert an influence toward making Mexico a wool-exporting country.

TELEGRAMS USED IN PACKERS' CASE

Government Says They Were Allowed to Refuse to Answer

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Judge Humphreys' admission that telegrams as evidence in the packers' case in this morning's hearing made some headway for the government, upon the messages being identified by Commissioner Garfield. One dispatch was the reply of Garfield to Durand telling the latter to accept certain statements of Swift & Company as truth, without the formality of the usual oath. Another was a message from Durand making the report that the attorney for Armour & Company had advised his clients not to make affidavits to certain answers. These messages the government holds, are proof conclusive of the fact that the packers were allowed to refuse to answer any questions that they did not desire to answer.

RANGE BEARS CHARM

Queer Fire Burns About Three Miles with Little Damage
Sam Davidson received a letter Wednesday from his ranch near Portales stating that the fire of last week had damaged his ranch and vicinity, showing the parts burned, accompanied the letter and showed that the fire had started near one corner and had burned along one side of the range until the other end was reached and had then crossed over and passed along the other side, burning a little of the range on all three sides, but injuring but little property. Not a single one of the buildings owned by Mr. Davidson were touched by the fire, although the parts burned lay within a short distance of several buildings in different parts. "Medium unwashed fleeces still enjoy a good sale, especially the unwashed half and three-eighths bloods. The quarter bloods are in small supply, and only small scattering sales are heard of here and there. The Ohio breedings 3 1/2 to 3 3/4, the Missouri 3 1/2 to 3 3/4, and the Michigan 3 1/2. A large Rhode Island worsted mill has bought half and three-eighths bloods and a well-known Massachusetts concern making worsteds and woolen dress

Visitors to the Cattlemen's Convention 1906

OUR DEPARTMENT STORE on the corner of Elm, Main and Austin streets, DALLAS, TEXAS, is known as the largest of its kind west of the Mississippi. Friends will tell you a visit to Dallas is not complete unless you have seen Sanger's exposition of the world's fashions. We are pleased to invite you to visit this store and make its many conveniences your own during your stay in this city. Every courtesy will be shown you—any desired information will be most cheerfully given. This season we are making a brilliant style show of **WOMEN'S, MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL.**

Ladies New Tailored Suits



THE SOUTHERN IDEA PREVAILS in style fabrics for Women's Tailored Suits. The style fabrics are all light weights and in light colorings. The styles jaunty, airy, spring-like and most appropriate to the wants of the ladies of the South. The dainty styles in vogue will create a new era in the selling of Ladies' Tailored Suits in Texas during the spring months. Quick to appreciate the welcome change, we have prepared with more eclat than usual and will show tomorrow the most stylish creations in fluffy Etons and Pony Coat Suits and Princess effects in smart new model Coat Suits, all so cut and trimmed as to show to best advantage the daintiness of the new Lingerie Waists. The fabrics are neat checks, stripes and plaids on white grounds, in batiste, panama and waxes, cream and workmanship the best. A touch of color, London gray mixtures, French beiges and solid colors, all pretty, airy, dainty and full of spring-time freshness. Prices \$15.00 to \$90.00.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES—Our first shipment of Novelty Spring Dresses came in last week. Styles are nobby, showing of workmanship the best. A full line of Suspender Skirts and Separate Waists for children, all moderately priced at 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.25, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$6.75.

The New Things in Waists

The immense collection of stylish creations in Lawn, Lingerie and Silk Waists, representing the best styles and values this country has ever produced; also an endless variety of net, lace and other novelty styles, go to make this the waist shop of the South. The new styles of Fiske, Clarke & Flagg Tailor-made Waists have been received, at \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00.

SPECIAL—A line of fine White Muslin Waists, embroidered fronts, long sleeves, open back and collar; regular prices \$2.00 and \$2.50, at \$1.15.

CRAVANETTE COATS—Immense collection, comprising every new and stylish effect of the season in all the new materials; also a line of smart covert and Silk Coats, all the latest models, at \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00 and up.

WALKING SHIRTS—New and clever models of style, executed by the best tailors, circular, Princess and gored effects. Our stock and variety is simply immense, in all the newest plain, fancy and white materials, at \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$10.00 and upward.

LACE BOLEROS—The latest fad. A most comprehensive and complete showing of these elegant spring novelties in Baby Irish, Renaissance and Irish Crochet, at \$12.50, \$15.00, \$25.00, \$28.50, \$32.50 up to \$50.00.



We are headquarters for Millinery, Paris Gowns, Costumes, Wraps, Silks, Velvets, Dress Goods, Linens, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Furnishing Goods and Umbrellas.

If you are interested in interior decorations and furnishings, you cannot afford, without great injustice to your scheme of decoration and pocket-book, to choose or purchase without seeing and investigating the possibilities offered by our stock of Oriental and Domestic Rugs; Imported and Domestic Carpets, Scotch Linoleums, Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Portieres, Lace Curtains, and our magnificent showing of Tapestries and Art Decorating Materials. We are sure you will also be deeply interested in our great showing of Artware, Cut Glass, Silverware, Tableware, Chinaware and Leather Goods.

A visit of inspection and comparison—without obligation to purchase—will furnish a striking idea of the splendid resources of this house, and afford visitors a memorable proof of its price-making capacity and commanding position among the mercantile institutions of the land.

Our new spring catalogue ready April 5. Send us your name and address and we will mail you a copy free.

SANGER BROTHERS, DALLAS, TEXAS

CONTRACT LITTLE FLEECY STAPLE

Flockmasters in the West Will Hold Their Wool

BOSTON, March 10.—According to the American Wool and Cotton Reporter wool sales for the week are about \$3 1/2c for Ohio, and the three-eighths Michigan sold at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4. Medium washed wools are almost out of stock, and are scarce received but little call. In Wisconsin it appears that the sheep are wintering well, and that farmers are not willing to contract, as they expect to get 30c to 34c for their wool according to quality. Missouri sheep are reported as being generally in a healthy condition.

HOTELS READY FOR BIG CROWD

Increased Accommodations Offered This Year

There have been enormous additions to the rooming capacity of Fort Worth since the last Fat Stock Show, a year ago, and though the coming show is expected to exceed all preceding shows in point of attendance, there will be abundant facilities and accommodations here for the large gathering of stockmen. None need to stay away for fear of not being able to find lodgings and hotel accommodations. The matter has been looked into by the hotel people, and the investigations made have brought surprises in the way of having been increased. In Missouri sheep are reported as being generally in a healthy condition.

We've Just Returned From New York

With a beautifully selected stock of Spring Millinery, including French Imported Hats.

All visitors to the Cattlemen's Convention are cordially invited to call and examine our line.

The Parisian

256 ELM STREET DALLAS, TEXAS

POULTRY RAISING ON THE INCREASE

Residents of Arlington Find Profit in New Industry

People in the vicinity of Arlington are showing much interest in the breeding of fine poultry. There are a few who have already tested the raising of good chickens as a business proposition, and they have found it very satisfactory. The location, climate and many other favorable conditions make Arlington almost an ideal place for the establishment of this business on a large scale.

There are several men who have made the poultry business a venture on a small scale, and have found it so satisfactory that they are now arranging to go into the business entirely. Just now there is a growing demand for eggs and chickens of fine breeds. The chickens of the south, on the whole, are not of any particular breed. They are chickens, and that is all.

It is claimed by those who are devoting time and study to the raising of poultry, that this business can be entered for less than almost any other kind of business, and that the returns from the investment are quick. This makes the enlargement of business by small dealers possible.

Just now there is a demand for eggs

STOCKMAN DROPS DEAD

Kissed Sisters Good-Bye at Station and Dies Almost Instantly

CHICAGO, March 9.—Frank Kramer, a stockman from Miles City, Mont., fell dead at the Grand Central station just after kissing his two sisters good-bye at the start of his homeward journey. Heart disease suddenly gripped him, and death was instantaneous.

Kramer, with his two younger sisters, the Misses Nellie and Caroline Kramer, had been visiting in Chicago for several weeks. His visit was to end, while his sisters remained, and they went with him to the station to see him off. They stood and chatted pleasantly, Mr. Kramer being apparently in the best of health and spirits. The train bell rang and Kramer hastily kissed his sisters and turned to his train. He had not taken ten steps when he staggered, turned pale and clutching at his heart, fell to the ground.

IVERS & POND PIANOS

The Princess Grand

FOR LITTLE ROOMS
The most delightful musically and the most perfect mechanically of all the small grands. Experts pronounce the "Princess" the most satisfactory small grand ever made. The "Princess Grand" is an art product developed to the highest degree. It is worthy of your careful inspection. Music lovers are invited to critically examine this unique instrument.

C. H. Edwards Music Co
289 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

Direct from Our Distillery to YOU... HAYNER WHISKEY... 4 FULL QUARTS \$3.20... WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES

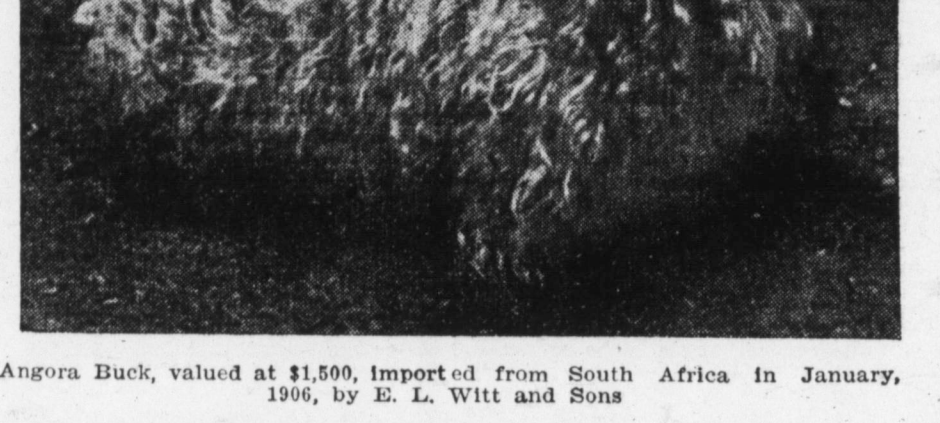
THE ANGORA GOAT IN TEXAS

BY J. E. McCARTY, Dublin, Texas. The Angora goat is a native of Turkey. The first importation to the United States was made by James B. Davis, minister to Turkey, in 1849.

destroy the acorns which injure the cattle. The United States imports many millions of dollars worth of mohair annually. There is sufficient mohair in Texas to not only raise the mohair imported by the United States, but to export several millions of dollars worth annually.

The King of Billy Goats

standing in the private room of the firm of Hobson & Joyce. The partners, however, quick as the skipper's own action had been, were already in receipt of the news.



Angora Buck, valued at \$1,500, imported from South Africa in January, 1906, by E. L. Witt and Sons

If you are raising cotton you meet with many disappointments in the way of hail, storms, boll weevils, droughts and grasshoppers. If you escape one you are almost sure to be caught by the other.

PORSION AT 'ER ELLUM

With Him No Storm Ever Blew That the Mercy Couldn't Weather

On the morning of June 21, in the year of our Lord 18—, there set sail from Blakney, South Australia, the ship Mercy, bound for San Francisco, via Fiji and Honolulu.

Naturally enough, Messrs. Hobson and Joyce, the owners of the Mercy, were not a little troubled. Not, however, because they were threatened with the loss of their insurance money—they could afford to lose that many times over—but because the honor of the house was touched. Never before had a whispser gone out against it.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK... OUR GUARANTEE... Rieger's Monogram RYE WHISKEY... 8 Full Qts. Rieger's Monogram Rye \$5.00 FREE WITH EACH ORDER... 4 Full Qts. Rieger's Monogram Rye \$3.00

MERCHANT AIDS FAT STOCK SHOW

Letters Sent to Customers Out of the City. Advertisement of the coming fat stock show in this city is being made in an effective way by H. Brann, who has sent out 3,000 circular letters to patrons living in towns tributary to Fort Worth.

Adoption of the same plan has been urged upon the merchants of the city. The attendance this year may be even greater than that secured at similar events.

SHEEP CROSSED HALF CONTINENT

Drover Tells of First Pacific Trip Made. G. W. Taylor of Randolph county, Missouri, a guest at the Metropolitan, has had experiences which fall to the lot of but few men.

Mr. Taylor says that he made another trip from Randolph county, Missouri, to Sacramento, Cal., in 1853, taking 5,000 head of sheep. "The Indians began stealing the sheep," said Mr. Taylor, "but soon as I had gotten across the Missouri river.

SLEEP DESTROYER

The Old Fashioned Coffee. She suffered from nervousness by day and sleeplessness by night. Up to three years ago, writes a young woman, "I was in the habit of drinking coffee freely and did not realize that it was injuring my health.

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Registered Herefords

I Have For Sale: 140 choice young Hereford Bulls, from eight to twenty months old. 150 choice bred Hereford Heifers, from two to three years old. 130 Hereford Heifers, from eight to eighteen months old, not bred.

Rogan & Simmons

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Rooms 9, 10 and 11, First National Bank Building, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

J.K. CARAWAY SPEYER Lubbock, Texas

POULTRY DOLLARS COME EASY. Our large 62 to 112 page magazine, beautifully illustrated, best printed and will put you in comfortable circum-

NELSON & DRAUGHON College BUSINESS

Fort Worth, Texas, guarantees to teach you bookkeeping and banking in from eight to ten weeks, and advanced in as short a time as any first-class college.

California Santa Fe

One Way Colonist Tickets February 15 to April 7 \$25.00

For your accommodation LATEST STYLE PULLMAN TOURIST SLEEPING CARS will be run through without change. The Sleeper will leave Quarters every Tuesday, on train No. 6.

PANHANDLE BOOMING

Conditions Said to Be Better Than Ever in History. R. M. Warden, chief field deputy for United States Marshal Green, was in Fort Worth Saturday, en route from the Panhandle to his Dallas headquarters.

PAID \$5.00 IN 6 BRILLIANT COLORS... WITH POSTAGE PREPAID... We Have a Beautiful, Six Color Lithograph of Our World Champion Stallion Dan Patch 1:55 4/5. It was Made from Photograph and Shows Dan Hitted to Sulky and Pacing His Fastest Clip.

COTTON SEED HULLS \$5.50 Delivered Fort Worth CAKE AND MEAL—Quotations furnished on any quantity delivered any station Street & Graves, Houston, Texas

FORT WORTH MARKET Complete and Accurate Report of the Business Done in All Classes of Stock in This City

Review of the Week's Market

Receipts of cattle have been light on this market the past week, though heavy steer cattle have been present in larger force than for many weeks. Heavy cattle have declined in value from 10 to 15 cents, while steady prices prevail for medium steers and half fed steers still in stronger. These last named have gone to packers mainly to take the place of butcher cows, which have been scarce. Good all sold at strong prices. Medium butcher cows, along with cutters and canners, have developed no strength for the week.

Bulls are still in strong demand by speculators and the bulk of the full trade has gone in that direction, although packers are taking a few. The calf trade has been active at strong prices for the week, top yearlings being \$5.25. No strictly choice yearlings have been offered. These would probably bring \$5.50. Outside buyers have kept up the demand for fleshy heavy calves.

The cattle market is about as follows: Prime beefs, 1,400 pounds and better, \$5.00@5.15; full fed steers, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds, \$4.00@4.10; same weighing 1,150 to 1,200 pounds, \$4.15@4.25; fed steers, 1,050 to 1,100 pounds, \$4.00@4.10; 950 to 1,050-pound \$3.60@3.85; choice grassers with 1,000 and quality, 1,000 to 1,100 pounds, \$3.80@3.90; 900 to 1,000-pound, \$3.50@3.70; light thin steers, \$3.25@3.40; feeder steers with quality, from \$3.00@3.50; medium feeders, \$2.75@3.00; common kinds, \$2.50@2.75; fat cows, \$2.50@2.75; choice in quality, \$3.75@4.00; full fed, in car lots, \$3.20@3.50; fat grass cows the same; choice butcher cows, \$2.50@2.85; good butcher cows, \$2.35@2.60; mediums, \$2.00@2.25; cutters, \$1.75@2.00; canners, \$1.40@1.75; strictly choice fat yearlings, \$5.25@5.50; choice fat, \$5.00@5.25; medium calves, \$4.00@4.50; extra fat heaves, \$3.25@4.00; medium fleshy, \$2.75@3.00; \$2.50@2.75. Full fed stags, \$3.00@3.50; fat bulls, \$2.75@3.00; good bulls, \$3.40@3.60; common kinds \$1.75@2.15.

Hogs have been in light supply, with the general run good to heavy corn fed. The market advanced on Monday but suffered a decline on Wednesday which was continued Thursday. Friday a part of the loss was recovered, with the week closing 10c higher than a week ago. The high point of the year was reached on Wednesday, \$6.40. The week's closing top, \$5.25, \$5.00, \$4.75, \$4.50, \$4.25, \$4.00, \$3.75, \$3.50, \$3.25, \$3.00, \$2.75, \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00, \$0.75, \$0.50, \$0.25, \$0.00.

Beef steers were in good supply, some twenty-four loads for the early trade, the bulk coming from south Texas. The trade was disposed to play a waiting game in the face of the large amount yet to come, and for the first time in weeks the steer market dragged. However, by noon, some trading was done, the best selling at \$4.20. Heavy fed steers were not wanted by the packers, the demand being for light weight steers. These found sale around \$3.85. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 22... 1,186 \$4.20 18... 1,243 \$3.60 11... 1,130 2.40 51... 1,150 2.00 4... 1,000 3.40 50... 968 3.95 6... 993 4.10 22... 1,075 4.00 45... 1,081 4.35 22... 1,113 4.10 22... 1,113 4.10

Butcher Stock Selling of butcher cows was on a steady basis. The supply was fairly ample and the close of the market was ket, and all offerings were readily taken. Good cows remained scarce, the bulk of the supply being only fair to medium. The market did not move readily on a good lot of thin young cows, and this helped the trade in the lower grades. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 1... 1,170 \$4.00 23... 789 \$2.25 4... 975 2.60 8... 951 3.50 10... 978 3.00 2... 890 3.00 14... 822 2.75 3... 826 2.90 19... 742 2.15 3... 650 1.50 30... 706 2.50 9... 663 1.65 10... 782 2.65 1... 940 3.25 10... 622 2.40 6... 610 2.00 2... 885 2.60 1... 1,280 3.60 1... 980 3.60 50&h 644 3.25 3... 665 1.40 8... 658 1.75 18... 617 1.60 3... 683 2.25 30... 613 3.00

Butcher Stock Sales of hogs: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 2... 750 3.00 1... 520 3.25 2... 610 2.75 2... 550 2.40

Bulls were not very numerous and in strong demand, prices being fully steady. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 1... 750 \$2.00 1... 750 \$2.65 2... 140 2.25 1... 840 2.50 1... 750 2.50 1... 790 2.25 1... 720 2.25

Calves Two loads of calves furnished the trade basis in veals. One was heavy, the other light and common. The former sold steady at \$3.60. Light and thin calves display no life in the trade, and the other load did not move readily. The general trade was steady. Sales of calves: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 8... 177 \$4.50 6... 343 \$2.25 9... 156 3.75 11... 337 3.25 5... 94 5.00 62... 340 3.50 30... 380 4.50 7... 314 1.65 12... 133 2.50 18... 325 3.25

Yearlings Sales of yearlings: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 4... 462 \$2.50 2... 440 \$1.55

Hogs Some 2,500 head of hogs made up the day's run, but no market appeared until the afternoon. Buyers held aloof until the middle of the day, and consequently they capitulated. The best hogs were assailed the hardest. Fair to good hogs sold from \$5.50 to \$6.00, with the bulk at \$5.75. Pigs were steady at \$4.50@4.75. Sales of heavy hogs: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 63... 235 \$6.20 73... 231 \$6.20 62... 235 6.20 89... 206 6.20 48... 180 5.85 38... 200 6.00 58... 200 5.85 38... 240 5.65 19... 114 5.90 49... 205 5.90 71... 205 6.17 17... 215 5.95

Receipts of cattle today were not equal to those of yesterday, the early market having but 1,200 offerings. Cows back scheduled to arrive during the day brought the estimate for the day up to 2,000 head.

Beef steers were in fairly good supply, just about equal to the requirements of the trade. Buyers began operations in good season and an early movement developed, prices being fairly steady with a tendency towards strength. Top prices up to noon, \$4.20, with the bulk of light weights going at \$3.75@3.95. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 55... 766 \$3.50 25... 923 \$3.75 26... 928 4.10 2... 735 3.25 4... 922 3.25 48... 1,116 2.95 26... 969 3.20 2... 855 3.00 92... 1,120 4.20 40... 1,098 4.15 40... 1,143 4.20

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Table with 4 columns: No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Rows include various stock categories and prices.

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Receipts of cattle today were light and offerings included a moderate supply of steers. The bulk of those offered were well finished beams of good quality, with two loads of strictly choice prime steers. The market opened with a good demand from local buyers and the trade ruled active and strong. Top steers sold today at \$5.15, with the bulk of sales ranging from \$3.80 to \$4.15.

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MYRES' SADDLES LEAD IN QUALITY IN STYLE IN FINISH



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Write for catalogue.

S. D. Myres

Box 66. SWEETWATER, TEX.

SOMETHING ABOUT PRICES OF BEEF

The Present Year Started With the Figures Much Lower Than They Have Been in Many Years, Causing Additional Losses to the Producers

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A comparison of the farm prices of cattle and the wholesale prices of beef suggests ground for interesting speculation. On January 1 every year, from 45,000 or more different sources of information, scattered throughout the entire country, the department of agriculture ascertains the farm or ranch prices of cattle and other live stock, and strikes an average. For example, January 1, 1906, the number of farm animals stated in the following table were reported, with their average price per head and their total value:

| | No. | Average Price | Total Value |
|-----------|------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Horses | 18,718,578 | \$80.72 | \$1,510,889,906 |
| Mules | 3,404,361 | 38.31 | 130,680,520 |
| Milk cows | 1,793,366 | 29.44 | 52,785,582 |
| Others | 47,067,056 | 15.85 | 746,171,709 |
| Sheep | 50,631,619 | 3.54 | 179,056,144 |
| Swine | 52,102,847 | 6.18 | 321,802,571 |

The prices above given are not those for any particular locality, but an average for the entire country, from Maine, Alabama and Oregon. The variation is very great, according to locality.

It is a rather singular fact that the price of beef cattle as reported on the 1st of January last is lower than it has ever been since the records were kept.

The lowest market ever reached in the price of ranch cattle before 1906 was in 1891, when the average touched \$17.56 per head. This was attributed to the action of the ranchmen of Colorado, who, becoming discouraged by the severe losses experienced from the weather during a succession of years, and by the action of the government in requiring all fences to be removed from the public lands, threw their cattle on the market for any price they could get and went into other business. There was a succession of low prices for that and similar reasons from 1890 to 1895.

High water mark in the price of ranch cattle—that is, other than dairy cows—was reached in 1885, when the average per head was \$26.23, and in 1900, when the average was \$33.47. The latter year was followed by a scarcity of corn, the crop being not more than two-thirds of the normal amount. As a consequence, many farmers rushed to market with their beef cattle, and the supply being greater than the demand, there was an immediate drop of \$8 per head, from \$33.47 to \$25, and a continued depression of prices until the minimum was reached January 1, 1906, the lowest point in a half a century; the lowest ever recorded.

In the meantime the price of steers per 100 pounds at the Chicago stockyards depreciated somewhat in sympathy with farm values, but the price of fresh beef in the wholesale market at New York has continued to rise. There must be some reason why the value of beef on the farm should go down so rapidly and in the market it should go up so rapidly, but the statisticians at the agricultural department are not able to make it clear. They give the figures which they gather from the most reliable sources,



Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

The Children's Favorite

Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough

This remedy is famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It can always be depended upon. It contains no opium or other harmful drugs, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult.

Price 25 cts; Large Size, 50 cts.

Sold by All Druggists

BLAKEGONS

THE SIMPLEST, SAFEST, SUREST AND QUICKEST WAY TO VACCINATE CATTLE AGAINST BLACKLEG.

No dose to measure. No liquid to spill. No stings to feel. Just a little pill to be placed under the skin by a single thrust of the instrument.

An Injector Free with a Purchase of 100 Vaccinations.

For Sale by All Druggists. Literature Free—Write for it.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY.

Manufacturers: New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Philadelphia, San Francisco, London, London, London.

SUCCESSFUL CATTLE FEEDING

In an address before the Ohio state board of agriculture Humphrey Jones of Washington Courthouse, one of the most successful cattle feeders of the state, told of his methods of feeding and laid down some principles to follow in making a success of live stock raising. Mr. Jones is an earnest advocate of the silo as a factor in beef production and never fails to laud its merits. In part he said:

"The man who undertakes to use silage and nothing else will be disappointed. We have used the silo for the storing of a considerable portion of our corn crop. We put it into the silo at the stage where it is its highest feed value, the person when it is first ready to cut. The actual cut-out with us of filling our silos has not generally been over 35 cents per ton. I mean not counting the use of other feed and supplements. We have our teams, wagons, etc., on the farm and must have them there to raise the corn and for other purposes. Instead of spending money cutting the corn and putting it in shocks, husking, etc., we use that same money for labor to put a portion of the crop into the silo. You can do that, I say, at less cost than in any other way. In addition to that we got pretty nearly the full feed value of the corn crop. We all know that the fodder on the average Ohio farm, there is nothing that equals it in profitable time, is not worth the cost of cutting the corn, and the best evidence of that fact is that you go out at any time almost and buy this fodder at from 5 cents to 10 cents a bushel, while \$1 to \$2 an acre for it. We get from that fodder, when it is put in the silo, I say, its full feeding value, which explains why it is so successful. It has, however, demonstrated, is pretty close to one-half the total value of the corn plant.

Another means we have adopted which has given us results in great saving, is the use of the rye crop, one of the most valuable crops produced on the Ohio farm. The rye is pastured during the fall and winter with hogs. There is nothing that equals it as a winter pasture for hogs. As quickly as it can be done in the spring cattle are turned on the rye fields. After all that can be taken from it in that way has been obtained, the rest is permitted to go to seed. As soon as it reaches maturity the hogs are turned on and they gather the grain. You

| Wheat, per bushel | 5.6 |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Barley, per bushel | 6.8 |
| Rye, per bushel | 10.8 |
| Cotton seed meal, per cwt. | 20.0 |
| Flour, per bushel | 13.5 |
| Potatoes, per bushel | 16.6 |
| Tobacco, per pound | 0.7 |
| Eggs, per dozen | 5.7 |
| Hay, per ton | \$21.00 |

DAN BLACK TELLS HOW TO FEED THEM

Man Who Feeds Much Texas Stuff in Ohio

How can I find best market for calves? The grade or breed of calves will have something to do with the manner of handling, but in general I have found that the best grade is usually increasing to one pound of gain for every hundred pounds of weight, with abundance of roughage, clover hay, fodder, etc., increasing provender as the calves increase in weight. This is for the first winter.

As I said before, the average carload of good calves (and the time has long since gone by for buying other than wholesale prices of good calves) is about two-thirds should be and likely would be marketed as yearlings, the remaining one-third being more profitably marketed as calves at 25 months, being short in weight and age, and seriously reducing the popular yearling weight if marketed as such.

A ple roughage in calves serves a two-fold purpose, important of which is the gradual distension of stomach, thus enabling them to consume a greater amount of provender as demand increases.

When grass comes they should be turned out for a month or so, letting down gradually from grain to grass, giving a thorough cooling out, with nature's greatest provision for the winter, period of grass commence light on grain, with the addition of what is thought to be the best appetizer and assimilated.

Value of Early Corn
To me one of the most valuable adjuncts in the feeder's formula is the early green, succulent corn—of any variety, either the early sugar or ordinary corn. This corn, long since an ideal ration to tide over the period of drought that applies to almost every section, still continuing to use the ground grain in liberal quantity.

In the case of 2-year-olds, range bred or otherwise, marketed as 2s—which date of marketing has in the mind of our best feeders, long since passed—I would feed in the plainest and cheapest possible way, because of the known fact that aged steers soon eat their heads off. As proof of this fact I shall mention an instance in the case of a drove of sixty 2s and 3s past fed by a neighbor, that consumed as much grain per day as 180 short yearlings. The gain on this latter lot was \$1.50 per head, and the relative gain per head of the aged steers.

Yearlings got in the early fall I should feed limited ration of shock corn on grass as long as grazing continues, continuing same ration well into the winter. During late winter months I should commence with ground feed in limited quantities, when turning to calves they should be on full ration of ground corn and cob meal, the same to be maintained for six to eight weeks on grass, when cattle, if of the right sort and properly selected, should be ripe and ready for market.

Shock Corn Cheapest Feed
Conditions governing, and having on hand, or buying to best advantage the 2s and 3s before mentioned, I should feed about ninety days and turn to market; feeding for full market shock corn as representing the simplest and cheapest ration, with live hogs to follow in the production of one or two this ration, being somewhat greater than can be maintained from steers alone, but insuring a thorough cleaning up of all droppings, to be returned to the soil, and a small ration of corn daily for hogs alone.

After all is said and done and many strenuous days passed in careful feeding to Platte Valley, I would like to regard to selection of material, will find his profit—if profit at all—actually represented in the price paid for that great mortgage lifter, the hog.

In closing let me say that whatever success I may have attained as a feeder, and my friends are charitable enough to maintain that I have been moderately successful—that success, great or small, has been attained through the medium of the best bred calves bought on range and brought up on farm, and finished or marketed as yearlings or short 2s. As one of my best friends and ablest of feeders has aptly said: "I do not fatten cattle; I grow beef." DAN W. BLACK.

The Leading Breeders of the Great Southwest

HEREFORDS

PLATTE VALLEY HEREFORDS

We have 60 extra good pure-bred non-registered bulls for sale. Thirty-five 14 to 28 months old; 25 coming yearlings. All in good condition and good every way. Get our prices.

KIRTLY BROS.,
Union Star, Mo.

B. N. AYCOCK, Breeder of Hereford Cattle

MIDLAND, TEXAS

W. G. LOW

BROWNWOOD, TEX.

Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Poland-China Swine.

John R. Lewis

Sweetwater, Texas.

Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and high grades of both sexes on hand at all times. Ranch south of quarantine line and stock can go safe.

C. T. De Graffenried

HEREFORD BREEDER, BOTH SEXES FOR SALE

CANYON, TEXAS

We will have this season about 300 full-blood Hereford Calves for sale. Apply early if you want fine calves, as we contract now to deliver Nov. 1.

W. G. ELKINS & HENRY,
Colorado and Snyder, Texas.

A. B. JONES, Big Springs, Texas.

Breeder of high-class registered Herefords. Herd headed by the noted prize-winning bull, Fair Lad E., 167739.

FOR SALE OF EXCHANGE

Several registered Hereford bulls which I have used as long as I wish. Also young animals good individuals of the best breeding. Ideal No. 12380 by Littleton, one of the best sons of the celebrated Lark, at the head of herd, and their dams by Fiere, No. 20523, a son of Anxiety, No. 446. Address George Wolf, Holstein, Abilene, Texas.

HEREFORD BULLS

2 cars registered and full-blood unregistered, from 10 to 18 months old. Terms and time of delivery to suit buyer. Parties met by appointment at Merkel or Abilene. Write W. GRANSTON & SON, Hodges, Jones county, Texas.

V. WIESS

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

SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE—My entire herd of registered Shorthorn cattle, numbering about 20 head. These cattle are well bred and range raised; and all thoroughly acclimated. A bargain awaits the purchaser. For further particulars address William Kuykendall, Tilden, Texas.

A. & W. W. HUDSON, Gainsville, Texas.

Exclusive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle.

V. O. HILDRETH

Breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle. A number of good young bulls for sale. P. O. Alledo, Tex.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Two cars choice registered Shorthorn cows and heifers for sale at a bargain; will be good crop of calves. E. T. Carter, Hagerman, N. M.

FOUR CARLOADS Shorthorn bulls,

120 head; 80 yearlings, 40 twos and threes; dehorned and well colored; full blooded but non-registered; will sell in car lots. Address W. P. Stewart, Jacksboro, Texas.

GOATS

GOATS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY H. T. Fuchs, Marble Falls, Texas.

THE W. H. POMEROY COMPANY

Successors to Pomeroey & Handley, "The Old Reliable"

STILL DOING BUSINESS AT THE SAME OLD PLACE, THE NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, 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 44 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 20 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 it likely to be the top year. Market your colts again and we consider this sure. If you have anything to sell write us before shipping. We are always glad to give information about the market and conditions.

THE W. H. POMEROY COMPANY, National Stock Yards Illinois.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN"

Gasoline, Gas, or Oil Engines are the most economical for every power purpose. In sizes: 2 H. P. to 200 H. P.

Electric Lighting, Pumping, Etc. Over 400,000 H. P. in use. Cut out complete advertisement and send to FAIRBANKS, MORSE, St. Louis, Mo., or Chicago, Ill.

Please send me Illustrated Catalogue No. GH 738 Gasoline Engines. I want a _____ H. P. Engine.

Name _____ Street No. _____ Town _____

J. K. Rosson Looks for Modification of 28-Hour Law

After all is said and done and many strenuous days passed in careful feeding to Platte Valley, I would like to regard to selection of material, will find his profit—if profit at all—actually represented in the price paid for that great mortgage lifter, the hog.

Fairbanks-Morse

Gasoline, Gas, or Oil Engines are the most economical for every power purpose. In sizes: 2 H. P. to 200 H. P.

Electric Lighting, Pumping, Etc. Over 400,000 H. P. in use. Cut out complete advertisement and send to FAIRBANKS, MORSE, St. Louis, Mo., or Chicago, Ill.

Please send me Illustrated Catalogue No. GH 738 Gasoline Engines. I want a _____ H. P. Engine.

Name _____ Street No. _____ Town _____

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

COMING—We have emigrants from every part of the country wanting to buy property. Can sell anything you have to offer. Write us. Oliver Land and Immigration Co., 215 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

W. E. PORTER, dealer in real estate, range and cattle in the States and Mexico. Correspondence solicited. 113 Mesa Ave.; phone 441. El Paso, Texas.

THE CHOICEST SUGAR LAND

in the United States is in the lower Rio Grande valley in Texas. Eight crops from one planting, thirty to forty tons per acre. This land also yields eight cuttings of alfalfa per annum, two crops of corn, immense crops of cotton, and a large variety of semi-tropical fruits and vegetables. In a fine dry climate, with abundance of water for irrigation. For prices and terms on tracts of from 40 to 5,000 acres—on canal, address Wm. Briggs, 212 Main St., Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE

Eleven section ranch, with cattle, near San Angelo, Texas. Plenty of grass, protection and water. Address BOHRENS & LINDERMAN, Christoval, Texas.

TO EXCHANGE—We have a customer with a \$4,500 stock of shoes to exchange for land or city property. Oliver Land and Immigration Co., 905 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR TEXAS LAND'S SAKE

WE OWN and CONTROL several large tracts of rich lands in Texas which we desire to sell from \$2.00 PER ACRE up. Easy terms. We also handle ranches, cattle and city property.

Timber, Ranch and Mineral Lands in Old Mexico, from 20c per acre up. Let us survey tracts and colonize your lands. Satisfaction guaranteed.

OLIVER LAND & IMMIGRATION COMPANY

BOB PYRON, Mgr.

Prince Bldg., 908 Main St., Opposite Metropolitan Hotel, Ft. Worth, Texas.

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Aberdeen-Angus Stock Farm

Breeder of registered and high-grade Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. Some of the leading families represented. Young stock of both sexes for sale at all times. E. W. Perimeter, proprietor, Big Springs, Texas. Phone 278.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

ABERDEEN-ANGUS cattle, highly bred, Texas raised, market topers. The world's best beef breed. Males and females for sale at all times. J. N. Rushing, Prop., Weatherford, Texas. Joe Alexander, Manager, Baird, Texas.

FOR SALE—Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

All immune. Some choice bulls. C. E. BROWN, WILLS POINT, TEX.

I HAVE \$20,000 in good vendor's lien notes, on cane land in cultivation that I want to trade for cattle. Willard Ditch, Morgan City, La.

WANTED—Cattle to pasture; fine range; fresh running creek; in Gray and Donley counties, Texas. Address Box 135, Clarendon, Texas.

French-Webb Livestock Commis'n Co.

To the Trade—

We make our bow to the public and ask for a share of your business at the Fort Worth Stock Yards.

Having been engaged in the commission business for several years, we are familiar with every detail, and we also have ability and energy to do as well by our shippers as can be done by anyone else, and if possible a little better. Our customers in the past can make or break us, but we cheerfully refer you to them as to our experience, ability and honesty.

Favor us with a shipment and we will do our best to make you a permanent customer. Results count.

Represented at Kansas City and St. Louis. Write us for any information.

Visit us while at the Fat Stock Show.

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| MARK N. FRENCH, Cattle Salesman. J. W. CONWAY, Office. | PERCY WEBB, F. L. MILLER, Hog Salesman. HENRY HOWELL, Yard Man. |
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NEW PROBLEMS IN CATTLE FEEDING

The rapid advance in the price of land has brought cattle feeders and growers in agricultural sections face to face with some new and rather difficult problems. It is one thing to grow and feed cattle on land worth from twenty-five to fifty dollars per acre, and quite another thing to grow or feed them with profit on land worth from seventy-five to even sixty to one hundred or one hundred and fifty.

A great many farmers in central Indiana and central Illinois refused to face this problem and abandoned the growing of cattle to any great extent. The change of price of land, however, which they could readily do because, for the immediate future, corn growing for sale on the world's markets offered better profit, even with less fencing, with no increase in labor. If the farmers in northern Missouri, Illinois, eastern Kansas and Nebraska were to follow a similar course, either corn fed cattle would be very high or corn would be very cheap.

It need not be stated that one cannot keep an ordinary cow on land worth from \$75 to \$100 per acre for the chance of an ordinary calf. Or, to put it another way, that to grow and finish cattle with profit on land at the price mentioned one must either grow a very superior grade of cattle or he must grow more grass to the acre, grass that will keep a cow to the acre, or at any rate to the acre and a half, during the grazing season, or he must extend this season from an average of five months to seven or eight, or he must grow a great deal more grain to the acre, or he must decrease the price of labor, or if he cannot decrease the price of labor he must increase the value of the labor per day or per month. He must do some or all of these things, each one of which is a separate problem.

To begin with, there is no probability of getting labor at a lower rate until some financial disaster strikes the country, thereby shutting down other industrial enterprises and making a glut of labor. Even then, however, the farmer would not be benefited, for this untried and inexperienced labor would not be of much use on the farm, and this glut of labor would be accompanied with a marked decrease in the price of farm products. He can to some extent increase the efficiency of labor by hiring only the most efficient class, using improved machinery, constructing his barns and stables aright, and rearranging his fields so that he can get more than \$1 worth of efficiency out of a \$1 worth of labor. Something may be done in this direction.

A great deal may also be done in the way of obtaining increased yields from pastures. This is one of the most neglected departments of farm work. Farmers who know how to grow corn raise some of the best feed frequently know nothing of pasture improvement. In fact, there are many men into whose heads it has never entered that there could be any improvement of pastures by cultivation. They have assumed that land in pasture, whether it grows little or much, is getting better all the time, and hence needs no cultivation. This is a great mistake. We can greatly increase our rotation grasses (timothy and clover) to be grown for a year or two and then turned under) by preparing a better seed bed, by covering the grass seeds more carefully by clipping them in the fall so as to prevent them from seeding the first year, and can thus easily get three tons of hay per acre where we were formerly satisfied with a ton and a half or two tons. On permanent pastures we can easily double the yield by keeping them constantly reseeded with the most improved varieties of which we have outlined in two or three previous articles. By keeping a reserve pasture for winter use we can prolong the grazing season until snow comes, and if the growth is not consumed by that time and it is largely blue grass, it will keep quite as well under the snow as out of it, and will enable the farmer to begin cutting again in April or April 15 at the latest, instead of May 1.

Then, again, if we are to make beef on this high priced land, we will have to do it by using less grain and more roughage, especially more clover, and in sections where it is practicable, more alfalfa hay. We have protested for years against continuing our fathers' and grandfathers' method of feeding cattle on corn and water with some husks or fodder thrown in. That was all right for them. They were feeding 3-year-old steers fully matured, and needing only to be fattened to fit the carcass for the market. Corn was cheap, hogs generally healthy; and with plenty of corn and plenty of hogs, the feeding problem was not all difficult. The 1,600 and 1,800 pound steer was then in demand. He is a "has been" now. Nobody wants him at home or abroad. They want 1,000, 1,200, 1,300 pound cattle, and that means, yearlings, or at most 2-year-olds. These must be fed a flesh forming and bone making ration; and corn and water with a few husks thrown in won't do it.

With corn as high priced as it is, or what is the same thing, high priced land on which to grow the corn, and with adequate power we can grind corn, cob and all, or we can crush it and thus add considerable to the nutritive efficiency of seventy pounds of ear corn. With plenty of good clover hay or alfalfa hay we can cut down that corn ration from our fathers' measure of twenty-eight pounds, or half a bushel, a day to sixteen, or at most eighteen, and thus help solve this problem which farmers on high priced land must face.

Cattle feeders help matters by encouraging dairymen to use the dual purpose cow and thus secure a cheaper supply of feeding cattle near home. We would not mention this at all in this connection were it not for the fact that cattle feeders in times past have been disposed to discour-



Harness and Saddles

A large assortment of everything in the saddlery line. Call and examine our line when in the city.

Nobby Harness Comp's
No. 600 Houston Street.



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Don't hurry; reserve your orders for BOOTS until the convention. We are the best Boot and Shoemakers in the southwest.

A. Munster Shoe Factory,
334 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

Come and see us; you are more than welcome. Write for order blanks.

age the dairymen on the theory that when the creamery, or what is the same thing, the dairy man, comes in good steers go out. As a matter of fact that has been so, but it has not necessarily been so, and will not be so when our eyes are fully opened. The problem which confronts us as cattle feeders is so serious that we cannot afford to lose any opportunity for buying feeding steers at as low a price as possible.

In addition to improving the pasture, extending the grazing season, providing a better ration, decreasing the amount of grain and increasing the amount of forage, we must be more careful in the quality of the cattle on which we expect to expend this corn and forage grown on high priced land. While it is perhaps true that the steer of inferior breeding or mongrel breeding, if healthy, can make as many pounds of gain per bushel of corn as the well bred steer, it must never be forgotten that the well bred steers will always pay more dollars for that gain than the mongrel. The dairy bred or scrub steer of any kind. We have sometimes made this statement that one healthy steer will make as good gains as another in a year, and that is true, but the well bred steers will roll under his tongue. If we are to solve this problem of growing beef profitably on high priced land, we must see to it that the scrub goods quickly and go to stay, and not rob our pastures and meadows and cornfields of their substance.

Another of the problems that confront us is where to find a fit to eat the corn and forage on this high priced land. It is useless to buy the dairy bred steer. It is not in him to profitably use of these feeds. It is equally useless to buy the scrub from the south or from mountain ranges, or from poor, thin land. These steers rank with the dairy bred steer. We know of but one source from which to get these steers. One is the dual purpose steer grown by an intelligent dairyman or patron of a creamery. This steer must have much in common with the scrub bred for a special beef purpose. He may not be the very top quality; in other words, he may be a "topper" but not a "fancy."

The only other source outside the farm is the steer bred on ranges where the very best quality of steers have been used for years. One of the problems is how to get this steer from the western market without having to pay two freights and two commissions, one to the commission man and one to the scaler, as is so frequently the case on the Missouri river markets. We hope that the closest relations now being established between up-to-date ranchmen and up-to-date feeders of Iowa and adjoining states will result in finding some way of getting cattle on one through haul to the feed lots without having to pay such heavy tolls en route. We heard a feeder ask Murdo MacKenzie the other day why it would be better not to buy cattle directly from the ranch. The canny Scotchman's answer was this: "When you come to my ranch you want the best I have; you will not take a chance. I will not ship them to the stock yards, where they can be divided according to quality, and there you will have to pay a top price or take an inferior animal. We hope to see some way out of this difficulty so that feeders in the corn states can get a good quality of cattle for their feed lots at a minimum price."

The time is coming in Iowa also when we will have feeding in transit rates, as in Nebraska, so cattle can be shipped through from the range to Chicago on a through bill of lading, and taken off for finishing in the corn lands. This will come in time. It will come when the Corn Belt Meat Producers' association is more fully organized and is in shape to demand it. We have touched on some of these problems, not so much as carefully as to furnish a permanent solution, which we are not vain enough to hope to do at present; but for the purpose of getting our feeders to think about the different problems carefully, and thus aid them in solving them both by themselves and in an organized capacity.

We must get better profits both in the growing and feeding of corn, or else go out of the business, which means changing ourselves from farmers to miners, mining out the fertility of the soil with the plow instead of the pick and with the harrow instead of the stump mill, and selling them as miners sell their gold. Gold once exhausted can never be replaced; nor can the fertility of a soil. The enormous cost in time, money, and labor. Let us think seriously over the different phases of the problem as we have outlined it here, and make our own life out of those who give it careful study.—Wallace's Farmer.

PROGRAM FOR THE CONVENTION

DALLAS, Texas, March 12.—The program for the Texas Cattle Raisers' convention has been completed by the local program committee. The front page of the program bears the head of a pedigreed Hereford bull and the list of all the local committees is given. The general announcement of the program follows:

General Announcement

"The citizens of Dallas bid a cordial welcome to all members of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, the ladies and their friends, in attendance upon the thirtieth annual convention of said association, and wish all of them a most enjoyable and happy time.

"The secretary of the association, incoming trains on Monday morning, March 19, and escort all visitors to the general headquarters at the Windsor Hotel.

"A bureau of information will be maintained at the Windsor Hotel, for the purpose of assisting visitors to relative to location and charges, rooms and restaurants.

"All visitors to the convention are requested to register at the bureau of information (Windsor Hotel), the Dallas Commercial Club or the Oriental Hotel, and particularly to give their stopping places in the city, so that mail and telegrams may reach them. We have touched on some of these problems, not so much as carefully as to furnish a permanent solution, which we are not vain enough to hope to do at present; but for the purpose of getting our feeders to think about the different problems carefully, and thus aid them in solving them both by themselves and in an organized capacity.

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800 EXHIBITS IN CATALOGUE

Fat Stock Show List Is Now Prepared

C. C. French, secretary of the Fat Stock Show, has been working night and day during the past week, preparing the catalogue which will contain the names, numbers and sires and dams of each animal exhibited at the coming show. The work has now been practically finished and the catalogue or booklet will contain the names of 800 head of cattle, together with other information regarding them. It has been a tedious task and one required practically the entire attention of Secretary French for the whole week. The booklet will be ready for the printer Monday.

As has been mentioned in The Telegram, the booklet is similar to that used at the national livestock exhibit at Chicago, and this will be the first time that such a publication has been issued in the south. Each of the animals will be numbered, the class number being attached to the forehead, and the animal's number to its side. By reference to the catalogue prospective purchasers will be able to ascertain at once the name of the animal, its sire and dam and the name and address of its owner.

The office of the secretary has been flooded with inquiries from people who are interested in the show and who intend to attend and exhibit. Mr. French believes that the attendance at the show will be far better than in former years, and he says there is every reason to believe that the show will be a success. The preparations for handling the exhibit by the stock yards company have been extensive and the exhibit, which will be twice the size of that of last year, will be so displayed that the visitors will be enabled to inspect the stock with less inconvenience than in former years.

Every provision has also been made for the care of the stock while here and during the interesting interval between this and the date of opening. The show all of the details which have not yet been attended to will be worked out.

THE KING OF BILLY GOATS

BRACKETT, Texas, March 12.—The above is a cut of the now famous Angora buck recently imported by Witt & Son from South Africa at a cost of \$1,575. This includes the export duties from South Africa. The buck is 4 years old and is a prize winner as well as being the sire of prize winning kids. The last clip from him was twenty-one inches long and weighed 19½ pounds, worth \$2 per pound.

Mr. Witt has about two hundred fine goats at his ranch at Montell and about five thousand on the Kinney county ranch, near Brackett. He commenced eleven years ago with only 232 head of goats, all fine, however, and

WINDSOR HOTEL

DALLAS, Texas, March 12.—The Windsor Hotel, which has been recently remodeled and is now one of the most comfortable and spacious hotels in the city, is now open for business. The hotel is located on the corner of Ervay and Main streets, and is one of the best equipped hotels in the city. The hotel has a large dining room, a bar, and a billiard room. The hotel is managed by Charlie Hodges, who has been in the hotel business for many years. The hotel is a popular place for business and pleasure alike.

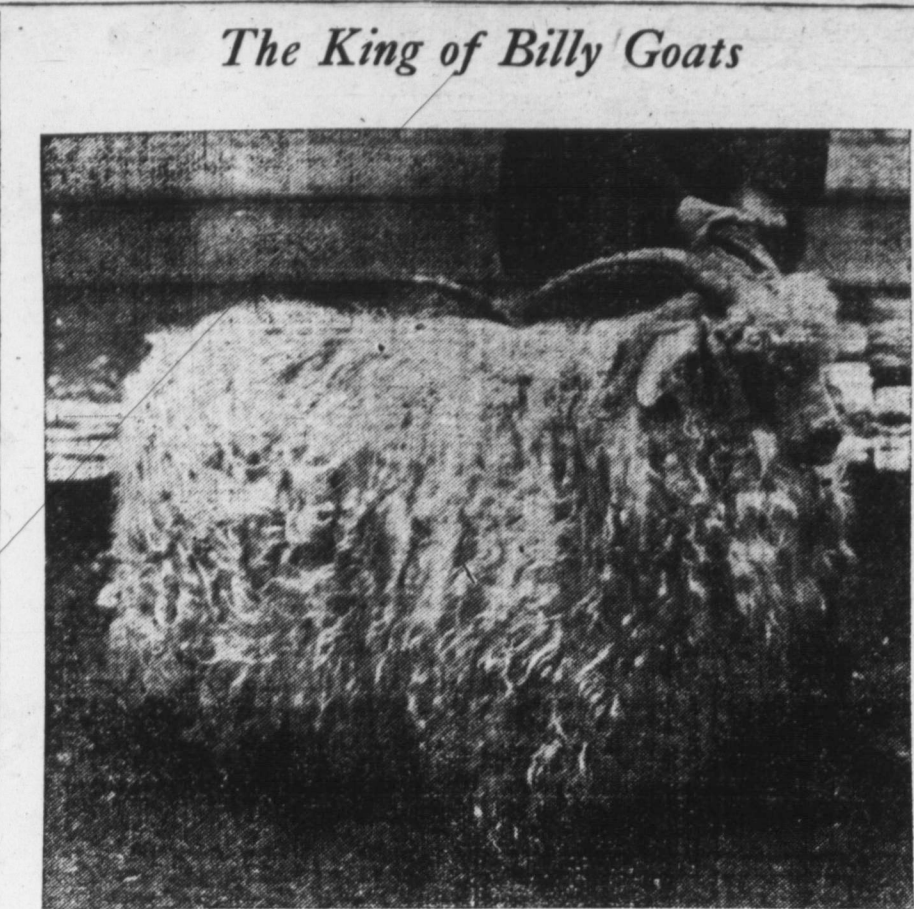
ST. GEORGE HOTEL

DALLAS, Texas, March 12.—The St. George Hotel, which has been recently remodeled and is now one of the most comfortable and spacious hotels in the city, is now open for business. The hotel is located on the corner of Ervay and Main streets, and is one of the best equipped hotels in the city. The hotel has a large dining room, a bar, and a billiard room. The hotel is managed by Charlie Hodges, who has been in the hotel business for many years. The hotel is a popular place for business and pleasure alike.

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506 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.



the natural increase has given him the above flock. The clip of mohair each year is worth \$5,000 and the increase in numbers pays running expenses. Mr. Witt thinks the business a fine one for his section as the climate, weeds, brush, etc., are so suitable. One can run goats and sheep or goats and cattle in the same pasture, as goats eat only brush and weeds, etc. Witt has been supplying the demand for fine Angora stock in every state in the union, and the recent addition of the fine buck to his flock will place him rapidly to the front.

PROGRAM FOR THE CONVENTION

DALLAS, Texas, March 12.—The program for the Texas Cattle Raisers' convention has been completed by the local program committee. The front page of the program bears the head of a pedigreed Hereford bull and the list of all the local committees is given. The general announcement of the program follows:

General Announcement

"The citizens of Dallas bid a cordial welcome to all members of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, the ladies and their friends, in attendance upon the thirtieth annual convention of said association, and wish all of them a most enjoyable and happy time.

"The secretary of the association, incoming trains on Monday morning, March 19, and escort all visitors to the general headquarters at the Windsor Hotel.

"A bureau of information will be maintained at the Windsor Hotel, for the purpose of assisting visitors to relative to location and charges, rooms and restaurants.

"All visitors to the convention are requested to register at the bureau of information (Windsor Hotel), the Dallas Commercial Club or the Oriental Hotel, and particularly to give their stopping places in the city, so that mail and telegrams may reach them. We have touched on some of these problems, not so much as carefully as to furnish a permanent solution, which we are not vain enough to hope to do at present; but for the purpose of getting our feeders to think about the different problems carefully, and thus aid them in solving them both by themselves and in an organized capacity.

"We must get better profits both in the growing and feeding of corn, or else go out of the business, which means changing ourselves from farmers to miners, mining out the fertility of the soil with the plow instead of the pick and with the harrow instead of the stump mill, and selling them as miners sell their gold. Gold once exhausted can never be replaced; nor can the fertility of a soil. The enormous cost in time, money, and labor. Let us think seriously over the different phases of the problem as we have outlined it here, and make our own life out of those who give it careful study.—Wallace's Farmer.

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HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

DELAWARE HOTEL

The European of Fort Worth. For Cattlemen. 140 rooms—50 rooms with bath. Long & Evans, Proprietors.

W. H. Morrison A. Q. Thompson

JUST OPENED

THE

Morrison-Thompson Cafe

Open all night. We would be pleased to see you. Sixth street, between Main and Houston. Both telephones 1153.

CATTLEMEN

Cut this ad out and bring to

Black Cat Restaurant

1213½ Main street. Good for one cup coffee.

Firstclass Cafe Popular Prices

WINDSOR HOTEL

DALLAS, TEXAS

CHARLIE HODGES, Proprietor

ST. GEORGE HOTEL

European Plan

CENTRAL LOCATION . . . NEW MANAGEMENT

Hotel Worth

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Stockmen's headquarters—Modern American plan. Centrally located. All stock yards. Dallas cars pass the hotel.

Mrs. W. P. Hardwick

O. P. Haney, Manager.

Cattlemen

While at the Dallas convention eat at the

Busy Bee Restaurant

106 N. Ervay St., opposite the Wilson building.

NO. B. LONGMINE, Proprietor.

The Most Desirable and Attractive

RANCH PROPERTY

In Southern New Mexico, 520 acres of government patented land in the Mimbres valley. Yields annually from 400 to 500 tons of native hay, which commands a ready sale of \$9 to \$11 per ton at the ranch. Place is thoroughly equipped with all necessary agricultural implements, such as mowers, rakes, wagons, six head of horses and mules, 120 head of high grade Hereford cattle. Excellent ranch house of six rooms, also good tenant houses, abundance of pure water. This property is contiguous and adjoining an open range sufficient to care for 1,000 or 1,500 head of cattle. The entire outfit can be purchased if taken immediately for \$12,500; one-half cash, balance one and two years. For further information, address

Brown Realty Comp'y
LAS CRUCES, N. M.

Lampasas County

Thursday Jim Berry shipped out two cars of the finest cattle seen here in many a day. They were specked cows which he had been caring for and fattening all winter. Mr. Berry is amply prepared for the raising of fine cattle as he has one of the nicest ranches in the country some three miles south of town and grows every kind of feed. These cattle, however, were fattened mainly on cotton seed meal. Mr. Berry is one of the most experienced stockmen in the country and believes in raising the very best grade of cattle. Mr. Berry went with the cattle and we will have a further report when he returns.

McClulloch County

Brady Enterprise.

Paul Willoughby shipped out a car of steers to Brownwood last Sunday. Paul will put the cattle on feed there to finish them for the market. Now all this could and would stop if we only had an oil mill here. Now it seems to us that it would pay the stock feeder and farmer to form a stock company and build an oil mill themselves. They would surely find it much cheaper to feed at home where they could use their own pasture than to ship elsewhere and lease a pasture which always comes high close to a town. Now if they would do this and use McClulloch county coal or McClulloch county oil, as we have both, they would surely find it to pay.

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