OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

VOL. XXVI.

PACKING HOUSES **CLAIM CLEANLINESS**

Every Animat Killed for Human Food Is Rigidly Inspected, and the Big Plants Are Kept Clean and Operated in the Best Possible Manner.

The packing house conditions as pictured by sensational newspaper articles, and as represented in recent reports are not true, so far as they apply to the so-called big-packing houses of the country.

This conclusion is based upon the results of a careful inspection by a reporter representative of the four big houses, making purchases packing upon this market. It is not true that condemned meats

are thrown into tanks with false bottoms and the meats afterward withdrawn by the representatives of the dealers and disposed of to dealers.

It is not true that unwholesome or tainted meats are "doctored" in order that their color may be restored, and that they may be deordorized and afterward placed upon the market for sale.

It is not true that packing houses are kept in filthy and generally unsanitary condition.

It is not true that employes are not provided with adequate dressing room and closet facilities, or that they have to work under menace to life and limb, or under any other but the very best conditions in their various departments.

It is not true that the government inspection is inadequate or that there is collusion between packing house employes and government inspectors. It is not true that the big packing houses are closed to public inspection, but on the contrary it is true that these plants are always open in every department to visitors.

The average newspaper story or report upon packing house conditions is based upon a false hypothesis arrived at by inexperienced newspaper reporters and others lacking in knowledge of

what constitutes sensible and proper packing house methods. The public has been led to believe that the so-called greed of the packers can be better satisfied by retaining unsanitary conditions about their plants and allowing the meats to spoil and afterward be "doctored" than by

are concerned. I don't care who they are, nor what position they occupy. is not a word of truth in any-There thing they say. Our products are pure and wholesome and our plant is kept in the best possible sanitary condition.'

A representative of the reporter was conducted about the plant and saw the whole process of packing, from the killing departments to the shipping departments, and saw nothing to indicate that the meats were not prepared for consumption after the most ap-proved fashion. The killing floors bore the evidences of slaughter, as was to be expected; but it was impossible to discover how this could be otherwise. As fast as the killing and dressing processes were finished the carcasses were thoroughly washed and taken to the coolers, which were found to be dry and clean. It is impossible to enter into the detail of the business, commencing with the slaughter of animals and ending with the various products, but every department was conducted after the most approved sanitary fashion and under the best of conditions. Signs were up over the plant notifying the employes that spitting on the floor would subject them

bore evidence of the fact. Employes Not in Evening Costume at Armour's

to discharge. On the statement of the

writer's informant, these have been up

for many months, and they certainly

General Manager R. E. Conway of Armour & Co, conducted a representative of this paper about that plant, calling attention to various things which have been the subject of public criticism.

"Here is our beef killing department," said Mr. Conway, "and you will notice that the men are not wearing dress suits. Possibly we ought to be criticised for lack of attention to that detail, but you will observe that conditions are hardly favorable for evenwinter that Billy the half-breed was ing clothes, but they are as just as could be expected at this juncture in the process of animal slaughter. After killing is over, the offal is removed to its proper place, and the floor and walls are thoroughly cleansed. We do not stint ourselves in the use of water, as you wil lobserve. All our men are required to use oil cloth aprons, when becomes necessary for their bodies to come into contact with fresh meat. These aprons are changed daily. Here are closets and wash basins provided wan for the working men in this depart. ment, and you can see that they are cleanly and fit for anybody's use. This dressing room, you will notice, has plenty of light and air and is provided with separate lockers for the workmen. doubt if you will find better conditions in any factory, of any kind in the country. We provide separate and similar quarters for our women, and as you will notice those working in the trimming and sausage departments are in short sleeves and wearing oilcloth aprons. "The floor is clean, but we cut up our meats upon the tables. That is where all these sensational newspaper writers make a big mistake in giving the public the impression that meats are handled indiscriminately upon the floors. It is not at all true, and you may rest assured that nothing ever out of this packing house that is not absolutely clean, fit for human food. We don't deal in lumpy-jaws or diseased animals of any kind, and newspaper stories to the contrary are absolutely false. The manufacture of oleo, instead of being a dirty process, Hank is one of the cleanest connected with the industry, and only the purest of appropriate fats are used. Do you suppose we would put into this product inferior matter, when we are trying all the time to keep up the standard of product by using the best of maour terial? We could easily destroy our trade by such a method. Yes, visitors are always welcome, no matter who they are, to inspect every department of our plant. We have nothing to conceal and are only too glad to reveal everything to the public. The government inspection at this plant is thorough and complete. Every animal slaughtered passes a government in-spector, and if found unfit for human ing. condemned and tanked. Swift Alse Welcomes Rigid Inspection The reporter was taken on a tour inspection through the plant Swift & Co. by General Manager H. H. Jones, who stated that their plant was always opened to visitors and that they welcomed the most rigid inspection "This agitation has hurt the trade,' he said, "but in the long run it will result in good to the business, for the public will eventually learn that it has been deceived by irresponsible and prejudiced articles, and when confidence is once restored the business will be on a safer and better basis. The inspection began with a visit to the coolers and was well-timed, as an opportunity was afforded to see the method of destruction of condemned meats. A government inspector had in charge two packing house employes who were loading a truck with a high wooden rack upon which was stamped S. Condemned." To veal carcasses and several hog heads and carcasses were being carted off to the rendering tank, and the government inspector answered all questions, and showed the entire process from the beginning of slaughter to the time condemned animals go into the tanks. He stated that In addition to the inspection of animals as they were slaughtered, that it was practically impossible for any meats unfit for human food to enter a packing house from outside sources without the knowledge of an inspector, and that in every case such meats were condemned and tanked. Accompanied by Mr. Jones and the government in-spector, the Reporter representative followed the truck load of condemned

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1906

of the interior showed that it was partly filled with water. Under the eye of an inspector and the visitors, the car-casses were taken from the truck and dumped into the tank, which was sealed at the top by the inspector. A visit was inen made to the bottom

of the tank, the opening to which was controlled by the operations of a valve turned by a wheel which had been sealed previously by the inspector, and could not be opened without destruction of the seal. The inspector explained that the water would be heated and that the condemned meats would be boiled therein for four hours, so that it was absolutely impossible for

anything in the shape of a carcass to be withdrawn by anybody. This investigation thoroughly convinced the representative of the Reporter that the stories of condemned meats going into trade were untrue. Government inspection at time of

slaughter carries with it the stamp of approval, and as fresh meats are put into the channels of trade, while the manufactured products are likewise handled, the chances of anything in the shape of meat-food-product not pure wholesome to leave, the packing plant, are very remote.) "These floors are cleaned every day." said Mr. Jones "and as soon as the killing is over, all these trucks are thoroughly scalded. You will note that the workmen are

Mr. Jones. "The workman is injecting salt water into that fresh ham, you will notice, using a long hollow nee attached to a short hose, through which he pumps the liquid. "The hams are perfectly fresh, and are only beginning their process of curong. This method is in contrast to the farm method of salting. The re-sults are identical, although we obtain them much better and more quickly. This bacon is one of our choice products, and you will notice that the men are washing every piece in warm water, before it is hung on the racks to go into the smoke house. I don't think anybody would object to that. It would be difficult to improve the

appearance of this sausage room," said Mr. Jones, conducting his interviewer into a well-kept department. "You will notice the table, upon which the sau-sages are being stuffed and liked, is made of granite. Here are some others of galvanized iron, and over there are tables which were cleaned yesterday, and have not been used today. Do you think anybody's kitchen is cleaner than. that? Note the process of preparing boneless ham. Do you see anything wrong about them? They are fresh,

gqwearing oil-cloth aprons. The pickpure hams, from which the workman is extracting the bones, and another is tying up the hams with a fresh clean ling is only one of the incidents in the process of manufacture. Here is a iemonstration of doctoring, about cord. Of course, these are afterwards thoroughly cooked." which you have heard so much," said

Every Animal Inspected At the plant of the St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company, E. F. Wallace, general manager, said: "We have a modern packing house, and all products are handled in "a perfectly clean manner. Every animal that goes into our plant for slaughter, regardless of whether the product is being slaughtered for export or local consumption, is inspected by government inspectors before and after slaughter. Inspection is very rigid and thorough, and should the animal not pass the inspection, it goes to the fertilizer tank in its entirety, under the supervision of the inspector, and is there destroyed. no portion of same ever going to any edible product. If you are thoroughly conversant with packing house meth-ods, the process of slaughter would not be new to you, but you have visited us just at the right time to see how w handle our cured meats, and note the sanitary conditions of our plant. It is cleaning up time in the slaughtering departments, and you can see how thoroughly it is done. Here a portion of it has been completed, and over there it is not yet finished. Note how

CATCHES WOLVES WITH HIS HANDS

Thrilling Adventures of United States Marshal Abernathy of Oklahoma, Who was Attacked by Wild Steers While in **Death Grapple With Wolves.**

(Continued on page 2.)

THE DUEL AT THE WESTERN STAR

The bell must speak now, not of jus-

pulled into Dickinsonville the day be-

hides and half a score of hard-faced,

the Musselshell, and as it chanced,

Curly, of the Three X, happened that

toward the extermination both of the

Liver-eating Johnson took his initia.

tice, but of laughter alone.

(By E. Hough, Chicago, Author of "The Story of the Cowboy.")

Not apology but affectionate pride was the mental atttiude of the community which supported the Western Star in the old skin-hunting days of the upper range. The resplendent saloon itself was the obvious apology for the straggling town which clung about its sturdy individuality. The Western Star could have done without Dickinsonville, but without the Western Star there could have been no Dickgreasy, thirsty men. Old Bill Pendlensonville at all. Drawn to this central attraction there came at fitful inin the same day from his trading up tervals bands of buffalo hunters. freighters, early cow men, now and then a party of soldiers, or a bunch of day to blow across the range toward migratory Indians already beginning to feel the pinch of the awful departure of the buffalo. Big wagons with bales of brown hides sometimes stood in rows along the streets of Dickinsonville, and greasy citizens dropped down from such wagons, carrying bundles of butcher knives dulled by hundreds of drink and who in his time did his share prime robes of the best northern dark. Lean and soft-walking men stalked along the streets, each carrying a heavy barreled rifle with the crossed buffalo and the whisky of the fay northwest. firing sticks clutched to the barrel. All these different varieties of wild and sturdy men were in immediate need of whisky, or at least were firm in th conviction that such was the case. At no season of the year was this conviction more unshaken than on Christmas day, and on no Christmas day was it ever more unassailably certain than on that of the year of 1881, the same fully led Tuesday up to the bar,

its original purpose. Thus are many second of you both, and I set the fight noble ideas debased by those average to be this here way—with six-shooters and cold water!" men who make up the public. Great Murmurs of wonder and query arose. paintings are sometimes used for pal-Billy leaned against the bar smiling. try advertisements, the gross and the

"Yes, sir," he said. "Each feller shall material tending always to draw down the delicate, the high and the refined. have five holes cut through the ice in the river, and he shall git into each hole the same time the other feller Liver-eating Johnson's wagon train does, an' shall stay there for two minutes in each hole; an' after they have both took their holes down the line, both men shall git out o' the water and ore Christmas with a heavy freight of continue the fight on foot, with sixon, former sheriff of the county, came shooters, till one or both parties is laid out.

Silence fell as third weird utterance of genius fell upon the public of Dickonville. For all knew that it was genius.

Dickinsonville in company with Lord Purinton, commonly called "Tuesday" 'I make these here conditions such," said Billy, smiling gently, "in order that we may all see the English and on the range, because it once took him until Tuesday to sober off. Lord Purthe American style, one agin the other, into had come over from England posand fair fer both. I'll see there ain't any advantage took, fer I'm second fer sibly to ranch , certainly to shoot buffalo. He was a florid, solemn-faced man, who loved dearly to hunt and both men."

So they again woke up Old Bill Pendleton, who still wanted to be shown the savages, and explained to him how he was bound in honor to go through with the duel which had been arranged for him. Old Bill never thought of detion first, and it must be said he comurring and preliminaries were short. ported himself like a man, simply ex-claiming, "Well, I'll be ----!" then go-Both Bill and Tuesday were led to the river's brink and instructed to prepare ing out after recruits. Old Bill Penfor the bath by partly disrobing, dleton was more refractory, but was at the axes were busy cutting the holes last quieted after many rings, and finthrough the ice, these in two paralle one male wolf attempted to stay with elly went to sleep in the back room his family when thte mother had cubs, and was so bullied and ill-used by lines, over water about waist deep with his head in the wood box. It was Englishman was cold but gritty, The later in the evening when Curly artand Old Bill Pendleton was tumultu-ously joyful. Years of life on the his plains had taught him the sweat-lodge and the plunge, and the icy bath in prospect had no terrors for him, a Billy well knew before he proposed the terms of this unique combat. As for clothing Old Bill Pendleton, as is known all over Montana today, was one white plainsman who rode in blanket and leggings when he was among the tribes, who used the bow and arrow as well as an Indian, who always stripped when he started

dog completely done up, he was himtheir habits, traits, characteristics, self exhausted with the long ride and etc., and to the casual observer or the final struggle; he held a live, vicious wolf by the jaws, and to add reader it may seem that there is little left to say. But to those who have other two wolves, who had been runmade a special study of these anining cautiously at a distance until mals, and who have come in almost they saw the hunter fall from his daily personal contact with them, I find there are many things which I, for one, have not heard before. instance, there is the theory that the male wolf always remains with the mother and helps take care of the young. President Roosevelt, in his "Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter," expresses a doubt about this, and says:

Much has been written about wolves, ;

"I wish, for instance, that I could get trustworthy information of any instance in which the male wolf, or coyote, remained with his mate and joined in the care of the cubs. In the cases of breeding wolves which have come to my knowledge, the mother has been alone, and the male has not had anything to do with the care of the family."

Male Will Care for Cubs

As I have been trying to find out all I can about wolves from various authorities, I asked this question of each one. From thirty-nine I received the answer "No," but Dr. Frank Baker of the National Park, Washington, D. C., in a letter says:

"With regard to the care of the young by the male wolf, I would say that a pair of American gray wolves has raised a litter of young here each year since 1897. The male has regularly remained with his mate, and has never failed to share in the care of young, helping in the feeding after they began to eat meat ,and giving them then almost as much attention as they received from the mother.' From another source I am told that

horse, now came up and began to attack him fiercely. He had nothing whatever with which to protect himself except his feet, as he was astride the wolf with boht hands in his mouth, the animal showing unusual signs of strength. With all the strength at his command he kicked the two wolves until he got one hand free, and with this he managed to get out his knife and open it with his teeth. Kicking at one wolf with his feet, he struck with all his might at the other, breaking the blade of his knife in his shoulder. Subdued, but not at all daunted, the wounded wolf drew back and crouched down with an evil glare in his eyes. There was a deep gash in his shoulder, but he showed no signs of giving in, and looked as thought likely to attack again at any moment. It was

perate plight. His horse was gone, his

to his difficulty at this moment the

NUMBER 5

useless to try to kill the wounded wolf now that his knife was bladeless, so, dragging his captured wolf by one hand, Mr. Abernathy walked to a high mound near by, hoping he would bo able to see some one, but to his horror saw a large herd of wild steers not more than a quarter of a mile away,

Attacked by a Herd

Seeing some moving and struggling objects, the steers at once advanced toward the struggling mass, their heads held threateningly, and sniffing and snorting in a way these animals have when approaching an object with which they are not familiar. By this time the hunter was indeed in a hopeless plight. A live wolf in his hand, a wounded one behind him, a herd of wild range steers coming toward him, and not so much as a stick

or stone to protect himself with. man to be easily daunted, even in such

an emergency as this, and thinking

matters over quickly, he decided that

the wisest course would be for him to

hold his wolf as close to the earth

As soon as the hunter did this the

whole herd, with a series of bellows,

throwing up the dirt, snorting and

puffing through their nostrils, and /it seemed that he would certainly be

been told to follow him, had elimbed

on the top of the wagon to see if he could see his uncle, and just as he did

so he noticed the big herd of steers

Saved in the Nick of Time

Suspecting that something was wrong, although he was unable to see

anything of his uncle, the boy seized

revolver, and rode toward the herd

within shooting range of the wild cat-

tle, he fired a few shots into them at

pede among them, and they scattered

in all directions, jumping clean over

the fallen hunter and the wolf, kick-

ing, snorting and puffing in terror. If seems an absolute miracle that the

man and wolf were not instantly

I think it says much for the endur-

being dragged along, and then thrown

cated by the size and weight of a full-

grown man's body, this particular

wolf even then showed no signs of

all this struggle he watched the eyes of this wolf, but he showed not the

slightest sign of submission; he was

he had made up his mind to fight, he

must have been in great pain by this time, and exhausted to a certain de-gree, he uttered no cry of distress of any kind, not even a whimper, and did

Quickest and Most Cunning

Mr. Abernathy's opinion is that wolves are the quickest, most cun-

ning and smartest little animals which

portunity. As with all his kind, o

meant to keep it up, and although

not give up until he was dead.

Mr. Abernathy says that even after

to the ground, and then nearly suffo-

killed, instead of which, wonderful to

random. This caused an instant stam-

On

had

comina

trampled to death. Fortunately,

this moment his nephew, who

and their peculiar movements.

at a breakneck speed.

relate, neither was injured.

giving in

dustries.

made a rush toward him, pawing and

as possible and lie down flat on him.

keeping their places clean and furnishing fresh, pure meats and products for sale. The facts are that the packers have immense sums of money invested in their plants ond products, and like all manufacturers, know that. surer larger profits are to be derived by turning over as often as possible in the course of business, their stock of merchandise. Every facility, from handling and preparing for consumption the various meat products is provided, beginning with the point of slaughter and ending with the finished product.

Cleanliness Prevails

Instead of looseness and a general disregard for cleanliness, the highest degree of method and the greatest possible degree of cleanliness prevails have vied with each other Packers during the life of the business to see which could accomplish his ends in the best possible manner, achieving results over his competitor, and in consequence, the very highest degree of efficiency has been obtained. Old buildings have been remodeled and new ones constructed upon the most approved lines, based upon the experience of men who have given a life-time in service to the trade. At the head of department will be found men who have made life-long studies in their work, and in consequence every new method of bettering facilities and improvingj condition has been installed. No position is a sinecure. Ev. try man is a worker, from the head of the department to the bosses under his assistants. Organization and methed are the prime requisites in the packing business. It has been the bride of the American public that we were the greatest meat-producing country in the world, as a result of long years of experience on the part of breeders and feeders of live stock, and the experience of our packers in utilizing their raw material.

But now comes a sensational story and newspaper writers building upon Incidents which, of themselves, amount to nothing and in some cases upon pure fiction, reports and stories which have affected a mighty industry, far-reach-ing in its results. The President of the United States, apparently misguided by an incomplete and inadequate report, has lent his official position to further an agitation which has result ed in no good to the packing trade and its allied industry.

The eight big packers of Chicago recently issued a statement inviting the closest public scrutiny of their plants, and this invitation has been extended by the representatives of the local plants, recently visited by a representative of this paper.

A general denial of unsanitary methods and conditions has not only entered by the local representatives, but specific denial as well.

Mr. Appel Says Reports Untrue

J. F. Appel, general manager of the Nelson Morris & Co. plant, located at these yards, expressed himself vigorously in denunciation of reports and stories circulated against the packing

astry. FP You may say for me," said Mr. Apderrogatory to packing house conditions and products is absolutely untrue. These stories are made out of whole cloth so far as the big packers are concerned. We do not purchase animals of any kind if we know it. There is the same government inspection at our plant as at all the plants, and if by any chance lumpy-jaw animal or one diseased oth-erwise should come to our killing pectors, and if found to be unfit for man food it goes to the tank. These lows who have been sending out sen-

temporarily honoring Dickinsonville with his presence.

If in the society of Dickinsonville there were many sorts of men; some of them at least were men of experience in the world; men who had been down the river to St. Joe, even to St. Louis; men who had perhaps even heard of St. Paul, far across the prairies, where the Red river carts went with hides from the Saskatcheherd. One such traveled man came back from some eastern point apparently much affected in his mind. romanced of the opulence of the east. Whisky, so he said, was half the price that it was at Dickinsonville, and although it was of less searching sort, it was sometimes dispensed with the gratuitous additon of a real oyster or an actual fried egg. This man was ostracized, as there must be a limit to all

lying; but his vaporings fell on Billy's brain as pollen on a flower, before it ripened into fruitfulness of thought Humor is at best a dangerous thing, and among citizens like those of Dick-

doubly dangeorus. In the insonville case of this liar from the east, Billy the half-breed was not humorist but judge. He conceived himself to be a sort of censor of morals. He had in view a merited rebuke, which should be conveyed in subtle sarcasm, it is true, but in such unmistakable form that this man must quail before the public reproof of his egragious mendacity should receive. In furtherance of his plan Billy closeted himself with Peterson, proprietor of the Western Star. It took some time to explain the merits of the enterprise, but at last a sudden smile smote Hank.

Three days later a wondering constituency saw blazoned on the outer wall of the Western Star the following enigmatical legend: "A Ring With Every Drink." No one knew what that meant, but all men were aware that it had something to do with the egg and oyster story brought back from St. Louis by the returned liar. Trade was petrified, and Hank saw ruin impending, for although custom was ranged outside, it gazed and did not purchase. He reviled Billy, who leaned against the bar, tall, dark and smil-

Curly, from the Three X outfit, was the first to investigate. He laid his four bits on the bar and got his drink. "An' where's my ring?" he aske with supercilious sarcasm. Hank laid hold of a rope which hung down the wall, and as he jerked it a solemn jangle from a suspended cow bell smote upon the air. Hank grinned at first broadly, then deprecatingly. Curly grew red and reached for his gun. "D-n you, you goin' to play funny with me, are you?" he said. But Billy smiled and caught his hand. "Aw, don't, Curly," he said. "Keep still now, an' wel'll have plenty of fun." Curly all at once saw it in that light, and grinned as he went out the though the color was still in his hair. "Did ye git yer ring?" asked the incredulous public, as he carelessly

walked by. "I shore did," said Curly, "an' she's bute."

"Less see her, Curly," said the public. "T'm goin' to give it to my girl, an" you all kin see it then. Go in an' git yerself one, you fellers."

And so they did, one of them, two of them, many of them, emerging with expressions various and not unanimously happy, but each man wrapped in reticence and asserting only that he had gotten his ring. The whole town was thus ultimately initiated, including the liar from St. Louis, who, publicly rebuked, mounted his horse and rode away from the sene of his discomfiture. Justice had been done and the wisdom of Billy's plan was fully vindicat-

dom of Billy's plan was funy vinuteat ed. The bell bung idle for some days, until later on a little influx of foreign travel again brought it into a remem-brance which forgot the loftiness of

attention having first been called to the public proclamation by which a ring was offered with every drink purchased over the counter of the Western Star. "A rink with every drink, me man!" said Tuesday. "Extraw'nary, most ex-traw'nary! You don't mean to say traw'nary! You don't mean to say that the fellow will actually give me a ring if I buy a drink of him?

"I got "He shore will," said Curly. one here the other day my own sweet self, an' yore money's as good as mine, I reckon." So, wondering very much at the strange customs of this strange country, Tuesday laid down a dollar, drank a lonesome drink and picked up his change.

"But, I say, where's me ring?" ha asked, looking somewhat triumphantly at Curly. "Tingle-angle-angle!" said the cow

bell on the wall; and except Hank Peterson, all men there present broke into laughter, which as suddenly fell into It was seen that Tuesday's silence. face, solemn and unwinking, bore no trace of appreciation of the joke. say, where's me ring?" he began again. Billy, by this time smiling and a bit glassy-eyed, took him by the shoulder and silently pointed to the bell that hung on the wall.

"Tingle-angle-angle!" said the bell. "On, I know, me good fellow; I see the cowbell, to be sure. But where's the ring you advertised with each drink a fellow bought?" "Oh, the bon Dieu!" said Billy, "This

is the awfullest thing that ever got west of the Ro' Jaune. Git out!" And he laid hands on Tuesday, irate that he could not see fine wit.

Lord Purinton was in a transition stage between insular tradition and American progressiveness. He did not know whether to use his fists or to pull-his brand new gun, and while he was thinking it over he was suddenly thrown into the crisp Montana moon light. Angered now and not devoid of a certain slow courage, he charge blindly back into the saloon, where he was gleefully received. The noise awakened Old Bill Pendleton, who came out of the back room, clothed only only in leggings and shirt, and under the impression that an Indian war was in progress.

'Show me the savidges!" exclaimed Old Bill Pendleton; and Billy, to oblige him, showed him Tuesday, upon whom he fell confusedly but with pleasing vigor.

"You beggar!" cried Lord Tuesday. 'I can't fight you all, but I'll fight you, any way you like—fight you a duel, now, tonight—fight you right

here, if you dare, d-n me!" Upon the ear of Billy, whose mind had devised the inspiration for all this, these words fell sweet as honey. He quieted the crowd and began once to arrange the terms of the duel. He did not ask Old Bill Pendleton anything about it, for it went without saying that Old Bill would fight any man or thing, in any way suggested or convenient. He addressed himself rather to the Englishman.

"Jook," said he, "I always did hear you English was fond o' cold water. Is that so?"

Tuesday snorted. "Allus git in needless into cold water

in the mornin'? Say, you ain't afraid cold water, are you?"

Tuesday snorted again and gave utterance to words understood to convey the idea that he wasn't afraid of anything in the whole blasted country.

"Bon!" said Billy, lapsing into one of his languages, and at the same time throwing out his right hand in the Indian sign for "Good," "Aw-r-right. Now, we bein' the challenged party, we have the choice of weapons, I allow ?"

Tuesday, who was now deeply an-gered, grunted that he did not care what were the weapons. "Aw-r-right," said Billy, "I am the

on a buffalo run. "Are you ready? Git in!" cried Billy, his six-shooter in hand by virtue of his position as second. And both men really plunged body deep into the low Their sob at the shock was water. lost in the shout of approval uttered by the public of Dickinsonville, which stood ranged upon the bank.

The first minute of his bath sohered Old Bill Pendleton, but did not quench the ardor of his superb heart and nerves. He shouted lucidly and in glee at witnessing the Englishman chouch ing low and hugging himself with his arms in search of warmth.

"Time! Git in the next hole! Go! cried Billy, Old Bill Pendleton plunged surged, slipped and at last jumped clear and started on a run for the next bath. Lord Tuesday, groaning, crawled out upon the ice and by sheer pluck actually drove himself a few steps to ward the spot opposite which Old Bill was now plunging in for his second Homeric ordeal. Perhaps Lord Tuesday heard the bleak swash of the cold flood against the ice, and so felt mental anguish, as well as physical dis-He turned and half looked toward the post of honor. It was asking Struck by a fairly morta too much. rigor he fled up the bank toward the light which shone through the door o the Western Star, shivering, babbling and half sobbing with shame at his defeat and his suffering from the cold. Old Bill Pendleton saw the flight and Joining in the cry of "Stop! Git back in your hole!" scrambled out of the water and pursued his antagonis snatching a six-shooter from the hand But Billy was of Curley as he ran. fleet as he and caught him at the door "Stop, Bill," said he pleasantly, " ain't give no word to begin shootin' yet That's after the English half of the duel. Give me that gun."

In the saloon they found Lord Tuesday groaning and fairly embracing the hot stove. To him they carried many drinks and after a while he became coherent.

"Jook," said Billy, affably, after time. "It is the verdict of this crowd that you have lost the duel, but you are a game man all right, just the same." There were grunts of approbation, and remarks of "That's right." "Sure," etc. "Furthermore, Jook, fol-lowin' the customs of this country, I must say that, havin' lost the duel, are assessed several drinks fer the crowd. Am I right, fellers?" It appeared that he was right. Until late that night the bell upon the wall said "Tingle-angle-angle." Lord Tuesday afterward admitted

that it was nearly 3 o'clock in the morning before he really knew what all that ringing of the old bell was about. Then he saw the point of Billy's delicate humor and laughed for many oments, nor indeed ceased spasmodic laughter for many days thereafter.

"I was so awfully cold, you know he said, "or no doubt I'd have twigged it off sooner, of course. Ring with every drink! Hah! Fawncy how absurd!

By reason of the masterly qualities shown upon this occasion, Billy added much to his reputation as a thoughtful and progressive citizen. He was tenriding side by side with the dog and wolf, and as the two fell together he leaped on the wolf, letting his horse go free. By a wonderful sleight of hand he caught the wolf by the jaw, held him as though in a vise, and then realized that he was indeed in a desdered the office of town marshal and would have been elected, had it been discovered that meantime he had departed on some of his wanderings, and as usual had left ne word regard-ing the time of his return.

the mother that he was taken away for fear she would kill him! From yet another source I hear that on one occasion when cubs were born in the next cage to the male wolf he tore through the boarding and killed three of the cubs before he could be prevented. These facts prove that in this case, as in all others, it is impossible to say exactly what each animal of a species will do. It depends largely on each nature and temperament.

America's Champion Hunter

There is one man who has had perhaps more opportunities to observe the habits and dispositions of wolves and to study their conduct than any other This is John Abernathy, now United States marshal for the territory of Oklahoma, who accompanied Prestdent Roosevelt on his last hunting trip. Mr. Abernathy is certainly the only man in the world who is able to catch wolves alive with his hands, or, I should say, his hand, for he only use

one to actually catch the animal. His mode of procedure is this: Gal loping along on his sturdy white pony, he waits until the critical moment when the wolf will try to attack him wiht open mouth. Then he suddenly reaches down, and with a swift move ment passes his hand quickly behind the canine teeth, squeezing the under jaw as tightly as possible, before the animal has time to close down on his hand. If this were done the wolf would undoubtedly gain the victory, for the canine teeth are very long and deadly poisonous. The bite of any ance of wolves that after all this time, the racing, struggling, being held tightly by the under jaw by a man't hand, which was half-choking him wolf causes intense pain, suppuration and high fever; in fact, it produces a kind of pseudo-hydroprobia, which continues for about a week or ten days, and often ends in death.

Once caught in this manner the animal is powerless. It has always been said that these animals are cowardly but this does not seem to be Mr. Ab ernathy's opinion at all. He says they are very cunning and will run rather than fight, but when fighting is nec essary, they will do it with a vicious simply resting, hoping to struggle anew as soon as he could get the opness and bravery wonderful to witness.

A Hair-Raising Experience

One of his thrilling adventures, which seemed at one time to be likely to be the end of this plucky hunter, happened some time ago. Mr. Abernathy had broken camp at Deep Red in the southern part of Oklahoma, and had started for home with sever wolves in a cage in a wagon, driven by his nephew. He had given instruc-tions that when he had started in a race with any wolves his nephew was to stop the wagon, take an extra horse and follow him.

Mr. Abernathy had not gone three miles when he "jumped" three wolves. Having only two dogs with him, the race promised to be interesting. After going another three miles one dogs threw a wolf. Mr. Abernathy's horse was going so fast at that mo ment that he ran over one of his dogs, killing it instantly, at the same moment tumbling to the ground. This caused a little delay, so that by the time he had mounted again and gone back to the wolf it had cut the dog

severely and was making off. This made the hunter more de-termined than ever to get that wolf and urging his horse on he chased him

hind leg, when both tumbled over to-

In a Desperate Plight

By this time Mr. Abernathy was

riding side by side with the dog and

gether in a heap.

"In the fundamental interests of the people such evils must be controlled appropriate and adequate legislat hard for over a mile over frightfully rough ground, followed by the wounded dog. This plucky dog, instead of which we strongly urge as a paramoun giving in, kept up until he actually duty of the national congress succeeded in catching the wolf by the

"In this connection we wish to en phasize the fact that anticeptics and preservatives cannot mitigate in an degree the dangers from decayed

degree the dangers from decayed o decaying meats. "They may destroy putrifaction o organisms, but cannot neutralize tox ines or ptomaines and any contention to the contrary is unfounded. "Meat that requires special treatmen is totally unfit for food and still con-tains poison of a virulest and danger

inhabit his western country. **DOCTORS CONDEMN**

EMBALMED BEEF

BOSTON, Mass., June 8.-Before ad-

journment the American Medical As-sociation adopted the following: "We strongly condemn the revo evil which is shown to exist rega food supplies, especially in packing in-

ONLY THE WESTERN RANGES ARE FREE FROM DISEASE

When Mr. Upton Sinclair wrote his now celebrated book, it is very doubtful if he knew the far-reaching effects of the allegations made by him agains the packing houses. If Mr. Sinclair had a spite against the packers and stock interests, he could not have taken a more diabolical revenge. There is just enough fact to form the basis of his allegations to give them the color of truth, and, as the stomach of the public is notoriously weak, it makes little difference whether or not the reports are true, the effect upon the beef consumption is the same

But what is all this unprofitable discussion to lead to? The packer is between the devil and the deep sea. If he prosecutes Mr. Sinclair it will inthe parade of all packing house secrets before the public. If he holds his peace, the public will believe that every horrible detail of Mr. Sinclair's revelations are true.

There are many things about the preparation of animals for food that are not pleasant-are even disgusting to contemplate-but this does not mean that the food thus prepared is necessarily unwholesome. Place a nice, juicy, well-cooked steak before the average man or woman at breakfast, and then prop in front of him the morning paper, with the details of Mr. Sinclair's discoveries written in the most approved yellow, sensational style. Will it improve the appetite for the steak? It is simply another exemplification of the old adage, "Where ig-norance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." Epicures and lovers of meat will do their stomachs a favor to eschew Mr. Sinclair and his writings.

The effect of the present crusade of Mr. Sinclair and the President upon one of Colorado's greatest industriescattle growing-is certain to be disastrous. The effect is already apparent in the rapidly dropping price of beef the hoof, the cancellation of cattle contracts and the signs of panic everywhere apparent. In justice to President, its is only fair to say that he permitted himself to be impulsively drawn into the matter with realizing the effert. Now it is too late. The fat is in the fire.

It is a well-known fact, not susceptible to successful contradiction, that in no country has science made the advancement in the preparation of an!the mals for wholesome food as in United States. Every safeguard has been placed around the packing houses and their products, and it will be found that the products of these houses are as a rule, perfectly pure and whole That is all the public should know about it. When it comes to the details of the preparation most delicate ground is reached. But the public Insists upon the details, and they are to be made public.

For instance, it will probably be shown that a large percentage of cattle slaughtered in the eastern plants are afflicted with tuberculosis, and that, while some are condemned to the tanks, some are actually used as food. It will make little difference to the public that scientific men will declare that this meat is perfectly safe and wholesome. The fact that the roast or steak might have come from a consumptive animal will be enough to cause horror, and the order may come to destroy all tubercular animals. What will this mean?

BY FRED P. JOHNSON, Denver, Col. | that the only section of the country free from this disease is the western range section. The farms of the eastern states are all affected with this disease, both in the cattle and hogs. To destroy all of these animals will result in a loss to the stock interests equal to a plague. Is it to be expected that the packer will stand this loss, as

he does at present? The principal point is, are cattle suffering from this disease dangerous to human consumption? Scientific men insist that there is little or no danger. An animal in the early stages of this

disease may have perfectly healthy and wholesome flesh. The disease affects the vital organs, and only in the advanced stages does it affect the flesh In Europe the percentage of animals affected with this disease is very much greater than in this country, and practically little attention is paid to it in slaughtering.

Should the matter be carried to the extreme, however, there would be little harm done to the stock interests of Colorado or the west, for the reason that live stock here is grown under natural conditions that render them perfectly healthy. Nature abhors this disease, and its growth is due to the intense breeding and artificial growing of animals for meat and dairy purposes, carried on in the farming and settled sections, where the animals are reared in a barn, fed concentrated foods and limited as to sunshine and exercise. Denver and the west are now supplied from the Denver packing plants, which slaughter western cattle that are absolutely healthy. While occasionally a few diseased hogs find their way here from the east, they are promptly condemned and do not get into the food product Colorado meat eaters need have no fear of their beef if they deal with reputable butchers. Of course, there is a humorous side to this matter. Regardless of the fact that the mutton and pork come from the same packing plants as the beef, the public recognizes no taint in any-thing but the beef. In a Denver hotel, a few days ago, a patron was ordering his dinner. The waiter suggested that

the roast beef was very fine. "No beef for me," said the guest. "I have been reading Upton/ Sinclair. Bring me a veal cutlet." The dear public is not discerning. It recognizes the present sensation as directed against the celebrated "beef trust." Beef is not mutton or pork, so the sheepman and the hog grower are realizing handsome profits on their industry, while the cat-tel grower is confronted with bankruptcy, and prices on cattle are going down with a jump.

The public is fickle, and easily for-gets. In a few months, at the most, the present horror will have been forgotten, but the damage that has already been done is enormous, and what will be the gain? For a time there will be added expense and red tape imposed ipon the packer; the producer will pay the bill, and the public will continue t receive the same meats it has been receiving. Inspection of packing house products has been most rigorous for years. It will be found eventually that the greater part of the present hue and cry is over nothing. In the meanwhile, the cattleman, the innocent party in the whole affair, will be compelled to pay the bill and look as pleasant as ECHOES OF THE RANGE Weekly Compilation of Interesting Ranch and Stock News from All of the Great Range Country of Texas

THE MEY LO CONCORDELAN

In Howard County From the Big Springs Herald.

Last week G. L. Brown of this city sold to Wood & Co. of Abilene 9,080 acres of land lying ten miles northwest of Big Springs, consideration \$8 per acre. This entire tract is all agricul-tural land and will be divided into small tracts and placed on the market to be disposed of to the actual settler.

The dividing up of this immense tract and its conversion into farms will mean much for this county. The sale was made by Fox Stripling of the R. T. Piner & Co. real estate agency of this city, and is one of the biggest real estate deals consummated in this city for several months.

A young man by the name of Stevenson who has for some time been living in the vicinity of Lamesa, but whose people are said to reside in Oklahoma, was severely, and it is feared fatally, injured by his horse falling with him on the streets here last Monday evening about 6 o'clock. The crowd that had gathered here on that day was beginning to disperse, when Stevenson rode out upon the street and, seeing a hog running along the street in front of him, in a spirit of sport put spurs to his horse and gave chase after the animal. In a few quick leaps the horse overtook and ran over the hog, but in so doing tripped and fell flat, hurling his rider with terrific force to the hard-packed The poor, unfortunate man earth. struck almost squarely upon his head and was completely stunned. The bystanders ran quickly to his assistance, and seeing he was unable to rise, sympathetic hands lifted the limp and bruised form and quickly as possible the injured man was borne to the sanitarium. Dr. Wright was summoned and everything possible in the way of medical aid was done for him, but up to the present writing(Thursday evening), he had never regained conscious

ness. It is impossible to tell yet whether or not death will result.

In Scurry County From the Snyder Coming West.

C. W. Post, who recently purchased the Llano ranch, has bought 27,000 acres of land from the O.S. ranch at

\$4 per acre. A. D. Dodson returned Wednesday from his ranch in Garza county. "The tanks are all running over," said Mr. Dodson, in speaking of the rain fall up there. Proprietor Wishard of the O-O

ranch in Kent county was here Monday en rotue to Colorado. Mr. Wishard will cut up his large ranch property in Kent county and will locate about one hundred families upon it. He is making preparations to build one hundred houses for homes for these settlers when they come west. When the work is completed another of the big ranches of the west will have passed under the

domination of the man with the hoe.

In Sutton County Midland Gazette.

From the Sonora News. Sol Mayer & Bro. of Sonora sold to E. L. R. Rucker of Sherwood four registered Aberdeen-Angus helfers and one bull for \$550. Sol Meyer of Sonora bought one and

two-year-old steers, about 3,200 head, from the following parties at \$12 and \$16 per head: Halbert & Ross Stuart, D. B. Cusenbary, W. A. Hol-land, J. L. Davis, R. W. Davis, Fred Millard, J. W. Owens, Dock Simm G. W. Stephenson and B. M. Halbert. These steers were bought for the Val Verde Land and Cattle Company, of which Mr. Meyer is manager.

only a good growing season fell. It now seems to be the general opinion that there is already sufficient moisture to mature the small grain crop, which is now in a very promising con-

dition E. J. Park this week sold his well improved ranch a few miles northeast of town to Messrs. J. T. Wilkinson and S. J. Williams of this city, consideration \$10.50 per acre. This is a splendid ranch and the new owners may congratulate themselves that they have received a rare bargain. The deal was made through the real estate firm of Guinn & Lamkin.

For some years the raising of a good grade of young mules has been growof the plains, but it is only of recent years that anyone has engaged in this profitable industry on a very extensive scale. Deaf Smith county stockmen and farmers are awaking to their opportunity in this respect, and it is now a common thing to see from two to a dozen young mules on different ranches. Among those who are launching out in a large way in the raising of mules, special mention should be made of J. R. McFarling, whose ranch is located eleven miles northwest of Hereford. Mr. McFarland has been selling a few young mules each year for several years and finds the industry a profitable one. He has now made up his mind to turn his entire attention in that direction. With this in view, he recently purchased fifty splendid stock mares from Robert Hare of Moore county, which he will place on his ranch. Mr. McFarling has found out that he can raise a \$150 mule at very small expense and he confidently believes that his undertaking will prove a profitable one. The Brand is of the opinion that many others will find it to their interest to follow Mr. McFarling's example, in a year or so.

In Brewster County

Alpine Avalanche. W. J. McIntyre has bought of James R. Anderson seven horses and five

mules at \$40 per head. Tuesday J. D. Jackson shipped to New Orleans one carload of cows and one of calves, and to Fort Worth one carload of calves, all of which he had bought of A. S. Gage and Jim Wilson. A son of W. H. Terry, about twelve years old was chasing a cow last Saturday, when the horse stepped into a prairie dog hole and fell, throwing the rider over his head. The result was a broken collar bone, which was set by Drs. Berkeley and Faust.

A. L. Stoud was in town from his ranch among the Glass mountains on Monday. He has brought 150 cows from his former ranch in Menard county to the quarantine line in Pecos county, where they are waiting to be dipped in Beaumont oil which he has ordered.

In Midland County

The Edwards brothers sold their ranch and cattle last week to a Mr Kerr. of North Texas.

Scharbaur Bros. this week bought from Rankin Bros. and other parties 700 yearling steers, paying \$14 around. Porter Moseley, manager of C. A.



UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDER Creates an Appeilte, Purifies the Blood, Prevents Disease and Cures Coughs, Colds, Worms, Hide-bound, Yellow Water, Fever, Distemper, etc. Sold by all druggists, warranted. Nothing equals it for Hog Cholera, give it a trial. Send us your name for "Farmer Jones' Horse Deal." EMMERT PROPRIETARY CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

raised on the Stanley Turner ranch near Water Valley. Mr. Carpenter brought the curious animal down town with him Monday afternoon to have it admired by the many who saw it.

A flock of some five hundred sheep were brought through the Angelo Heights addition Tuesday during the band concert at the Civic League park and driven over the West Beauregard avenue bridge. The sheep got mixed up with the horses and buggies of many who were present to hear the band concert and created considerable excitement for a time. At last the shepherd succeeded in getting them over the bridge and headed toward the stock yards.

C. Palmer of San Antonio is in the city getting samples of the spring wool clip. Mr. Palmer has been coming to this market for years and always gets on the scene as early as possible. He says the wool delivered to the commission men here looks good, but as to prices he is unable to tell a single thing about it at this time owing to the uncertain condition of the market.

Over a million and a half pounds of wool has already been delivered to the commission men here and another half million is expected.

Cattlemen always on the lookout for the little Spanish ponies so essential to handle cattle; are awakening to the fact that there are very few of these ponies left in Texas. There has been a great demand for this class of cow ponies by showmen and others during the last several years and this has taken many of the best animals away. The little Spanish pony is a valuable animal in cattle handling and the shortage is going to cause a great many cattlemen inconvenience. No one ever paid much attention to its breeding and as a result the breed has nearly been exhausted.

E. A. Briggs and Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Briggs of Ozona were visitors in. San Angelo Wednesday. They all left Wednesday afternoon for Coleman, where they are to spend several days. E. A. Briggs called at the Standard office and while in conversation with a Standard man stated that the grass was so fine and so green that his cattle on the Briggs ranch near Ozona could not help being fat. "My cattle are so fat they wabble," said Mr. Briggs. "We have the best grass in Crockett county that I have ever seen in the many years I have lived there We are simply rolling in clover and

he prospects were never better for us all." Mr. Briggs stated that he had forty-five acres of oats, millet and sorghum and that he expected to start cutting his oats in about ten days. He said the prospects of good feed crops were splendid and that he saw no reason why a man out in Crockett nty had any kick coming at all. B. Kerr, general western agent of the St. Joseph Stock Yards

THE LAMB CROP **IS VERY GOOD**

Advices from Lampasas, Texas, state that the wool season is opening very nicely this year. A few clips have come in and a large amount is expected to be marketed here. Lampasas is one of the big wool shipping points of Texas and local buyers are preparing to handle things on a big scale. The prices are satisfactory and the exporters say that the clip this year is longer and finer and freer from dirt than they have ever seen before.

Utah

The Miller ranch in Carbon county, consisting of 11,000 acres has been purchased by N. S. Nielsen, of Mount pleasant, Sanpete county. Mr. Nielsen figures that the ranch will afford him pasturage in the summer time for about 25,000 sheep, and therefore prove to be a good investment.

Wyoming

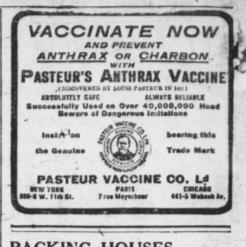
Sheepmen in Rock Springs section are much excited over reports which are coming in of the death of hundreds of head of sheep from eating black sage. One of the heaviest losers is Powell Bunyan, a Utah flockmaster who has already lost 2,000 head out of a bunch of 10,000. His, loses are said to average fifty a day It is currently reported that the

Fraser Bros, have closed out all of their advance contracts in the Basin country for 1906 wool, amounting to over 1,000,000 pounds, and that George Colby, the well known representative of Hallowell, Donald and Company, of Boston, buyers, was the purchaser, and that the price topped-'23 cents nad a fraction. Colorado

All sheep in Colorado that have been exposed to scab must be dipped between June 15 and September 1. An order to this effect was issued by the state board of stock inspection commissioners at a meeting held recently. The board has become officially apprised of the fact that scab exists in several parts of the state, and as it has exercised an unceasing warfare against the disease for some time, it has decided that prompt action must now be taken. Michigan

The price of wool in Marshall has taken a drop of 10 cents. Last year local dealers paid from 30 to 33 cents for wool, according to the quality. Because of the high price paid last year many farmers expected to make money on wool this year and added to their flocks. However, 21 cents is being paid for it by local dealers and there are a lot of disappointed wool growers in this vicinity.

The result of the lambing season, which is now about ended in central and southern New Mexico, are said to have astonished even the most sanguine of the sheep growers, and from all parts of the sheep growers, and from all parts of the great sheep growing country tributary to Albuquerque come reports of marvelous success with lambing. Instead of the usual increase of 80 per cent the large sheep owners are reporting an increase on the average of 100 per cent, and on some of the ranches where scientific methods have been adopted, an increase of 110 per cent is reported. Prices for wool have been altogether too fancy for con-



PACKING HOUSES CLAIM CLEANLINESS

(Continued from page 1.)

thoroughly everything is washed. This is done every day after slaughtering is over. Here is the sausage room. Not only the tables and trucks have been thoroughly cleansed, but the floor, is as clean as it could be made. These sausage tables, although made of heavy, solid oak, and are thoroughly clean as you see, are to be covered with aluminum. We provide separate dressing rooms and closet quarters for our girls and women, and you can see for yourself that they have plenty of light and air with suitable facilities otherwise. We are preparing additional dressing rooms and closets for our men, and when completed, which will be under the most improved sani tary conditions, nothing will be bet-ter. This entire plant is kept thoroughly clean as you can see. Pro-visions are made for handling meats of all kinds in the best possible man-ner., Nothing has been overlooked in providing suitable facilities in every department.

Can Conscientiously Recommend Prod-

After thoroughly investigating every phase of the packing industry, covering a personal inspection of the four plants named, going into details, and watching the various operations, the respresentative of this paper who did so, can conscientiously recommend the products of thees plants to the public. He saw nothing that could be honestly criticised by any one familiar with the business, but on the other hand saw many matters of commendation. He would not hesitate to eat the product of any one of these packers because he knows that everything is operated in the best possible manner. Incidents of material falling upon the floors in the course of manufacture are exceedingly rare, and are not worthy consideration as a basis for condemnation of the industry. Before any product reaches the public for consumption, it has either been thoroughly cleansed or sterilized. The public need have no fear about accepting for consumption every one of these products, -St. Louis Reporter.

The Alpine Country ALPINE, Texas, June 6.—Jackson Harmon shipped a car load of cowa Friday to El Paso butchers.

W. Turney received a car load of W. Hereford bulls from the Panhandle for use on his ranch. They were all year-

J. D. Jackson shipped a car load of cows to El Paso a few days ago and one of them weighed 1,100 pounds and another 940. The big cow dressed 646 pounds in El Paso. They were ath range cattle.

W. J. McIntyre delivered 171 of the

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

PORTION OF THE RANGE NEEDS RAIN BADLY

try.

Editor Stockman Journal:

It seems strange indeed, I know, to people in Middle and East Texas to hear that June 1 and quite often July 1 is still a day of drouth in many parts of the great west.

While the corn tassels and the cucumber is making horns and the tall sorghum begins to assume its pretty head, and all nature revels in the sweet atmosphere of the "good old summer "inte." the much talked and much cursed cowman is trying his best to find enough moisture in a flow from an inch and a half pipe to keep alive few straggling bean vines and some radishes.

The forenoon is passed in the company of the old long horns. The short horns, the mooleys and the dehorned and much sulphurous atmosphere flies around at times when one of the new fangled bottomless troughs sends out a stream over the corral and lowers the tank two inches before enough dirt can be dug from the herd lot to staunch the flow. The eastern men in the mean time are hauling truck to market with a fat, sleek team, and as he alights at home again is seated to a dinner which only the farmer's wife can cook, of snap beans, squashes. greens, okra and many other kinds of vegetables, thinking all the while his. restern neighbor to be faring still better, when the truth is, if it were not for the Mexican frijoles the so-called "kattle kings" would look as lank as greyhounds before it rained enough to fatten any beeves fit to kill or enough

to grow vegetables. Ranching is a mighty nice business from July to December or January, but from January to July, or until the first rain it is anything but pleasant. Hot, dry, windy, too. The late fall rains and several snows in the winter put such excellent season in the ground that notwithstanding the long drouth the cattle hold up wonderfully.

The master and mistress of the E. V. ranch are in New Mexico on a visit and three peelers, Lee, Dub and I, are holding down the premises.

We have lots of fun housekeeping. You would not call it housekeeping. East one thinks he is a good cook, but the other two do not think so.

Lee tried to get me to put more grease in my bread and work in more our. Dub says I put too much grease and too much flour.

We smuggled some fresh fruit from the old cupboard and I made a pie. The boys did not seem much mashed its excellent qualities, and the next day Lee stole in and began culnary preparations.

W were called upon to partake of grape pie with crust two inches thick and enough straight acid in the grapes for four pies, but we ate it,

POULTRY DOLLARS COME EASY Our large 52 to 112 page magazine, natifully illustrated, best printed and will put you in comfortable circum. o add dollars to your income by keepng a few hens on a town lot, or make success on a large scale. Covers erything. Contains information that dited poultry journal, makes it easy nances if followed. Poultry Success, ne year 50c. Large book ills't'd, free annual subs. 3 months trial 10 c. Poultry Success Co., Springfield, O.

and Lee thinks he's pretty flip at pas-Joe, Mace and the little boys hold

down the Nunn ranch, and Joe takes the kids and hoes the weeds from the the little acre patch at the house. I laid off the rows and the corn has

doubled back on itself, so he can't plow out the weeds. Those rows are as crooked as the Pecos river, though hardly so long, and lack some of its moisture also. A cowboy is about as sorry with a hoe as a city fellow would be with a branding iron or a lariet but by humping to it and resting most of the time the weeds and part of the corn are finally hoed down. Actual settlers seem to threaten the old time monarch of the plains, but methinks

should the man with the hoe visit these parts at this dry season he would get ittle encouragement. We do not blame the poor people for coming out here to settle, but we do blame the money grabbing land men who will send honest men and women out here to farm when it is barely

possibly to raise a patch of sorghum in the best years. Many have been induced to leave the old county and take all their belongings to the great west pictured by the land men, only to find that they had been sadly duped, and trying in vain to live, in a region as arid as the wastes of Sahara, have abandoned their claims and gone back where they can get a cool drink and three square meals. They are not too blame. It's the land

We hope the good farmers may overome the drouth and get homes in our country, because they need them, but we do not see how even the most thrifty could live by the products of the soil in this arid region.

My compatriots are wrapped in the arms of Morpheus and no doubt in their dreams can hear the steady explosions of the gasoline engine, and the regular grating of the heavy cogs on the big pumping jack, and with a suspicious eye on the treacherous trough. They look for some old evil-tempered cow to hook her less evily inclined sister into the water and her struggles are sure to spring a leak in the clay bottom. When they rush to get the shovel they awake, and gee; aren't they glad it's only a dream?

Turning over, they again resume the nasal solo which no doubt would equal Paderewski on the piano if I could only hear it at this distance.

We trust in out next to be able to report good rains in this section, and sincerely hope that the cow men everywhere and also the farmer may receive God's great blessing in the jew-eled drops from heaven. Yours truly, WILL F. EVANS.

Valentine, Texas. REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR

Rainy Sundays are good to reconcil man to go to church. There is hardly anything so loneome as being married a long time. When a woman smokes cigarettes it's

sign she really doesn't like to. It's awful queer how there is no funkissing a girl if she is your relative. The worst thing about getting re-ligion is you miss the reputation you used to have .- New York Press

Donohu Bros., prominent shippers, sent to market from Mulhall, I. T., a car of hogs.

In Irion County Sherwood Record. Mont Noelke is building a dehorning outfit on his ranch. Sheep are rolling out of San Angelo

now rapidly for the northern markets. Clifford Dameron sold 900 head of muttons at \$3.35 to Caruthers & Noelke Bob Massey, the big Ozona sheep-

man, has gone to Maryland to buy several head of fine bucks. A great many of the Mexican sheep Kerville Sun. herders are leaving for the northwest to herd sheep, making them a little

scarce' here. Caruthers & Noelke drove 1,900 head of sheep through town Tuesday. They were being taken to San Angelo to shp to market. Thorp, Ryburn & Co. will move the balance of their cattle, about 1,700

ead, to their new ranch quarters near Monument, N. M., this fall. Jack Williams has sold 300 head of ows and mixed stock cattle, with alves thrown in, to Bob Caruthers.

They went at \$12 around. Mr. Burnett, a well known sheep-man of Colorado City, is here to de-liver several hundred head of sheep which he sold to Caruthers & Noelke C. W. Keenum, the successful Angora goat raiser, was in from his ranch near town Saturday afternoon He reported goat conditions first-class, but of his own individual condition he could not speak so flatteringly considring the fact that he got mixed up in a deal with a wild and woolly bron few days since and the brone gained his point all the way through. The animal dealt Mr. Keenum a lick on his right leg that jarred him something like San Francisco got. The lines Mr

Keenum was holding the bronc with also hadly burned his hands as he attempted to hold the animal. It will be with unfeigned regret that Mr. Keenum's friends will learn of his misfortune, but they will all be glad to hear he is rapidly rounding into his old form

In Deaf Smith County

again.

Hereford Brand. The greater portion of the Panhandle has been covered by good rains since our last issue. In portions of Deaf Smith and Castro counties the fall was quite heavy, rendering the ground too wet to plow sod, while in other parts ----

Cancer of the Nose Cured Palmyra, Mo., Aug. 15, 1905.

Bye & Leach, Dallas, Tex. Drs. Kind Friends-Pardon me for neg lect in answering your kind letter written me several days ago. I am now living in another county and the letter was forwarded to me. I will now answer and thank you for the very great kidness I have received at your hands the last few months.

Will assure you if my nose trouble me in the future, 1 will un-doubtedly inform you at once. 1 shall always remember you with gratitude and feel glad I sent to you for treatment. I had become quite nervous and alarmed before I com.

Now I am easy. With thanks and gratitude I am. Most respontfully yours

and sure. A book containing valua-able information on the care of the patient will be sent Free to those who write for it. Address Drs. Bye & Leach., Box 462, Dept. W, Dailos, Tex.

municated with you about my nose.

MISS ANNIE E. DUNKUM. No need of the knife or burning plasters; no need of pain or disfigurement. Cancerol is soothing and balmy, safe

foldsmith's ranch, thirty-five miles northeast, was in Tuesday for supplies. He reports fine rains up there, and the country in splendid shape. Lee Bell is in from the ranch this week and reports the range in the

finest possible shape. He says cattle are in the very best condition and that he got his share of the rain that fell last Saturday night. Through the agency of Connell and

Jowell this week eighty head of yearlings wer sold for Jim Self, 25 for Joe Veazey and three and one-half sections of land for J. E. Hardy. The Hardy land was sold to Cavener Bros., recently of Haskel county. Terms private,

In Kerr County

Walter Schreiner arrived in Kerrville Wednesday from his Mason county ranch, on a visit to the home folks. Mr. Schreiner says grass is good in his

section and stock conditions are favorable. J. .S Lowrance, a prominent Divide ranchman and farmer, spent a couple of days in Kerrville this week, loading with supplies. Mr. Lowrance reports, shipments to his market lined up.

stock in good shape among ranchmen in his country. Wool is stored in warehouses at various points in the Southwest and sold by commission men. Captain Schreiner controls about 2,000,000 pounds annually. There are about 1,-000,000 pounds sold in San Angelo every year. There are nearly 3,000,000 pounds sold in Del Rio, Comstock, Lampasas and the balance of the 6,-Brewster county. 000,000 or 7,000,000 produced in various

parts of the state. The wool growing section extends as far west as Pecos. Albert Urabahan of Cactus is one of the large growers. The sales of the spring clip of wool is being watched by growers with much interest. It is understood that Jean Arnold of San Antonio bought 500,000 pounds of wool last week. The firm of D. and A. Oppenheimer purchases annually 75,000 to 150,000 pounds of twelve months' growth of wool.

Of the wool to be sold today 800,000 pounds is the six months' clip and 200,-000 pounds the twelve months' clip. The increase in the manufacture of worsteds has made the twelve months' clip, or the longer wool, the most desirable, and it consequently commands a better price

The wool is handled by the Santa Fe from the San Angelo district, and by the Sap from Kerrville. It is shipped largely to Boston where it is distributed to the Eastern woolen mills. STOCKMAN-RANGE

In Tom Green County

San Angelo Standard. J. R. Hamilton & Son shipped from San Angelo twenty-five cars of sheep to Kansas City Wednesday. The sheep were a fine lot and will bring excellent prices from the present market conditions.

W. T. Noelke and R. L. Carruthers have bought of W. A. Classcock of Sonora 1,000 head of muttons at \$3.40. The sheep are to be delivered to San Angelo about the 25th of the month. Max Mayer & Company made the deal J. R. Hamilton, the sheepman, had six loads of Val Verde county muttons on the Kansas City market last week. The muttons sold for \$5.58 on an aver-This is a pretty age of 90 pounds. good price for straight grassers. Mr Hamilton has a lot more of the same kind of stuff that he expects to realize as fine a price for.

Charles Carpenter of this city has a fine Spanish Merino buck that is a curiosity. The buck has five horns, all as natural as you please. The sheep is about a year old and was

Com-New Mexico pany, is in the city after sheep ship-The wool season at Naples and vicinments to the St. Joseph yards. Mr. ity is about over . One buyer, George B. Kerr stated that there was a big demand for sheep there and that they Hemmenway, has bought over 100,000 had to have them. "Packers want sheep and we must get them. The pounds at an average price of 28 cents, extending his rides into several other St. Joseph market is as good as any towns. But Naples and its immediate in the country and at the present time borders have received from \$8,000 to s a little better, if anything," said Mr. \$10,000 for this product and not all Kerr. "We always get good healthy has been marketed. The number of shipments from the Concho country sheep kept is not so large as in former and have been for the past seven years, the length of the time I have years, nor does the price per pound

been coming to San Angelo. Let me for unwashed wool rule as high as say to you right now that I do not formerly for washed wool. Therefore believe you people in this city realize the heavier fleeces of the long-wool just how fast this city is growing. In sheep and their prolific breeding qualithe seven years that I have been comties make them more desirable than the ing here I have noticed a change each old-fashioned Merino bloods. year, but this year seems to be better Oregon

than all of them. Your many new With a force of a dozen men, the buildings are substantial and -every-Pendleton scouring mill began the thing indicates prosperity. Out over spring run May 15. There are approxithe city I find lots of new residences and they are pretty ones at that. I mately 1,000,000 pounds of wool on am a great admirer of this city and hand, and more will be shipped immeher people, as well as the Concho country." Mr. Kerr will spend sev-cial weeks traveling over the country diately. After a few days the force of sorters will be at work. An unusually heavy run is anticipated, as Koshland meeting the sheepmen and getting Bros. have arranged to have considerable of their wool scoured here.

Pennsylvania

George Chaney ,a local wool buyer, has sold between 4,000 and 5,000 pounds ALPINE, Texas, June 11 .- Clyde Buttrill sold Tip Franklin two car loads of fat cows, one car of which of unwashed wool which he loaded on was shipped to El Paso. Prices prithe cars at Canonsburg recently. The price which it sold for was 25 cents a pound.

Seven Austrian coal miners arrived n Alpine last week from Gallup, N. M. Sheep shearing has been concluded They will work in the coal mines of at Austin and Webb's shearing corral west of Lehi. Since the middle of J. W. McCutcheon delivered 26 cars April between 65,000 and 70,000 head of tro-year-old steers to Thompson & were shorn of their fleeces. The sheep Pauls last week, who shipped them to were in better condition than for years and averaged from seven to eight W. Reynolds sold 125 cows to pounds of wool per head. A heard be-Booth & Figuer and delivered them at longing to Kirk and Sons, of Pleasant Mrs. Jas. Darling sold six Hereford Grove, sheared eleven pounds per head.

The wool, much of it, was sold months bulls to H. W. Reynolds. J. R. Holland sold to Tom Kingsbury ago at 17 and 18 cents, while those who sold at the shearing pens realized from 2,000 cows at \$22 per head and all his heifer yearling about 800 at \$12 per 20 to 23 cents per pound. All the sheep from these pens, and many from other J. A. Stroud sold his Rocilla ranch places were dipped immediately after and some of his cattle to W. W. Arshearing in a solution of warm water, ledge of Bonham. The ranch includes sulphur and tobacco. The dipping thirty sections, two of which are patvats, being supplied with hot water ented and the price is \$5,000. The catfrom one of the warm sulphur springs tle includes 1,000 head of stock caton the Saratoga farm, were operated

taken out of this county by stealth and found in Indian Territory.

tle, everything counted, at \$10 per 50 bulls at \$40 per head and 20 probably at a lower cost than other soldle horses at \$30 per head. Rank Kenedy shipped ten car loads dipping pens. of fed steers to St. Louis. They were THIEF CAPTURED

sold Monday, the average weight being 1,192 pounds and the price \$4.10. AFTER LONG RUN While sneep are profitable for all

farmers to keep all farmers who keep sheep do not make them profitable, All lands are the better for keeping sheep on them, but all farms are not best for all kinds of sheep.

THE ALPINE COUNTRY

vate.

Colorado.

Marfa Sunday.

H.

head

around the yards with a lot of methers.

PREVENT BLACKLEG **BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE**

package (value \$1.00) of CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers.

BERKELEY, CAL.

steers he has sold to Kokernot & Kok tracting and no advance buying has ernot been done. Murphy & Walker shipped sixteen

cars of cattle to La Junta. W. G. Moore shipped one car of calves and one car of cows and Charley Jones shipped out a lot of stuff this week. Everything is looking quite dry in this part of the country now. rains have fallen in spots, but a general rain is badly needed.

The sale of the Ebers ranch by Turney & McKinney should have read \$20,000, instead of \$8,700. The ranch was sold for \$8,700, but the cattle were included, which made \$20,000.

Good

The Elsimore Cattle Company of Pecos county has bought twenty head of thoroughbred Angora billy goats from E. L. Witt & Son of Kinney county. W. T. Henderson sold a 3-year-old

Galloway bull to W. H. Nixon for \$100 and a calf to J. A. Weyerts for \$60. For several years Mr. Henderson has been buying the best Galloway stock to be had and now has one of the finest herds in the country of that breed,

MEAT PROBLEM UP

Three Measures Affecting Packing In. dustry Before Congress WASHINGTON, June 11.—The house

mmittee went into executive session this morning to consider the meat inspection legislation. Three measures are before the committee. The Beveridge amendment providing for a rigorous inspection at the cost of the packers: the Wadsworth substitute weakening the Beveridge bill and placing the cost on the government, and a cornpromise bill providing for \$2,000,000 ap propriation to pay the costs of the inspection, the secretary of agriculture to have the right to make up the deficit by assessing the packers.

Dropping of the wool, due to an inflammatory condition of the skin, is a certain result of moldy or smutty fod-

When an ewe from any cause loses her lamb, she may be put in a separate pen and used as a wet nurse to help out lambs that are short.

J. D. Hart, from Maybank, was or the market with a car of mixed cattle

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

We will permit anyone to drive cattle to Bovina for shipment included within the following lines: Beginning at Texico and running south along the state line between New Mexico and Texas to the southwest corner of Yoakum county; thence east along the south lines of Yoakum and Terry counties to the southeast corner of Terry county; thence north along the east lines of Terry, Hockley and Lamb counties, to the northeast corner of the Ellwood pasture; thence east to the southeast corner of the North Ranch of George M. Slaughter and along the east and north lines of said ranch to the east fence of the Lake pasture of the W. E. Halsell ranch; thence north and west along the old original lines of the Capitol Syndicate ranch to the Pecos Valley railway.

It is mutually agreed that parties driving cattle to Bovina shall have only a reasonable length of time to drive through pastures of the undersigned and two days for shipping at Bovina.

For any further time required two cents per day per head shall be charged. (Signed.)

of

W. E. HALSELL, PHELPS WHITE, PHELPS WHITE, C. K. WARREN, GEO. M. SLAUGHTER, JOHN W. JAMES, SLOAN SIMPSON, W. D. JOHNSON, H. S. BOICE, W. L. ELLWOOD,

Two Men Jailed Charged With Horse Stealing LAWTON, Okla., June 7 .- After an exciting chase across Comanche county. Oklahoma, and a portion of the Chickasaw nation, W. J. O'Brien, who

To introduce, we will send one 10-dose is charged with the larceny of a horse and buggy in this city a short time

ago, has been captured and is in jail at Ardmore. Sheriff Hammonds "CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE" this county went after O'Brien today.

The theft is a complicated effair, two men being now in the federal jail at Ryan, charged with complicity. It is If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Men-tion this paper. Address believed that a band of thieves have a rendezvous in some secret place of the Chickasaw nation and is now being broken up. During the past three years no less than fifteen horses have been

THE CUTTER LABORATORY

Solon Smith, the sheep man, was

BEAUTIFUL SKIN AND LUXURIANT HAIR.

own efforts fall to keep your skin young and or your hair from failing out, write to me. I you just what to do to make your complexion l, your skin free from wrinkle, pimple, black-pol or blemish.

heads, apoi or blamish. If you have superfluous hair on your face, arms or body; moles, warks, freckies or other blamishes, they can be absolutely removed either at your home or at my offices, without the slightest danger or pain. If your hair is falling out or you have dandrnif, itching or eruptive scalp, it can be speedily cured and restored to natural vigor and beanty. At my offices, deformed noses, projecting ears, drooping eyelids, etc., are corrected by simple, pain-less operations. My reputation for 30 years and the many thousands successfully treated, is a guarantee of my reliability and the thoroughness of my methods. Book and full information free.

JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist

26 W. 234 St., New York. 125 Tremost St., Boston. "Dermatologist Woodbury is by far the most prom-ment specialist on the skin and scalp in America." ". Y. Heraid.

rsons afflictes with skin blemishes of any kind, ally on the face, flock to Woodbury's by the every day."—*Chicago Tribune*.



TAFT'S DENTAL ROOMS New Location, 1024 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo. Opposite Emery, Bird, Thayer's.

We are specialists on the extraction We use Vitalized Air; it of teeth. does not affect the heart; absolutely safe for weak and nervous people, and recommended by physicians. One for any number extracted at one time tithout one bit of pain. If you are E by to the city come in and see by Consultation free. Moderate prices. Beware of the cheap, grafting dentists. They use worthless ma-We do particular work for terials. thoughtful people who want nice, modern dentistry.

1024 WALNUT.

Farm Telephones

Book Free How to put them up-what they cost why they save you money-all information and valuable book free. Write to J. Andrae & Sons, 933 W Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.





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

ROCK ISLAND SLEEPING CAR LINE TO CHICAGO

The Rock Island operates the only ROCK ISLAND SLEEPING CAR through sleeping car line from Texas to Chicago. Car leaves Dallas at 7 p. m., Fort Worth at 9 p. m., daily, via Kansas City.

Another favorite train leaves Dallas at 2 a. m and Fort Worth at 8135 of m, with through sleeper to Kansas City, connecting thence with through car to Chicago.

SHEEP BLEATS FROM THE SHEEP FOLD

Sheep thrive best if given frequent change of pasture. Sheep once fat and then allowed to

become poor never do well. Any kind of stock, especially sheep,

and benefitted and will do better when their appetite is stimulated by hunger. Feeding in the management of sheep is as important with any other class of stovk. No matter how good the breed, they will gradually degenerate unless good feed and care are given them.

If it is found necessary to undertake to raise the lambs by hand, dilute the cow's milk with about 25 per cent of water, at the same temperature as the milk, and feed it with a regular baby's nursing bottle. The secret in raising lambs by hand is to give them milk frequently and not too much at one time. The tendency is to give too much, which causes bowel trouble.--"Wallace's."

The requisite in raising the finest grades of wool is regularity of condi-This will give an even, healthy growth of the wool without break or flaw, which shows the best results, in manufacture, with the least waste. Whenver a sheep is allowed to get out of condition and then is fed up again, there will be a weak place in the fiber at which point the poor condition ends and improvement begins .- Exchange.

EARLY LAMBS

After many years' experience with sheep, I have found early lambs pay the best. I endeavor to have my lambs dropped in February and March, because I then have plenty of time to care for them and seldom lose a lamb. By having a comfortable stable for my sheep where they are always dry, and a separate stable for the ewes at lambing time, with a few small pens in which to confine the ewes for a day or two after dropping their lambs, I have no trouble, no matter how cold the weather may be. Have never lost a lamb on account of cold weather; but often used to lose lambs when I used to have them dropped in April and May when the sheep were running in pasture. The reason for this is be-cause many times a ewe will not allow lamb to nurse for some time or they will disown one of them if twins are born, or the lambs were often dropped in a wet place, where they soon be-come chilled. After a lamb becomes chilled out in the field it will generally die. When I have good clover hay and corn fodder I do not grain my sheep during the winter, but as soon as they begin to drop their lambs, they are given a small ration of grain twice day until turned out to pasture. As soon as my lambs are 4 or 5 weeks old they are allowed access to a stable where they can run in by themselves and have free access to grain, which they soon learn to eat. By this treatment, lambs that are dropped in February are ready for market about the first of June. I have found unground oats to be an excellent grain for both sheep and lambs. No man can expect to have first class success with early or late lambs if he allows his sheep to be covered with ticks. Over half my flock dropped their lambs in February, and all but two sheep have had twins: this is because I breed for twins .--Michigan Farmer.

Raising Sheep

"Our people are aise giving much attention to the raising of sheep and it has become a saying among us that "when Johnson grass takes a place then the sheep take possession of the Johnson grass." The sheep are turned into the fields and pastures and ran loose, the owner only now and then taking a look after them. In this manner they do better than when close led and do not hurt the range so much. It is said that sheep run on Johnson grass in this way will kill it out in time, and if this proves so most all the farmers who have Johnson grass on the farm will no doubt get sneep and turn them in. There are several men who make it their business to breed sheep in large flocks and they are improving their flocks all the time and will some day have fine mut-J. J. SUITER." ton for market. McGregor, Texas. Sheep Ranges of Texas and Mexico "The range for sheep where they are to be found at their best, is upon the high lands of Texas, New Mexico, and old Mexico, where the grasses upon which they flourish is short and in no way interferes with their action while feeding. While West Texas is looked upon as the equal of any range for sheep, it is my opinion that it noways equals the mesas of old and New Mexico. In New Mexico I have seen a mesa that was thirty-five miles across totally devoid of habitations, and with no inhabitants except the flocks of sneep and their caretaker, and here the sheep were in every way in better condition and freer from disease than any where else that I have studied them. As for Mexico experience has demonstrated that to be successful with sheep it is necompany to confine one's operations to the arid plains of the high lands. "Experiments have been made with shep raising in the para grass regions of the foothills, and though in many instances for the first two or three years, the herds are healthy and multiply rapidly, before long some of the epidemics due to over feeding and damp soil, breaks out on the table places lands, however, sheep are apparently exempt from epidemics, and the loss from predatory animals is comparatively insignificant. In order to produce a fair quality of wool it has been found by experience it is necessary to constantly improve stock by the introduction of graded or pure blood rams from Europe or the United States. Unimproved native stock, which has been on the range for a series of years will not average much over a pound of wool per head annually, but graded stock will give from two to eight pounds a head per year, according to age, class of pasture, and qual-ity of the sires. This is true in the United States as well as in Mexico. "It has been found that sheep de generate very fast; in other words that a flock of sheep that has been graded up so that it will produce eight pounds per head per annum the first year, will gradually decrease in production every year until it is a little above that of the unimproved stock. Some intelligent sheep breeders make a practice of changing their rams every year and thus avoid this degeneration their flocks. What I have said is strictly in line with the investigations made upon the subject by both the American and Mexican authorities and if the main will apply to one as well as the other in breeding sheep. "J. W. BLASSINGHAM," El Paso, Texas.

Tarrant County.

This popular remedy never fails to effectually cure

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness And ALL DISEASES arising from a **Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion**

The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small; elegant-ly sugar coated and easy to swallow. Take No Substitute.

and the dogs out. Dogs around town are worse after sheep than wild animals and more numerous, doing more dam-age in consequence. Sheep should run as free as possible and with a good wire fence they can be turned loose and range to suit themselves. Sheep, when attention is paid them, make a very profitable addition to the receipts of the farm, especially when a market can be had nearby.

STOCK FARMING

PLANTS CORN, ALFALFA AND

HOGS Stock farming is my business, but the main class of stock that I devote my attention to it hog breeding. My place is near Terrell, one mile north of the Red river, on the Rock Island, and so near Texas that we can look into this land of promise. I plant corn, alfalfa and hogs, and the three work so well together that I have concluded not to introduce any thing else in the farming line until these three become monotonous.

I have in cultivation eighty acres, planted to alfalfa, which I have di-vided into three pastures. My hogs up 'til now are the Poland China variety, and I have on hand now 165 head. I change them from one to the other pasture as it becomes necessary, and manage in this way to cut one crop of hay during the year. Hogs will eat dry alfalfa when there is nothing else on hand, but I must differ with some people who insist that hogs will fatten on dry alfalfa, at least they will not with me. When they get the run of the green alfalfa they want nothing else; that is the stock hogs, and will actually refuse any other feed. Of course, my market hogs I finish off with corn, but they are fat already on alfalfa. I have been looking around at the Duroc-Jerseys in the yards here, and have become a convert to them. They are a chunkey, heavy set lot, and look like they would rustle for a living. Any way, I am going to take chances and procure some. Who is the best man to write to? Thomas Frazier, Morgan, Texas, vice president of the Duroc-Jersey State Association, you say? The Duroc-Jerseys, some say, are rough and coarse after they get three or four years old, but are fine breeders, having as many as sixteen pigs in a litter. As we sell our increase before they are two years old, it really does not make any difference what the sow looks like when she settles down to business. What we want is plenty of pigs and good ones, and that they will furnish.

I will let you know when I make a change and tell you the result so that you can publish it in your paper, so all can read it.

DR. F. W. ERWIN. Terrell, I. T. STOCK FARMER ADVOCATES BER-

MUDA GRASS

Down in our country, the farmers are turning their attention strictly to

these on the side and as they give but horse nervous, timid, quick tempered

little trouble or expense, they do not interfere with my cattle business. or sulky? Let us talk to him as we would to any other member of the farm, and he "S. P. CLARK."

will soon understand many words and be sensitive to our praise or blame. He will learn readily, and there are many little ways we can use in teach-ing him; he soon learns to stand and "We have one of the best horse countries in Texas, and raise some fine wait without tying; this requires stock. Stock horses are not as plentisugar and regularity; when you, reful as they used to be and no one is turn to your horse after tying him take him a lump of sugar; he will soon learn to wait for the sugar, and making as big a business of it as they used to, but there are a good number of horses to do the work required by wherever you leave him he will re-main until you return; you will not need to tie him—Farmer. the ranches and more. I am raising some good ones myself, thoroughbreds.

STOCK NOTES

The farmer who wants a good tearn should raise some colts or buy some young horses and teach them. They never forget who is their master, and their friend.

down from El Capitan. She is a per-fect picture of a fine blooded mare, and The old sow who does good work can almost talk. She will walk across should not be discarded. She has demonstrated that she is a success; the with her foreleg, and will put her head younger ones have not, and may not be. There is Several years ago, to be called a "cattle crank" was a reflection upon a nothing finer among the animal creaman's character. It is not so now. Now it means the man who is a success in breeding high-grade cattle. Steer calves, intended for beef, should be fed for growth, vitality and vigor. They must not be stunted, but kept "The farmers in and around Mcgrowing, and fed a beef producing racoming much interested in breeding tion.

of horses and mules, and in fact are adding some good stallions and raising Beef is largely what we make it. There is more in the feed than in the breed. Stock left to fatten on weeds, a better class of harness horses than ever before. The problem of stock farming, which they are up against wild grass and pond water, cannot b expected to compare with that fed now that cattle raising has evoluted, upon wholesome food and given plenty presents many features which properly of water to drink.

and "intelligently handled will make our That is a short-sighted man who people well to do and at last free from lives on a farm, if he does not keep a the burden of debt that always hung If bought early in the season 'h pig. over them while engaged in the culti-vation of cotton alone. Horses and will largely sustain himself upon the pasture. If there is no pasture availnules of good grade and classes will able, green stuff may be cut and fed to him. He will do fairly well upon moderate treatment, but does better always sell at a good profit and will without much trouble add materially when treated well. He will more than to the wealth earning capacity of the farm. As I said the business is on its pay his way, and be a mortgage lifter, if treated right .- Selected. first legs among many, although there

REFORM STARTS IN PACKING HOUSES

Roosevelt Submits Reports of Investigation to Congress

WASHINGTON, June 9 .- In response to a request from the house committee on agriculture, President Roosevelt yesterday forwarded to Representative Wadsworth, the chairman of that committee, the report made to him by a commission of the department of agriculture regarding conditions in the Chicago meat packing houses.

horse living whose knowledge is al-Accompanying the report was a letmost human, was a descendant from ter from the President in which he Arabian parentage, as are all of our points out that there is no conflict in most intelligent specimens of horses we have today. To know beautiful substance between the Neill-Reynolds Jim Key one can not but feel there report and that of the agricultural department experts. The President in an intelligence in horses that we have never understood or appreciated. quotes a letter received from "a most Intelligence in horses varies, just as competent and trustworthy witness in Chicago" to the effect that the packt does in people; a horse sometimes seems stupid because we fail to underng house proprietors are manifesting stand it. How many farmers watch almost "a humorous haste to clean up their horse to know what its moveepave and attempt to plan for future onditions.'

To a great degree the horse ex-presses its feelings by the ears; the "New toilet rooms are being provided with dressing rooms and clean ears are pointed forward in watchful-ness if the horse is surprised or fright-ened; if the horse is uncertain he listtowels.

haste toward reform would have been amusing if it were not so nearly tragic. President's Letter

The following is the text of the President's letter to Chairman Wads-



systems equipped with electric mag-We furnish complete outfits with Atlas Engines, Bollers, Feed Water Heaters and Pumps. We are not in a gin trust and our prices are right. Write us for circulars, estimates, etc., and get prompt seply. Ad-

JOHN WILLIAMS TAYLOR General Selling Agent, 101 South Houston St., Dallas, Texas. P. O. Box 87. Telephone 2761.

RAILROADING Wanted—Firemen and Brakemen for all railroads. Experience unnecessary. Firemen \$100, become Furthere ADINU Firemen \$100, become Engineers, and earn \$200 monthly. Brakemen \$75, become Conductors and earn \$150. Positions Awaiting Strong, Competent young men. State age. Send stamp. Nane position preferred. RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Room 121, 227 Monroe street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

have been amusing if it were not so

nearly tragic. those who are responsible for the abuses we design to cure will bring discredit and damage, not only upon them, but the innocent stockgrower, the ranchman and farmers of the coun-

"The only way permanently to protect and benefit these innocent stockgrowers, the farmers and ranchmen is to secure by law the thorough and radical inspection, which I have asked Sincerely yours THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"James Wadsworth, chairman com-mittee on agriculture, house of representatives. SAN ANTONIO PENS

ARE UNSANITARY The correspondent says that the

Proprietors of Six Slaughter

early tragic. "'Unfortunately the misdeeds of STOCKMEN LOSE IN **BEEF AGITATION**

> Texas Says Recent Scare Has Effect on Buying

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9 .- The beef inspection hearing before the house committee on agriculture began today by listening to Representative Garner of Texas, who made pleas for speedy action.

'Since this matter has come up," he said, "people who had contracted to take our Texas steers have become alarmed and say they do not know whether or not they are going to take the cattle and result is we are in a state of uncertainty. I want to suggest to the committee to get through with the matter as soon as possible Every day this thing is continued stockmen are losing money.

"Is not the packer entirely ble for this condition?" asked Representative Haughen (Iowa), and continuing he said: "I believe he is. Last week in my office I saw a number of telegrams from stock yards banks to banks in my section of the country, asking them to telegraph immediately to all of their members in congress. I believe they are responsible for the agitation." S. H. Cowan of Fort Worth, Texas attorney for the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, was next heard. He detailed the extent of the Texas cattle industry. Mr. Cowan said that while the raisers had their differences with the packers and had not got the best of them yet, in this question the interest of the raisers and packers was identical. If there was additional expense some one would have to pay it, and the man who can name the price of the thing he sells can put additional expense where he pleases, Stockmen believe the packers could put this expense on stock raisers. He read the telegram from John T. Lytle, president of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, which reads:

Raises Thoroughbred Horses

I have a yearling colt that is a beauty

and the smartest thing out. She is a

descendant of Peacock, owned by Mad-

dox, of Fort Worth. I bred the mare

got from the Peacock strain to El

Capitan and this colt comes straight

the stable and shake hands with me

Better Class of Harness Horses

Gregor, Texas, where I live, are be-

has always been some stock of this sort

much interest manifested before in

good harness horses. Our people are

in good fix financially and are better

able to give the attention necessary to

The Farmer's Horse

The Arabs were the first to ap-

preclate a horse's intelligence, and to

reat him accordingly. They kept the

history of their no ses written on

tablets of ivory, and traced their par-

entage back to the time of the Phar-

oahs. They were extremely careful of their horses' comfort, and they were

treated even better than their wives

The Arabian horse learned to under-

stand the meaning of words by con-

stant companionship with man; they

were brave, obedient and fearless

through constant kindness; the horse

always felt safe in the master's pres-

"Jim Key," the best educated

J. J. SUITER.'

raised, but never has there been

"H. E. CROWLEY."

on my shoulder and rub it.

tion than a purebred horse.

Midland, Texas.

stock.

McGregor, Texas.

and children

nents mean?

ence.

Both of the above trains carry new style chair cars and high-back coaches. Very low tourist rates are in effect via the Rock Island to every notable tourist resort in the country, includ-Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, ing St. St. Paul, Denver, Colorado Springs, etc. Full details will be given on application to Phil A. Auer, general passenger and ticket ' agent, Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railway, Fort Worth, Texas.

ENGLAND AROUSED BY DISCLOSURES

Information on the Amount of **Beef Imports Demanded**

LONDON, June 8 -Sir Edward Vincent, conservative member of parliament for Central Sheffield and one of the most pronounced advocates of protection and preferential treatment colonial products, has given notice of intention to interpellate the president of the board of trade in the house of commons on the subject of the meat packing disclosures in the United States. His question is evidently drawn up with a view of extracting information which may be utilized by fiscal reformers in publishing their propaganda.

Demands Figures

Sir Howard wants to know the total amount of importation of American canned meats, game, fish, fruits and other preserved foods into the United Kingdom for the years 1900 and 1905. respectively, and in view of recent disclosures in the United States and Pres-Ident Roosevelt's public strictures what steps the board of trade propose to take in order to protect British consumers from the evil effects of such

POST BUYS A RANCH

Adds 27,000 Acres to His Texas Hold-

ings C. W. Post, the well known cereal 'ood man of Battle Creek, Mich., and ormerly of this city, who recently purhased a large amount of ranch lands n West Texas, has made another inrestment out inthat section. Mr. Post has just closed the deal for 27,000 acres of the O. S. ranch land, located in Garta county, from Connell, Schar-barer and Clark, at \$4 per acre.

Moore and Motley, citizens of Italy, but not Italians had in a car of mixed stuff.

W. J. Jarvis shipped from Hubbard City a consignment of swine.



FREE Catalogue and full. Information how to obtain a strictly high grade Piano, at the price of an inferior one. We save you \$100 to \$200 through our co-operative plan by buying direct. We sell on easy payments and give free trial and test. Write today.

WM. R. BERRY PIANO CO., 1024-1026 Walnut St., KANSAS CITY - - - MISSOURI. When writing mention Stockman-

HAS ADDED SHEEP

Marion Sansom has added sheep to his other interests on his ranch near Fort Worth. He has something like one thousand head of fine ewes that he recently purchased from Bryan of Cedar, Hill, the noted breeder of fine stock, and has added several fullblooded rams and will go in for big, husky lambs for market. "I have not gotten my place fixed up for sheep raising exactly as I want it, but will get it all right after awhile. I intend to put a good strong woven wire fence around it, so as to keep the sheep in

stock farming and diversification of all sorts. Of course, it will take tim to arrive at perfection or anything like the perfection of those parts of the country who have the advantage of years and especial training, but we will get there in time. Stock farming will be one of Texas' long suits, and she will win out over all competitors. We raise cotton and corn, of course

as all southern people do, but in addition we raise all kinds of vegetables, potatoes, both varieties, and fruits. While we breed cattle, of course ou. main stay is hogs at this time, but cattle will not be neglected. Our people are taking more interest now in raising horses and mules. At present there not enough of good harnes's stock raised with us to supply the demand Grass, which is such a great desideratum in raising stock, is a new proposition with us; that is grass that has to be planted. Most of the grass that was was what is called native, has played out almost entirely, and we have taken up the Bermuda as our best resource. This grass will furnish more feed to the acre than any other that we can get from March to killing frost and will carry more stock and those of all kinds, for all stock are fond of it. Hogs will fatten on it, and nothing beats it as a grazing ground for mules and horses. Peas and peanuts cured in the vine are other fine feed for all kinds of stock, and the fattening qualities of these is wonderful. The Spanish peanut is the best, because it makes a lot of vine and has more nuts than any other kind. They are simply pulled up, the dirt shaken off and ther they are dried and stacked. We will bale them soon, and the peas also, as

this has proved successful in other A canning factory is in operation at our place on the railroad, and tomatoes, corn, beans, peas and other vegetables are canned; also peaches, We raise a quantity plums, etc. black berries and dew berries, which are native to the soil. Not many straw. berries are produced. Irish potatoes do well, the famous pumpkin yam among the best varieties of the sweet. Irish potatoes do not keep so well in the summer. If our scientific friends will only find some way to effectually keep them from rotting during the warm weather we could raise thousands of bushels. Our county, Robertson, is one of the

old counties, and was at one time all for cattle, but it has evoluted with the balance of the state, and will, we hope, keep pace with the rest of the counties in the race for diversification and prosperity. W. F. HENDERSON.

Easterly. Texas.



Great Breeding Ground for Horses 'Texas is a great breeding ground for good horses of all classes, and with very little care and ordinary attention they produce good financial results. I some 200 head of stock horses and have mules mostly down in Runnells county. This is as fine a horse country as any in Texas, and stock horses never have any disease unless it is a slight distemper when on the range. I am rais-

ing saddlers and have at the nead of my string a descendant of Brown Hal. a pacer with a record of 2:04. The sire of my stallion was C- Hal, who made his mile in 2:23. He broke his leg running a race and was sold on the track for \$1,000. Three Spanish jacks are in use on my ranch and they are the very best. I am not a horse raiser but have

Watch a horse as you drive him over an unfamiliar road, and he is inerested in all the sights and sounds, his ears are constantly on the move. lert and active. Drive him over the same road every day; it becomes monotonous and there

ens to every sound, the ears turning forward and backward. If angry the

ears flatten back against the neck; if

discouraged the ears droop down and

s nothing that interests him; he will ook discouraged and his ears will lroop and flap dejectedly. If we understood the ear language we could prevent many accidents; as a rule, a few soothing words will re-assure him when he is startled; the voice of the driver has a great effect on the horse: if the voice expressed fear it will cause fear in the horse. Kind treatment, regular food and water will make a horse more valu-

able Our barns should be provided with box stalls, inclosed on all sides, so the horse does not have to be tied; with his head left free he can choose his position and rest better; all sides and ends of the stall should be high enough so the horse can not get his feet over them.

A horse does not like a dark, cloomy place any better than we do; a gloomy stable is injurious to the yes; a stable should be well lighted and should be kept clean and dry. Give the horse, pure air and dry stable and prevent disease A damp, cold barn will give a herse

rheumatism, neuralgia and pneumonia, just as it would us; and he should be provided with a good bed so he will not feel the cold from the floor.

No two people are alike in their tastes, looks or desires, and no two borses are exactly alike.

always have plenty of salt on the farm, but often through neglect the horse does not get his share; he enjoys it, the same as we enjoy jelly or pickles with our food, and it is necessary for him to have the salt to keep his stomach in good condition. We should study the horse. Is our

DOCTOR EXPLAINS

His Article in the Medical Magazine About Coffee

One of the most famous medical publications in the United States is the "Alkaloidal Clinic," in a recent number of which an entertaining article on coffee by a progressive physician and surgeon was published. In explaining his position in the matter this physician recently said:

"In the article in question I really touched but lightly upon the merits of Postum Food Coffee, I have had several cases of heart trouble, indigestion and nervousness where a permanent cure was effected by merely using Postum in place of coffee without any other treatment.

"In my own family I have used Posfor three years and my children actually cry for it and will not be satisfied with any other beverage. Indeed they refuse to eat until they have had the customary cup of Postum and as it is a rebuilder and does nothing but good I am only too glad to let them have it.

"To get the best results we boil the Postum at least twenty minutes and it is then settled by adding a little cold water, then the addition of fresh cream. makes a beverage I now prefer to the very best coffee." Name given by Posum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Authorities are agreed that Postum

s wonderfully quick and sure rebuilder. Ten days' trial in place of coffee proves it. Look in pkgs. for the famous little

book, "The Read to Wellville."

worth

White House, June 8.-Mr Dear Mr. Wadsworth: In accordance with your request herewith two reports of inspection by the commission appointby the department of agriculture, April 13. This commission had been appointed when I notified the secretary that I desired that such a commission be appointed in order to make an investigation. Subsequent com-plaints to me and the consideration of complaints already made showed that the charges were not only against the packing houses, but also to a certain extent reflected on the action of the government inspectors, and I came to the conclusion that it was best to have an investigation by outside individuals who could not be charged with being in any way interested in the matter.

Stands by Neill-Reynolds

"Accordingly, before the completion of the investigation by the department of agriculture, I directed Mr. Neill and Mr. Reynolds to make an investigation, the first report of which has just been laid before the congress. TO snow the immediate and extraordinary condition for the better which the mere fact of their investigation is already bringing about in the condition of the packing houses in Chicago, it is only necessary to instance the following portions of a letter received from a most competent and trustworthy witness in Chicago, whose name I will give to the committee if it so desires.

Miraculous Change "''CHICAGO, Friday, June 1.-Monday

I began an investigation of all the great packing houses, going first to Libby's and then Swift's. Tuesday, all the morning discussed changes that ought to be made and caught a glimpse of an awakening at Armour's In the afternoon visited the plant with the superintendent.

"'Wednesday reviewed and contemplated the awakening of Packingtown It is miraculous.

"Thursday visited Nelson Morris with the superintendent.

"Nelson Morris has done much to make things better. By the time the next inspection party arrives they will have still more new lavatorles, toilet rooms, dressing rooms, etc. Cuspidors verywhere and regulations prohibiting spitting. In most, the awakening seemed to come by force from without, There is not the slightest indication that the still, small voice was at work also.

Finds Humorous Haste

"'At Armour's I made no pretense of making an investigation, but franky announced my desire to see things or myself and get fresh impressions f. conditions, as I had not seen the plants before the strike. On every hand there was an indication of almost humorous haste to clean up, repave and even to plan for future changes. Brand new toilet rooms, new dressing oms, new towels, etc.

'Swift's and Armour's were both cleaned up that I was compelled to seer them or their way by expressing my pleasure at the changes. The sausage girls were moved upstairs, where they could get sunlight. They, too, have dressing rooms, etc. I asked showers and lockers for the case in workers at Armour's and got a promise that they would put them in. The canning and stuffing room, chip beef and beef extract rooms at Armour's seemed really quite good. In all of these rooms the girls work. At Libby's the girls are to be put into a blue calico uniform which they will buy at half price. They are putting in toiled rooms which they say are temporary and when the building is remodeled they will have these put in a better place. The haste toward reform would

Houses Arrested

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 9 .- As a result of the investigation of the slaughter pens in the southwest part of this city yesterday afternoon by the board of health warrants will be issued citing the proprietors of six of the slaughter pens to appear in the corporation court Monday and show cause for having maintained a nuisance. The investigation of the members of the board of health showed that the killing of cattle and hogs was

done in an unsanitary manner. Four slaughter pens were visited and in each instance conditions were found to be fully as bad as described by the inspectors who made the investigation several days ago. In the inspection party were Drs. H. D. Barnitz, S. Burg, E. H. Hertleier, T. H. Muegg, secre tary of the board of health, and Inspectors Backmann and Miller. The board of health is in favor of abolishing the pens altogether and suggesting that the owners of different pens make a combination so they can afford to

eep their places clean. It is the intention of the board to keep on arresting the offenders of the nuisances if the nuisances are not abated.

The inspectors discovered evidence which may lead to condemning some of the meat of animals slaughtered shortly before the visit made by board.

An inspection was made of the two packing houses. They were found to be in a fairly sanitary condition and there is no complaint to make against them.

WROTE UP GERONIMO

S. M. Barrett Arranges for Publication of Book on Indian Chief

LAWTON, Okla., June 8.-S. M. Barrett of this city, who, with permission of the war department and the President, has written a life of Geronimo, departed today for New York to arrange with publishers to issue the book. Upon his return Mr. Barrett will go to New Mexico and Arizona and collect material for a history of the Apache tribe of Indians and .Indian gends to be used in a book composed of stories of that sort.

Tag the ewes before the lambs come This should be done when grass starts nyway, and the better plan is to do it before the lambs begin to come.

"Present agitation has seriously depressed the cattle business. Universal impression that values will suffer from \$4 to \$5 per head decline." Predict a Decline

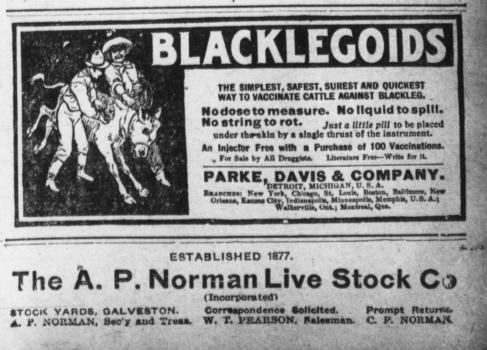
Another from M. MacKenzie, manager of the second largest cattle ranch in America in Colorado, estimated that by fall the price would be \$1 per 100 pounds less. Asked by Represen-tative Adams of Wisconsin if the packers did not fix the price paid for cattle, Mr. Cowan said this was an impossibility under ordinary conditions. Neither could the cattle raisers by combination fix the price. The reason was that when cattle get into condition they must be sold.

Representative Haughen of Iowa asked Mr. Cowan if he had read the President's message, which estimated the cost of inspection at 8 cents per He said he had.

"But we don't want to pay it, that is our reason," replied Mr. Cowan. "But rather than do without the law we would be glad to levy cost on the cat continued.

Mr. Haughen said every member of the committee so far as he knew was in favor of the government paying the cost.

Exercise is absolutely necessary on the part of the dam for the proper development of the young she carries; this applies to the ewe as well as other classes of stock.



THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

TEXAS STOCKMAN - JOURNAL FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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

Entered as second-class matter, January 5, 1904, at the postoffice at Fort Worth, Texas, under the act of congress of March 3, 1879.

HEC. A. McEACHIN Editor

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, TELEGRAM CO., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

One Year, in advance.....\$1.50

Make all Remittances Payable and Address all Business Letters to THE STOCKMAN PUB. CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. OFFICERS:

President—I. T. Pryor......San Antonio First Vice President—Richard Walsh......Palodura Second Vice President-H. E. Crowley......Palodura Treasurer-S. B. Burnett......Fort Worth

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

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

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

Colonel C. C. Poole is the duly authorized traveling representative of this paper, and as such has full suthority to collect subscription accounts and contract advertising.

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

It is our aim not to admit into our advertising columns any but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from responsible people. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us. We accept no "fake" or undesirable medical advertisements at any price. We intend to have a clean paper for clean advertisements. Our readers are asked to always mention The Stockman-Journal when answering any advertisements in it.

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. Regular price \$3.50. Send orders to the Texas Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

HOW MEAT IS INSPECTED

In view of the general agitation of packing house methods that is prevailing throughout the country, and the determination on the part of many people to cut out packing house products, the following description of the processes employed in the big packing houses, taken from The Kansas City Drovers' Telegram, will be read with much interest:

The postmortem inspection of cattle is accomplished in each packing house by two inspectors, one working two and a half hours, and then being relieved by the other. His place is on the killing beds, and he examines the viscera of each animal as they are removed from. the carcass. If the viscera are healthful the animal is allowed to be taken forward. If disease appears in lungs, glands, liver, or other part, the viscera are at once thrown into a special truck, under the eye of the inspector, and the carcass tagged condemned. Occasionally lumpy jaw cattle are condemned in the stock yards while on the hoof and tagged by the stock examiners who conduct the antemortem inspection. When these tagged animals appear in the killing beds, the attention of the inspector is called to these animals, and he examines the head, which has been removed before the carcass reaches the station. Ordinarily the heads of lumpy jaws are condemned, and sent to the offal tank, though it is only infrequently that the carcass of a lumpy jaw is condemned. Perhaps it would be well for the public to understand the attitude of the bureau of animal industry toward lumpy jaw cattle. The experiments of the bureau have so far failed to show that the inspection known as **lumpy** jaw is contagious. Even the pus from the lumps have been fed to delicate animals without any apparent effect. Naturally, however, it constitutes one indication of a diseased condition of the animal, often being the incipent stage of the disease. It is the duty of the inspector to determine whether the infection has spread beyond the abcess, and to condemn all the parts affected or the whole animal. Cattle are usually condemned for tuberculosis; sometimes for fever; sometimes for emaciation. In the two former cases, the indications of the trouble are found in the viscera. Condemned carcasses are sent with a healthful stuff to the cooling room where they are usually set aside, later to be put in a locked cage under the direction of the inspector. Two men inspect hogs postmortent, one examining the glands of the neck immediately after the animal is scalded, another examining the viscera. The first mentioned one sets by the endless truck on which the animals pass him, at the rate of five a minute. With a sharp knife he cuts into two glands in the neck. If the knife encounters a hard substance, or if it grates through the glands, or if it by pressing the glands, or either of them, he feels an unnatural condition, he sticks a tag on the carcass, and also breaks one of its legs. This concludes his duties and it is really a pretty considerable task for so short a time. The second hog inspector sits at the place where the animal's entrals are removed, he, also, must be quick. He examines the entrals as they drift by him in a chute, and also keeps an eye on the carcasses. If he discovers a suspicious condition which escapes the observation of the first inspector, he also sees that the viscera are switched away to the offal tank. When a carcass bearing a condemned tag of the first inspector comes along, the second inspector has a most industrious ten seconds. He must secure the viscera of the condemned animal as they are extracted, and examine the small intestines. If they show no signs of disease the inspector must "give them to the packer," in other words, allow them to go along with the viscera of healthy hogs. Then he must see that the "pluck" (the liver, lungs, spleen and "leaf lard fat"), are attached to the tagged carcass. The operators on the hog later in its progress leave the kidneys in it, and do not trim it up as they do the carcasses passed. This seems a pretty big job to be accomplished in a few seconds, and it often is more than the inspector can manage. While he is "giving the small intestines to the packers" several aggregations of viscera and their corresponding carcasses may be passing him. Stories are told of inspectors who can perform these operations on five tagged hogs in succession, and properly examine the next succeeding specimen. In fact of course, the chances of a diseased hog getting by are slim, since the examination of the first inspector catches all the bad cases. Nearly all cases of tuberculosis show up to the first inspector, in the condition of the neck glands. Hog cholera is usually detected by the second inspector, in the discoloration of the viscera or the glands.

leys, before they are cut open, and so travel to the cooling room. Sheep are usually hung from these traveling pulleys to be transported to the lines of stationary hooks on which they hang while the carcass are being cleaned. They are in some cases carried to the cooling room on trucks, but usually are hung again on traveling pulleys.

All carcasses undergo many cleaning processes before they reach the cooling room. They are skinned, scraped, washed with brushes through which a water jet plays, carried through jets of steam or hot or cold water, and hog carcasses also receive a flame bath from a gas jet. In some of these processes the cleansing medium is applied "freely," in others, the operator uses his hands, or a knife or other implement, or a cloth.

One of the latter regulations of the bureau minimizes the danger of transferring infection from a diseased carcass to a healthy one. When a tagged carcass of cattle, hogs or sheep, is touched by an operator, he must immediately disinfect his hands and every implement that touches the carcass, and the truck on which it was carried. This is done by plunging the instrument in hot water, and then a solution of bichlorid of mercury, washing his hands in the same solution if his hands have touched the carcass. The vessels containing the dininfecting liquid are usually kept at one end of the killing beds. And small receptacles are often kept convenient to the men who work in the line along the path of the traveling pulleys which carry the carcasses The inspectors are also required to cleanse their knives when they cut into a diseased part.

The sheep carcasses are stamped "passed" by the inspector who examines them. Hog and cattle carcasses are stamped by taggers who stand beside the traveling line of uplleys somewhere between the killing beds and the cooling rooms, putting the stamps on the carcasses which are not tagged by inspectors.

It will now be remembered that all tagged carcasses went to the cooling room, being set aside there from, the good carcasses. In the evening the various inspectors of beef, hogs and sheep go to the cooling room, and identify the carcasses that hang tagged, and see that those carcasses are placed in a cage. The tag bears serial numbers, so that the inspector can tell whether the same number of carcasses that they condemned are put into the cage. The inspectors then examine the tagged carcasses minutely, and determine whether the whole carcass, or only part of it, are unfit for food. In case the animals tagged for bruises, the damaged portion is tut off under the direction of the inspectors and left in the cage; the poor parts are removed to the parts of the cooling room where the meats that had been passed are kept. The carcasses of hogs have the "pluck" attached, so that the inspectors may look at the viscera and the various glands. Frequently a disease is apparent in these places which cannot be detected in the flesh, but which nevertheless effect the whole animal. It is the duty of the inspector to determine the extent of the affection, and condemn the parts, or the whole, which may be unfit for food.

When all the tagged carcasses are inspected, the cage containing the condemned section or whole carasses, is locked with a government lock. At stated intervals the contents is carried to the offal tank under the supervision of the inspectors. They check off from the records the carcasses of parts , which have been condemned in the cage, and see that all these items are dumped into the tank. They also see that manure and offal are put into the tank at the same time. A quarter of beef can hardly be crowded through the opening. Hogs can usually be crowded through whole. The tanks are sealed by the inspectors, both at the inlet and outlet ,and inspectors are present when these scals are broken and the tanks emptied. Steam at a high pressure is turned into the tanks for several hours. The mass that is taken out is compressed to remove the grease, and the residue made into fertilizer. The grease is made into products for mechanical uses. The possibility of purifying it so that it can be sold as cooking grease is admitted, but it is claimed that the cost of the process would make its sale at a profit impossible

The inspectors make detailed reports of their work, which are sent to Washington. These reports state the number of animals in which a diseased condition was found, the nature and extent of the affection, and the disposition of the carcass or parts. One report will state that on May 30 a lumpy jaw was found at a certain packing house, designated by a number; that the head was tanked, and the carcass, described as "good," was passed for slaughter. Another report will mention four hogs found to have affected cervical glands-the glands under the head examined by the first of the two swine inspectors-that a calicified condition existed; that no other trouble was discovered, and all except the head was passed for meat. Other reports mention parts slightly affected, passed for the lard tank, and others. describe the condition of several glands and mention the condemnation of the whole carcass. These reports are assembled primarily to ascertain the manner in which the inspection is being done; secondarily to gather statistics and general condition of the animals received at the various centers where the bureau maintains inspection.

conditions and are always in the very pink of condition, except during the hard months of winter, when they are usually considerably reduced in flesh.

There is no occasion for any uneasiness about eating diseased beef as it comes from the great range country. The purchaser of meat of that kind can realize that he is getting the best there is going and something that is absolutely wholesome. The present situation is hurting the producers of range cattle, when it should be inuring to their benefit. The consumer of beef should be made to understand that the range bred stuff is the kind that can be consumed with impunity whenever it can be obtained. The cattle on the ranges are the bealthiest animals in the country.

CORPORATIONS AND THE LAW

Two of the largest industries in the South are located in North Fort Worth and it is alleged that others were about to locate there when frightened off by the action of the attorney general in respect to those already existing. The contention seems to be that the only question involved was whether a Texas state official's interpretation of an involved and complicated statute was correct.

The Express sympathizes with the apprehension of For: Worth people that too drastic treatment of important industries because of alleged violations of the anti-trust laws will have a harmful effect on business investments and further enterprise that should be encouraged rather than hindered or harassed.

At the same time, the Express, in common with other exponents of public sentiment, must insist that the laws shall be complied with and that violations must be punished. There is, however, a way to do this without going about it too harshly. The law is assumed to be impartial and to purpose correction rather than abuse. To use the law as an instrument to discourage public or private enterprise because of an unreasoning prejudice against capital or corporate effort along legitimate lines would be to do the state as well as the local community more harm than to permit the existence of a trust in defiance of the laws.

Texas must be liberal in the promotion of enterprise and development, but resolute in the enforcement of laws intended to protect the citizens against abuse by corporate power that is not sufficiently restrained. Regulation, however, does not mean ruination or confiscation. It does not mean injustice to or suppression of legitimate business, even when there is manifest wrongdoing. It should simply mean correction of abuses and holding of the offenders to a strict accountability without a suggestion of hostility to coproprate enterprise or industry. Our politicians of a certain order appeal too much to the prejudices and animosities of the unthinking and easily misled in an attempt to array class against class for their own selfish purposes.

Texas needs the corporations, the railroads and the manufacturing industries and should encourage and sustain them in every proper way and the people should consider their advantage and at the same time insist upon "a square deal" all around .- San Antonio Express. And a square deal is all that any Fort Worth institution expects in matter of this kind. A square deal is all that Fort Worth citizenship demands for any Fort Worth enterprise.

Fort Worth is also very thoroughly imbued with the principles of right and justice. Her people are broad minded and liberal to a fault, always inexorably opposed to every form of oppression, whether it emanates from one source or another, and beileve that the right must ever prevail. They have shown disapproval of the policy manifested by certain state efficials because they believe it was, conceived in the wrong spirit.

Fort Worth would not seek to shield any corporation or individual from the legitimate fruit of an open and persistent infraction of the law. But Fort Worth subscribes to the theory that there are methods when even the enforcement of the law may be converted into an instrument of oppression instead of a medium for the administration of even-handed justice, and when



TALES FROM TALL TIMBER

BURLEIGH, Minn., June 2 .- Willie Heffeldon attended the R. A. C. dance and supper at Coster's hall in Burleign last night with Miss Mayme Dwight, and started for home at half-past three o'clock, a. m., driving his fast trotter and, being in pleasant company and with the remembrance of the happy hours of the ball in his mind, was at peace and in harmony with the world, and had not a thought in his mind concern-Ing dogs.

Three miles down the Sheffield turnpike and only two miles from the home of Miss Dwight, the couple were stattled on coming around the corner of the thick woods at the Trempeleau farm to see bright flames blazing out along the sides and from the roof of the one-story portion of the dwelling house of Henry Cassicion. No one appeared anywhere around the burning house and it was plain to see that the family were all asleep and unaware of the peril that threatened them. Willie whipped up his horse and drove on a gallop to the side gate, where he handed the reins to Miss Dwight, and then sprang to the ground and rap up the path to the house as fast as he could, shouting "Fire" at the top of his voice to arouse the sleeping inmates.

ARROYO AL'S CATTLE STAMPEDE

- I was frailin' fer the Cross-H, up the Powder River way.
- When I got so badly frightened that I couldn't cuss ne: · pray;
- And since that awful eve'nin', when the herd near mangled me.
- It ailers makes me shudder when I down a drop o' skee.
- I had left the round-up outfit, and had made the nearest town.
- And was ridin' back with let/ters and a mouth that tasted brown;
- It was on a starlit evenin'-you could see to write or read-
- And down there in Bear Creek Canyon came the cattle on stampede.
- My old bronco was plum tired, so it weren't no use

In most cases one man inspects sheep postmortem, though when the killing is large he has an assistant. This inspector examines the viscera also as they are taken from the animal, at the same time looking at the carcass open before him.

The carcass of cattle are usually hung by the hind legs from a pulley as soon as killed, being let down to the floor only for "bridging." On these pulleys they are shifted along through the various processes to the cooling room, Hogs are carried first prone on a moving platform, but are also hung by the hind legs from pul-

CATTLE ON THE RANGE

That catile on the range are being adversely affected by the agitation of packers' methods is a truism too apparent to be seriously questioned, for any thing that has a tendency to curtail the consumption of beef. has a corresponding tendency in the direction of reducing the price of beef on the hoof, and right there is where the producer gets it in the neck. The admission is made in dressed meat circles that there has been a heavy falling off in the demand for all meat products during the past few weeks, and it is estimated that the existing agitation will cost the dressed meat trade the sum of at least \$150,000,000 before reason resumes its sway.

As a matter of fact, the dressed beef trade ought not to be included in the direful effect of the prevailing agitation, for the unsavory conditions alleged seem to be confined almost exclusively to what is designated as the by-products of the dressed meat industry. Cattlemen of the West declare that there is nothing the matter with the stuff they ship off the ranges to the market centers, with the possible exception of an occasional case of big jaw. A big jawed animal is not a very savory looking sight and not well calculated to act as an appetizer for the man who has a weakness for good range beef. But the range producers declare that they have never sold such animals for food purposes. The custom out in the range country has been to ship these animals out with the other stuff going to market just in order to get rid of it, and it has been the general understanding among the producers of range animals that the brute with a case of big jaw was purchased for his hide, while his carcass always went to the soap making department.

As a general proposition there are no more healthy animals on the whole broad face of the earth than ringe cattle, and disease out in the range country is of rare occurrence. There are at certain seasons of the year cases of blackleg developed among calves and immature cattle, but animals with this disease are never shipped to market. The attack is always so virulent that Jeath soon intervenes. An animal never recovers from a genuine case of blackleg. Splenic fever is often developed among animals produced on a range free from ticks and afterwards moved to a region that is infested with these parasites, but animals with splenetic fever are never shipped to market. Cases of what is called "creeps" often develop out in the range country, but cattle afflicted with that strange malady are never shipped, from the fact they are unable to stand shi; ment. Tuberculosis and other diseases common to dairy herds, never put in appearance in the range country ,and range cattle as a rule are the healthlest live stock in the world.

There is reason for this, and the reason lies in the fact that range cattle are produced more in accordance with the laws of nature than any other class of live stock. The buffalo was nearly always free from disease on account of the free, unrestrained life these noble animals were permitted to lead on an absolutely unrestricted range. So it is with the cattle on the ranges. They are surrounded by the most favorable natural

the administration of the law is thus sought to be perverted ,it must come in for the condemnation it so richly deserves.

Corporations, according to the Fort Worth idea of justice, are just as amenable to the majesty of the law as individuals, and should be made to toe the mark under all circumstances. But Fort Worth is not yet prepared to subscribe to the theory that property should be confiscated under the provisions of the law simply because it is corporation property, and thriving in-" dustries wiped out of existence-thousands of deserving citizens thrown out of employment and the wheels of commerce blocked simply that the extreme idea of certain officials may be carried out.

TEXAS CORN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Nearly all the large corn growing states have corn growers' and corn breeders' or corn improvers' associations. They have done much good. In Illinois, I am assured, that the good work they have done has resulted in a general increase of between five and six bushels per acre. Good reports of the work of such associations come from other states.

I want to again remind our farmers that Texas now has a Corn Growers' association and those in charge are using all practicable efforts to make our association as useful as possible. Some good results are already secured. At the suggestion of the committee on exhibits and premiums, the San Antonio International Fair and the Dallas State Fair will give ten times as much for premiums on corn as heretofore. Each fair will offer \$160 in premiums for corn alone. This will make it worth while for farmers to make exhibits of corn. The state has been divided into three divisions so that all sections have an equal chance at the premiums. I would advise all persons who contemplate making an exhibit of corn at either of the fairs to send for the premiums list. It shows much information that cannot here be repeated.

Texas has never made a "showing" of corn that was fair to herself, but now, with such liberal premiums I am sure that there will be some ey-opener displays this fall.

The program for our next meeting at College Station, July 10, 11 and 12. is now being prepared and will soon be given to the press. There will be some valuable reports-something with more than ordinary value-from the several standing committees. Taese committees have some very important topics. A number of practical corn experts will be with us. Prof. Hartley, physiologist and corn breeding specialist of the United States department of agriculture, will lecture on "What Can Be Done to Improve Our Corn." I have heard Prof. Hartley and know of his work, and have no hesitancy in saying that it will be worth the trip to hear him. It would be a blessing to Texas if every farmer coud hear him.

If you are a corn grower and feel that you can learn something that will be of value to you by "talking shop" with other successful corn farmers and corn specialists from the experiment station, we invite you to join the Texas Corn Growers' association. Due one dollar a year. If you don't want to join now, visit our meetings at College Station, July 10, 11 and 12, and I am sure you will go away with several valuable new ideas. In this progressive age none of us are too young to learn.

Yours for better acre-yields of Texas corn, A. M. FERGUSON, Secretary,

Texas Corn Growers' Association. Austin. Texas.

Being acquainted with the premises and knowing that Mr. Cassleton's bedroom was on the west side of the lower story, he started to run around the house in that direction, intending to break in the window, rouse the farmer and help him to rescue the others. Just as he was passing the corner of the house, however, and veering well away from it to avoid the heat of the flames which were here eating their way through the weatherboarding, Rover, the huge watch dog of the Cassletons ,which had been roused from his slumhers in the barn by Heffeldon's shouting, met him face to face, and, evidently thinking that the excited man was the cause of all the trouble, sprang at him, fastened his teeth in his coat at the shoulder and threw him to the ground, where he stood over him, holding him down and growling fiercely. As the dog did this there was a shrill scream from the highway, where Miss Ewight had been a witness to the dog's assault upon her escort, and in another moment the horse, taking fright at her sudden scream, was rushing down the road at his best speed, giving the young lady all she could do to guide him safely and never stopping till he had reached Brack's Mills, four miles away.

In the meantime Heffeldon was having the time of his life with the dog and the fire. He should when he was able, which was not often, for Rover objected to it and shook and tousled him fiercely every time he lifted his voice, and, what was the worst of all, the fire had grown so hot that it was almost unbearable and was even causing an unpleasant odor to arise from the singeing of the dog's hair, who, faithful to his selfimposed duty, had no idea of either abandoning his prisoner or permitting him to crawl along the ground to a point further away from the fire, but evidently intended to rival the brave boy who "stood on the burning deck whence all but him had fled." But at the moment when Heffeldon thought he could bear the heat no longer rescue came in the form of several eighbors who had seen the fire from afar, and the amily had also awakened and were pouring out of the house by many doors and windows, clad in very light attire and in a frame of mind, from fright and rage, to fall in at once, with the theory advanced by Constable Smith, one of the first arrivals, that Heffeldon had set the fire and been caught by Rover while trying to escape after committing the deed. This theory of the matter was so spectacular and satisfactory to every one except Heffeldon that he was under arrest and well on his way to temporary imprisonment when Miss-Dwight, returning with the norse, made the necessary explanations and secured the release of her unfortunate friend.

The house and furniture, though almost a total loss, were fully insured. LE SUEUR LYRE.

THE MEAT REPORT

Those are very short-sighted friends of the beef trade and of the packers who have besought the President not to make public the Neill-Reynolds report on packing house conditions. We will not say that confession will save the packers' souls-that would be trenching upon the privilege of their spiritual advisers. But we are thoroughly convinced that nothing but complete publicity and a general housecleaning will save their business from destruction and their fortunes from serious diminishment.-New York Times.

run.

And the walls of that there canyon no kyote could have skun:

And I heard the hoofs a roarin', and the sound it made me sick.

And my getaway, I realized, was due most awfu quick.

So I took my rope and noosed it jest as sudden a: could be.

Around the friendly body of a hundred-foot pine tree: And, right across the canyon, I snubbed the other end To a stone, and then I waited for the cards that Chance might send.

Well, the cattle come a rushin', like a beefy Johnstow? flood.

And when they struck that rope, sir, 'twas a sight te chill the blood:

There was thirteen thousand cattle tripped and broke their necks that night:

But the necks o' steers don't bother, 'cause I saved my own all right!

-Denver Republican.

HOW TO THE SINGER COMES THE SONG

How to the singer comes the song? At times of joy, alone; A wordless tone Caught from the crystal gleam of ice-bound trees; Or from the violet-perfumed breeze: Or from the salt smell of seas In sunlight weltering many an emerald mile; Or the keen memory of a lovely smile.

Thus to the singer comes the song; Gazing at crimson skies Where burns and dies On day's wide hearth the calm celestial fire, The poet with a wild desire Strikes the impassioned lyre, Takes into tuned sound the flaming sight, And ushers with new song the ancient night.

How to the singer comes the song? Bowed down by ill and sorrow On every morrow, The unworded pain breaks forth in heavenly singing: Not all too late sharp solace bringing To broken spirits winging Through mortal anguish to the unknown rest-A lyric balm for every wounded breast.

How to the singer comes the song? How to the summer fields Come flowers? How yields Darkness to happy morn? How doth the night Bring stars? Oh, how do love and light Leap at the sound and sight Of her who makes this dark world seem less wrong-Life to my life, and soul of all my song. . Richard Watson Gildet.

If those Birmingham packers want to establish even a small plant in Fort Worth, they will receive a cordial welcome. It requires all kinds of packing houses to properly develop a big market .- Fort Worth Telegram. More packers coming to Texas? And yet there are people losing sleep for fear those we have will leave the state. Verily, there are some packers who are not afraid to do business under the trust laws of Texas,

Tell them to come on .-- Houston Post.

will

them."

contradicted

CATTLE

TriE Best Breed of Cattle for All Purposes

The following paper was read by Captain J. B. Mitchell, then of Austin, now of Fort Worth, before the Live Stock Association of Texas, and before the Farmers' Congress at Bryan, and was highly commended by all who had the pleasure of hearing it read. By permission of Calt Mitchell The Telegram is permitted to reproduce it for the benefit of its readers, who may be interested in stock.

Holsteins the Thing

Paper of J. B. Mitchell on "The Best Breeg of Cattle for All Purposes," read before the ninth annual convention of the Texas Live Stock Association:

The breed of which I will discuss is Holsteins, and all of my testimony will be facts. Practically the only ob-jection to this breed as a beef breed is that of color. It may comfort some of you breeders who have suffered in this regard to know that breeders of the localy Shorthorns have suffered from the same cause. So excellent an authority as the Breeders' Gazette is of the opinion that the best Shorthorns are roan in color, and yet it frankly admits that buyers discriminate against that and every other color except red. It certainly seems to me that a prejudice against an animal about to be slaughtered on account of its color is too silly to be permanent. No breed of cattle is superior to the Holsteins for yeal, and they make most excellent beef, juicy, tender and well interlarded wit. fat. The weights of full bloods and grade steers at a year and a half or two years old can be put at 1,200 to 1,500 pounds. At birth calves weigh from 80 to 150 pounds, and much heavier, but 100 pounds is unusual. Cows weigh from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds and frequently reach 1,600 to 2,000 pounds. Bulls and steers have attained weights of 3,500 pounds and upward. The gain in weight by calves of this breed is unprecedented, they frequently gain 100 pounds per month until a year old. At the Michigan agricultural college they selected two each of Galloways. Shorthorns, Holsteins, Jerseys, Herefords and Devons, and an accurate record was kept for seven months of the feed consumed, daily ration, monthly weight and gains. It was found that the two Holsteins had the largest gain per day for the given time, and one the greater gain per day since birth. It required seven pounds and a fraction of a mixture of food to produce an increase of a pound in the weight of the Holsteins, and more than ten pounds of the same mixture to produce the same increase in the Shorthorns. The Holsteins showed themselves to be the most economical feeders of all that were in the test.

The fat stock show usually held at Chicago has for its object the encouragement of the most economical pro-duction of the best quality of meat. At one of its recent shows there were twelve entries in the yearling carcass weighing, a Holstein steer stood second, weighing 1,250 pounds, and among the fat cattle butchered it was found that Holsteins were the only breed that had the hindquarters heavier than the fore quarters. Now it is generally granted that hindquarter beef is the past and most inexpensive.

In rapidity of growth they are seldom equaled. At the late Ohio state fair the Holstein calf "Ohio Champlon" was-but 9 months old and weighed 1,070 pounds the heifer 'Daisy" was 285 days old and weighed 850 pounds, the steer "Alpine Boy" Was 197 days old and weighed 495

profitable for milk, for butter and for beef, but for the reason it has ex-celled in each and all of these spelaities.

is conditions now, and it looks as if

many cattle among the farmers up in

the thousands to be had, 'cow-pen calves,' as we used to call them, which

used to buy these cattle and run them on the grass of my pasture, but I

learned something that caused me to

drop them. These calves and yearlings

had all been raised around a farm and

in the cow lot, and by constant use

the ticks had become extinct on these

farms. The young ones would reach

my pasture with no ticks on them,

clean and sprightly. There were plen-

ty of ticks in my pasture and they were soon busily at work trying the

flesh of the young cattle. It was not

long before the calves and yearlings took the Texas tick fever and I lost a

good many. You see cattle which were accustomed to ticks on the range

became immune and did not take the

fever, but these young ones not get-

ting ticks around the farm were just

as good subjects for the fever as cat-tle from more northern climates. When

from the farmer and went west for my cattle, taking care to buy those which

had ticks and thus avoid any loss when

they reached my tickey pasture. This

tled the "tick theory,' as it is called, with me, and it became not a theory

but a practical demonstrated fact that

the tick caused the fever. Cattle

raised around a farm which has ticks

will not get the fever, but-those which have escaped the ticks will certainly

have it whenever the ticks gets to

Goat Farm

milk for their children at a moderate

cost is the work of a South Chicago

woman, Mrs. Edward Roby, which has

been recognized by the Agricultral De-

parement of the United States, as evi-denced by visits of federal officers to

her farm to inspect it. Mrs. Roby,

who is a pioneer in the goat milk fu-dustry of the United States, hopes in

in this country as it is abroad, so that

the animal can become the poor man's

cow. The statements of Mrs. Roby regarding the purity of goat's milk

have been upheld by government re-

ports. Claims that the milk is im-mune from tuberculosis have gone un-

SWINE

REMEDY FOR HOG CHOLERA

Dr. Dorset Gives His Patent to the

Country Without Price

process of protecting swine from hog

cholera has just been granted to Dr

hogs afflicted with the disease.

States government or by any other person in the United States without

Fattening Hogs

In feeding hogs the fact should not be overlooked that the sweetest and

tenderest meat is always produced when the process of fattening is done

quickly and if this is followed but

little exercise need be allowed the

Feeding Corn

may be laid upon it ,and to do so feed such food as will not only forward growth but keep the animal in a condi-

tion that will entail but little ex-pense, when the time comes for get-

ting him fat. To do this in the most

economical manner, pumpkins, beets, turnips, carrots and winter squashes

may be fed regularly. While the above

refers principally to spring fattening

of late fall and winter shoats, the in-

structions will hold good for fatten-ing for market or home slaughter in

Feeding Hogs With Cattle

average farm in the corn belt, says it depends upon various conditions. All

late fall or early winter.

- 0

Exercise always hardens the

animal industry.

hogs.

WASHINGTON .- A patent for a

to have the milk goat as common

A goat farm which will enable the

to obtain a superior quality of

that experience taught me, set-

learned this fact I ceased to buy

come on the market in time. I

they would continue. There are a good

to weigh from 800 to 950 pounds, and I would grind the corn fed to them after they reached 650 pounds. Of course there / would be considerable waste in this case, as one shoat to four The Cow Pen Calf and the Fever Tick head of these cattle could be carried D. F./Sansom of Alvorado, Johnson county, came on the yards with five cars of good steers and proved an enalong nicely, especially when these young hogs ran on grass with the cattertaining talker relative to matters and things which are of interest to stockmen. "All cattle interests down tle

FEEDING COTTON SEED MEAL TO HOGS our way are good. On my ranch grass is about as fine as one could wish Professor F. R. Marshall, in charge and consequently cattle are picking up.

cattle, fattening and marketing them

of the animal husbandry department We have had plenty of rain to fill up the Texas Agricultural and Meall water holes and it has come as of chanical College, calls attention parto order. There is no sickness of any kind that I have heard of anywhere ticularly to the statements on pages 13 and 14 of bulletin No. 78, entitled in our neck of the woods. Whatever "Feeding Cotton Seed Meal to Swine." The portion of the bulletin referred calves come will be good and the crop will be bound to be up to an average, to is given below: as there has been nothing to worry the cows during the year. Now, that

Page 13-On April 18 one sow was taken out of lot 3. As in other lots those in lot 3 ate 21/2 pounds of feed per day during the first forty-three Their gains were considerably days. greater than in those lots, however There was also a very noticeable difference in the appearance of the hogs in this lot as compared with those in corn-fed lots. They made more growth and seemed more thrifty and healthy, as shown by smooth, softer coats. There was no trouble of any kind in getting them to eat their feed, until, the same as in the corn lots, they were eating seven pounds each, containing two and one-third pounds meal on the sixty-first day. After five days of this feeding they were taken back to five pounds of this mixture on June 15. The seventy-fourth day of feeding two hogs in this lot were reported as not right. Four days later these hogs were eating with the rest, though they had fallen off considerably. Eight days after first noticing disorder in this lot one of the hogs died. The other continued to eat, but made no gains and was not marketed with the lot. While the decrease in the rate of gains made by this lot during the last forty days was largely due to the losses of these ailing, none of the animals that were appeared to be doing as well as those in lots 1 and 2. There were seven remaining in good marketable condition at the end, of eighty-three days' feeding, after having eaten a total of 100 pounds of cotton seed meat each. This ration has a nutritive ratio of 1 3-7 as compared to 1 5-9 of the feeding

standard. Page 14—After being brought to a ration of 7 pounds per day, or 3½ pounds meal, on June 21, the sixtyfirst day of feeding, lot 4 gave evidence of trouble. June 4 two hogs were re-ported as not doing well. One of these remained in a sickly condition, eating a little on some days and not at all or others, and lost in flesh very badly, dying on June 9. On the same day June 9, a 180-pound hog died very suddenly. There was one death on June 3, a 147-pound hog dying an-noticed at the close of an excessively hot day. On the 15th a 125-pound hog died. Another hog which showed signs of sickness among the first in the lot was alive and marketed separately at the close, having fallen off to a weight of 100 pounds. The ration of lot 4 was a nutritive ration of 1 1-7 as compared to 1 5-9 of the feeding standard. The summary of this bulletin by Pro

fessor Marshall is as follows:

1. A comparison of the results of this experiment with those of other stations at which cotton seed meal was fed in the ordinary way indicates that cotton seed meal may be used in larger quantities and for longer periods when fermented and fed in a slop than when fed without being fermented. 2. The reports of feeders who have used cotton seed meal for hogs indicate that a light feed of cotton seed meal may be continued indefnitely and that the consumption of green feed lessens the danger of death from feeding cot-

to waste. trial the hogs were yard fed during the hot summer season, con-

is handled. Some people use chaff cr cut clover to pack eggs in this way, but no material equals excelsior for the purpos

Possibly it is superfluous to say that after the package is finished, it should be plainly marked with the names of the consignor, consignee and with an an-nouncement in large letters that the contents are "eggs for hatching." Do not fail also to notify the consignee of the shipment.

Cackles From the Poultry Yard One of the greatest mistakes in poultry raiser is overcrowding.

Good rain proof brooder coops are necessary; and every coop should be rain proof at night to keep the chicks. dry. It, is wiser and cheaper to doctor

the ailments of poultry after the causes have been established. There are so many causes that are known to produce certain ills which are known to be serious.

The sale of eggs for hatching has come to be recognized as a most important branch of the poultry industry It could not be so were it not for the inited influence of three great factors. the poultry journals, poultry shows and the fanciers.

Don't stuff the chicks-I mean the live ones. It's all right if you want to stuff the dead ones.

The effectiveness of white wash in the poultry house is much increased by applying it hot and getting it into the cracks and corners, Always add plenty of salt.

Those who keep more than one variety of fowls should strictly keep each breed entirely by itself. It is a detriment to the business generally for cus-tomers to hatch out cross-breed chicks from supposed thoroughbred eggs.

POULTRY AS MONEY MAKERS ON THE FARM

Poultry on the farm is considered by the average farmer as a nuisance to be tolerated only because it pleases the women folks to have them about. To be sure he enjoys an occasional egg for his breakfast or a Sunday dinner of chicken pie or roast chicken with sage dressing, but deep down in his heart he believes he would rather pay for these occasional treats and let some one else have the trouble of raising them.

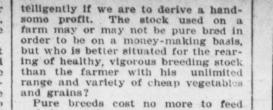
The idea that poultry may be kept as a money making project has never entered his mind. If you were to ask him if it paid to raise cows or hogs' on the farm he would think you were joking, but chickens! Who has the time to fool away on anything so trivial as a few old hens.

And that is just the trouble with the chicken business on the average farm. No one thinks they have the time to fool with chickens. The results are the chickens are left to forage for themselves or maybe a little cold, hard corn is dumped out to them oc casionally in winter and once a day a bucket of cold water is seven where they can get it if it don't freeze too quickly. Fortunately these notions are not so prevalent as they were a decade ago Many progressive farmers are begin-ning to see the advantage of a well bred, well ordered, thrifty flock of hens Buildings built especially for them and suited to their needs. Not the fancy glass palaces so popular a few years ago, but low built, comfortable

buildings with cozy, snug roosting cooms and light, sunny scratching sheds for daytime use. The cost of such a poultry plant need not be great and the food supply on a

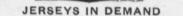
farm costs but little, as grass and weed eds are abundant during the summer months and grain is plentiful in winindeed much may be picked up by the fowls that would otherwise so

The labor of caring for fowls on the in their addresses did not spare the there. Of course after the way the farm will not be heavy compared with church. of raising yarded poultry weather man has conducted things Judge Mack told of the work which the juvenile court is doing. But it should be done regularly and in- this spring, grass is good, as fine as it



and house than mongrels and their value as money makers is far greater. They lay as well, grow as well and more uniformly, thus enabling us to market a greater number at a given time, while there is always a consid-erable sum to be realized from the sale of eggs and breeding stock over and above market prices. But even common mixed stock may be so cared for as to become a profitable flock as layers and market poultry.

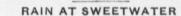
One must understand their breed and the particular needs of that breed, then care for and feed accordingly, and when the egg basket begins to diminish the store bill and the sale of market poultry makes his pocket book grow heavy the farmer will begin to realize where he has missed it all these years in not paying more heed to his poultry .-- Poultry Topics.



S. A. Overton Says Milch Cows Are Wanted

S. A. Overton, a Jersey cattle raiser, says his line of trade is going on very well and that sales are averaging about the same prices as at first. It seems that the demand is growing for Jersey stock, both here in Texas and in foreign parts.

"I keep pretty well sold out, having on hand generally about enough to keep business up until the arrival of my next shipment. I have just sold a consignment of fifteen cows and calves to a man who wants them in Cuba. Thus you see, my market is expanding and will soon take in the South American countries, I hope. I have a pas-ture now for them between the yards and town, for it has gotten too hot to keep them in a pen all the time. Jerseys need both grass and shade to do well. Things are all right in the cow line down in old Smith county now and people are feeling good."



A. Nussbaum Reports Conditions Ex cellent

A. Nussbaum, the Dallas stockman who almost always buys something on this market or ships some in to sell, came along from Sweetwater with four cars of cattle for market. has rained every day for three weeks out at Sweetwater and vicinity, and the country is flooded. Of course this makes a season in the ground that will not get out in a hurry and grass will have an excellent chance to outgrow itself. Cattle interests seem to be all they should be under the conditions and there is no disease among them.

"The calf crop will be a big one. Altogether everything is all right from a cowman's standpoint, except the market, which seems to be inclined to resent the cowman's good times and go against him accordingly. I fear we have not seen the last of the low prices, however, for there is bound to be a ruction before things-settle back in to their old groove. Fishing is about the best business to be at just now and think that I will go myseif.

SAN ANGELO WET

Du, Clark Says Rain Has Been Gen-

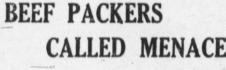
S. P. Clark, who has been down in S. P. Clark, who has been down in from the San Angelo country, came in from that at present very moist country and in answer to questions said.

"The San Angelo country is about as wet as any part of Texas at this time, it having rained the bottom out down



MILITARY. Forty-nine (49) Texas boys during 112th Asheville Plateau. year. Spanish Speaking Teacher. \$130 per Half Term. COL. R. BINGHAM, Supt., R. F. D. No. 4, Asheville, N. C.

ould well be, and cattle could not be better living on any grass. No sickness of any kind that I heard of among any stock and cowmen are just bragging on their big crop of calves. "Investigation by myself proved that he great majority of stockmen down that way do not approve of the fight nade on the commission houses, the general sentiment being that an in-justice has been done the commission men. It has rained all the way up and at Ballinger it was a perfect flood.

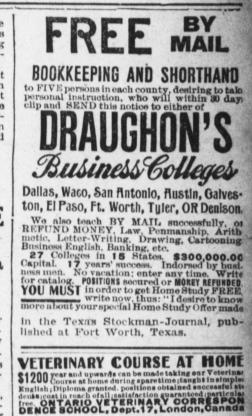


Rockefeller Also Scores as a

Detriment to Country CHICAGO, June 6 .- That Rockefeller and the beef packers are typical repre-

sentatives of capitalism was denied by T. K. Webster of the Western Manufacturing Company before the congress of religions in the Union Park Congregational church last night.

"These men," the speaker declared, "are the extremes corresponding to exceedingly poor among the laboring class," but he admitted that they are a menace to the country in that their in-fluence is wielded even in the halls of ongress. The labor unions also had their champions at the meeting. Luke E. Grant and the Rev. Charles L. Grant Steelzle, Presbyterian labor missionary,



LAKENAN & BARNES

LAND AGENTS

AMARILLO HOTEL ANNEX, AMA-RILLO, TEXAS; ALSO MEXICO, MISSOURI.

Some special bargains in farms, larga tracts and ranches in the Panhandle

pounds, "Ben Johnson" was 1,293 days old and weighed 1,945 pounds, "Rat-tler" was 1,310 days old and weighed 2,085 pounds "Spot" 678 days old and weighed 1,070 pounds; the heifer Holsteins and their weight and gain per day show that they are excellent beef cattle. This is an age of baby beef. But California comes with a still brighter evidence in the beef line. Ex-perts who viewed the animals declare that no such beef cattle were ever seen in that section. They were a lot of Holsteins for the holiday market and dressed from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds. They were bred and fattened upon the Leland Sanford ranch.

What is the general all purpose cow that nine-tenths of the farmers want? Is it the one which excels all others in any particular branch, such as producing the greatest or best quality of milk, butter or beef, or is it that cow which is profitable for each of these purposes without excelling in any one Any breed of cows which can be prof-itably kept for these various uses deserves the name of all general purpose cow. The wise and prudent farmer by breeding general all purpose cows runs far less risk than he whose eggs are all in one basket. The Holstein, whose frame is large and well adapted to producing beef, is also superior to them all for the dairy. This breed is nearly, if not quite, as large as those specially bred for beef and has excelled all others in early ma-turity, which is of great advantage to beef producer. the

No breed of cattle has ever enjoyed the reputation earned by the Holsteins as great milk and butter producers. Without disparaging other breeds it must be admitted that the Holstein has won its way in this country to popular favor in a remarkable degree. It has done this in the face of stronger prejudice and fiercer criticisms than any other breed has ever encountered. It could not have done this without possessing peculiar qualities and adaptations' that answered a wide demand. Foremost among these is its ready adaptation to more than one purpose. Nothing need be said here of its capacity to produce either butter or milk; reports of its records and its triumphs in competition with other breeds are constantly being published. Within the last fifteen years it has added more than one-third to the popular idea of the amount of milk and butter that a cow may be made to produce, and the limit is probably not yet reached. Holsteins, I admit, as aged cattle are not so smooth as the purely bred beef breeds, but they compare quite well with the general average beef cattle that are sent to market. It's all bosh to think of Holstein beef not being as good in quality as the other breeds. I have seen it on the block and have had it on my own table, and I can say I want no better.

One word to the general stockman and I am done. If you have a number of native cows, buy a first class Holstein bull. The progeny will be a smooth lot of steer calves that will sell to a feeder for as high a price as or-dinary steers calves, the heifers can be bred when seventeen or eighteen months old and sold to the dairymen when fresh for more money than the same age of steers of any other breed, thereby giving you a market for your heifer increase. The native heifer, a grade of any of the beef breeds, goes begging for a buyer at two years old at \$15 to \$18, whereas a grade Holstein of the same age will sell to the dairymen at \$35 to \$50. I have done this very thing and know what I say to be correct. It is evident that the general purpose cow is not only no dream, no humbug, no fraud, but the most useful of all breeds. The Holstein surpasses all others as a general purpose breed, not only because it is

M. Dorset of the bureau of animal industry, and he gives his invention without price to his country. Competent statisticians estimate the sequently they were under conditions

making the trial as severe as possible. Under such conditions fermenting cotmoney value of hogs that have died of cholera in the United States during ton seed meal does not entirely remove its injurious effect when fed to the last five years at \$77,000,000, the average loss a year being \$15,000,000. Dr. Dorset's method is the injection 4. The results of this experiment show that for the first forty-three days of serum from the blood of an im-mune hog, after the immune has been of the feeding the mixture containing

cotton seed meal and corn gave larger treated similarly with the serum from and cheaper gains than the straight corn ration, while during the second period of forty days the results were reversed. This leads to the suggestion Heretofore the treatment for hog cholera has been the injection of the that to improve the corn ration it would be advisable to add cotton seed cholera virus directly. About 20 per cent of the treated animals have died. Farmers throughout the country are meal to it for about forty days, prefeager for a sure cure, on account of the great loss when an epidemic of erably, for other reasons also, during the last forty days of the feeding. 5. The hogs that received cotton seed cholera strikes their swine herds. Dr. Dorset's invention may be used by any of the employes of the United

ton seed meal.

meal as a part of their ration in this trial showed less fat and more lean meat in the carcass, 6. The carcasses of the hogs that received cotton seed meal, contrary to

he payment of royalty. Dr. Dorset has been working on the method for years, in connection with Dr. W. B. Niles and the previously expressed opinion of the packers, were firmer and therefore more acceptable to them than those of Dr. C. N. McBryde of the bureau of the corn-fed hogs.

POULTRY

HANDLING AND PACKING HATCH-ING EGGS

muscles and the hog is no exception to the rule, consequently, the more exercise taken the tougher the meat. We cnce ordered a lot of eggs from While it may, no doubt, be advisable to admit of some exercise, for the a man who, we had reason to believe. had some fairly good stock. They came sake of keeping the animals in health, after awhile, but packed in a rough box with the cover nailed on. They yet the hogs that quietly eat their food and take their rest will always were poorly packed, several were brok-en, and the whole package was fatten readily. Nor should hogs be surfeited with food. They should be "mussed up" generally. Of course we complained of the manner of packing and the loss. We received only an inso fed as to receive it at regular hours and in such quantity that they will eat it up clean, not any more. sulting reply from the shipper, the tenor of which, was that when he packed eggs he would pack them to

The true way to use corn is to finish off with it, thereby hardening suit himself. As a result of his carethe fat. To readily fatten a hog he should be fed in such a manner prelessness, the remaining eggs hatched poorly. But we had to pay the bill, as well as the express charges. vious to being penned, as to force growth. First build up the recepta-cle for the reception of the meat that

If we realize that a fertile egg con-tains a germ of life, and that this germ may very easily be injured or de-stroyed, the necessity for care in hand-ling eggs intended for hatching is ap-When we consider the man parent. ner in which packages of eggs are often handled by the express companies, the importance of the most careful packing is evident.

In shipping eggs, we like baskets best. Boxes for the purpose take less time in packing, but often prove unsatisfactory. If they are used, how-ever, the bottom of the box should be covered with a thick layer of excelsior, the pasteboard compartment in which the eggs are placed should be C. G. Smith in the Breeders' Gazette writing of feeding steers profitably without hogs following cattle on the filled (after the egg is placed) with bran, cut clover or similar material, well shaken down, so that the eggs are firmly held, and the top covered with another layer of excelsior. Then

of us know that hogs are a large source the cover of the box should be screwed of profit in beef making and that they and not nailed on. Nailing jars the naturally go with cattle fed on corr., eggs. and especially so where the cattle are 2 years old and over and are fed on Packing in baskets requires more work. We use the ordinary market shelled corn. In feeding steers 2 years basket with handles, and have shipped eggs 3,500 miles and have had good hatches reported. Line the basket with old and over without hogs, the waste could be materially reduced by grinding the corn, and I have known of sevpaper. Cover the bottom with a layer of excelsior. Wrap each egg in a layer of excelsior, and place closely in the eral lots of cattle fed in this way without hogs that made money," but they When the basket is filled, were good, well handled and went on basket. cover with a good layer of excelsior, and sew a good cloth cover over the a fair market and were well sold. Young steers under 18 months old will carry along fewer hogs than older cattle, even if fed shelled corn; therebasket with strong twine, in such a way as to draw it down firmly over the contents. When the job is finfore the waste would be much less in ished, the eggs are imbedded in a springy mass that will practically prefeeding young cattle with hogs. From my experience and observation, if I fed cattle without hogs I would feed young vent all jar, no matter how the

The Greatest Newspaper BARGAIN IN HISTORY! **Eight Big Papers One Year for \$1.35** THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM THE FARM MAGAZINE **FARM & RANCH DINGAM'S MAGAZINE** THE FARM STAR **AMERICAN FARMER** THE AGRICULTURAL EPITOMIST VALLEY MAGAZINE

Farm and Ranch-Published at Dallas. Texas, is considered one of the best farm papers in the Southwest. Published by Frank Holland.

The American Farmer-Published at Indianapolis, is devoted entirely to the Farm, Live Stock and Poultry Raising. The Farm Magazine-An illustrated magazine for farm folks, published at Omaha, Neb.

The Weekly Telegram-Published at Fort Worth, Texas, by the publishers of the Daily and Sunday Telegram, is considered the best all-around weekly newspaper in the state.

The Farm Star-Indianapolis, established 1822, contains the latest experiments of Federal and State Stations, new methods and discoveries by successful farmers concerning soil, crops, live stock, poultry, dairies, etc.; a special department discussing domestic affairs, one for children, pages of fashion, etc.

Dignam's Magazine – Dignam's Magazine is the latest success in the magazine field. It has an attractive cover in three colors, printed on heavy paper, full of interesting stories for every member of the household; contains articles on art, music, literature and beautiful pictures galore.

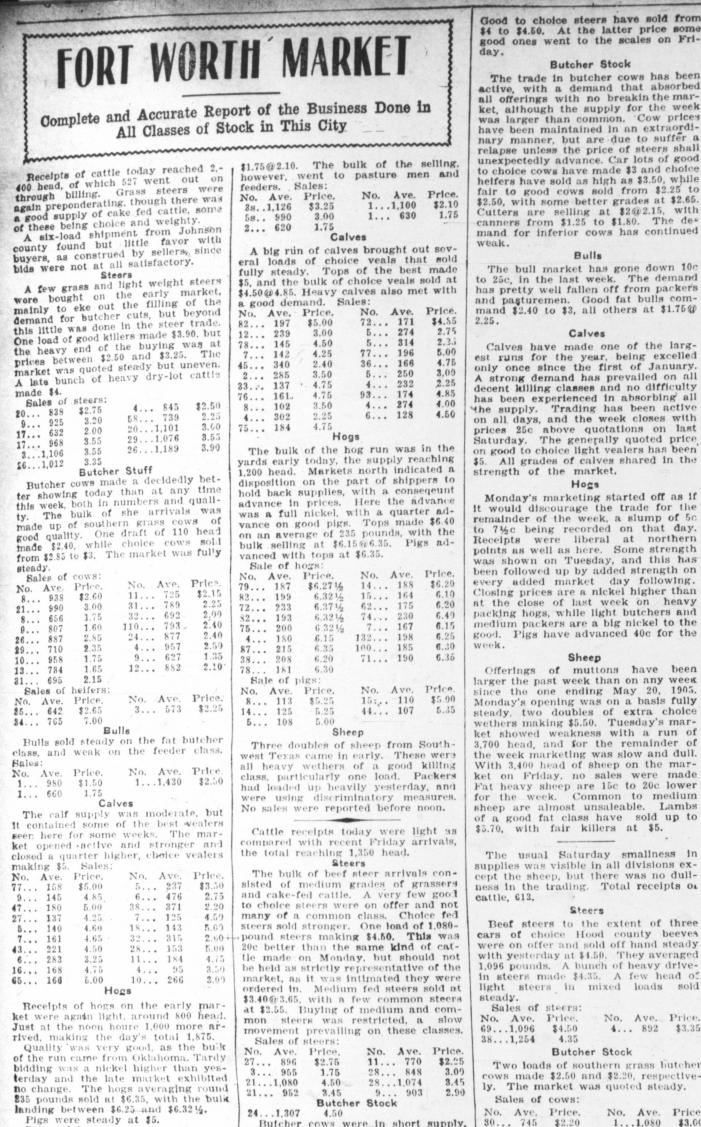
The Valley Magazine—The Valley Magazine is designed for the home circle. Its fiction is of rare merit, its departments varied, its illustrations first-class, and special features by special writers on timely subjects abound in each number. It brings the latest knowledge and experience in matters of health, recreation, fashions and domestic economy, and personal facts on beauty, conduct, conversation, etc.

The Agricultural Epitomist—The Agricultural Epitomist is the only agricultural paper in the world that is edited and printed on a farm. On its 650-acre experimental farm near Spencer, Ind., a force of practical, up-to-date men are con-stantly engaged in experiments in all lines of agriculture, the reports of which appear exclusively in this publication. IF YOU DON'T WANT TO INVEST \$1.35, THEN GET THE FOLLOWING:

7 Papers One Year for 65c or 6 Papers One Year for 55c THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM THE AMERICAN FARMER VALLEY MAGAZINE VALLEY MAGAZINE DIGNAM'S MAGAZINE **DIGNAM'S MAGAZINE** THE FARM STAR THE FARM STAR THE AGRICULTURAL EPITOMIST THE AGRICULTURAL EPITOMIST THE FARM MAGAZINE THE FARM MAGAZINE This is the lowest price at which these papers have ever been offered, or will ever be offered again. These prices are less than one-third what the white paper actually costs. One man sent in eleven subscriptions, all of them for his sons and daughters. Nothing will make a better present for a friend than these papers at the price mentioned. Fill out and send coupon herewith today: THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM, Name...... FORT WORTH, TEXAS Address.....

The Weekly Telegram, Fort Worth, Texas: Inclosed find \$..... for which please send me the.....paper named for one year.





17 ...

21 . . .

29...

Sales:

43...

good ones went to the scales on Fri-day. No. Ave. Price. 4...1,180 **Butcher Stock** 21...1,095 21...1,166 The trade in butcher cows has been active, with a demand that absorbed 72... 982 all offerings with no breakin the mar-ket, although the supply for the week was larger than common. Cow prices have been maintained in an extraordi-nary manner, but are due to suffer a 28... 988 Butcher cows were in good supply, some ten full loads, with a small sprinkle of cows in mixed loads. Quality was generally good, but nothing choice was offered. Good butcher cows up to \$2.50, the bulk making \$2.40, the relapse unless the price of steers shall unexpectedly advance. Car lots of good to choice cows have made \$3 and choice heifers have sold as high as \$3.50, while most of the latter being a good class fair to good cows sold from \$2.25 to of grass cows from South Texas. Can-ners were scarce on the early market. \$2.50, with some better grades at \$2.65. Cutters are selling at 2@2.15, with canners from \$1.25 to \$1.80. The demand for inferior cows has continued weak. Bulls The bull market has gone down 10c to 25c, in the last week. The demand has pretty well fallen off from packers and pasturemen. Good fat bulls com-18. mand \$2.40 to \$3, all others at \$1.75@ 2.25. Calves Calves have made one of the larg-est runs for the year, being excelled only once since the first of January. A strong demand has prevailed on all decent killing classes and no difficulty has been experienced in absorbing all 18. the supply. Trading has been active on all days, and the week closes with prices 25c above quotations on last Saturday. The generally quoted price on good to choice light vealers has been \$5. All grades of calves shared in the strength of the market. Hogs Monday's marketing started off as if it would discourage the trade for the remainder of the week, a slump of 5c to 7½c being recorded on that day. Receipts were liberal at northern points as well as here. Some strength was shown on Tuesday, and this has been followed up by added strength on every added market day following. Closing prices are a nickel higher than at the close of last week on heavy packing hogs, while light butchers and medium packers are a big nickel to the good. Pigs have advanced 40c for the week. Sheep Offerings of muttons have been larger the past week than on any week since the one ending May 20, 1905. Monday's opening was on a basis fully steady, two doubles of extra choice wethers making \$5.50. Tuesday's market showed weakness with a run of 3,700 head, and for the remainder of the week marketing was slow and dull. With 3,400 head of sheep on the market on Friday, no sales were made Fat heavy sheep are 15c to 20c lower for the week. Common to medium sheep are almost unsaleable. Lambs of a good fat class have sold up to \$5.70, with fair killers at \$5. usual Saturday smallness in supplies was visible in all divisions except the sheep, but there was no dullness in the trading. Total receipts on cattle, 613. Steers Beef steers to the extent of three cars of choice Hood county beeves were on offer and sold off hand steady with yesterday at \$4.50. They averaged 1,096 pounds. A bunch of heavy drive-in steers made \$4.35. A few head of light steers in mixed loads sold steady. Sales of steers: No. Ave. Price. 69...1,096 \$4.50 No. Ave. Price 4... 892 \$3.35 38...1,254 4.35 Butcher Stock Two loads of southern grass butche cows made \$2.50 and \$2.20, respectively. The market was quoted steady. No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. was based on a large calf supply. Cat-Sales of cows: 30... 745 \$2.20 1...1,080 \$3.00

10c lower. 760 2... 925 3... 683 760 60:..1,249 21...1,265 14...1,305 3... 683 1... 770 620 3c&h 643 25... 853 57... 712 908 4... 487 \$2.15. 74..: 167 26... 205 18... 282 63... 172 53... 167 10... 313 76... 171 83... 150 6... 268 71... 188 45... 183 70... 200 70... 235 65... 187 75... 173 82... 202

The general butcher cows market ruled Sales of cows: No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 34... 730 \$2.50 28... 889 25... 864 1.35 25... 2 ... 585 2.20 2... 675 3... 700 1.75 2.30 20...1,236 \$4.40 3.90 4.40 176...1,080 21...1,205 2... 675 164... 878 1.75 2.40 2... 750 1.75 1.75 2.30 17... 664 2.15 29... 811 2.25 Sales of heifers: No. Ave. Price. 4... 665 \$2.20 No. Ave. Price. 1 ... 470 \$2.40 1.90 Bulls Bulls sold barely steady. One individual weighing 1.310 pounds sold at 8...1,189 2.50 Calves The calf run was quite liberal, some 1,100 head, mostly of a good choice veal class. All calves sold steady. choice light veals bringing \$5, choice mediums at \$4.25@4.75, and heavy calves at \$3@3.85. Sales of calves: No. Ave. Price. 33... 157 \$5.00 No. Ave. Price. 139... 192 \$5.00 80... 186 30... 333 5.00 4.50 74... 166 2.75 4.75 169... 166 80... 178 4.50 3.00 11... 277 70... 177 135... 173 5.00 4.75 4.00 29... 395 Hogs Hog receipts ran to 1,102 head, not ample for a Monday. Wires from northern markets noted a general ad-vance of a nickel, but the market here was barely steady. Early sales looked strong, but later ones were somewhat weak. The supply had a large top end that made \$6.40, the bulk going at \$6.321/2 @6.371/2. Pigs were quoted strong with a small supply. Sale of hogs: No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 77... 198 \$6.37 1/2 79... 165 6.37 1/2 6.32 1/2 80... 198 59... 216 82... 201 82... 196 6.32 1/2 6.40 78... 228 6.25 6.35 2... 140 6.40 Sales of pigs: No. Ave. Price. 25... 88 \$5.25 No. Ave. Price 3... 100 \$5.50 Sheep The sheep run reached 1,600 head, mostly grass wethers from southwest Texas. A choice top of native fed wethers, yearlings and lambs was sold

\$5.00

4.65 3.85

5.00

'.00 4.25

2.75

5.00

4.25

2.75

\$6.33 6.35

6.30

6.40

6.35

6.40

5.50

\$5.60

	ales of sheep:	07	\$
	wethers and yearlings		
	wethers and yearlings	82	
12	spring lambs	65	- · · ·
		80	

ut this The total run reached 2,300 head. Prime steers were on the market from Farmersville, choice steers from Cresson and good ones from a num-\$2. ber of places, but none had gone to the scales up to noon except the prime stuff. These were dehorned twos, averaged 1,162 pounds and brought \$5, with fifteen out at \$4.65. This anpeared to be all that packers wanted, for subsequent bids were weak to 15c lower on all the medium to good cat-Sales of steers: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price .1.136 \$3.60 26...1,186 \$5.00 15...1.063 4.65 18... 855 2.65 5... 808 2.50 5... 826 2.75 25...1,136 20...1,255 3.60 60...1.211 4.10 4.15 6...1,078 3.25 5... 828 2... 930 2.25 2 905 8.00 2.25 2... Butcher Stock But few loads of butcher cows were on offer, and these sold steady. Good cows sold from \$2.25@2.40, with cutters at \$1.75@1.90. All cow stuff below \$2.25 in value was weak and draggy in the selling. Sales of cows: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price 26... 762 \$2.10 13... 704 \$1.90 14... 619 1.90 1.90 10... 732 89... 741 2.65 2.30 960 15 ... 776 2.20 17... 881 2.15 24 . . . 2.40 832 25... 729 2.10 916 2.20 29... 760 2.25 1...1.090 3.00 59... 718 1.90 49. 724 1.70 Sales of heifers: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price 2... 610 2... 610 12... 780 \$2.10 \$2.75 2.75 477 2.00 5... 588 2.25 Bulls Bulls inclined to weakness, with very few going to the packer trade. Speculators took on a couple of loads, but on a lower basis for the week. One individual sold at \$2.10, weighing 87) pounds. Sales of bulls: No. Ave. Price. 1... 960 \$1.75 No. Ave. Price. 2...1,265 \$2.25 4...1,051 1.90 Calves Another big run of calves was a feature on the north side of the ave-Despite the heavy run of Monday, packer buyers came on the market smiling with full steady bids, offering \$5 for good to choice calves. The sup-No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. ply was closed out early. Sales: 173 \$5.00 6... 260 57... 207 \$3.00 15... 320 3.00 4.60 10. 148 5.00 25... 307 2.50 87. 192 4.75 95... 171 5.00 81 ... 156 4.75 79... 158 4.50 200 4.85 3... 150 4.85 3. . . 6... 408 5.00 3.25 2.25 65... 208 \$1 ... 5.00 212 12... 325 31... 135 5.00 155 4.50 8... 03 185 5.00 10... 331 3.50 .25 16... 316 3.25 54... 176 5.00 40... 125 5.00 82.... 144 7... 260 5.00 .50 5... 144 5.00 3.00 21... 297 3.15 35... 196 4.60 4.50 19. 190 4.90 6... 205 .15 3... 293 3.25 Hogs Early receipts of hogs were only five cars and on these scarcely a market developed. Later arrivals brought supplies up to 1,100 head, the heavy end coming from Oklahoma and Indian Territory. The market was a big nickel higher than yesterday, with tops at \$5.45. Pigs were steady at the advance Sales of hogs: No. Ave. Price. 85... -86 \$6.371/2 nd No. Ave. No. Ave. 8... 196 3... 170 35... 145 81... 172 8... 172 8... 172 8... 185 95... 192 79... 219 \$6.30 6.20 6.30 on nd

 75...
 191

 89...
 188

 15...
 160

 32...
 171

 29...
 181

 20...
 221

6.42 1/2 6.421/2 5.821/2 6.371/2 6.371/2 es, the The Iso ers as 6.40 6.30 37... 196

đ	THE TEAMS STOCKERAZIOU	
	to be nearly unsalable, only two loads crossing the scales up to noon. Sales of steers: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 41,180 3.70 47935 3.30 211,095 4.25 211,225 4.10 211,166 4.00 72982 3.15 212974 2.95 28988 2.90 Butcher Stock Butcher cows were in good supply. some ten full loads, with a small sprinkle of cows in mixed loads. Quali- ty was generally good, but nothing choice was offered. Good butcher cows up to \$2.50, the bulk making \$2.40, the most of the latter being a good class of grass cows from South Texas. Can- hers were scarce on the early market. The general butcher cows market ruled loc lower. Sales of cows: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 34730 \$2.50 28889 \$2.25 3760 1.35 25864 2.50 2925 2.20 2585 1.75 3683 1.75 2675 1.35 18760 2.30 3700 2.00	
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	JAS. H. CAMPBELL. GEO. W. CAMPBELL. JOHN K. ROSSON.
	18 908 2.25	

CAMPBELL BROS. @ ROSSON LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY SAINT LOUIS **HANSAS CITY** FORT WORTH

the Market

Campbell Bros. & Rosson

since our last week's letter have been

reasonably light, but a little heavier than the week previous. But light re-

celpts have not had the affect on the

market they usually have, for the rea-

son that the European demand has been

greatly reduced on account of the Roosevelt agitation, which I will treat

do not believe there will be any im-provement in the market until such

Steers-There has been a few loads

of extra choice well finished steers that

have sold at good strong prices, bring-ing from \$4.60 to \$5, while the ma-

jority of the good steers which we

would call smooth and fat selling from

\$3.25 to \$3.90, with the bulk around \$3.40 to \$3.75, and the medium flesh to

half-fat steers from \$2.75 to \$3.15, and the ordinary kinds around \$2.50, with

but very litle prospects of improve-

We

on in my special to this letter.

agitation as this is abolished.

Receipts at the different markets

Views on

reasonable to suppose if these packing houses were in this filthy condition they would permit no one to go through them I have been through the Chicago packing houses a great num-

ber of times and I have my first time to observe such conditions existing as I have been reading about, and I wish to say to the people in general these reports are greatly exaggerated, which any fair-minded man would know for the reason that the packers could not afford to permit their premises to get in this condition as it would naturally have the effect of breeding contempt for them, and it would only be a question of time until their business would be ruined. In conclusion I will say that I met a gentleman on the train Friday last, by the name of E. O. White, of Chicago, who boarded at the same hotel with Mr. Roosevelt's committee who were making this investigation, and he advises me they were the talk of the hotel on account of the ignorance they displayed in ordering their meals. So what could you expect from such a committee on investigating a proposition that they were not fa-miliar with. It is not practicable to have packing houses carpeted or to keep meat trucks so clean that you would not get grease on you were vou to sit down in it. The people should rise up and protest against such idlocy as this, when it is injuring the citi-zens of the United States millions of dollars worth.

JNO. K. ROSSON.

Arrivals on the Market W. F. Wilson of Callahan county,

R. M. Fry from Oklahoma, who is long time customer of Campbell Bros & Rosson and is known every direcion from his domicile, played one of

same commission men mentioned at head of these paragraphs, were represented again with us/Friday with a car of hogs at \$6.35.

Frank C. L. Sperry, one of our old time friends from Grayson county, took issue with us the past week and his usual success in competing for the "high place" through the "C., B. & R." medium was made manifest with cows at \$2.50 and calves at \$5 per hundred /weight. "F. C. L." has a usual contribution for the packers each year, which are bought at good strong prices, for the appearance of the cat-tle shows their brand of "value received."

Alley Bros. of Muskogee, I. T., pur-chased through our Fort Worth house the past week a bunch of she-stuff for table wear which were very fine indeed and will readily maintain their reputation for supplying the best to be had in that thriving Indian Territory commercial center.

W. A. Ashley of San Saba county gave us another "try out" the past week in our vealer sales department, which resounded in the same old way to our glory and to his financial gain. "W. A" did not accompany the shipment, but he realized on the "C. B. & R." boys would see to it they landed in the highest notch which they did at \$4.75 per hundred weight, with cows at \$2.35.

friends the sales department that has

A. J. Blankenship from Caddo coun-

ty, Oklahoma, was a factor in the swine yards the past week through the

"C., B. & R." trading arena, landing a bunch on Wednesday at the top of the

market for the class on day of sale.

"A. J." enlisted in our fold days and

weeks ago and has proved his abiilty

in his favored profession, and for a

pathway leads to eminent success,

man of his caliber a well marked

T. A. Morrison of Mitchell county was enscrolled on our records the

past week, coming down in charge of a

bunch of vealers at the very satisfac-tory figure of \$5 per hundred weight.

"T. A." knows no stopping place in en-

hancing his cattle interests and has

watched the wheel of fortune roll to

his liking for a good many annual

Messrs. A. B. Kerr and son from Bee

county, the popular south central

Texas ranchers and merchants, voted

our ticket the past week with eight

loads of cows, steers and calves which

sounded complimentary remarks from

a great many dealers on the yards aft.

er the prices obtained were made known. The Kerr boys are a type of

the progress made by the great cattle-

ment of the Southwest, and the esteem

in which they are held by their fellow

men indicates a combination of two

J. H. Stanford of Collin county was

inscribed on our account sales register

the past week, selling porkers, cows

and calves at very high grade figures.

With "J. H." his tactics in the cattle business are either rest or his undi-

vided attention to the work and in his past experience he never fails to con-

nect with the good things that are in

elebrations.

valuable assets.

proved a "bread winner" for him.

Pigs were steady at \$5. Sales of hogs:	Butcher cows were in short supply,	30 745 \$2.20 11,080 \$3.00 16 860 2.50 4 865 2.50
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.	and on these a strong demand pre- vailed, taking everything over the	16 860 2.50 4 865 2.50 Calves
4 265 \$ 6.20 80 202 \$ 6.15 72 238 6.35 30 158 6.00	scales early at fully steady prices. Top	The calf run was abnormal for the last day of the week, reaching 430 head
21 208 6.20 83 188 6.20	cows sold in straight car lots at \$2.65. Sales of cows:	A good demand from packers took all
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 22 757 \$2.20 11 645 \$2.20	the veal supply at an early hour at fully steady prices. Best light vealers
45 195 6.17 1/2 67 176 6.15	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	continue to sell at \$5, with heavy fat
Sales of pigs: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.	14 866 2.65 8 729 1.70	calves from \$2 to \$3. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
8 115 \$5.00 7 96 \$5.00	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 12 343 \$2.00 3 250 \$1.50
Sheep Sheep arrivals were more than ample	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	83 1 71 5.00 2 2 25 2.50 53 1 58 5.00 5 2 72 4.00
for the trade, reaching 1,300 head.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	53 158 5.00 5 272 4.00 5 336 2.50 10 208 3.00
Lambs and yearlings were in most de- mand, these making \$5, with a few	9 982 2.50 5 982 1.65	73 162 4.50 75 214 4.60 41 825 3.00 22 256 3.09
heavy wethers at \$5.25.	4 825 1.65 13 751 2.40 Sales of heifers:	41 825 3.00 22 256 3.00 34 148 5.00 17 271 3.75
Sales of sheep: Ave. Wt. Price.	No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.	80 162 5.00 3 300 3.25
2 lambs 60 \$5.00	3, 733 2.75 12, 687 2.20 Bulls	Hogs Four loads of hogs, three from Ok-
16 lambs 78 5.00 22 sheep 93 5.00	Bulls were restricted to one load and	lahoma and one of Texas origin, made
2 wethers 100 5.25	a few scattering head coming in mixed loads. No quotable change could be	up the early supply. Four additional loads were reported to arrive, making
LATE SALES TUESDAY	noted in market conditions. Sales:	estimated receipts 600.
The following sales were made late	No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 1s. 1,270 \$3.00 11,200 \$2.40	The market opened steady to strong, recovering a little of yesterday's clos-
Tuesday:	Calves	ing weakness, with best heavy packers
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.	Three loads of calves and a few odds and ends made up the day's supply of	selling at \$6.45 and good butcher weights at \$6.35. Pigs strong at \$5.40.
471,008 \$3.15 47 900 \$2.75	vealers. A strong demand prevailed	Sales of hogs:
27 741 2.50 Cows	for good calves and most of the supply sold at \$5. Sales:	No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 73 244 \$6.45 75 191 \$\frac{1}{2}.35
17 513 1.50 7 681 1.75 7 780 240 150 % 625 100	No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.	84 203 6.37 1/2
7 780 2.40 15c&h. 625 1.90 15c&h 783 2.50	85 199 \$5.00 16 155 \$5.00 20 294 3.25 50 216 4.50	Pigs 5 115 5.40
Bulls	49 176 5.00 5 204 5.00	Sheep
11,180 2.00 11,150 2.15 3 826 2.10 11,360 2.25	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Five singles and three doubles of fat grass wethers from Southwest Texas
1 710 1.90 11,170 2.15	7 208 4.00 22 220 3.50	came in early. Bids had not been
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Hogs receipts numbered 1,300 head.	placed on these up to noon, but 790
4 982 2.00 21,200 2.15	about equally divided between those of	weighed to a local packer, the wethers
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Texas origin and those coming from territory points. The quality was not	of eighty-nine pounds average at \$5.15.
Hogs	different from that shown yesterday.	and culls at \$4. Quotations on the market are 10c decline on heavy weth-
80 196 6.27½ 93 167 6.20 92 182 6.22½ 86 198 6.25	The market opened some stronger on heavy hogs, with a tendency to-	ers, 20c on light and medium weights. Sales today:
58 240 6.22½ 99 187 6.20	wards a weak close on the Texas prod-	
Sheep Ave. Wt. Price.	uct. Tops were \$6.42½, on a load of 225-pound Oklahomas, the bulk mak-	743 wethers 89 \$5.15
478 shorn wethers 100 \$5.35	ing \$6.20@6.32½. Pigs were stronger.	45 culls 80 4.00 53 culls 95 4.60
71 shorn wethers 86 5.00 45 culls 69 2.85	Sales of hogs: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.	1000 wethers 105 5.35
	89 178 \$6.271/2 101 164 \$6.30	Saturday's Shippers
With 1,500 cattle on the market and one packer virtually out of the steer	90 193 $6.37\frac{1}{2}$ 59 180 6.15 78 225 $6.32\frac{1}{2}$ 12 201 6.20	Cattle — H. Dederstadt, Yorktown 45; T. H. Poole, Cotulla, 30; F. O. Fid-
trade, beef cattle took on a more heal-	82 200 6.32 ¹ / ₂ 70 181 6.35	ler, Cresson, 69.
thy tone and prices strengthened some- what. Quotations continued irregular,	$\begin{bmatrix} 85 \dots 201 & 6.37\frac{1}{2} & 26 \dots 201 & 6.15\\ 56 \dots 169 & 6.25 & 74 \dots 186 & 6.25 \end{bmatrix}$	Calves—E. B. Kuntz, Sealy, 63; – Butler, Falfurrias, 116; A. J. Norton
but the outlook warrants the addition	92 182 6.35 70 192 6.40	Quanah, 85; T. H. Poole, Cotulla, 84
of a dime upon the price level of yes- terday. The bulk of the day's run was	58 209 6.30 70 181 6.35 Sales of pigs:	Harrison & Beck, Baird, 83. Hogs—Carter & Orr, Frisco, 75: P
grass cattle and these of a good kill-	No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.	J. Mogher, Orlando, Okla., 84; C. H
Ing class. Steers	35 110 \$5.00 56 110 \$5.40 Sheep	Turner, Custer City, Okla., 73; L. T. S., Maud, Okla., 86.
Few fed steers were on view, and	Fourteen doubles of southern grass	Sheep-S. M. Smith & Co., Sander
they were not choice. The movement set in early and by noon nearly every-	wethers came in late, and no bids had been received on them up to noon.	son, 418; A. G. Anderson, Sanderson 934.
thing had crossed the scales.		
Sales of steers: 45 995 \$3.50 97 920 \$3.20	Receipts of live stock on this market for the week just closed total about	The following sales were made lat
97 923 3.20 481,016 3.40	9,630 cattle, 2,650 calves, 9,200 hogs, 11,-	Friday:
921,054 3.10 60 841 2.60 Butcher Stock	220 sheep and 225 horses and mules. This is a loss on all classes of live	No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price
Butcher cows about filled the wards	stock except calves.	211,080 \$4.50 231,091 \$3.2
There must have been twenty loads.	Cattle With light receipts of cattle at north-	$\begin{bmatrix} 25 \dots 933 & 3.10 & 27 \dots 912 & 3.1 \\ 25 \dots 936 & 3.00 & 22 \dots 1, 253 & 4.5 \end{bmatrix}$
and they were mostly of a good grass class. The trade just now calls for	ern markets beginning on Monday and	241,307 4.50
good butcher cows and the supply was	continuing all week, cattle prices have not improved as under normal condi-	Cows 11 645 2.20 4 701 2.1
quickly appropriated at fully steady prices. The "30" ranch had a four-	tions. The trade is inclined to at-	4 862 2.35
teen-car shipment that made \$2.50 on the bulk, with some choice cows from	tribute the weakness of the market to the disclosures made public through	Bulls 11,200 2.40
¥2.55 @ 2.75.	the transmission of the Neill-Reynolds	Hogs
Sales of cows: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.	report to congress by the President, and cattle supplies were reduced at all	79 191 6.32 1/2 74 227 6.4
11 787 \$2.25 7.3 763 \$1.85	points, and by Thursday some strength	Receipts of cattle today reached 13
27 722 2.20 18 709 1.90	prices advancing 10c to 15c on good	cars, sixteen of which were calves
29 726 2.35 25 770 2.30	to choice steers, though common to	A good portion of the beef steer ru
26 850 2.55 43 860 2.75 Sales of heifers:	additional strength developed on Fri-	good grassers, with the bulk commo
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.	day on the whole range of steers, al-	to medium steers. A strong deman
10 455 \$2.30 127 665 \$2.60	though trading was dull. The week closes with steer prices but little if	
Bulls Bulls were in scattering lots and	any lower than they were a week ago.	scales early at steady prices. Th
selling steady. Packers found a few	have made from \$9 to \$9 E0 with com-	sold early and steady medium steen
stags at \$3, and some fat bulls at	mon thin steers from \$2.50 to \$2.90.	

ment. We are not giving weights as quality and finish governs the price. Cows-There is quite a decline in the market on the best grade of cows, which looks like about 25c per cwt. and this class are selling from \$2.50 to \$2.75. The medium flesh kind had their slump two weeks ago and are selling this week for about steady prices, with the bulk of the half-fat to good butcher cows selling from \$2.15 to \$2.40, and the medium to thin kind from \$1.75 to Canners sell for \$1.30 to \$1.40. The bulk of the offerings are of the medium flesh to half-fat kinds, but very few good cows coming. Calves-The market has been strong and active and 10c to 15c higher on calves during the past week, with quite a liberal run on the Fort Worth market, and the majority of the carload calves are of fair to good quality and flesh and are selling from \$4.50 to \$5. There was one load yesterday that sold for \$5.25, but we understand the 25c fords. on the good load was taken off of another load which belonged to the same owner. This was done I suppose to boost the market, but the two loads were sold at 5c per pound straight. We are a little bit afraid there will be a slight break in the calf market the However, indications coming week. look favorable for a good calf crop through the season, and we would advise our customers in case of a break to hold up a few days. Hogs-Top hogs sold today at \$6.45 against \$6.27½ a week ago, showing a 15c to 20c advance for the week. The bulk today sold at \$6.30@6.421/2. Re-ceipts have fallen off sharply at all other markets, as well as ours, and the past week has been characterized by strong markets every day. Light plgs have been very scarce and are 25c to 40c higher. Choice 100 to 110-pound plgs sell at \$5.50, with the bulk at \$5.25@5.35. Sheep-Sheep continue in active demand for good weighty wethers, from 85 pounds up. Some fancy wethers brought \$5.60@5.65, and a good many loads at \$5@5.35. Lambs sold at \$5.50 @6.25. Special-President Roosevelt continues to "boil over" on the beef investigation. He seems to have gained an idea that he is pounding the whey out of the packers, when in reality he is ruining one of the largest industries in the United States-the beef producers—and as I said before, if he con-tinues this tirade against the packers it simply means ruination to the stock industry of the United States. In the first place the foreign demand for our beef products have been cut half into, or more, and I might add that he citi-

zens of the United States have also had a slight touch of stomach trouble since they have head Colonel Roosevelt's extracts from Upton Sinclair's dime novel, called "The Jungles." I think it quite time that he live stock producers of this country were calling meetings in every section of the United States and protesting against such reports as have been made in Washington being sent out broadcast throughout the world. No one in position to know believes there is but very little foundation in these reports, for the reason the packers at all the markets admit hundreds of people every day to their plants, and it is

82... 209 6.45 \$4... 226 6.45

Sales of pigs: No. Ave. Price. 80... 90 \$5.25 17... 90 5.62 No. Ave. Price. \$5.25 9... 62 \$5.25 5.62 ½ 21... 111 5.25 5.35 116 Sheep

A light load of very choice heavy sheep made the total Tuesday's sup-ply. Wethers of 132 pounds made \$5.65, ply. with some at \$5@5.20, and choice lambs Sheep quotations are stronger. Sales today:

6.59	Share I all the state of the second	Av. Wt.	Price
6.30	36 lambs	60	\$6.00
6.35	2 sheep		5.00
6.40	19 mixed		5.20
	9 wethers		5.6

ne of our "shining lights"/in Western Texas, paid us his respects the fore his regular engagements with us the past week in the porker sales departpart of this week in charge of a car of ment, selling a bunch on Thursday, calves which landed at \$5, the top of June 7, at 6.321/2. '.R. M." knows the the market. "Butch," as he is familiarropes, pays the highest prices in his ly known among the boys, knows how purchases and realizes on his expecto buy and when and where to ship for tations in getting the highest prices the best results. and best results in return.

Ben Sigal of Callahan county also N. C. Colerick of Caddo county, Okcame in the last week in charge of two lahoma, returned on Thursday of last cars of steers, which sold at very week to our hog sales parlor, which gratifying figures. Ben is a cowman landed at very remunerative prices. "N. C." established business relations of no mean pretentions and his contribution to the supply is always reprewith us sometime since and has consentative of the best the country aftinued not only to favor us with his own business, but to impress upon his

E. A. Tully of DeWitt county sent us the last week a car of vealer calves which brought \$4.65. "E. A." as a feed lot operator has no superior in the southeastern part of the state and his consignments make for his reputation as well as augmenting his exchequer. S. R. Overton of Oklahoma, our pio neer hog customer, was responsible for \$6.40 hogs on Monday of this week. S. R. has many admiring friends on account of the excellent judgment he exercises in the hog purchasing department and the fact he always plays the "high score" in Uncle Sam's Promises to Pay gives the "C. B. & R." team are always glad to "repeat" with his

many return engagements. W. Waterman of Lamar county cast anchor in our midst the last week, selling through our firm also a bunch of porkers at very attractive figures. "J. W." is a very prominent cowman in his section and is a strong factor in furthering the commercial wheel, having achieved many successful endeavors as a provision merchant and cowman. Henry Duderstadt of DeWitt county registered with us the last week a car of cows and calves, cows selling at \$2.50 and heavy calves at \$3.75. The Duderstadt boys enjoy an enviable record in the live stock industry and as long as there is any business to be transacted they will be in the trading

arena. P. B. Butler of Karnes county reported the last week among our representative consignors who did not have the time to appropriate to paying us a visit, but his light vealer calves brought \$4.60 and heavy kinds at \$3, which were very high notchers on last Satarday's market. "Pleas" is known in most every corner of South Central Texas for his hustling proclivities and never fails to handle the kind that prove "result netters." McCullough Brothers of Falls county

entered on our "Big Book" the last week, selling cows at \$2.50 to \$3 and veal calves at 5c per pound. McCullough Brothers have long been engaged in the mercantile business, the portion of their time devoted to live stock having won for them a high esteem in market circles. Lokey & Agnew of the Indian Terri-

tory, a well-known firm of that section, whose large volume of business has been negotiated in the market by the Texas.

waiting for the man with the ability. CHAPPELL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE Special advantages in Music, Vocal and Instrumental, Art, Elocution and Physical Culture, all in a Christian

home under experienced teachers. Location healthful. Home newly fur-

nished. Send for catalog. J. E WILLIS, A. M., President; E L. HAYS, Secretary, Chappell Hill,

THE ROBERTS **BUSINESS COLLEGE**

Weatherford, Texas, is an up-to-date Commercial College that turnsout practical Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Typewriters and Penmen, Best of all, this school is located in a progressive city noted for its elegant homes, imposing churches, splendid drives and club lakes and its pure moral atmosphere.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

CUPID AND STRAWBERRIES CONQUER COWBOY'S HEART

Arizona Man Makes Fortunate -Trip to Kansas City

SOUGHT FOR COCK

Ordered to Lasso Kitchen Maid on Journey, He Brings Back a Wife

The huge Arizona man-here to observe the drift of statehood current events in the congress-gazed reflectively at the large and promising looking slab of strawberry shortcake on the plate before him.

"I never see a piece of that," he said, aiming with his immense forefinger at the hunk of strawberry shortcake as if he medicated shooting it up some, "that I don't think of Chuck that same general kind, only better O'Mallon, A strawberry contraption heap better-was sure one of the factors that helped to get Chuck haphobbled. pily

Chuck was foreman of the old-Triangle-T and before it happened the rest of as used to fritter away a lot of the boss' good time in trying to shame or kid Chuck into annexing unto himself a long-haired side partner to take charge of the neatest foreman's wickieup that ever I saw on a ranch.

'All of us in the bunkhouse regarded it as a sin and a shame that that tidy foreman's shack should go to waste, with nobody but Chuck to hold it down and no woman to train the honey suckle and the wistaria over the front and rear trellises and show herself once in a while sweeping down the back steps with a nice, clean towel wrapped around her hair and all that. The foreman's house had been built for Chuck's predecessor, a man with a wife and a herd of young 'uns. When Chuck was made foreman he had the whole foreman's wickieup to himself, rassling his own hash and doing his own housecleaning after the roundups.

Not a Bridle-Wise Cayuse

"'I hain't much of a bridle-wise, corral-bred cayuse,' Chuck rounded upon us once when we got after him on the matrimony game, 'and I sure need a hull lot o' stampin' ground—the length and breadth of the range hain't none too spacious for me when I want t' roll and buck and hang my heels up in the air. And I hain't mentionin' nothin' about the het-up periods when I git the hunch t' hop the reservation when I feel like I jes' nachully got t' pull down a few honkatonks in the adjoinin' settlements after gittin' lit up with the purlin' loco juice.

'Which hain't reckonin' up, neither, what a pizen 'Pache I am when the grub hain't skated t' the center prompt on the minnit when the chimes pealin' the hour-and I hain't never yit seen the female individjool that was prompt in the matter o' fodderin' her two-legged tock, wimmen havin' no idee whatever o' the meanin' o' time Then

the nerve or the gitup t' lariat a pre sidin' skirt fer my own layout yit? And the boss' wife has give me a list as long as a Moqui's ride fer water o' the things this yere hash slinger's got t' be able t' git by with-cook and wash and iron and dust and sweep and do plain sewin' and put up preservessay, podner, how am I goin' t' git the loop around a female able t' do all o'

them things?" **Mission Worries Chuck**

"I told Chuck that I had many pressing troubles of my own when that he was trying to cook up a job to shift the responsibility for 'ropin' a pot-walloper' onto my shoulders. "Well, Chuck looked a lot worried

over that end of his mission all the way to Kansas City. I didn't have any con-solation to offer him. Didn't know much about any kind of women myself at that time. Since then I've met up with several thousand of 'em-and now know less.

"Chuck was a conscientious foreman and a rattling good one and after we'd seen the train load of steers unloaded he threw a jar into me by solemnly announcing that the drunk was to be postponed until after he'd at least made some kind of a bluff to accomplish the task given him by the boss and the boss' wife.

"'I know it's a hull heap hard on you all, ombrey,' Chuck said to me sympathetically—and the ruffian's teeth were leaking a good deal worse than mine were—'but this yere is bisness-and a big way o' bizness at that, if you're askin' me. Now, what's the openin' break and the prelim'nary move, as it were, toward achievin' this vere quest f'r a skirted spud peeler? Do I take a stand on one o' them big streets and at the point of a dirk hold up every ribbon wearer that sashays by and ast her questions 'bout her 'bility and do up the boss' wife's hair, or do I-'

Sees an Employment Agent

with the whitest boss and the nicest

boss' wife in Arizona-all of which was

"That was a lucky fat woman for Chuck. She had the goods all ready in

stock, it seemed, which was why she was asking so many questions. She

had on her list a widow-oh, a woman

about 30-odd, she said-whose man had

been killed in a coal mine accident

about six months before. The widow's

name was Kate McGlone and she lived

across the river in the other Kansas

City-the one in Kansas. The fat

woman thought Kate McGlone wouldn't

mind going west because she had a brother working in a mine somewhere

on the level.

"Well, I could see that Chuck was some liable to make a rock-pile finish there in Kansas City if I didn't get in to the extent of handing him a tip or so as to the prevailing methods in civili-zation of engaging serving women and so I steered him to an employment agency and myself unreeled to the fat woman in charge of that plant the qualifications desirable in a ranchhouse servant. The fat woman asked me a lot of shrewd questions about the ranch and the ranch people and I couldn't do any more than tell her that old Triangle-T was the finest outfit,

in Kansas City wheel in her tracks to take another view of Chuck after he'd got by, although Chuck himself didn't know that there was much difference between his looks and a jack rabbit's, not being any whatever stuck on himself, so to speak. "Yes, Kate would take the ranch job,

ranch.

ington Star.

5× 1-1-

full moon.

yere parts d'rectly. I sure hope so.' "Four hours later Chuck turned up

at the hotel with a face on him like a

near a-knowin' when I'm in right my-self, and you all pupombreys o' the

bunkhouse is mighty nigh on to seein'

Bride Meets Wife of Boss

buckboard waiting for us at the sta-tion and the four of us made the

thirty-five miles to the ranch comfort-

ably enough. The boss and his wife

were on the porch when we drove up.

good a woman as ever willingly passed

up a month's sleep to nurse a poor devil of a sick man in a bunkhouse,

hired girl, who'd already jumped the

out to 'rope a pot-walloper' and ended by getting a wife, and they're on their

a bunch of handsome, Irish-eyed young

'uns around 'em as you'd meet up with

on a four-day cayuse ramble."-Wash-

Chuck Worth Looking at Too

at, an arrow-straight ombrey, two

inches above the 6-foot mark, broad

as a door at the shoulders and with as

good a head and countenance as you'd

ever see on a cow thumper if you looked from the Columbia to the Rio

Grande. I'd seen many a smart woman

"Chuck was something good to look

"That's how Chuck O'Mallon started

vn Arizona ranch today, with as nifty

woman that she was, plumb.

'And this,' said the boss' wife as

"One of the boys had the two-seated

Mrs. Al O'Mallon, podner.'

"'It's playin' it pizen low-down on the boss and the boss' wife f'r a fac',' said Chuck to me, 'but I come pooty

she said after Chuck had nudged me to the center and made me tell her all about it. There was nothing to keep her in Kansas City now that-well, she didn't say what, but we understood

all right and coughed a-plenty so's to get her off that. She'd like to get within reasonable distance of her brother in New Mexico and she had no children to hobble her movements. We had come at an opportune time. "Chuck didn't say thirty words while Kate McGlone was telling me that she could do all of the things a ranchserving woman would be called upon

to do, but when she got to that Chuck crossed and recrossed his legs four or five times and twirled his sombrero around on his thumb and cleared his throat several times, and then he asked her in a hoarse, embarrassed kind of

way: "'Some few on the cook, I reckon,

Replenishes Her Larder "Kate smiled confidently at that and replied that she regretted that she had no means of proving it to him by laying a meal before him, her larder

not being exactly overflowing. "'A sure-enough hungry camp, this yere K. C.,' said Chuck then. 'Ain't never been so hungry nowhere as as I am yere. Could get away with a coyote, pelt and all, right yere and now.

Everything in the Market

staggered in under a load of eatables

big enough for a juniper-country hired

man's mess-about seven pounds of rich, thick-cut lamb chops, sack of

new spuds, four cans of the most ex-

pensive French peas he could nail four

boxes of strawberries, box of new to-

matoes and a raft of other truck, as

much of it as he could carry, and

Chuck was a powerful strong carrier

at that. Kate conducted Chuck to the

kitchen, where he set down the bas-

ket for her to go through and do as

she liked with and then Chuck and I

sat out on the little front porch and

smoked (ur corncobs and inhaled the

fetching fromas that presently began

"Chuci was pretty taciturn during

that smcke. He seemed to have a lot

on his mind. The only remark he

slipped out through the front door on

to the porch and past our nostrils and

then Chuck knocked the ashes out of

his pipe and pulled his hat over his

peared at the front door and summoned

to float out from the kitchen.

"In about twenty minutes Chuck

in New Mexico. Was goin' t' suggest, Mrs. McGlone, "This,' delightfully remarked Chuck that maybe you wouldn't mind s'possin' when he got outside with Kate Mc-'d hike around and rummage fr a

nothin'

t' eat on.'

soiled linen, disordered hair and red

eyes. old man shrugged his shoulders. "Ah, here you are-at this hour! Are you not ashamed? Come to bed and try to be down by noon.'

"Father!" said the young man, advancing a step. M. Roumegas adjusted his glasses, and in a tone half-vexed and half in-

dulgent, asked: "What is it?" "Last night-at-play-

"You lost-lost again! Ah, misery of my life! . He will kill me, that boy! the You had sworn to me. By heaven, there is one thing to do. Pay, pay again, and always to the last coin! There is the Roumegas honor. Come, how much?

> Antoine remained silent. "It is not that?"

'and this,' preparing to greet Kate, is-' "'Mrs. O'Mallon, ma'am,' said Chuck, "What is it then? A quarrel? Ah, these gambling rooms." A terrible stepping forward and looking sheepish, thought crossed the old man's mind; but pushing his handsome wife for-ward and making a mighty sweeping he anxiously reached both hands toward his son in a beseeching gesture: sombrero flourish and bow himself. And then the boss' wife steps up and "Oh, not that: It is not that?" Antoine hung his head. Great heavkisses Kate like the fine, sweet-souled ens, it was true! His son-his son a cheat and a thief! "The next day I was sent a-rustling "Papa!" said Antoine. to Tucson to snag out a Chinaman to take the place of the boss' wife's Dutch

"Don't touch me! Don't touch me!" cried the old man, recovering himself with wonderful energy. Pointing toward the house he said: "Go to your room. Hanging his head and drooping like

a criminal the son entered the house and went upstairs. M. Roumegas closed the door behind him,

The young man sat down heavily upon his untouched bed, and with downcast eyes, crumbled with feverish fingers a hanging corner of the spread, as he said in a broken voice: "The last time when I asked you for money I promised you I would not play any more. I did not have the strength. I began again. I lost again. I did not dare to come to you the second time. I kept losing all the time—lost every-Then some one proposed that I thing. should associate with him-to play together. We lost again-always. person advised me. I was weak. A madness, father; a madness! Pardon He half rose and extended his me!" arms to his father "Go on," said Roumegas, erect before

him with folded arms. Antoine continued: "Last night they suspected--and we were arrested-excepting me. I have not been taken yet. They don't know about me, you understand? And if Baptist does not tell-

"Baptist—a servant! Great God!

But you have fallen!" "They don't know anything yet, told you. Many gamblers of the party are suspected with me. Baptist is the only one arrested; if he only keeps still!

"And you will let them suspect innocent men? To preserve the little honor that remains in you, you will brand the honor of others?"

There was a sound of steps along the silent street. They stopped at the door of the house. Antoine sprang up and listened breathlessly. The bell rang. The young man rushed to the

window. "Baptist has told!" he said, faintly,

M. Roumegas looked out. The po-lice were at the door. He let the curtain fall, walked the length of the long room, took a revolver from the wall assured himself that it was loaded, and held it out to his son, who watched him as if stupefied.

"Come," said he. Antoine did not take the pistol. He fixed upon his father wide open eyes, with no comprehension in them. Be-low the street door had been opened. The servants and the police were talk-



PLATTE VALLEY HEREFORDS We have 60 extra good pure-bred non-registered bulls for sale. Thirty-five 14 to 30 months old; 25 extra gool yearlings. All in good condition and good every way. Get our prices. KIRTLY BROS. Union Star, Mo. BROWNWOOD, TEX.,

Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Poland-China Swine.

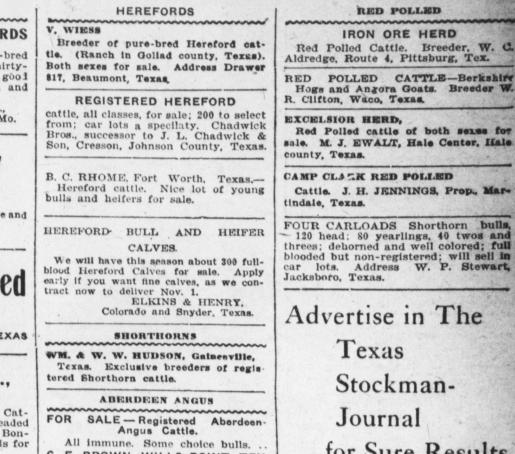
C.T. De Graflenried HEREFORD BREEDER. BOTH SEXES FOR SALE

CANYON, TEXAS

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

Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Herd headed by the Beau Brugamel bull, Beau Bon-nie. Reg. No. 184633. Choice bulls for

C. E. BROWN, WILLS POINT, TEX.



sale. M. J. EWALT, Hale Center, Hale county, Texas. CAMP CLASK RED POLLED Cattle. J. H. JENNINGS, Prop., Martindale, Texas. FOUR CARLOADS Shorthorn bulls,

IRON ORE HERD

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

Advertise in The

Texas

Stockman-

Journal

for Sure Results

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED-Gentleman or lady with

with a rig, for a firm of \$250,000 capi-

tal. Salary \$1,072 per year and ex-

penses; salary paid weekly and ex-penses advanced. Address, with stamp,

Jos. A. Alexander, Fort Worth, Texas.

good reference, to travel by rail or

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE CENT PER WORD EACH INSERTION. NO AD ACCEPTED FOR LESS THAN 15 CENTS

FOR SALE

sale.

6=

FOR SALE-About 400 good mares and fillies, 4 thoroughbred running norse stallions, one hundred 2-yearold Angus bulls, one hundred 2-year-old Hereford bulls. Also about 600 head of pure-bred Hereford and Angus cows and helfers. Address J. V. & C. B. Farwell, Channing, Texas.

FOR SALE - As well-bred trotting horse as is in Texas; 16 hands; a good Tennessee jack, 15 hands, fine lenth; forty good mares, ten of them extra large Norman, 1,200 to 1,600 Will sell for cash, or trade ounds. for good western land, or good young mules, no scrubs; prefer land south of and near quarantine line. P. M. Greenwade, Whitney, Texas.

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

ONE HUNDRED high-bred Durham FOR SALE-Twenty-five Hereford cattle (all reds), to trade for steers bulls, two and three years. J. T. Quinn, Big Springs, Texas. Write at once to Douglass Bros., Bellevue, Texas.

FOR SALE-Two hundred 3, 4, 5 and 6-year-old steers; also some 1 and 2s; also 200 dry cows. I. D. Pepper, Rock Springs, Texas.

serving the right to reject any or all

bids. A certified check for first an-

nual rental must accompany bid. Ad-

dress, W. W. Bogel, county judge, Pre-

THE

sidio county, Marfa, Texas.

Hereford bulls; 16 months old. Price Texas.

FOR SALE-Two well-bred, registered

\$175 for the two. S. R. Jeffery, True,

DURHAM PARK STOCK FARM-Shorthorns, English Berkshires, Angors MISCELLANEOUS Goats, White Wyandottes, high-class, pure-bred stock in each department. GRAZING LAND FOR LEASE for five DAVID HARRELL, Liberty Hill, Texas. years: The Presidio county s lands, in Balley county, Texas, The Presidio county school MARRIED COUPLE WISH JOB herdcon sisting of Leagues Nos. 160, 161 and ing sheep or goats, or cooking on ranch. R. G. Wooten, Gail, Texas. part of 162, and containing about 9,135 acres. Bids will be opened by the county judge on July 16, 1906. He re-

POULTRY WHITE, Brown and Buff Leghorn eggs, 14 for \$1. Pekin duck eggs \$1 for 11. E. Edwards, R. F. D. No. 7,

Pittsburg, Texas. National Live Stock Commission company today reports the following steer sales:

some o' the reasons why yourn truly hain't a-joggin' along t' the pole.' "In private, though, Chuck told me

-I was assistant foreman-that wouldn't mind snagging a wife, 'ef I on'y knowed how t' git th' same,' he was accustomed to add.

"That's the way it was set with Chuck on the day the boss notified him to prepare to take a train load of steers to Kansas City.

Order to Lasso a Cook

"As Chuck had never convoyed any cattle farther than Omaha, and I had been to Kansas City, the boss told me that I'd better hike along, too, to see that Chuck didn't step into any ground owl holes or get ditched or side. tracked in the more or less perpendicularly built hustle burg on the Wyandotte.

"The night before Chuck and I were scheduled to slope toward the railroad the boss sent for Chuck. After the alk with the boss Chuck nudged me into a corner of the bunkhouse.

What-all kind of a stunt d'ye reck on the old man's got framed up f'r affectionately now?' Chuck yourn asked me, nervously mopping his brow with his bandanna.

Wants you to keep sober till after you've delivered the steers, eh?' I suggested.

'Worse'n that-a sight worse,' plied Chuck, gloomily. 'The boss has given me the job o' roping a pot-walloper in Kansas City for his wife. The Dutch kitchen mechanic they got now is slopin' back east nex' week, and the old man hereby delegates me t' rope, tie and brand a housemaid and general hash mixed down yonder in Kansas City and fetch her back on our return. What d'ye s'pose—what does the old man s'pose—I know 'bout las-soin' a all-round ranch maiden, when, dodt rot my fool carcass, I hain't had



Glone's address on a slip of paper, 'is sure some easy. It's as easy as stampedin' a bunch o' locoed cattle plumb into the corral and then oncoilin' a spool o' barbed wire around the corral to keep 'em there—it sure is.'

Visit Kate McGlone's Cabin

"So Chuck and I charter a caloosh and spin over to Kansas City, Kan., to give Chuck a chance to make a thing for us. She hated to be so sitlariat throw for this Kate McGlone and get that errand off his mind.

own stuff to be cooked, but-'Kate McGlone's address was rickety, tumble-down shanty in a long door and sailing for the nearest marrow of them, occupied by coal miners ket house at a pony lope. That left me and their families, but poor and combehind with Kate McGlone and I put mon as it was on the outside it was in time plugging for Chuck. Kate sat neat though 'uncommonly bare insidewith her hands in her lap and looked the furniture had been going out piecea-plenty interested while I talked of meal for the necessaries of life since Chuck's good points. Kate's man's death, we found out aft-

erward. "But the neatest thing in or within forty miles of that shanty was Kate McGlone herself. For Kate was staving beauty from the far south of Ireland—a smashing, handsome woman of buxom sinuosities that were discernible even arrayed as she was in her poor calico dress.

"Chuck took one look at Kate Mc-Glone when she came to the door in response to our knock. Then he acted like he was going to sit down on the rickety steps and take a rest for himself. There was no manner of doubt whatever that Chuck was all in, all right, so powerful was the immediate impression created upon him by the ooks of Kate McGlone. Chuck could not much more than wobble in when she invited us into her poor little old stripped ou%tfit and, when he thought Kate wasn't looking, Chuck gave me kick on the leg that I can almost made wa; when a particularly appeal-ing whiff of those broiling lamb chops feel yet. For her part, Kate cast quite a number of sidelong glances at Chuck when he seemed to be not paying any

Shortcake Conquers Him

eyes and looking at me solemnly ob-"I'm not going to try to describe that feed or how good it tasted. But, served: just to give a line on how good Kate "'Jes' because their names happen McGlone was in fixing up little im-promptu things of that kind, I'll ret' be McGlone and such like they don't all have t' be kitchen mechanics, podmark that those Southdown lamb chops were pan broiled by Kate and ner. I've knowed a heap o' range bosses t' be disap'inted some in little served 'em each on a little trimatters sence I been punchin' cattle and no mistake,' with which mysteriangular piece of toast to sop up the good juices of the meat, with a little ous utterance Chuck again relapsed sprig of parsley from her back yard patch, garnishing each chop. And that into silence, until Mrs. McGlone ap-

of and then throw your head back **SHORT STORIES** and listen to the music. And the rest of it was to match. We just ate and

us to the feed.

"TOO LATE, GENTLEMEN"

and Son

Seven o'clock on a September morning, dressed in white with a broad brimmed Panama hat and wearing slippers, M. Roumegas went down into his garden to watch the jacinths. What a fine reputation was his. Pure as crystal and brilliant as the sun. On

the streets hats were lifted to him like the wings of swallows. One feit near him an atmosphere of calm and well-earned repose. It was an honest, a 'great man wno passed when M. Roumegas walked by. Such a life merits recompense, but heaven had had been unjust toward the just. His wife

His only child, Antoine, was 30 years old-dissipated and completely worthess. What was the good of working? Papa was rich and was not eternal "Let us amuse ourselves," said the voung man. Neither reasoning nor oung man. threats availed.

Wounded in his hope, his pride, his love-his only son-how quickly poor Roumegas aged! A hesitating step upon the graveled

armful o' the eats on the hoof-maybe ing. The sound of their voices came up to the room. you wouldn't mind pansizzlin' the same f'r me and my podner yere, so's we wouldn't have t' hike t' none these "You have lost your honor, at least save ours!" said M. Roumegas. "Cow-.

ard to the very end." onnery grub-plants that's all lugs and He quickly turned the pistol, aimed at his son, fired. Antoine fell across "Kate McGlone's smile of acquiesthe bed. There was a knocking at the cence when Chuck got off that delicate suggestion was worth seeing. Of course she would be glad to cook anydoor. M. Roumegas put the still smoking pistol in his son's right han i, opened the door and, pointing to the bleeding corpse, said: "Too late, genuated as to have folks bring in their He has taken the law into his tlemen! own hands. "Well, Chuck was already out of the

> "Well, Standish, old man, I congratulate you. You are one of the lucky ones.

Standish looked up. "Ah, yes," he replied, rather superciliously. "Daisy is a very pretty girl, and when I found out that old Davis had hit it rich in mining shares I said to myself, 'George, my boy, go in and win."

were about a half dozen members of the Basstrout Club present in the smoking room, and they all listened with some amusement to the self-conceit and complacency with which George Standish announced his engagement to Daisy Davis. There wasn't one of the listeners, however, who did not feel like 'handing him a kick.' Most all of them had been entertained by old man Davis and charming Daisy. Davis had started out as a machinist, discovered a process of smelting ores, took stock in mines for his secret, and became rich. Another member of the club entered.

'Halloa, boys! Heard the news? Old man Davis is up against it. Played for a big coup on a rising market and and wiped out. Libalities \$200,000.

Amid a painful silence they all looked at Standish. White to the lips, he had risen from his seat, and without a word made his departure. Halling a hack, he went straight to the Davis home. Davis, although termed in a friendly way "old man," was far from being that. He was in fact a strong, handsome man of about 45 years. "I am glad to see you, Stan-dish," he said. "I was going to send for you.

Standish was cold. "Is that true abe i your failure?" he asked. "Sorry to say it is," replied Davia. "Looks as though I lose everything." "Well, it's pretty rough on me," said Standish, petulantly. "You had no right to allow me to become engaged to your

daughter, knowing that in a few days you would become a beggar. to marry my daughter?'

"Well, you see____" "Yes, I see one thing, and that is too contemptible to look on. So I will remove it." And old man Davis inserted his hand down the back of Mr. Standish's collar, lifted him to the door, and with foot propulsion placed him on the street.

"Daisy, dear," said old man Davis, "I have an offer to go to the Klon-dike prospecting for gold. You had better go to your aunt's and stay until I can send for you." So old man Davis went to the Klondike and Daisy to her aunt.

Aunt Amelia Ward was fairly we to do, but energetic, and she opened a small general shop. Daisy helped her run the establishment.

The principal land owner in the neighborhood was Godfrey Werner, a wealthy young fellow. It soon became noticeable that Godfrey' was a frequent visitor to Aunt Amelia's store.

One day Godfrey said to his sister furiel: "You must be lonesome, lit-Muriel: tle one, when I am away. I know of young lady, Mrs. Ward's niece, whom I'd like you to have as a companion. She's an adorable girl."

Daisy liked the change. She and Muriel became as sisters. The time came when Godfery proposed. "I do not like to give you pain, Godfrey," re-plied Daisy. "I really love you, but "I do

to marry until his liabilities are paid off and we are again independent."

Godfrey and Muriel made preparations for their usual stay in New York. They wanted Dalsy to accompany them, but she preferred to remain behind.

Godfrey and Muriel made many acquaintances in New York. Godfrey was a lavish entertainer. Mr George Standish made himself particularly agreeable. It soon become known that he was engaged to Muriel.

"Heard about the new gold mine they've found in the Yukon, Godfrey?' remarked George as he sat scanning an vening paper.

Godfrey smiled. "I should think so," he replied. "I'm half owner of it. The other half owner is a Frank Davis, who went to smash some time ago. I offered to help him, but all he would let me do was to stake him to the Klondike on half shares. He's certainly made good."

Standish said nothing, but his thoughts were bitter. His fickle heart had soon tired of Muriel and she had no fortune save what her brother chose to give her.

Godfrey and Muriel, concluding their visit to New York, returned home unannounced, taking Standish with them. When they arrived Dalsy was visiting Aunt Amelia. Standish lit a cigar at dusk and went out for a stroll. denly he came face to face with Diasy. "Oh, Daisy," he exclaimed, "have I found you at last? I have suffered so since we parted. Mad fool that I was!

I did not know my own heart-"Well, I know mine," replied the girl, scornfully. "And, moreover, I received a letter from Mr. Godfrey Werner stat. ing that Mr. George Standish was engaged to his sister Muriel."

"Oh, Daisy, that was a mistake; she s nothing to me. "It was a mistake, was it?" an angry

voice resounded. "You scoundrel! You get out at once or Fll kick you over the fence." The tall form of Werner confronted the cringing Standish, who slunk away.

"I was looking for you, Daisy," said Godfrey. "I want to ask you again to be my wife. I had plenty of money, out my fortune is far more now. My partner, Frank Davis, and I have struck it rich in the Klondike."

The girl uttered an exclamation. Why, why, Godfrey, Frank Davis is my father I lived here under the name of Daisy Ward. I-oh, Godfrey-He clasped her to him. "'Tis a day

of happiness for us," he said, "but in our joy let us not forget that it is a time of sorrow for Muriel. Run in, dear heart, and let your womanly sym-pathy comfort her."

LIKES BERMUDA GRASS

S. H. McMurry, a resident of Tarrant county, and who lives at the old time location of Johnson Station, came in ver the dirt road with ten hogs in his "I am entitled to be considered wagon. one of the old settlers of Fort Worth," said he, "for my father came to Tar-rant county in 1859 and the first place he located was on a little farm on the Trinity near the city known as the Boon place, I can't place it just now. He rented this farm and went to farming. There was but few houses then, only a dozen or so round where the fort and the present court house now stands. I live now at Johnosn Station but until I moved there had always nade Fort Worth my place of residence. I am a stock farmer now, but was for years a cow puncher and al that. When I began to get old I settled down and now raise crops and I have all the vegetable stock. family can fat and the rest I feed to my stock and never think of bringing my stock and never think of orniging any to town to sell, not even water-melons. I consider that fed to stock they will be much more profitable than to be hauled to town and peddled out.

Located in the Panhan-**Texas** Farmers dle country constitute a vast proportion of those who are out of debt, possess an abundance of all that is necessary to comfort and easy hours, and own

BANK ACCOUNTS

Those who are not so fortunate should profit by past experiences and recognize that these conditions are possible in

THE PANHANDLE

as nowhere else for the reason that no other section now offers REALLY HIGH CLASS LANDS AT LOW PRICES and that the Agricultural and Stock-Farming possibilities of this section are the equal of, and in some respects better than three to five times higher-priced property located elsewhere. In a word: Many Magnificent Opportunities are still open here to

those possessing but little money, but prompt investigation and

OUICK ACTION are advisable, as speculators have investigated and are fast purchasing with a knowledge of quickly developing opportunities to sell to others at greatly increased prices. THE DENVER ROAD

Sells cheap Round Trip tickets twice each week with stop-over privileges. For full information write to

A. A. GLISSON, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.



through Sleeping Car to Denver, leaving Dallas 7 p. m., and Fort Worth 9 p. m., reaching Denver 8:30 second morning.

Very low tourist rates will apply over this route, and full details can be obtained by addressing

PHIL A. AUER, G. P. and T. A.

wagon and the worry of the mules by flies is not worth the time and trouble. I raise enough fruit and berries to supply my family and that is all in that line. I have a bunch of cattle and have for sale each year some time eight or ten head and then again not more than five, but they are good and always sell well. With my cotton, and hogs I make money and live well and

"Bermuda grass is the thing that all farmers ought to plant for the sake of their stock for it is a hummer when it comes to supporting stock. One of my neighbors has a patch of from five to six acres of Bermuda and he keeps besides his work mules some twanty five or thirty head of cattle on it al

that is all a man can expect in this

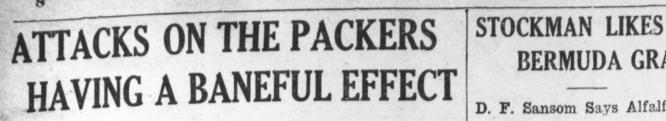
I have intended to plant me a plat, but as my land in cultivation slants back to the west, and to a creek, I have been afraid to plant it near the barns for fear that it would wash down with rains and get a hold in the cultivated land. I have a tract of land, however, at the back end of the field, a small pasture, which I shall plant to Bermuda, and also all along the banks of the creek and hollows. It is a fine holder and will prevent washing and save land. Johnson Station was the old settlement in our part of the coun-try and was well known to the old settiers, but on the advent of the Texas & Pacific railroad, the people moved to Arlington, two and one-half miles

breathing space. "'Which I'm bound to remark,' said Chuck, then, looking square at Mrs. McGlone, 'that they's other jobs 'sides The Story of the Roumegas, Father (From the French.)

too, in a way. One of 'em in partic'lar is a hull heap better, the on'y drawback t' the same bein' that it involves livin' alongside o' one o' the meanest, catamountest ,onnervest, no-'countest ombreys this side o' Yuma or that other warm place—the same ondesarvin' individjool bein' a ombrey by the name o' Al (long fr Chuck) O'Malon, which is here present t' take what-

ever punishment is a-comin' t' him.' Friend Makes His Escape

"Kate McGlone blushed very red at was dead. that. As for me, I always knew when to duck. I bolted what remained of my last hunk of strawberry shortcake and then grabbed my hat and told Chuck that I'd meet him at our hotel later along in the evening." I passed a hasty thank-you to Mrs. McGlone for the feed and then I made my getaway. "'You all want to keep sure sober, podner,' Chuck called after me as I hiked out, 'because if I'm as lucky as I'm beginnin' t' feel I'll be needin' a



Some one is everlastingly "knocking" | they grow the greater the apparent dethe meat trade of this country, more to the actual detriment of the producer than to the packer. In view of , the rivers of ink that have been poured out in recent years in pandering to the apparently insatiable public demand for sensational matter, the wonder is that there are any buyers left, either at home or abroad, for the output of the feed-lots and the ranges of the west. While it is true that the packing fraternity has been the direct object of nearly all these attacks, and while it is not the intent of the Gazette to undertake any apology for, or defence of the great slaughterers and distributors of products, the crusade against them and our meats has reached a stage of virulence and irresponsibility where the interests of the producers themselves are being threatened that no friends of the stockgrowing industry can fairly remain silent longer.

In the first place, thousands of newspapers in our own country, the managers of which are in total ignorance of the facts, have been telling consumers for years that they were being robbed right and left by somebody every time they purchased a pound of beef. While in some cases the retail meat-outter has received such blame in this matter as fairly attaches to him, for the most part it has been for years dinned into the ears of the public that the big slaughterers of cattle were charging an outrageous price for dressed beef, and in many instances influential daily newspapers have urged with all the emphasis and invective at their command that boycotts against beef be instituted by the laboring classes and consumers generally, in order to "punish" the beef trust and put an end to their "sandbagging" as respects the price of beef. Even the pulpit has fulminated against the alleged "cornering" of this necessity of life. It is possible that many of those who have reiterated this charge have acted in good faith, but for the most part this hue and cry about the price which consumers have to pay for beef has had little foundation in fact.

The packers are unquestionably operating at a profit. But it is known to all who have any knowledge of the trade that their profits flow mainly from their ability to utilize and manipulate for various commercial uses what are termed the by-products of slaughtering. In the case of cattle they have the hides, hair, horns, hoofs, blood, entrails, etc., out of which they secure an eminently satisfactory percentage of profit without undertaking any extortion in the disposition of the dressed carcass itself. The prices received by the packers for dressed beef are not secret. They are published almost daily in the press. The average price received for dressed beef in this market during the past year was about 6 1-2 cents per pound. If the ackers pay no more than an average of 4 1-2 cents per pound for their cattle alive, when one figures that the animals only dress about 55 per cent net to gross, even a child can see that this 6 1-2 cent dressed beef is costing the packer quite as much as he is receiving for it. In other words the beef itself in a majority of cases is being turned over to the retail distributors at virtual cost; the slaughterers being content for their share in the transaction-as well they may be-to have the privilege of handling the numerous by-products; for nearly all of which satisfactory returns are secured Unfortunately for both the cattle grower and the slaughterer the American people are extremely fastidious in their taste for beef. Probably seven out of every ten purchasers at a meat market call for a cut from the rib or loin. Probably 75 per cent of the public demand centers upon 25 per cent of the carcass. The result is inevitable: to-wit, a price for steak and roasts that seems unreasonably high to the consumer. Hence the roar about extortionate prices of beef. The neck, shoulders, plates, flanks, rumps, shanks, ctc., have to be fairly given away or worked up into corned or barreled beef which has to be disposed of at any old price obtainable wherever it can be placed in any nook or corner of the world. The case is very different from that of the disposition of the carcass of the sheep or pig, and illustrates one of the great difficulties in satisfying either the producer or the consumer in the matter of the disposition of the steer and his carcass. A good bullock is an expensive product and if the public insists on simply taking out of his back a few pounds of the most edible portion of the carcass, and throwing the remainder on the dump, it should expect to have to pay a fancy price for the privilege of indulging in such amazing extravagance. In Europe the masses would be delighted to have a chance to obtain the cuts which go a-begging in every packing house and meat market in the United States. So much for the persistent effort that has been made to prevent the public buying beef on the alleged ground that the packer is robbing the purchaser and should be punished. If somebody wants to do something to help the cattle feeder to a better price for his stock let him found cooking schools teaching the people how the frugal French and German housewife make a feast for the family out of cuts of beef that Americans neglect or refuse to utilize. With the above facts the reader of the Gazette are more or less familiar. When we come to note ,however, the vicious assaults recently made in published books and magazine articles upon the character and quality of the meat supply of the United States it is time that all believers in fair play and honest dealing almly halt. Not-withstanding the well known efficacy of the federal inspection service, notwithstanding the well known perfection of the sanitary arrangements attending the operation of the leading packing houses throughout the country, the public is being deluged with sensational articles reeking with revolting stories calculated to convert the whole world to vegetarianism. Evidently the preparation of such articles for the yellow press is a remunerative ocupation. Evidently those who are pursuing it are gifted with imaginations outclassing anything heretofore revealed in the wildest flights of fic-tion. No charge seems to be too out-responsible scribblers to

mand upon the printing press.

These latest "pipe dreams" concerning the meat business have of course reached Germany. It so happens that the Gazette and many others are at present making an earnest effort to secure fair play for our feed-lot products at the hands of the German and French authorities. As luck will have it, however, these "muck-rakers" have come along just in time to render the task increasingly difficult. The agrarians of Europe are at all times looking for reasons, good, bad and indifferent, for excluding our food products. Every fresh charge, no matter how outrageous it may be, affecting the integrity of our dealers or the squareness of their products, is widely circulated abroad to our discredit, and the blow falls at last in this case upon the price of live cattle in our domestic markets. Is it not about time that the conservative, intelligent, thoughtful element in our population should begin to draw the line sharply between honest exposure of corruption and fraud in high places and irresponsible

and unjustifiable mud-throwing at everything in sight? If it were simply the pig packer who is hit by this endless campaign of slander and abuse we should not feel called upon to say a word. He is able to take care of himself. But the practical effect of it all is to restrict the sale not of hides, fertilizers, beef extracts, tallow, soaps, glue, tankage, etc., upon which the packer makes most of his money, but of meats by discouraging both foreign and domestic buying. The producer, therefore, is the individual upon whom the brunt of the burden finally falls, and in his behalf the Gazette enters this protest. Wholesale baiting and branding of the packers may be a profitable and amusing business to those who indulge in it, but when carried to the point where persistent misrepresentation curtails unfairly the consumption of beef it costs our farmers and ranchmen



money and markets which they can ill

Not the Only Kind "I want to talk some relative to stock farming and grass that will be

BERMUDA GRASS

D. F. Sansom Says Alfalfa Is

just the thing to aid the farmer in his efforts to meet the developments in the cattle and agriculture that is in process at this time in the state," said D. F. Sansom of Johnson county to The Telegram. "I have been in Texas all my life and have seen all kinds of changes in

cattle and in farming. I have noticed one thing that is peculiar, and that is the inclination of our people to go away from home to get something when they have probably a petter, right at their feet, so to speak. To make a success of stock farming, two things are very essential, one plenty of feed, especially green stuff, and a good breed of stock, whether cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, or anything in the animal line It has always been the habit of our people to go away from the state to get their breeds of animals, and prob-ably heretofore this was a necessity, but now there is no call to do so, for we have just as good animals in Texas for breeding purposes as we can find in any part of the United States, and acclimated at that. Then why go out-side after them? Encourage those men with your patronage who have made the business a study here in our

midst and can sell you just as good breeding stock as any man. Alfalfa Not Only Grass "Alfalfa is all right, and when it can be made to live it cannot be beat, but it will not grow on all lands or in all places. Do not give up on account of this. You have right with you all the time as good a grass as any, and that is the Bermuda. I know it and have tried it and it will make you a pasture winter and summer if you

will just give it some of the attention that you pay to things that are not worth near as much. Every one of us down south knows that Bermuda will carry more stock to the acre than any other grass and not get feazed, but not many know that it will make as fine a winter pasture, not probably carrying as many head through the winter as in summer, but will make a fine hay on the ground and with green stalk at the bottom. If any one who wishes to have a good pasture for his stock on the farm in the winter, just let him take his stock off the Bermuda patch a month or two before the first killing frost, and thus give it a chance to cover the ground some six inches or more. When the cold comes and you think that it has destroyed the grass because it looks

so brown and dead, just go to it and pull up a bunch and you will be a surprised man when you find that the grass down near the roots is perfectly green and nutritious. It is the best and strongest hay feed you can find and will keep your stock all winter with a smaller amount of feed than anything else. It will grow anywhere on any sort of ground, rough smooth, rich or poor, and is easily set out. There is no danger of its spreading on your cultivated land provided you keep it divided from it by a tract of unplowed land, for it will not grow from the seed in this climate. With this grass and the usual feed prod-

cattle on 150 acres of Bermuda regu-

larly, whereas on ordinary grass of

for Better Prices Soon

A. B. ("Sug") Robertson, the well

diseased animals alleged to be used

by the packers came from the farms

and not from the ranches of the coun-

try. On the ranches about the only

disease that ever prevails among cat-

tle that are marketed is big jaw, and

the rule among the ranchers has been

to ship stock of this character just

simply to get rid of it. He says the

packers have always contended that

these animals were only bought for

their hides and their carcasses were rendered into soap. He thinks the

any more big jawed cattle to market.

but that they should be shot down on

Looks for Improvement

He says that he looks for big im-

get straightened out again, and

fine out in the range country,

A farmer who is careless of his stock

If the farmer has a good colt to sell

provement in cattle matters when

the ranges wherever found.

IS OPTIMISTIC

vill be a great succes

goods.

you can

a good breed of stock, stock farming

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JCURNAL

COWAN SOUNDS A

WORD OF CAUTION Agitation Doing Great Harm

to Cattle Industry

WASHINGTON, June 6. - Judge Cowan of Fort Worth, Texas, who rep-Stock Association, which includes all the associations of the West and especially the Texas cattle dealers, impress ed upon the President yesterday that infinite harm was being done the cat-tle and meat industry by the grossly exaggerated charges about conditions in the packing houses which have been circulated. The President did not hesitate to tell him he was aware of this fact, but that he could not assume responsibility for injury to the health of the people when the packers permitted indescribably filthy conditions to exist in their establishments.

Stockmen Vitally Interested

out that you have not got so much use Judge Cowan has seen a number of for cotton as you used to have when nembers of the senate and house in you used it to buy your bread and everything else with, that you won't the interest of the association he represents. want to work so hard getting it. "In view of the possible and almost

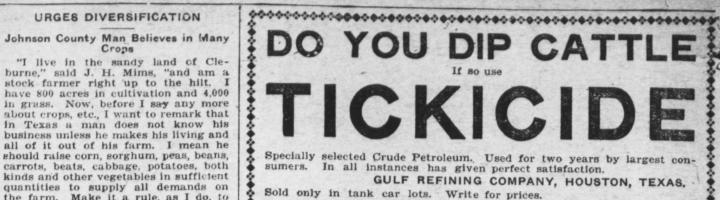
certain curtailment of the trade in meat and its products both in this and for-eign countries," he said today, "the stockmen and the farmers engaged in the business of raising or fattening live stock are more vitally interested in the subject of that trade and the assaults upon it than anybody else. The frgual nousewife may buy vegetables and other articles of food and do without meat, and it will not be a matter of dollars and cents, perhaps, to such consumers. But to the farmer who cannot sell, or to the stock raiser, who cannot dispose of his live stock it is a matter of the most vital importance.

"It is time it be realized that the whole farming element of the country and all of the stock raising districts are to suffer materially from this wholesale condemnation of everything in the way of meat. The public has been led to believe, and the belief in the minds of many has become knowledge, that most of the meat products which come out of the packing houses is unfit to eat and it is but natural that the consumer fears to take a chance on any of it.

"It is unfortunate that no discrimination is exercised in this matter. Those best acquainted with the subject know that the great bulk of the meat carcasses which are sent out and cut on the block every day is good and wholesome meat. But we must have adequate inspection of that character which will insure the trade against the fears which exist and thus induce a maximum consumption of our meat products both in this country and abroad. "The stock raiser, I believe, may be

put down in favor of adequate inspection to secure the widest possible trade in his product. One thing they believe is that the expense of inspecting animals upon the hoof or their post mortem inspection will fall upon the pro-ducer if it must be paid for by a system of inspection fees. Naturally, the producer does not desire to pay these

"The inspection law is for the benefit of the entire public. It is a health measure in the widest sense. I believe I voice the sentiment of the live stock far as heard from. people in the West when I say that in my view they desire that the govern-ment furnish adequate inspection and pay for it so that it will fall alike upon the entire public." ucts of the farm in this country and



the farm. Make it a rule, as I do, to

make meat used on the farm for the

year, with lard, etc., and my bread

and everything else possible, and only

buy a little sugar and coffee and such

like. You can't go wrong if you do this, and your independence will beat

the famous declaration made on the

4th of July, for you will be independent of all men except the tax collector.

as much energy into raising cotton for

the other fellow to fix the price on as you think you can stand up under,

for it will not hurt you, and I am of

the opinion that when you have found

"I have been giving my attention in

the past to the breeding of hogs, but

have hogs yet, but I am not giving all

my attention to them, but am diversi-

fying in livestock as it were. I have

the very best strain of registered Po-

land China hogs. I sold two, not long

ago, to a neighbor that were fourteen

months old and weighed dressed each

487 pounds. They were registered stuff.

Pretty good, wern't they? The best

hog man, however, in our county is W.

M. Offitt. He knows all about them

and will tell it to you with pleasure. "We all raise some mules and horses.

I have on feed 800 head of cattle-that

is, grassing them. There are not many

stock cattle in our section, but there

is no allments among any cattle that I know of. Of course the calf crop is

want a man to tell you all about fine trotting stock, write to B. B. Sellers,

"No. I do not raise Bermuda grass.

have plenty of native without it.

There are no sheep of any consequence

in our country, only one man that

I know of, and that is C. C. Connellers,

HORSES IN DEMAND

Farmers in Vicinity of Gatesville Are

Diversifying

Gatesville and reported on the weather

and cattle conditions: "We have had our quota of rain," said he, "nothing

storm that ruined some crops over a

space of probably a mile wide and five

miles long. Prospects are good all

along the line for the year ahead. Cat-

tle conditions were never better except

as to prices and these do not justify a

man to ship at this time. As for grass,

I never saw it better and cattle are in

as good shape as I ever saw them. Shipping stuff is not so plentiful, hav-

ing been shipped out to the pastures

of the territory this spring. There is

a good calf crop in our section and

no disease of an epidemic character as

"Our people are beginning to pay

more attention to the breed of horses and mules, selecting better sires. Har-

ness horses are the class that are the

fore enough are raised to supply the

favorites and it will be some time be-

Dave H. Culberson came in from

hurt so far, except by a hail

almost an unknown quantity. If

who is an authority.

who has a few.

was

am going into cattle more now.

"After you have done this, then throw

The Sunset Route NEW ORLEANS to SAN FRANCISCO

OVER THE ROAD OF A THOUSAND WONDERS IN CALIFORNIA

FINEST EQUIPMENT, OIL BURNING LOCOMOTIVES

Makes connection at New Orleans with Southern Pacific Steamship Line for New York and Havana. Also rail connection to Memphis, Atlanta, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Cincinnati, Chicago and all points in the North and East.

NO DUST. NO CINDERS. THE CLEAN, CONVENIENT AND COMFORTABLE ROUTE. Procure Pamphlets, Publications and Pointers from

any Sunset Agent, or write to

JOS. HELLEN, Gen. Pass. Agt., T. & N. O. R. R. HOUSTON, TEXAS.



ing week for Kentuckians, the grandest evant in the THE SIGN OF GOOD SERVICE history of the "Blue Grass State."

ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00 FOR THE ROUND TRIP. Dates of sale June 11, 12 and 13, limited for return thirty days from date of sale. SIDE TRIP tickets, Louisville to all points in Kentucky at rate of one fare plus 25 cents

STOPOVER AT MAMMOTH CAVE IF DESIRED SPECIAL THROUGH SERVICE ON JUNE 11TH

Clean up-to-date Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers without change to Louisville. The party will be under the personal supervision of an able COTTON BELT representative.

This is positively the best chance to visit the Blue Grass section this year, and the Cotton Belt is the best road to take.

Call on any agent or address either of the undersigned for full information regarding rates, schedules, cost of trip, etc.

D. M. MORGAN, T. P. A.,	GUS HOOVER, T. P. A.,
Fort Worth, Texas.	Waco, Texas.
JOHN F. LEHANE, G. F. & P. A.,	R. C. FYFE, A. G. F. & P. A.,
Tyler, Texas.	Tyler, Texas.

Court at Austin Attorneys W. D. Capps, S. B. Cantey, George E. Miller and Senator W. A.

the same land you would do well to keep more than 40 head part of the Hanger, who have been in Austin in connection with the anti-trust suit cases against members of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange, are ex-pected to return home Friday night, **"SUG" ROBERTSON** the unexpected turn taken by the state In filing an amended petition in the suits having postponed trial of the cases until the fall term of the district court at Austin. After arguments by the state and Well-known West Texan Looks

for the defense on the defendants' demurrers to the suits had been heard at Austin Thursday, as told in dispatches to The Telegram, the state's attorneys asked leave to file an amended petition and although the defense protested, this was granted. The amended petition contains en-

known banker and cattleman of Cols-rado City, came in from his home tirely new allegations, the most important of which is that Armour & Co., the Armour Packing Company and Tuesday morning, and declared strong-Swift & Co. are parties to the conly in favor of the additional meat inspection demanded by the President. spiracy which has for its object the of prices of cattle and cattle He says that when this inspection is fixing provided it will give foreign nations products. The state gave as an excuse for filing these new charges that it has and home people more confidence in packing house products and result in recently discovered evidence in support an increased demand. He says the of same. President has made a mistake, how-

The attorneys for the defense were wholly unprepared for this develop-ment of the pending litigation and after ver, in declaring the packers should be made to pay for the additional ina conference they made a motion for a continuance until the next term of spection, as In that event a method will be devised by the packers for makcourt in order that the partles directly ing the producer pay It. Mr. Robertson says the conditions concerned might be on hand to meet the new allegations. The motion was complained of in connection with the packing house interests do not really granted and the case was continued apply to the dressed meat trade, but until the fall term. o the by-products. He says that the

BVILDING FOOD

To Bring the Babies Around

When a little human machine (or a large one) goes wrong, nothing is so important as the selection of food to bring it around again.

"My little baby boy fifteen months old, had pneumonia, then came brain fever, and no sooner had he got over ranchers of the country should not ship these than he began to cut teeth, and being so weak, he was frequently thrown into convulsions," says a Colorado woman.

"I decided a change might help, so took him to Kansas City for a visit. When we got there he was so very weak when he would cry he would sink

away and seemed like he would die. thinks if the producers of the country would only hold their stuff off the mar-"When I reached my sister's home she said immediately that we must feed ket entirely for sixty days, and the packers and others would soon have him Grape-Nuts, and, although I had never used the food, we got some and for a few days gave him just the juice buyers in the country hunting fat stuff and paying all that it was reasonably of Grape-Nuts and milk. He got stronger so quickly we were soon feed-Mr. Robertson says conditions are ing him the Grape-Nuts itself and in a wonderfully short time he fattened right up and became strong and well. cattle are fat, grass is exceptionally good and there is going to be a record breaking calf-crop. The big steers are practically all sold and the demand for 'That showed me something worth knowing and, when later on my girl came, I raised her on Grape-Nuts and yearlings is now livening up W. H. Connell Not rotesting Wilson Connell, cashier of the First she is a strong healthy baby and has been. You will see from the little pho-National Bank, received a telegram this tograph I send you what a strong, morning from the St. Louis Stock chubby youngster the boy is now, but Yards Company, requesting that he inhe didn't lok anything like that before we found this nourishing food. Grapeterest himself in having protests filed with congress against the imposition of Nuts nourished him back to strength any additional inspection on packing house products. Mr. Connell is not when he was so weak he couldn't keep any other food on his stomach." Name in sympathy with the St. Louis idea. given by Postum Co., Battle Creek,

Mich All children can be built to a more sturdy and healthy condition upon or a poor feeder cannot succeed in Grape-Nuts and creah. The food conraising valuable horses with profit. tains the elements nature demands from which to make the soft gray filloccasionally, the sum received will go far toward paying the incidental ex-penses of the farm, while the cost of ing in the nerve centers and brain. well fed brain and strong, sturdy, nerves absolutely insure a healthy body.

raising will hardly be felt. Herman & Girard, shippers from Hinton, O. T., loaded out a car of ok in pkgs. for the famous littl

ATTORNEYS RETURN a man comfortably off in this world's Try lt. You will find that buy and keep 100 head of

Status of Live Stock Cases Remains Same at Austin

Messrs. Capps, Hanger, Miller and Cantey, who for several days have been at Austin, representing the interests of those members of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange and the cattle commission men, against whom proceedings have been instituted for alleged violations of the Texas anti-trust laws, are in Fort Worth, and there is no special change in the status of the cases.

After the trial the judge at Austin had directed the prosecution to introduce its witness the attorney general drew out a paper which he asked to have filed, in the nature of a supplemental information or series of allega-tions in reference to the case. Using the advantage the law allows

in such cases, the defendants continued the cases until the October term on the grounds of surprise. There is no real alteration in the status of the cases, which are yet to be tried on their merits.

CUTTING UP RANCHES

Boyd Stockman Says Farming Is Increasing

R. L. Scroggins, a stockman of Boyd, Texas, was here:

"Cattle are doing better than common," said he, "and that is saying a lot, for we never have much of anything to hurt up our way. There is no diseases of any character among them and has not been for some time. The increases this year will be above the average. There are not many cattle to come out to market. There are not many sheep in our country, as most of the land is now cut up into farms and the people have not yet become ac-customed to the new dispensation. Stock farming in so far as it includes all kinds of stock. There are several who are engaged in raising horses and mules and they pay well for the time and trouble expended, for whatever people may say, 'the automobile may come and the automobile may go, the horse and mule will be here for ever,' and no mistake. Prices are high for this branch of stock and it does not look as if there will be any change

CALF CROP GOOD

J. H. Woodward of Maypearl Reports Conditions

I. H. Woodward of Maypeal reported at the exchange with some saleable stuff and had something to say for his section:

"We are all right down our way, said he. "plenty of moisture to keep grass hustling and cattle quiet, in conequence of easily filling their stomachs with good food without much hustling, and this tends to fatten, for there is nothing like rest and quietude to place fat on a carcass, this, added to good feed, is the whole thing. There is no sickness that I have heard of and no losses of calves so far. The increase of young stuff will be above an average and they are a healthy lot at that. I make a crop in a small way so as to have feed. Most of my crop is stuff for stock and what cotton I raise is a sort of by-product to reduce the cost of the main idea, feed for stock. There has been so much rain this spring that there' is a big demand for hands to chop cotton and the demand is still on hand, but the

supply is limited. The market is so low now that it is not encouraging to a cowman to fatten stuff and chance It is something like going up against Wall street, which, by the way, might list our stock along with the paper stuff they handle and make money speculating which way the mar-ket is going. From appearances, though, the bears would be on the

home market even. Horse stock is very high, worth all the way from \$150 per head up, and snapped up at those figures. Mules are higher in proportion. know of several pairs that are working in farmers' fields that sold for \$400 a pair. "There are very few sheep in our

county. We depend on Lampasas county for our supply. They are high, too. Every kind of stock seems to be high and commanding good prices, except that which goes through the slaughter houses.

DRY IN WILLIAMSON

Corn Reported to Be Suffering for Lack of Rain

G. E. King of Taylor, Texas, was around the exchange today, and said: "We are very dry in Williamson county, and corn is twisting up on the stalk. I do not know what is the matter, but it just won't rain. I do not know whether we are the just or unjust, but we will be the sufferers pretty soon if it don't quit its foolishness and drop a little. We are not a stock people any longer, but a farming peo-We used to be a grass count but we are a cotton country now, and no mistake. I cut some oats not many days ago and used a binder, and peothought I was a loser sure, as it ple was thought that the stuff would heat before drying. But in six hours that stuff was as dry as could be, which will illustrate to you how dry it is with I brought in two cars of cattle." us.

CATTLE SCARCE

W. S. Lassiter Talks of Territory Con-

ditions W. S. Lassiter, from the territory, visited the market to look after some shoats he brought in. "Cattle are scarce with us," said he, "and getting scarcer. The grass is mighty good and more than the number of cattle with us can eat up in some time. There is nor has there been any disease among cattle up with us for some time, and cattle are now in good shape. The calf crop will not be very good this This is owing to the fact that cattle were run down last year and people were disheartened and did not look out for their stock as they ought to and allowed their stock of bulls to run down.

"You can't have a good supply of calves without plenty of bulls.

"I live near Kingston, near the Frisco in the Chickasaw nation. It is a good cow country but the laws governing are so much mixed up with politics that the political lawyers who run this country will not allow anything to be done to straighten out the tan-

WISE COUNTY PROSPERING

Visitor Says Farmers Are Decatur Making Money J. M. Tannahill of Decatur was

around the exchange looking at things and incidently had in a lot of stuff for market.

"I lived in Tarrant county forty-five years before I went to Decatur, and I always look upon it as more or less home," said he, "and I intend to make it my final resting place. Every thing is as good as can be up in Wise county, unless an unusual amount of rain fall_could be called a calamity. Crops are fine and people all in comfortable circumstances. Cattle are all fattening fast and there is no sickness of any kind among them. I never guess at the calf crop, but conditions should make it an average one at least.

"There is lots of old corn in the county and even if the crop failed this season, there would be enough old corn to tide the people over until the next season. People have all gotten money ahead and with two or more years such as the past three in the county will put our people in such shape that the banks will only do a deposit busi-ness and will have to go somewhere



