



ONLY THE WESTERN RANGES ARE FREE FROM DISEASE

BY FRED P. JOHNSON, Denver, Col. 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 against the packing houses...

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.

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 the food thus prepared is necessarily unwholesome. Place a nice, juicy, well-cooked steak before the average man or woman at breakfast...

PORTION OF THE RANGE NEEDS RAIN BADLY

Editor Stockman Journal: It seems strange indeed, I know, to people in Middle and East Texas to hear that June 11 and quite often July 1 and 2 are the driest months 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 a nature reveals in the sweet atmosphere of the "good old summer days" the much talked and much cursed cowman is trying his best to find enough moisture to keep a half an inch and a half pipe to keep alive a few straggling bean vines and some radishes.

The forenoon is passed in the company of the long horns. The short horns, the moolays and the dehorned and much sulphurous atmosphere flies around at times when one of the new fangled bottomless trough 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.

POULTRY DOLLARS COME EASY Our large 52 to 112 page magazine, beautifully illustrated, best printed and will put you in comfortable circumstances to add dollars to your income by keeping a few hens on a town lot, or make success on a large scale.

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.

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 the food thus prepared is necessarily unwholesome. Place a nice, juicy, well-cooked steak before the average man or woman at breakfast...

It is a well-known fact, not susceptible to successful contradiction, that in no country has science made the advancement in the preparation of animals for wholesome food as in the United States. Every safeguard has been placed around the packing houses and their products, and it will be admitted that the products of these houses are, as a rule, perfectly pure and wholesome.

It is estimated on good authority 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 sold as food. It will make little difference to the public that scientific men will declare that this meat is perfectly safe and wholesome.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR

Rainy Sundays are good to reconcile a man to go to church. There is hardly anything so lonely-sounding as being married a long time. When a woman smokes cigarettes it is a sign she really doesn't like to. It is awful queer how there is no fun kissing a girl if she is young and gay; you're glad it's only dream.

Will F. Evans. Valentine, Texas. REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR Rainy Sundays are good to reconcile a man to go to church. There is hardly anything so lonely-sounding as being married a long time. When a woman smokes cigarettes it is a sign she really doesn't like to.

Donohu Bros., prominent shippers, sent to market from Mulhall, I. T., car of hogs. 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 the loads of Val Verde county muttons on the Kansas City market last week. The muttons sold for \$5.58 on an average of 90 pounds. This is a pretty good price for straight grassers.

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NEWS OF THE RANGE

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

In Howard County

From the Big Springs Herald. Last week G. L. Brown of this city sold to Wood & Co. of Abilene, 9,950 acres of land lying ten miles northwest of Big Springs, consideration \$8 per acre. This entire tract is all agricultural land and will be divided into small tracts and placed on the market to be disposed of to one actual settler.

The dividing up of this immense tract and its conversion into farms will mean much for this country. The sale was made by Fox Stripling of the R. T. Finer & 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.

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 \$3 per acre.

In Sutton County From the Sonora News. Sol Mayer & Bro. of Sonora sold to E. L. Rucker of Sherwood four registered Aberdeen-Angus heifers and one bull for \$550.

In Irion County Sherwood Record. A Mont Neoke is building a dehorning outfit on his ranch. Sheep are rolling out of San Angelo and rapidly for the northern markets.

In Deaf Smith County Hereford Branch. 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 also badly ruined by the heavy rains.

Cancer of the Nose Cured. Palmyra, Mo., Aug. 15, 1905. Drs. Bye & Leach, Dallas, Tex. Kind Friends—Pardon me for neglect in answering your kind letter to me several weeks ago. I am now living in another county and the letter was forwarded to me.

WILL F. EVANS. Valentine, Texas. REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR Rainy Sundays are good to reconcile a man to go to church. There is hardly anything so lonely-sounding as being married a long time. When a woman smokes cigarettes it is a sign she really doesn't like to.

In Brewster County

Alpine Avalanche. W. J. McIntyre has bought of James R. Anderson seven horses and five mules at \$40 per head.

In Midland County Midland Gazette. The Edwards brothers sold their ranch and cattle last week to a Mr. Kerr, of North Texas.

In Kerr County Kerville Sun. Walter Schreiner arrived in Kerville Wednesday with 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.

In Green County San Angelo Standard. J. R. Hamilton, the sheepman, had the loads of Val Verde county muttons on the Kansas City market last week.

In Garza County From the Garza County News. 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.

In Brewster County Alpine Avalanche. W. J. McIntyre has bought of James R. Anderson seven horses and five mules at \$40 per head.

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FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS. UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDER IS THE BEST. ALWAYS CURES. ALWAYS RELIABLE. ALWAYS SAFE. ALWAYS RELIABLE. SUCCESSFULLY USED ON OVER 40,000,000 HEAD OF STOCK.

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.

C. Palmer of San Antonio is in the city getting samples of the spring wool clip. Mr. Palmer has been commission man here and another half a million is expected.

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

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.

New Mexico The wool season at Naples and vicinity is about over. One buyer, George B. Hemmenway, has bought over 100,000 pounds at an average price of 28 cents, extending his rides into several other towns.

ALPINE, Texas, June 11.—Clyde Buttrill sold Tip Franklin two car loads of fat cows, one car of which was shipped to El Paso. Prices private.

Seven Austrian calves arrived in Alpine last week from Gallup, N. M. They will work in the coal mines of Brewster county.

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 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.

PREVENT BLACKLEG BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE To introduce, we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS AND CANTONIA STOCKMAN'S FAVORITE and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 30 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a postcard and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL.

THE LAMB CROP IS VERY GOOD

Advice 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.

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

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.

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PACKING HOUSES CLAIM CLEANLINESS

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 cleaned, but the floor is as clean as it could be made. These sausage tables, although made of heavy, solid oak, are and are thoroughly clean as you see, are to be covered with white paper.

ALPINE, Texas, June 6.—Jackson Harmon shipped a car load of cows Friday to El Paso butchers. W. W. Turney received a car load of Hereford bulls from the Panhandle for use on his ranch. They were all yearlings.

Murphy & Walker shipped sixteen cars of cattle to La Junta, Colo. J. D. Jackson shipped a car load of cows to El Paso a few days ago and another 940. The big cow dressed 648 pounds in El Paso. They were all range cattle.

MEAT PROBLEM UP Three Measures Affecting Packing Industry WASHINGTON, June 11.—The house committee went into executive session this morning to consider the meat inspection legislation. Three measures are before the committee.

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 Range of George M. Slaughter and along the east and north lines of said ranch to the east fence of the Spring Lake pasture of the W. E. Halsell ranch; thence north and west along the old north-south corner of said ranch to the east fence of the Spring Lake pasture of the W. E. Halsell ranch; thence north and west along the old north-south corner of said ranch to the east fence of the Spring Lake pasture of the W. E. Halsell ranch.

THIEF CAPTURED AFTER LONG RUN 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 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.

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

BEAUTIFUL SKIN AND LUXURIANT HAIR. If your own efforts fail to keep your skin perfect...

SHEEP BLEATS FROM THE SHEEP FOLD. Sheep thrive best if given frequent change of pasture.

Worms This popular remedy never fails to effectually cure Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness...

Raises Thoroughbred Horses. We have one of the best horse countries in Texas, and raise some fine stock.

STOCK NOTES The farmer who wants a good team should raise some colts or buy some young horses and teach them.

MYRES' SADDLES. Always well known, and the favorite throughout this section...

JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist. 24 W. 22d St., New York.

Taft's Dental Rooms. New Location, 1024 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Farm Telephones. Book Free! How to put them up—what they cost—why they save you money!

VARICOCELE. A Safe, Painless, Permanent Cure GUARANTEED. 30 years experience.

Rogan & Simmons. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. 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.

ENGLAND AROUSED BY DISCLOSURES. Information on the Amount of Beef Imports Demanded.

POST BUYS A RANCH. Adds 27,000 Acres to His Texas Holdings. C. W. Post, the well known cereal food man of Battle Creek, Mich.

PIANOS. FREE Catalogue and full information how to obtain a strictly high grade Piano, at the price of an inferior one.

WM. R. BERRY PIANO CO., 1024-1026 Walnut St., KANSAS CITY - MISSOURI.

STOCK FARMING. PLANTS CORN, ALFALFA AND HOGS. Stock farming is my business, but the main class of stock that I devote my attention to is hog raising.

EARLY LAMBS. After many years' experience with sheep, I have found early lambs pay the best.

The Farmer's Horse. The Arabs were the first to appreciate a horse's intelligence, and to cultivate it accordingly.

STOCK FARMER ADVOCATES BERMUDA GRASS. Down in our country, the farmers are turning their attention strictly to stock raising and diversification of all sorts.

Sheep Ranges of Texas and Mexico. The range for sheep where they are to be found at their best, is upon the highlands of Texas, New Mexico, and old Mexico.

DOCTOR EXPLAINS. His Article in the Medical Magazine "About Coffee". One of the most famous medical publications in the United States is the "Alkaloid Clinic".

HORSES. 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.

HAS ADDED SHEEP. Marjion 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.

BETTER CLASS OF HARNESS HORSES. The farmers in and around McGregor, Texas, where I live, are becoming much interested in breeding good harness horses.

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.

STOCKMEN LOSE IN BEEF AGITATION. Texas Says Recent Scare Has Effect on Buying. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—The beef agitation, which before the house committee on agriculture began today by listening to Representative Garner of Texas, who made pleas for speedy action.

SAN ANTONIO PENS ARE UNSANITARY. Proprietors of Six Slaughter 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 court on Monday.

WROTE UP GERONIMO. S. M. Barrett Arranges for Publication of Book on Indian Chief. LAWTON, Okla., June 9.—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.

BLACK LEGGINGS. THE SIMPLEST, SAFEST, SUREST AND QUICKEST WAY TO VACCINATE CATTLE AGAINST BLACKLEG. No dose to measure. No liquid to spill. No string to rot.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1877. The A. P. Norman Live Stock Co. STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. (Incorporated) Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns. A. P. NORMAN, Sec'y and Treas. W. T. PEARSON, Salesman. C. P. NORMAN.

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TEXAS STOCKMAN - JOURNAL

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

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

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

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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

SPECIAL OFFER  
 Through a special arrangement with the Breeder's Gazette, The Stockman-Journal and the Breeder's 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 Drivers' 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 healthy 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 is 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 jaw 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 incipient stage of the disease. It is the duty of the inspector to determine whether the infection has spread beyond the abscess, 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 postmortem, 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 smears a hard substance, or if it granulates through the glands, or if it presses 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 entrails are removed, he also must be quick. He examines the entrails 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 "head lad 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 "giving the small intestines to the packer," 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.

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-

leys, before they are out 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 carcasses 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 is 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 disinfecting 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 upleys 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 number, 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 cut 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 carcass, 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 number 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 seals 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 tagged, 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 calcified condition existed; that no other trouble was discovered, and all except the head was passed for market; that other reports will mention slightly affected, passed for the head 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.

CATTLE ON THE RANGE  
 That cattle 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. Cattle-men 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 range 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 death 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 splenic 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 shipment. Tuberculosis and other diseases common to dairy herds, never put in appearance in the range country, and range cattle as a rule are the healthiest 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

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 making 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 healthiest 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 Fort 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 and at the same time 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 corporate 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 believe that the right must ever prevail. They have shown disapproval of the policy manifested by certain state officials 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 eye-banded justice, and when 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 industries 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 \$100 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 eye-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. These 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 I 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 could 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.

SOME THOUGHTS



TALES FROM TALL TIMBER

BURLEIGH, Minn., June 2.—Willie Heffeldon attended the R. A. C. dance and supper at Coster's hall in Burleigh last night with Miss Mayne 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 concerning dogs.

Three miles down the Sheffield turnpike and only two miles from the home of Miss Dwight, the couple were started on coming around the corner of the thick woods at the Trempealeau 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 Cassleton. 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 ran up the path to the house as fast as he could, shouting "Fire!" at the top of his voice to arouse the sleeping inmates.

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 slumbers 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 Dwight 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 shouted when he it and shook and tumbled 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 self-imposed 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 neighbors who had seen the fire from afar, and the family 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 horse, 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 treading 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.

ARROYO AL'S CATTLE STAMPEDE

I was fraillin' fer the Cross-H, up the Powder River way,  
 When I got so badly frightened that I couldn't cuss neer pray;  
 And since that awful evenin', 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 letters 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 stampee.

My old bronco was plum tired, so it weren't no use to run,  
 And the walls of that there canyon no kyote could have skum;  
 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 as 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 Johnstown flood,  
 And when they struck that rope, sir, 'twas a sight to 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 Gillet.

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.

CATTLE

The 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.

Holsteins the Thing Paper of J. B. Mitchell on "The Best Breed 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 objection to this breed as a beef is that of color. It may comfort some of you breeders who have suffered in this regard to know that breeders of the locally Shortorns have suffered from the same cause, and the excellent authority as the Breeders' Gazette is of the opinion that the best Shortorns 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 veal, and they make most excellent beef, tender and well interlarded with fat. The weights of these animals are such that 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 190 pounds is not unusual. Cows weigh from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds and frequently reach 1,600 to 2,000 pounds. Bulls and steers attain weights of 2,000 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, 190 calves of two each of Galloways, Shortorns, Holsteins, Jerseys, Herefords and Devons, and an accurate record was kept for several 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 Shortorns. 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 for its object the encouragement of the most economical production of the beef, and the Holsteins 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 the Holstein was first, weighing 1,470 pounds, and the Holsteins and their weight and gain per day show that they are excellent beef cattle. This is an age of baby beef. But Calves of this breed are still brighter evidence in the beef line. Experts who viewed the animals declared that no such beef cattle were ever seen in that section. They were a lot of the 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 the one which is profitable for each of these purposes without excelling in any one? Any breed of cows which can be profitably kept for all these purposes 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 who breeds all in one. 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 maturity, which is of great advantage to the beef producer.

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 purposes. 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 both to think of Holstein beef not being as good in quality as the other breeds, it has been seen in the block and have had it on my own table, and I can say I want no better.

profitable for milk, for butter and for beef, but for the reason it has excelled in each and all of these specialties.

The Cow-Pen Calf and the Fever Tick D. P. Sanson of Alvarado, Johnson county, came on the yards with five cars of good steers and proved an entertaining talker relative to matters and things which are of interest to stockmen. "All cattle interests down our way are good. On my ranch grass is about as fine as one could wish to have, and the cows are picking up. We have had plenty of rain to fill up all water holes and it has come as of order. There is no sickness of any kind, and the calves are doing well. Whatever calves come will be good and the crop will be bound to be up to an average, as there has been nothing to worry about during the year. Now, that is conditions now, and it looks as if they would continue. There are a good many cattle among the farmers up in the thousands that are picking up. We 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 of the grass and pasture, and the farms. The young ones would reach my pasture with no ticks on them, clean and sprightly. There were plenty of ticks in my pasture, but they were soon busily at work trying to get 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 getting ticks around the farm were just as good subjects for the fever as cattle from more northern climates. When I learned this fact I ceased to buy 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 ticky pasture. This fact that experience taught me, set me to work to buy those which had ticks and thus avoid any loss when they reached my ticky pasture. This fact that experience taught me, set me to work to buy those which had ticks and thus avoid any loss when they reached my ticky pasture.

Goat Farm A goat farm which will enable the poor to obtain a superior quality of milk for their children at a moderate cost is the work of a South Chicago woman, Mrs. Edward Roby, who has been recognized by the Agricultural Department of the United States, as evidenced by visits of federal officers to her farm to inspect the milk. Mrs. Roby, who is a pioneer in the goat milk industry of the United States, hopes in time to have the milk goat as common in this country as it is abroad, so that the animal may become a part of the life of the farmer. The statements of Mrs. Roby regarding the purity of goat's milk have been upheld by government inspectors. Claims that the milk is immune from tuberculosis have gone uncontradicted.

SWINE

REMEDY FOR HOG CHOLERA

Dr. Dorset Gives His Patent to the Country Without Price WASHINGTON.—A patent for a process of protecting swine from hog cholera has just been granted to Dr. M. Dorset of the United States industry, and he gives his invention without price to his country.

Competent statisticians estimate the money value of hog cholera in the United States during the last five years at \$77,000,000, the average loss a year being \$15,000,000. Dr. Dorset's method is the injection of serum from the blood of an immune hog, after the immune has been treated similarly with the serum from hogs afflicted with the disease.

Heretofore the remedy for hog cholera has been the injection of the cholera virus directly. About 20 per cent of the treated animals have died. Farmers throughout the country are eager for a more reliable method of the great loss when an epidemic of cholera strikes their swine herds.

Dr. Dorset's invention may be used by any of the employees of the United States government, or by any other person in the United States without the payment of royalty. Dr. Dorset has been working on the method for years, in connection with Dr. W. B. Niles and Dr. C. N. McBryde of the bureau of animal industry.

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 hogs. Exercise always hardens the muscles and the hog is no exception to the rule, consequently, the more exercise taken the tougher the meat. While it may, no doubt, be advisable to admit of some exercise, the most safe of keeping the animals in health, yet the hogs that quietly eat their food and take their rest will always fatten readily. Nor should hogs be starved with food. They should be so fed as to receive it at regular hours and in such a manner that they will eat it up clean, not any more.

Feeding Corn The true way to use corn is to finish off with it, thereby hardening the fat. To readily fatten a hog he should be fed in such a manner previous to being penned, as to force growth. First build up the receptivity of the animal by feeding a mixture of corn and other feed. This may be laid upon it, and to do so feed such food as will not only forward growth but keep the animal in a condition that will entail but little expense, when the time comes for getting 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 shots, the instructions will hold good for fattening for market or home slaughter in late fall or early winter.

cattle, fattening and marketing them 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 shot to four head of these cattle could be carried along nicely, especially when these young hogs ran on grass with the cattle.

FEEDING COTTON SEED MEAL TO HOGS

Professor F. R. Marshall, in charge of the animal husbandry department of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, calls attention particularly to the statements on pages 13 and 14 of bulletin No. 78, entitled "Feeding Cotton Seed Meal to Hogs."

The portion of the bulletin referred to is given below: Page 13—On April 18 one sow was taken out of lot 3. As in other lots the sows in lot 2 had 2 1/2 pounds per day during the first forty-three days. Their gains were considerably greater than in those lots, however. There was no tick on any 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 their smooth 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 of hogs in this lot were reported as not right. Four days later these hogs were eating with the rest, though they had been first noticed in disorder in this lot one of the hogs died. The other continued to eat, but made no gains and was not marketed. On the same day the decrease in the rate of gains made by this lot during the last forty days was largely due to the losses of these hogs. On June 20, one of the hogs in lots 1 and 2. There were seven remaining in good marketable condition at the end of eighty-three days feeding. The ration of cotton seed meal each, this ration has a nutritive ratio of 1.3-7 as compared to 1.5-9 of the feeding standard.

After being brought to a ration of 7 pounds per day, or 3 1/2 pounds meal, on June 21, the sixty-first day of feeding, lot 4 gave evidence of trouble. Just before the hogs were reported as not doing well. One of the hogs remained in a sickly condition, eating a little on some days and not at all on others, and lost in flesh very badly. On June 22, one of the hogs in lot 4, a 130-pound hog died very suddenly. There was one death on June 3, a 147-pound hog dying and on the 15th a 129-pound hog died. Another hog which showed signs of sickness among the first in the lot was alive and marketed separately at the close of the trial, weighing 160 pounds. The ration of lot 4 was a nutritive ratio of 1.1-7 as compared to 1.5-9 of the feeding standard.

The summary of this bulletin by Professor 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 winter and during the summer months and grain is plentiful in winter, indeed much may be picked up by the fowls that would otherwise go to waste.

The labor of caring for fowls on the farm will not be heavy compared with the work of raising yarded poultry. But it should be done regularly and intelligently if we are to derive a handsome profit. The stock used on a farm may or may not be pure bred in order to be on a money-making basis, but who is better situated for the rearing of healthy, vigorous breeding stock than the farmer with his unlimited range and variety of cheap vegetables and grains? Pure breeds cost no more to feed 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 considerable 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.

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

Possibly it is the greatest mistake in a poultry package is finished, it should be plainly marked with the names of the consignor, consignee and with an announcement 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 a 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 united influence of three great factors: the poultry journals, poultry shows and the exhibitors.

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 causing them to hatch out cross-bred 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 someone 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 old, hard corn is dumped out to them occasionally in winter and once a day a bucket of cold water is set 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 beginning to see the advantage of a well bred, well ordered, thrifty flock of hens.

Buildings built especially for them and fed in winter and during the summer months and grain is plentiful in winter, indeed much may be picked up by the fowls that would otherwise go to waste.

The labor of caring for fowls on the farm will not be heavy compared with the work of raising yarded poultry. But it should be done regularly and intelligently if we are to derive a handsome profit.

SAN ANGELO WET

Clark Says Rain Has Been General S. P. Clark, who has been down in 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 there. Of course after the way the weather man has conducted things this spring, grass is good, as fine as it

could 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 the great majority of stockmen down there do not approve of the flight made on the commission houses, the general sentiment being that an injustice has been done the commission men. It has rained at the way up and at Ballinger it was a perfect flood."

JERSEYS IN DEMAND

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 down in one month 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. This year the market is expanding and will soon take in the South American countries, I hope. I have a pasture now for them between the yards which I have 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."

RAIN AT SWEETWATER

A. Nussbaum Reports Conditions Excellent 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. "It 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 the 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 reaction before things settle back in to their old groove. Fishing is about the best business to be at just now and I think that I will go myself."

ROCKEFELLER ALSO SCORES AS A DETRIMENT TO COUNTRY

CHICAGO, June 6.—That Rockefeller and the beef packers are typical representatives of capitalism was denied by 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 influence is wielded even in the halls of congress. The labor unions also had their champions at the meeting. Luke E. Grant and the Rev. Charles L. Stead, Presbyterian labor missionary, in their addresses did not spare the church.

Judge Mack told of the work which the juvenile court is doing.

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BEEF PACKERS CALLED MENACE Rockefeller Also Scores as a Detriment to Country CHICAGO, June 6.—That Rockefeller and the beef packers are typical representatives of capitalism was denied by 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 influence is wielded even in the halls of congress. The labor unions also had their champions at the meeting. Luke E. Grant and the Rev. Charles L. Stead, Presbyterian labor missionary, in their addresses did not spare the church. Judge Mack told of the work which the juvenile court is doing.

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

Receipts of cattle today reached 2,400 head, of which 527 went out on 400 billings. Grass steers were through preponderating, though there was a good supply of caked cattle, some of these being choice and velocity.

A few grass and light weight steers were bought on the early market, mainly to eke out the filling of the demand for butcher cuts, but beyond this little was done in the steer trade. The heavy end of the buying was at the market was quiet and steady but uneven.

Butcher cows made a decidedly better showing today than at any time this week, both in arrivals and in sales. The bulk of the arrivals was made up of southern grass cows of good quality. One draft of 110 head made \$2.40, while choice cows sold from \$2.25 to \$3. The market was fully steady.

Receipts of hogs on the early market were again light, around 800 head. Just at the noon hour 1,600 more arrived, making the total 2,400 head. Quality was very good, as the bulk of the run came from Oklahoma. Tardy bidding was a nickel higher than yesterday and the late market exhibited no change. The hogs were sold at \$3.50 per cwt. with the bulk landing between \$6.25 and \$6.32 1/2.

Sheep arrivals were more than ample for the trade, reaching 1,300 head. Lambs and yearlings were in most demand, these making \$5, with a few heavy wethers at \$5.25.

LATE SALES TUESDAY

Table with columns: No. Ave. Price, No. Ave. Price. Rows include Steers, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, and various weights.

With 1,500 cattle on the market and one packer virtually out of the steer trade, beef cattle took on a more healthy tone and prices strengthened somewhat. Quotations continued irregular, but the outlook warranted the addition of a dime upon the price level of yesterday. The bulk of the day's run was grass cattle and these of a good killing class.

Few fed steers were on view, and they were not choice. The movement set in early and by noon nearly everything had crossed the scales.

Butcher cows about filled the yards. There must have been twenty loads, and they were mostly of a good grass class. The trade just now calls for good butcher cows, but the supply was quickly appropriated at fully steady prices. The "90" ranch had a four-ton car shipment that made \$2.50 on the bulk, with some choice cows from \$2.55 to \$2.75.

The bulk of the selling, however, went to pasture men and feeders. Sales: No. Ave. Price, No. Ave. Price. 58- 900 3.00, 1- 630 2.10, 2- 620 1.75.

A big run of calves brought out several loads of choice steers that sold fully steady. Tops of the best made \$5, and the bulk of choice veals sold at \$4.50 to \$4.85. Heavy calves also met with a good demand. Sales: No. Ave. Price, No. Ave. Price. 82- 197 \$5.00, 72- 171 \$4.55, 12- 239 3.00, 5- 274 2.75.

The bulk of the hog run was in the yard early in the morning. The supply reaching 1,200 head. Markets north indicated a disposition on the part of shippers to hold back supplies, with a consequent advance in prices. The advance was a full nickel, with a quarter advance on good pigs. Tops made \$6.40 on an average of 235 pounds, with the bulk selling at \$6.15 to \$6.35. Pigs advanced were \$6.15 to \$6.35.

Three doubles of sheep from South-west Texas came in early. These were all heavy wethers of a good killing class, particularly one load. Packers had loaded up heavily yesterday, and were using discriminatory measures. No sales were reported before noon.

Cattle receipts today were light as compared with recent Friday arrivals, the total reaching 1,350 head. The bulk of beef steer arrivals consisted of medium grades of grassers and caked cattle. A very few good to choice steers were on offer and not many of a choice class. Choice fat steers sold stronger. One load of 1,080-pound steers making \$4.50. This was 20c better than the same kind of cattle made on Monday, but there was no hold as steady representative of the market, as it was indicated that they were ordered in. Medium fed steers sold at \$3.40 to \$3.65, with a few common steers at \$2.25. Buying of medium and heavy steers was restricted, a slow movement prevailing on these classes.

Butcher cows were in short supply, and on these a strong demand prevailed, taking over a very heavy price. Top cows in straight car lots at \$2.65. Sales of cows: No. Ave. Price, No. Ave. Price. 2- 702 2.15, 4- 862 2.35, 14- 866 2.65, 8- 729 1.70, 6- 728 1.70, 2- 906 2.75, 27- 127 2.25, 10- 720 2.00, 17- 927 2.10, 12- 742 2.60, 4- 928 2.35, 18- 905 2.45, 4- 530 2.15, 6- 900 2.85, 9- 882 2.15, 4- 825 1.45, 13- 751 2.40.

Four loads of hogs, three from Oklahoma and one of Texas origin, made up the early supply. Four additional loads were reported to arrive, making estimated receipts 600. The market opened steady to strong, recovering a little of yesterday's closing weakness, with best heavy packers selling at \$6.45 and good butcher weights at \$6.35. Pigs strong at \$6.40.

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Fourteen doubles of southern grass wethers came in late, and no bids had been received on them up to noon. Receipts of live stock on this market for the week just closed total about 9,630 cattle, 2,650 calves, 9,200 hogs, 11,220 sheep and 225 horses and mules. This is a record for all classes of live stock except calves.

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Good to choice steers have sold from \$4 to \$4.60. At the latter price some good ones went to the scales on Friday.

The trade in butcher cows has been active, with a demand that absorbed all offerings with no break in the market, although the supply for the week was larger than common. Cow prices have been maintained in an extraordinary manner, but are due to suffer a 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 fair to good cows sold from \$2.25 to \$2.50, with some better grades at \$2.65. Cutters are selling at \$2.62 to \$2.75, with canners from \$1.25 to \$1.30. The demand for inferior cows has continued weak.

The bull market has gone down 10c to 25c, in the last week. The demand has pretty well fallen off from packers and butchers. Good fat bulls command \$2.40 to \$3, all others at \$1.75 to \$2.25.

Offerings of muttons have been larger the past week than on any week since the one ending May 20, 1905. The sheep's opening was at \$2.00, with 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 over the week. Common to medium sheep are almost unobtainable. Lambs of a good fat class have sold up to \$5.70, with fair killers at \$5.

The usual Saturday smallness in supplies was visible in all divisions except the sheep, but there was no dullness in the trading. Total receipts of cattle, 612.

Beef steers to the extent of three cars of choice Hood county beefs were on offer and sold off hand steady yesterday at \$4.15. Choice to medium 1,095 pounds. A bunch of heavy drive-in steers made \$4.35. A few head of light steers in mixed loads sold steady.

Two loads of southern grass butcher cows made \$2.40 and \$2.50, respectively. The market was quiet steady.

The calf run was abnormal for the last day of the week, reaching 430 head. A good demand from packers took all the veal supply at an early hour at full steady prices. Best light vealers continue to sell at \$5, with heavy fat calves from \$2 to \$3. Sales: No. Ave. Price, No. Ave. Price. 33- 171 \$2.00, 3- 112 \$1.50, 63- 158 5.00, 5- 272 4.00, 5- 336 2.50, 10- 208 3.00, 73- 132 4.50, 75- 214 4.50, 4- 325 1.00, 34- 148 5.00, 17- 271 3.75, 80- 162 5.00, 3- 200 3.25.

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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 most of the latter being a good class of heavy cows. The demand for packers was scarce on the early market. The general butcher cows market ruled 10c lower.

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 to \$4.75, and heavy calves at \$3.65 to \$3.85.

Hog receipts reached 1,102 head, not ample for a Monday. Wires from northern markets noted a general advance of a nickel, but the market here was barely steady. Early sales looked for a decline, but the market was weak. The supply had a large top end that made \$6.40, the bulk going at \$6.32 1/2 to \$6.37 1/2. Pigs were quoted strong with a small supply.

Sheep receipts were not numerous. 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 at \$6.00. The grass wethers were not sold up to the noon hour.

Cattle receipts were liberal, but this was based on a large calf supply. Cattle receipts were not numerous. The total run reached 2,300 head.

Prime steers were on the market from Farmersville, choice steers from Crossed and good ones from a number of places, but none had gone to the scales up to noon except the prime stuff. These were dehorned two, and 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 than 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 have been very scarce on the market. There was one load yesterday that sold for \$5.25, but we understand the 25c 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 this coming week. However, indications 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.

But few loads of butcher cows were on offer, and these sold steady. Good cows are selling from \$4.50 to \$5.00, with some better grades at \$5.25 to \$5.50. All cows weighing below \$2.25 in value were weak and draggy in the selling.

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CAMPBELL BROS. & ROSSON LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY SAINT LOUIS KANSAS CITY FORT WORTH

Views on the Market

Receipts at the different markets since our last week's letter have been reasonably light, but a little heavier than the week previous. But high receipts of the European demand has been greatly reduced on account of the Roosevelt agitation, which I will treat in my special to this letter. We do not believe there will be any improvement in the market until such agitation as this is abolished.

Steady 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 in the good. Pigs have advanced 40c for the week.

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Butcher cows were in short supply, and on these a strong demand prevailed, taking over a very heavy price. Top cows in straight car lots at \$2.65. Sales of cows: No. Ave. Price, No. Ave. Price. 2- 702 2.15, 4- 862 2.35, 14- 866 2.65, 8- 729 1.70, 6- 728 1.70, 2- 906 2.75, 27- 127 2.25, 10- 720 2.00, 17- 927 2.10, 12- 742 2.60, 4- 928 2.35, 18- 905 2.45, 4- 530 2.15, 6- 900 2.85, 9- 882 2.15, 4- 825 1.45, 13- 751 2.40.

Fourteen doubles of southern grass wethers came in late, and no bids had been received on them up to noon. Receipts of live stock on this market for the week just closed total about 9,630 cattle, 2,650 calves, 9,200 hogs, 11,220 sheep and 225 horses and mules. This is a record for all classes of live stock except calves.

With light receipts of cattle at northern markets beginning on Monday and continuing through the week, cattle prices have not improved as under normal conditions. The trade is inclined to attribute the weakness of the market to the disclosure of market public through the transmission of the Neill-Reynolds report to congress by the President, and cattle supplies were reduced at all points, and by Thursday some strength was shown in the cattle market here, prices advancing 10c to 15c on good to choice steers, though common to medium sorts showed no change. Some additional strength developed on Friday on the whole range of steers, although trading was dull. The week closes with steer prices but little if any lower than they were a week ago. The bulk of killing steers for the week have made from \$3 to \$3.50, with common thin steers from \$2.50 to \$2.90.

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 number 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 they are not. It is not a question of 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 proposition that they were not to have packing houses carpeted or to keep meat trucks so clean that you would not get grease on you were you to sit down in it. The people should rise up and protest against such idleness as this, when it is injuring the citizens of the United States millions of dollars worth.

Frank C. L. Sperry, one of our old time friends from Grayson county, took issue with us the past week over 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 cattle shows their brand of "value received."

Alley Bros. of Muskogee, I. T., purchased through our Fort Worth office a large bunch of sheep 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 usual success. The "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 price which they did at \$4.75 per hundred weight, with cows at \$2.35.

R. M. Fry from Oklahoma, who is a long time customer of Campbell Bros. & Rosson and is known every direction from his domestic office, played his regular engagements with us the past week in the porker sales department, selling a bunch on Thursday, June 7, at \$3 1/2. "R. M." knows the ropes, says the highest prices in his purchases and realizes on his expectations in getting the highest prices and best results in return.

B. C. Colerick of Caddo county, Oklahoma, returned on Thursday of last week to our hog sales parlor, which landed at very remunerative prices. "N. C." established business relations with us some time since and has continued not only to supply us with his own business, but to impress upon his friends the sales department that has proved a "bread winner" for him.

A. J. Winters of Throckmorton county, Oklahoma, was a factor in the southwestern part of the state and his consignments make for his reputation as well as for the class on Thursday, which brought \$4.65. "A. J." as a feed lot operator has no superior in the southwestern part of the state and his consignments make for his reputation as well as for the class on Thursday, which brought \$4.65. "A. J." as a feed lot operator has no superior in the



# ATTACKS ON THE PACKERS HAVING A BANEFUL EFFECT

Some one is everlastingly "knocking" the 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 defense of the great slaughterers, or 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 stock-growing industry can fairly remain silent longer.

In the first place, thousands of newspapers of 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-utter has received the 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 newspapers have urged 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 pulpits have participated 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 carcass of the animal they have the 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 packers pay no more than an average of 4 1/2 cents per pound for their cattle alive, when one figures that the animals are dressed about 55 per cent 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 are expected to return home Friday night, the unexpected turn taken by the state in filing an amended petition in the suits, the state gave as an excuse for filing these new charges that it has recently discovered evidence in support of same.

The amended petition contains entirely new allegations, the most important of which is that Armour & Co., the Armour Packing Company and Swift & Co. are parties to the conspiracy which has for its object the price of beef, cattle and cattle products. The state gave as an excuse for filing these new charges that it has recently discovered evidence in support of same. The attorneys for the defense were wholly unprepared for this development of the pending litigation and after a conference they made a motion for a continuance until the next term of court in order that the parties directly concerned might be on hand to meet the new allegations. The motion was granted and the case was continued until the fall term.

# STOCKMAN LIKES BERMUDA GRASS

D. F. Sansom Says Alfalfa Is Not the Only Kind

"I want to talk some relative to stock farming and grass that will be 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 get away from home to get something when they have probably a better right at their feet, so to speak. To make a success of stock farming, two things are very essential, one plenty of feed, especially alfalfa, 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 probably heretofore this was a necessity, but now there is no call to do so, for we have just as good animals as we can find in any part of the United States, and acclimated at that. Then why go out after them? Encourage the man who has your patronage who has 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 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 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 plant a tract 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 find 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 or 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 products of the farm in this country and a good breed of stock, stock farming will be a great success and will make a man comfortably off in this world's goods. Try it. You will find that you can buy and keep 100 head of cattle on 150 acres of Bermuda regularly, whereas on ordinary grass on the same land you would not be able to keep more than 40 head part of the time."

# NEW TURN IN TRUST SUITS

State Files Amended Petition at Austin

Attorneys W. D. Capps, S. B. Cantele, George E. Miller and Senator W. A. Hanger, who have been in Austin in connection with the anti-trust suits against the members of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange, are expected to return home Friday night, the unexpected turn taken by the state in filing an amended petition in the suits, the state gave as an excuse for filing these new charges that it has recently discovered evidence in support of same.

# CASES DELAYED

Trials Now Will Not Come Up Before the Fall Term of Court at Austin

After arguments by the state and for the defense on the defendants' demurrers to the suits has 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.

# BUILDING 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 was very sick, then came brain fever, and no one here knew what to do. These things he began to cut teeth, and being so weak, he was frequently thrown into convulsions," says a Colorado mother.

"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. "When I reached my sister's home she said immediately that we must feed him Grape-Nuts, and although I had never used the food, we got some and for a few days gave him just the juice of Grape-Nuts and milk. He got stronger so quickly we were soon feeding him the Grape-Nuts itself and in a wonderfully short time he fattened right up and became strong and well. "That showed me something worth knowing and, when later on my girl came, I raised her on Grape-Nuts and she had a healthy baby and has been. You will see from the little photograph I send you what a strong, chubby youngster the boy is now, but he didn't look anything like that before he had the nourishing food. Grape-Nuts nourished him back to strength when he was so weak he couldn't keep any other food on his stomach." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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# COWAN SOUNDS A WORD OF CAUTION

Agitation Doing Great Harm to Cattle Industry

WASHINGTON, June 6. — Judge Cowan of Fort Worth, Texas, who represents the American National Live Stock Association, which includes all the associations of the West and especially the Texas cattle dealers, impressed upon the President yesterday that agitation was being done to the cattle and meat industry by the grossly exaggerated charges about conditions in the packing houses which have been made by the President's committee. Judge Cowan said 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 unscrupulously filthy conditions to exist in their establishments.

# STOCKMEN VITALLY INTERESTED

Judge Cowan has seen a number of members of the senate and house in the interest of the association he represents.

"In view of the possible and almost certain curtailment of the trade in meat and its products both in this and foreign countries," he said today, "the stockmen and the farmer are vitally interested 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 figures on the business of raising or fattening other articles of food and do without meat, and it will not be a matter of dollars and cents, perhaps, to such consumers as the stock raiser, who cannot see, or to the packer, who cannot dispose of his live stock it is a matter of the most vital importance."

"It is time it be realized that the wholehearted support of the stockmen 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 that the meat is a 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 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 in is to expect the inspecting animals upon the hoof or their post mortem inspection will fall upon the producer if it must be paid for by a syndicate of packers and the stock producer does not desire to pay these fees."

"The inspection law is for the benefit of the entire public. It is a health measure in the widest sense of the word. I voice the sentiment of the live stock people in the West when I say that in my view they desire that the government furnish the inspecting animals and pay for it so that it will fall alike upon the entire public."

# ATTORNEYS RETURN

Status of Live Stock Cases Remains Same at Austin

Messrs. Capps, Hanger, Miller and Cantele, 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.

# CUTTING UP RANCHES

Boyd Stockman Says Farming Is Increasing

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

# CATTLE SCARCE

W. S. Lassiter Talks of Territory Conditions

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 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 year. 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."

# WISER COUNTY PROSPERING

Deatur Visitor Says Farmers Are Making Money

J. M. Tannahill of Deatur was around the exchange looking at things and incidentally had in a lot of stuff for market.

# URGES DIVERSIFICATION

Johnson County Man Believes in Many Crops

"I live in the sandy land of Cleburne," said J. H. Mims, "and am a stock farmer right up to the hilt. I have 800 acres in cultivation and 4,000 in grass. Now, before I say any more about crops, etc., I want to remark that in Texas a man does not know his business unless he makes his living and all of it out of his farm. I mean he should raise corn, sorghum, peas, beans, carrots, beets, cabbage, potatoes, both kinds and other vegetables in sufficient quantities to supply all demands on 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."

"After you have done this, then throw 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 out that you have not got so much use for cotton as you used to have when you used it to buy your bread and everything else with, that you won't want to work so hard getting it. I have been giving my attention in the past to the raising of hogs, but I am going into cattle more now. I have hogs yet, but I am not giving all my attention to them, but am diversifying in livestock as it were. I have in my own herd a registered Poland China hog. 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, weren'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 ailments among any cattle that I know of. Of course the calf crop is almost an unknown quantity. If you want a man to tell you all about fine trotting stock, write to B. B. Sellers, who is an authority. "No, I do not raise Bermuda grass. I 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, who has a few."

# HORSES IN DEMAND

Farmers in Vicinity of Gatesville Are Diversifying

Dave H. Culbertson came in from Gatesville and reported on the weather and cattle conditions. "We have had our quota of rain," said he, "nothing was hurt so far, except by a hail storm that ruined some crops over a space of probably a mile wide and five miles long. Prospects are good all the way for the year ahead. Cattle 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, having 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 far as heard from.

"Our people are beginning to pay more attention to the breed of horses and mules, selecting better sires. Harness horses are the class that are the favorites and it will be some time before enough are raised to supply 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. I know of several pairs that are worth \$100 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 twirling 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 sure if it doesn't quit its foolishness and drop a little. We are not a stock people any longer, but a farming people. We used to be a grass country, but we are a cotton country now, and no mules. I cut some oats not many days ago and used a binder, and people thought I was a loser sure, as it was thought that the stuff would heat before drying. But in six hours the stuff was dry as could be, which will illustrate to you how dry it is with us. I brought in two cars of cattle."

# IF YOU HAVE A DAILY MAIL

Why not subscribe for the Sunday and Daily Telegram, 60c per month, the best daily printed in the state. Full Associated Press dispatches, complete market reports, and reaches your place from six to twenty-four hours ahead of any other daily. Special correspondents in every important town in Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Comic colored supplement on Sunday, etc.

# BEST IN TIME BEST IN RATES BEST IN SERVING

THE WANTS OF THE TRAVELING PUBLIC

## DO YOU DIP CATTLE TICKICIDE

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Specially selected Crude Petroleum. Used for two years by largest consumers. In all instances has given perfect satisfaction.

GULF REFINING COMPANY, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Sold only in tank car lots. Write for prices.

## The Sunset Route

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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.

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

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On Another Large Occasion Is the Old Reliable.

Louisville, Ky., June 13 to 17, 1906, account homecoming week for Kentuckians, the grand event in the 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. FIFE, A. G. F. & P. A., Tyler, Texas.

## ELKS meet in DENVER IN July

Rate One Fare for the Round Trip

Selling July 13-14-15. Limit Aug. 20, via Santa Fe

for further information ask Santa Fe agent or address

W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A., G. C. & S. F., Galveston.

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Q. W. STRAIN, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.