THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

VOL. XXVI.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1906

which was printed under a Washing-

ton date line: Tariff reciprocity as the beginning

chief issue of the short wassion of the

election in November staps will be tak-en in the direction of the passage of

a general reciprocity law. This does not mean that any such law will be passed

impossible at the short session of

congress. It is like'y, however, that

some preliminary action will be taken

mission or joint committee of the two

houses of congress to draft something

in the way of a reciprocity law which

will meet the demand for such com-

be by a new law, because the reciproc-

ity feature of the Dingley act expired

wo years after its passage and none

of the treaties negotiated under its

provisions succeeded in securing rati-

Statutory Reciprocity Imperative.

be statutory, that is to say, the Presi-

dent must be authorized in some way,

either by the operation of a maximum

and minimum tariff or by a horizontal

reduction to promote trade relations with other countries.

This would not mean revision of the

tariff if reciprocity could be accom-

plished on a percentage basis, that is

to say, by the application of a more general principle of the present law without disturbing the rates them-

selves, thus provoking a general tariff discussion. It practically is certain that

the joint commission idea will be

adopted at the short session of con-

In view of the fact that although

the administration has succeeded in

securing excellent legislation from con-

gress regarding domestic matters it

has failed to secure the ratification of

a single item in its foreign policy, to has been suggested that the President

can well afford to wipe off his old

foreign slate and begin anew with a

distinctive American commercial reci-

procity scheme which would commend

itself to the business sense of the

country and which would give us much

ferences in out of the way countries

and collection of petty revenues under the guns of our fleet.

President Heartily for Revision.

the tariff. He never has yielded his postion on this point at all. He has

istened, however, to the voice of "Un-

ele" Joe Cannon and other wise veter-

ns of congress, who say that while

there are any schedules in the Dingley tariff which ought to be changed, the

mere act of changing might do more

narm to business than the benefit

which would be derived from a reduc

tion of rates. The President has not

been convinced always by these argu-

ments, but he yielded to them to such

extent last year as to refrain from making the expected argument for tar-

iff revision in his message to con-

Reciprocity is a safe middle ground

between standpatism and radical tar-

iff revision. There may be more meth-

od than some people imagine in the

visit of Secretary Root to South Amer-

The President believes in revision of

closer relations than undesirable con-

The reciprocity of the future must

Whatever reciprocity there is must

by way of the appointment of a com-

next winter, because that absolutely

It is more than likely that after the

tariff revision may by made

Fift ninth congress.

mercial arrangements.

fication by the senate

NUMBER 11

RACING PROGRAM IN FORT WORTH

Announcement Made of a Big Fall Event That Will Bring Some Speedy Horses to This City During October Meet.

At the Fort Worth race meeting, Oct. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, there will be grandstand to seat 5,800 people, and it has been decided to build 200 more new box stalls. The Frisco will build a platform and big incline to unload

horses right at the grounds. The Fort Worth Fair Association will spend approximately \$10,000 improving the grounds. The contract for Dan Patch and Cresceus has been signed up and is in the safe of the fair association. The horses come dierct from Lexington, Ky., to Fort Worth, and this is the only city in the southwest that would pay \$7,000

for them. There will also be paid \$7,650 to other harness horses, there being a free for all pace for \$1,000, which should bring some of the best horses in the country, besides five stake races which have already closed, at \$900 each, and five purse races at \$400 each, to close Sept. 25, Sept. 15 no bar. There will also be a Tarrant county race for Tarrant county horses that have never been raced, for \$150. \$50 to the heat. Heat winners dropping out and can only win \$50

The fair association will give \$4,500 to the runners, all running race purses to be from \$250 to \$500, which should bring the best runners in the southwest to Fort Worth.

The association makes the following announcement:

All the railroads running into Fort Worth have agreed to give a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip for the week, and will give one fare for the round trip on Fort Worth day. The railroads are all trying to help the fair association out, as it be by odds the biggest thing that Fort Worth has ever had.

Following is the daily list of the races to be held here: Race Program

First day, ladies and children free, Monday, Oct. 8: First race-2:24 trot, stake (closed), 25 entries, purse \$900.

Second race-2:15 pace, entries close Sept. 25, purse \$400. Third race—2:24 pace, entries close

Sept. 25, purse \$400. Fourth race-Purse \$250. For 3year-olds and upward; 10 pounds below the scale; horses entered for \$600 to carry weight; 2 pounds allowed for

each \$100 to \$200. Six furlongs. Fifth race-Purse \$250. For 2-yearolds; 8 pounds below the scale; nonwinners of three races allowed 4 pounds; of two races 8 pounds; beat-en maidens 18 pounds, Four furlongs. For all ages; \$100 to the first horse at one-fourth mile post, \$100

to the first horse at one-half mile post, \$100 to the first horse at the threefourths mile post and \$200 to the first horse at the finish. One mile. Second Day, Tuesday, Oct. 9 First race-2:10 pace, stake (closed),

13 entries purse \$900. Second race-2:25 trot, entries close Sept. 25, purse \$400. Third race-Purse \$250. For

ages, the winner to be sold for \$500. Five furlongs. Fourth race-Purse \$250. For 3year-olds and upward. Horses enter-

ed for \$1,000 to carry weight; 3 pounds allowed for each \$100 to \$200. One mile. Fifth race-Purse \$250. For 3-yearolds and upward. 10 pounds below the scale for horses that have not won a

race the value of \$300 in 1906. 'Nonwinners of a race of any value this year allowed 5 pounds; beaten maidens ten pounds. Six furlongs. Sixth race-To suit running horses on the ground.

Third Day, Wednesday, Oct. 10 (Fort Worth Day).

First race-2:25 pace, stake (closed), 25 entries, purse \$900. Second race—2:12 trot, entries close Sept. 25, purse \$400.

Third race-Tarrant county horses, entries close Sept. 25, purse \$150. Fourth race—Purse \$250. For 3-

rear-olds and upward. Horses entered for \$500 to carry weight, five pounds allowed for each \$100 to \$200. Seven furlongs. Fifth race-Purse \$500, "The Fort

Worth Special." For 3-year-olds and upward. Non-winners of a race the value of \$600 allowed eight pounds; a race the value of \$500 allowed twelve lowed sixteen pounds; a race the value of \$300 allowed twenty pounds; beaten maidents twenty-four pounds. One and one-sixteenth miles. Sixth race—Purse \$250.

If entered for \$1,000 to carry weight, three pounds allowed for each \$100 to \$300. Six furlongs. Fourth Day, Thursday, Oct. 11

First race-2:15 trot: Stake (closed, twelve entries. Purse \$900. Second race, 3-year1old pace; entries close Sept. 25. Purse \$400. Third race-Purse \$250.

For 3-year-olds and upwards, 8 lbs. below the scale. Non-winners of four races in 1906 allowed 4 lbs; of three races, 8 lbs.; of two races 12 lbs.; beat-

en maidens 16 lbs. Fourth race, seven furlongs; purse \$250. For all ages. Two-year-olds to pounds, three-year-olds to carry 100 pounds, others to carry 112 pounds. The winner to sold at auction

Fifth race, five furlongs; purse \$250: For three-year-olds and upward. Horses entered for \$800 to carry weight, 3 pounds allowed for each \$100 to \$200. Sixth race, six furlongs: To suit runners on the ground.

Fifth Day, Friday, Oct. 12—(Dan Patch and Cresceus Day) First race-2:18 pace: Stake (closed), twenty-five entries. Purse \$900.

Second race-Free for all pace: Entries close Sept. 25. Purse \$1,000. Third race—Cresceus, 2:021/4; champion trotting stallion of the world against his world's record. Fourth race Dan Patch, 1:55%;

champion of all champions against his

world's record of 1:551/4. Fifth race-Purse \$250: For threerear-olds and upward, 10 pounds below value of \$300 in 1906 allowed 6 pounds, beaten maidens 12 pounds. Sixth race, seven furlongs; purse \$250: For all ages; 7 pounds below the scale. The winner to be sold at auction

Conditions to Stake Races

American Trotting Association rules. of which we are a member, to govern

except as otherwise specified. Entrance fee 5 per cent of stakes, payable as follows: One per cent to accompany entry July 1; 1 per cent Aug. 1; 1 per cent Sept. 1; and 2 per cent night before the race. No nominators held for more than amount paid provided, he notifies the secretary in writing before the next payment falls

A horse distancing the field, or any part thereof, entitled to first money one class, provided they are both in one stable, or one horse in two classes and be held for one entrance unless starting in both classes; provided, he notifies the secretary the first day of the meeting which class he is going to start in, otherwise he will be held for ooth classes.

Stake races, 3-heat plan, every heat race; \$300 a heat, divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent, thus making it possible for twelve horses to win money in each race. Five per cent of \$300 deducted from money winners in each heat. If wo horses are tied at the end of three heats, they will race it off. Stakes close July 1, 1906. That day no bar.

Conditions to Furse Races Purse races close Tuesday, Sept. 25, 906. Records made after Sept. 15 no Five per cent to enter: 5 per cent

additional from money winners. A horse distancing the field, or any part thereof, entitled to first money only. Two horses may be entered in one class, provided they are both in one stable, or one horse in two classes and be held for one entrance unless starting in both classest provided, na notifies the secretary the first day af start in, otherwise he will be held for both classes.

3 in 5 heats, money divided 50, 25, 15, 10. The right reserved to change order of program or declare off on account of rain or any other unavoidable cause.

Conditions Governing Running Races Running races at this meeting are given under the rules of the Texas Thoroughbred Association, of which

we are a member. Entries close in the office of the secretary at the race track at 11 o'clock a. m. the day preceding that for which the race is scheduled. Entrance to all races will be \$10 un-

ess otherwise specified. Entries to all races will be received only with the understanding that every person entering a horse to be run on this track accepts as final the decision of the judges and of the directors of the Texas Thoroughbred Association on any question relating to a race or racing. The management reserves the right to declare off or change any purse

Declarations until 11 o'clock will be permited down to five, but no entrance money will be returned. All selling races are claiming races.

Money divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. Blanks Being Printed

H. A. Lawler, secretary of the Fort Worth Fair Association, is having printed a complete list of all the races, including the running race entry blanks, and will in the next few days mail same to all horsemen throughout the country. There are already entered ninety-nine horses in the stake races, which closed July 1, and there will probably be more than this amount entered in the purses, which close Sept. 25. The Texas Thoroughbred Association has guaranteed the Fort Worth Fair Association 150 head of runners for being so liberal in size of purses given for the running races. It looks now as though Fort Worth would have in the neighborhood of 350 head of race horses at their race meeting to be held Oct. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, and they cerdeserve credit for the way they have advertised their meeting in the several horse papers throughout the

Famous Starter Engaged

Robert Newton, the man who acts as starting and presiding judge at all the big events in the grand circuit down east, has been engaged at a large salary to do the starting and act as presiding judge at both Fort Worth and

VALUABLE BREED OF CATTLE FOUND

DENVER, Colo., July 17 .- The creation of an entirely new breed of cattle, with the primary object of securing an animal with a coat and hide closely resembling that of a buffalo, is being attempted by Colonel J. L. Torrey of Rough Rider fame, a resident of Meeteetse, Wyo.

Colonel Torrey claims to have discovered a cross producing such an animal, and in fact fifteen head of the new breed—called "Bufftory"—may be seen at the colonel's ranch at Embar, Wyo. He has been quietly experimenting on the propagation of the species for several years at the Embar ranch and at his cattle feeding ranch at Bassett, Neb. To secure the new breed of cattle Colonel Torrey has crossed Polled-Angus with Shorthorns, a large percentage of the offspring being of a dull brown color, with a hide resembling that of the buffalo,

RECIPROCITY IS PROBLEM OF DAY

Tariff League Is Working for the Future

INTERESTS CATTLEMEN

Marion Sansom Has Letter Concerning Probable Action of Fifty-ninth

Congress-Change Wanted

Marion Sansom, Texas member of the executive committee of the "American Reciprocal Tariff League," has just received a letter addressed to him by A. H. Sanders, chairman of the league, which is of great importance to the people of the state, especially cattlemen who depend to a great extent on foreign markets.

With the letter is an article from Chicago Tribune, which is an administration paper, and the article, purports to outline plans for taking up tariff reform. The letter and article are as follows:

Letter to Sansom.

Chicago, Ill., July 9, 1906.-Dear Sir We enclose herewith a clipping from the Chicago Tribune of July 9, containing a Washington dispatch professing to outline the administration s plans for taking up tariff reform in the near future, along reciprocity lines. The Tribune's dispatches usually reflect the President's intent.

What the League Wants. The main points for which we are contending in any new tariff legis-

1. Elasticity in the schedules as against the present rigidity; a maximum and minimum arrangement under which we can encourage exports as well as protect home industries.

We want all the discretion posst-be under the constitution, vested in the executive, so that we may utilize the leverage provided by a dual tariff in advancing our commercial interests from time to time with individual nations without reference back to con-

3. The creation of a permanent advisory commission so that the whole question may be removed as far as possible in the future from party poli-

We shall be glad to have your views at any time in relation to any phase of the subject, and as there is probability of congressional action in the near future, we hope that you will take a personal interest in the work and a personal interest in the work and give us the benefit of your suggestions. Any information you can give us as to the views of the candidates for congress in your own state will be appreciated. Respectfully yours,

(Signed)

A. H. SANDERS,

Chairman

Following is the article from the

Tribune, mentioned in the foregoing, and in the forthcoming organizaton of

papers. In some instances the heavier

has been made much of without men-

fed hogs, under exactly the same con-

The summary of bulletin 78, contains

this statement: "A comparison of the

results of this experiment with those

of other stations at which cotton seed

meal was fed in the ordinary (unfer-

mented) way indicates that cotton seed

meal may be used in larger quantities

and for longer periods when fermented

and fed in a slop than when fed with-

On February 1 of this year a second

experiment was commenced on a plan

similar to that of 1905. This time, how-ever, next to the lot receiving ferment-

ed corn chops and cotton seed meal, an-

other lot was fed exactly the same ex-

cept that their feed was not fermented.

of ten hogs each, fed as follows:

Lot 1. Corn chops.

meal, molasses.

green feed.

In this experiment there were six lots

Lot 2. Corn chops, two-thirds; cot-

Lot 3. Corn chops, two-thirds; cot-

Lot 4. Corn chops, cotton seed

Lot 5. Corn chops, four-fifths; cot-

Lot 6. Corn chops, two-thirds; cot-

ton-seed meal, one-fifth; unfermented.

ton seed meal, one-third; unfermented;

This feed was continued for fifty-

seven days and the effect of the vari-

ous rations upon the amount and cost

of gains is shown in the following

Number and average weight of hogs

February 1: Lot 1, 121; lot 2, 124; lot

3, 131 1-2; lot 4, 126; lot 5, 133; lot 6,

2,239 lbs corn chop; lot 2, 10 hogs, 1,-

524 lbs. corn chop, 703 lbs. cotton seed

meal; lot 6, 10 hogs, 1,539 lbs. corn chops, 628 lbs. cotton seed meal (fer-

mented); lot 4, 10 hogs, 1,325 lbs. corn chop, 690 lbs. cotton seed meal, 169

quarts molasses; lot 5, 10 hogs, 1,918

No. of hogs and feed fed: Lot 1, 10;

ton seed meal, one-third; unfermented,

ton seed meal, one-third; fermented.

ditions, no deaths occurred.

out being fermented."

Chairman.

COTTON SEED MEAL FOR SWINE

By Professor F. R. Marshall, College lbs. corn chop, 377 lbs. cotton seed meal; lot 6, 10 hogs, 1,539 lbs. corn Station, Texas. chop, 710 lbs, cotton seed meal. To review the history of the feeding Lot 1, total gain, 289; number deaths, of cotton seed meal to swine is unnec-0; average daily gain per pig, .51; pounds fed per pound gained, 7.75; cost essary. The only new thing that has per pound gain, .814c; lot 2, total gain, been projected into the discussion of 380 pounds; number of deaths, 2; averthat subject within recent years is the age daily gain per pig. .66 pounds; Allison or fermentation method. On pounds feed per pound gained, 5.86; cost per pound, 7c; lot 3, total gain, 407 April 1, 1905, the Texas experiment stapounds; number of deaths, 6; average tion began an experiment to test the daily gain per pig, .75 pounds; pounds efficacy of the fermentation method of fed per pound gained, 5.16; cost per feeding swine on cotton seed meal. Ten pound gained, 6.12c; lot 4, total gain. hogs were fed for forty-three days on a 427: number of deaths, 6: average daily gain per pig. .82 pounds; pounds light rations consisting of two-thirds feed per pound gained, 5.67; cost per corn chops and one-third cotton seed pound gained, 6.32c; lot 5, total gain, meal, the mixture being thoroughly fer-380 pounds; number of deaths, 1; avermented. During the next forty days a age daily gain per pig, .66 pounds; heavier ration was fed. One hog died pounds feed per pound gained, 6.08; and another was unfit for marketing. cost per pound gained, 6.78c; lot 6, total In another lot fed similarly, except that gain, 480 pounds; average daily gain their ration was one-half cotton seed per pig, .84 pounds; pounds feed per meal, there were four deaths. The conpound gained, 4.68; cost per pound ditions under which this experiment gained, 5.58c . was conducted were fully described in bulletin 78, and have been the subject of considerable comment in agricultural

These figures should not be construed to indicate the cost of a pound of marketable pork. They represent cost per pound between weights of 120 and cheaper gains of the meal fed hogs and 170 pounds when fed in dry yard on expensive grain feeds. tioning the fatalities, or that in the corn

On March 30 the cotton seed meal was taken away from all but lot 6. There were no deaths or sickness among the corn fed hogs, lot 1. There were two deaths in lot 2, two-thirds corn chops and one-third cotton seed meal: unfermented-one March 29, and the other April 2. The meal was withdrawn March 30.

In lot 3, receiving the fermented mix- profitable if discontinued in time. No ture there were six deaths between March 20 and 29,

In lot 4, fed molasses in addition to corn and meal, six animals died between March 16 and 26. The molasses appeared to fatten them very rapidly and the trouble commenced earlier than in the other lots.

In lot 5, for-fifth corn chos and one-fifth cotton seed meal, there was one death on March 30.

Lot 6 were pastured on a heavy growth of bur clover until March 16. It was necessary to keep the lot eating nearly the same ration as lets 2 and 3, and they did not eat the rape very eagerly for some time. This lot ate, cotton seed meal until March 31, at which time there was one sow off feed, but there had been no deaths. The gains were no longer satisfactory, however, and it was evident that long feeding of cotton seed meal would be unprofitable if it did not cause deaths. This lot ate practically the same feed as lots 2 and 3, in which there were two and six deaths respectively, indicating that good, green pasture does in a material measure, offset the injurious effects of cotton seed meal. The cost of gain was the lowest of all the lots. For green feed this lot grazed from February 1 to March 16, on six-sevenths of an acre of bur clover. The clover was still in good shape at the end of that time, but a piece (threequarters of an acre). of rape that had been planted for this lot was becoming so large that it was necessary to turn in on it; even then it was several days

otherwise. No one understands this fact better than Secretary Root. He is to make a special study of Brazil and Argentina, the two great progressive nations of the east coast, with which the United States has had at certain imes the closest relations. It almost is a self-evident fact that the trip of Secretary Root wll have as its principal result immediate and forcible suggestion for the institution of reciprocity arrangements between

the United States and South American

a commission to discuss our relation

with the dominion of Canada. In each of these cases reciprocity has been

Prime Minister Ward went to Oys-

ter Bay last week for the express pur-

pose of discussing the possibility of

creating reciprocity tariff relations be-

tween the United States and New Zealand. The New Zealand premier said

frankly that his parliament stood

ready to make a horizontal reluction

of 10 per cent in their tariff on all

articles coming from the United States.

This same preference is given to Great

Britain as a matter of loyalty to the

mother country. The proposition is a significant one, and, as it is made on a horizontal basis, it would be compar-

atively easy for our congress to meet

Secretary Root's Mission Important.

South America with the vague purpose of producing closer relations between

the United States and the republics to

the south of us. Those people are not

in sympathy with Americans so fa

as language and history are concerned. They will deal with us when we make

worth their while to do so and not

Secretary Root has started out for

and will be the keynote.

in the same way.

republics. Relations With Canada a Problem. When the Alaska boundary question was settled by the international boundary commission, which met in London, there was a well defined understanding that, in view of the remarkable concession made by Great Britain, which practically gave the United States all it contended for and which, of course, bitterly disappointed the Canadians, there should follow a new attempt to create better trade relations between the United States and Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other frequently have declared of late that the time for reciprocity has gone by, yet they have been constantly complaining of our tariff regulations, and

given the benefit, almost without hesitation, by Canada, of the preferential tariff. Reciprocity with Canada is inevitable if we want it. A special commission is about to proceed to study the question of fisheries and seals and similar topies. Out of the work of that commission there will almost certainly come a more or less direct demand for

it is a well known fact that if the United States should enact a general

reciprocity law this country would be

reciprocity. With the propositions for reciprocal tariff relations from New Zealand, South America, Canada and Mexico almost in sight for next fall, it practically certain that the subject will e forced upon the short session of congress, and if it is there may be a chance for the administration to retrieve in this way the serious mistakes it has made in the rest of its foreign ica, in the arrival of the prime minis-ter of New Zealand at Oyster Bay,

able amount of it and March 29, when

taken out, the crop was considerably

larger than when the hogs were turned

in. From the two lots of green pasture

-one and a quarter acres-which these

hogs ran on, not more than one-third

of the forage was consumed. There

was a return, however, on these ten

animals of \$4, which would have been

greater had it not been necessary to

feed this lot heavily on grain to com-

pare with the other lots. From \$12 to

\$15 per acre can be secured from such

crops used for this purpose, and with

animals eating less corn and cotton

seed meal and more pasture, the time

through which it would be safe to feed

The teachings of these experiments

are not at variance with the expres-

sions of many of the intelligent Texas

farmers who have been loud in their

praises of fermented cotton seed meal

for swine. Other experimenters, notably

Dr. Dinwiddie, of Arkansas, have

shown that a 100 pound hog can safely

eat one-half.pound of cotton seed meal

daily for an indefinite length of time.

Their experiments, and ours, show that

under some conditions heavy feeding

can be continued for more than forty

days. The facts just stated have not

been properly appreciated by those

who claim to have proven fermented

cotton seed meal to be a safe feed

for hogs. No one, to my knowledge,

has yet fed cotton seed meal as heavily

or as long as we have without experi-

encing similar results. The addition

of cotton seed meal costing \$30 per ton

to a ration of 50 cents corn is very

one familiar with the subject can fail

to appreciate the excellent effect of

cotton seed meal upon the gains and

appearance, and, therefore, value, of

corn fed hogs. It is to be hoped that

the time will come when nogs may be

finished on cotton seed meal with no

unusual risk. The grounds for faith

in such a hope are, however, to those

unbiased on the question, very small.

the cause must be ascertained. Pro-

fessor G. M. Romnel, of the bureau of

animal industry, states that "experi-

ments were planned by the animal hus-

bandman of the bureau in/collaboration

with the pathological and bio-chemic divisions, to make a thorough study of the value of cotton seed meal

for hogs from the standpoint of the

practical stockman the veterinarian and

the chemist, and that the experiments

began in July, 1905, and are to be con-

tinued until definite results are ob-

Meantime if your representatives in

the state legislature decide to vote

funds to-continue these experiments at

the A. & M. college at state's expense

instead of requiring farmers to sepa-

rately go through these expensive ex-

periences, we will continue this par-

ticular line of work with a view to:

first, accumulating facts that will ald

in the discovery of the cause of death

among hogs fed cotton seed meal, and

secondly, to show how far and under

what conditions careful feeders can

utilize the good qualities of cotton seed

meal in feeding swine.

tained."

Before the trouble can be remedled

the meal would be longer.

are fixed on Chicago, the universal provider of their meat foods and dainknow about the gigantic industry which directly and indirectly supports about one-fourth of Chicago's lation, Many Britons and British Americans are employed in the stockyards. We have carefully followed the extraordinary testimony and discussion and taken our own time in noticing the facts before publishing them to our readers throughout the British empire. Long range criticism always needs to be supplemented with short range facts.

A Few A B C Facts.

Distance lends confusion oftener than enchantment, - particularly when the object has to be viewed statistically, as this must be if a common sense understanding of it is desired. We are all apt to judge big things by the little ones near at hand, and in this cattle slaughtering business our natural tendency is to recall the disgusting horrors of the shambles which fascinated us as youngsters into stealing sly peeps on the way to school. These memories have effectually saved from "enjoying" the great stockyard show which every visitor to Chicago is whirled away to see, though living in the neighborhood for years Nothing short of duty could have nerved us for the investigation reported for our readers, scattered over the entire globe

Let us grasp the bigness of this, the greatest industry in this land of eighty million people. Speaking now of whole country, there are about a thousand firms engaged in it. In 1905 no fewer than 7,000,000 cattle were turned into food, 1,500,000 of the carcasses being sent abroad in various forms. Of the 20,000,000 hogs, one-third, in val-

During the eleven months ending with May of this year, the government fiscal report shows that \$180, 000,000 worth of meats were exported in that period, a considerable increase over the previous year, and a 60 per cent increase compared with 1896. Now note this-Great Britain is the biggest customer for these meat foods It bought \$66,000,000 worth of the \$75,000,000 worth of America's bacon \$80,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 worth of the meat and of the total exports of cattle, worth \$40,500,000, our kin across the sea consumed no less than \$36,

The Nelson Morris Plant.

THE BRITISH VIEW OF PACKING TOWN

Writer Appeals to a Sense of Fairness in Judging of Conditoins Complained Of in This Country, and Gives Some Timely and Sagacious Advice.

A writer in the Western British

American says:

No great city or man escapes critcism. No human character or institution is so perfect as not to deserve it. Now that the eyes of the nations ties, it is our duty to tell what we

750,000 worth, We sympathetically apologize for ruffling the feelings of our British farmer friends by this

A Queer Town.

If the stockyards had "growed," Topsy fashion, in England it would ave acquired the name Stockton, but here most towns take the family name of their founders, hence the bewilder ing medley of Smithvilles, Brown Cities, Johnnytowns and Briggsboroughs As the four-legged inhabitants outnumber the biped aristocracy, by majority rule, they would be entitled to voice in the choice of a city name but there is already a Boo-man-ville suburb of Chicago. The "yards" are a vast maze of roads, big buildings, tim-ber "runs" for cattle, railway lines, barricaded enclosures for the awaiting their doom, the whole covering something like a square mile, and you are likely to be whisked and scared into a few extra miles of foot exercise that sets you craving for a dish of whatever comes first of the 'canned" goods you are now ready to devour without a qualm. On first venturing within the walls you can't help wondering at the general plump, clean and wholesome look of the people who spend their working lives in this "perilous" place. Perhaps they hire physical culture prize beauties to around and delude the greenhorn visi-tor into the notion that their diet is healthful and their souls happy. These, you reflect, are the outdoor folk, not fair samples of the wretched, downtrodden slaves in these "fearsome brick bastiles." You explore the interiors, at first wishing you could close mouth and inhale necessary breathing air through scented cotton-wool in each nostril, and clutch your bottle of aromatic vinegar or straight eau de vie in case of need. By and by the unbroken vision of clear-complexioned girls and men, clad in immaculate uniforms, cheerful and vigorous at work in every department, tells on your nerves in unexpected ways, and you lose the horror bred of reading the writings of prejudiced persons. You spend hour after hour threading endless corridors on floors from roof to cellar, in temperatures from summer heat to freezing point, but never a scarecrow figure or face do you see, The mills of Yorkshire and Lancashire, Glasgow and Paisley, do not show healthier people than the general run of all hands in the plant of Nelson Morris & Co., and the Fairbank Canning Company, which happened to be our territory for exploration,

The pith of these packing businesses is their economy of labor and time, the using up of what used to be sheer waste. It is said that the old-time butcher practically lost four hundred pounds weight of each one thousand pound beast. The Morris and Fairbank house may be taken as an example of its large competitors in general. They run as many as seventy distinct but allied businesses. About forty of these produce meat products; the rest are concerned with making railway cars, ice, gas, electric works, mechanics, shops, tinware, wagons, printing, and a host of offices. Two of these are splendid chambers, with 300 clerks in each. Life, Death and Future Career of a Steer.

Americans prefer their beef, muton, bacon, cigars, bread, cheese and celebrities in their green stage. This is why maturity in most things is at a discount, and English juicy roast beef is not bred. It will come in due course, like most British fashions. The young stranger from Texas, and his four-footed chums from every quar-ter, is entertained for a day or so in ter, is entertained for a day or so in a "yard" as near like his old home field as a city can contrive. Early one morning he and a few friends are inrited to walk up a sloping bridge to view the beauties of Chicago from the roof of the nearest tall building. A stumble against a hammer head senis him to sleep, happy escape from the perils of a great city. As he obliviously slides down from floor to basement he is divided and dispersed into a hundred curious shapes, his immortality safely canned and soldered until it is let out to be incorporated with supposedly more precious mortality. To what glorious uses may not we, in our turn, be some day put!

As to Filth and Fraud.

There are about 5,000 people employed by the Morris and Fairbank company (20,000 in all, covering plants in other states). Of these actively engaged in handling the meat we have already spoken. From the butcher down to the trimmers of the various portions, and the men who "shrink" the raw pieces in the boilers to fit the tin cans, the young women who put the pieces into the can after weighing them to a nicety, the men who make the sausages, the butterine, the shapers of tin sheets into cans, the solderer and the girls who work the wonderful the cooks who give the finishing touch little machine that gives the final sol-der-seal to the lid in a perfect vacuum, we did not detect a single weak point, either in the human or the mechanical operations that influenced our squeam ish stomach against eating can meat, and this experience was a s

LACK OF RAIN IN PANHANDLE

Range Reports Show Dry Conditions in Parts

The office of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association received reports from fourteen inspectors during the week ending July 15, informing the office that in all parts of the range country conditions had improved some, except on the plains in the Dickens section, and at Roswell, where there is lack of rain and the country is getting dry. One hundred and fifty-four cars were shipped and two cargoes from Galveston to Cuba.

Galveston, Karnes and Runge— Range good; cattle are getting in good condition. It has been raining the last week. Two cargoes shipped from Galveston to Cuba.-W. M. Choate, Inspector.

Victoria, Port Lavaca, Edna and Rosenberg—Range good; weather hot and showery all week. Twenty-nine cars loaded out .- Charles E. Martin, Inspector. Beeville, Pettus, Gregory and Mc-

Campbells—Rain first two days of week, balance week good and range Thirty-five cars loaded out.-John E. Rigby, Inspector. Dickens and Range—Range good with dry weather, Our country is dis-tressingly dry; great deal of cloudy

weather, but no rain, except local showers.—J. D. Harkey, Inspector. El Paso, Sierra Blanca, Marfa and Pecos-Range good, warm weather, with cloudy to dry weather .- W. D. Swank, Inspector. Midland and Sand Hills-Range and

weather good, Three cars shipped. W. L. Callahan, Inspector. W. L. Callanan, Inspector.
Sheffield, M Half Ranch and T. F.
Hickey Ranch—Range good; rained all
week; country in fine shape.—J. M Moore, Inspector.

Roswell—Have had rain in some places. Range good, but grass dry; water getting scarce on range.—C. E Odom, Inspector. Dalhart and Stradford-Range weather fine.-J. E. McCauless,

spector. Pawnee, Kaw City and Fairfax Twelve cars shipped; very best ran fine cattle, fat; heavy rains. Twen

two cars shipped .- F. M. Canton. Chickasha, Duncan, Sugden

Rush Springs-Fine rains. Twenty seven cars shipped.-J. M. Barkle Inspector.

Purcell and Pauls Valley to F Worth-Range good, cattle doing well fine rain and still raining. Prosp for biggest corn crop ever. five cars shipped .- G. H. White.

Lawton-Range good, cloudy and raining.—W. Smith, Inspector. Ashland, Kan.-Range and weath Three cars shipped.-B. Harper, Inspector.

WHEAT CROP DECREASE

CHICAGO, July 19 .- The Daily Trade Bulletin's annual estimate places the world's wheat crop at 80,-000,000 bushels less than last year. Winter wheat is estimated at 435,000,-000 bushels; spring 285,000,000 bush-

Commission Man Explains Marion Sansom of the Cassidy Southwestern Commission Company took ocasion, in a speech before a North Fort Worth audience last Saturday night, to explain why his company paid a fine of \$7,500 in a compromise with the state in a suit brought against it for alleged violation of the anti-trust laws. Mr. Sansom answering specifically a question propounded by the present county attorney of Tarrant county, who is a candidate for re-election, when he asked why the company plead guilty if it innocent. The county attorney was defending his position in assisting the attorney general in securing infomation on which the suits were filed. Mr. Sansom prefaced his remarks by telling of an occasion several years ago when he was on a train down in Travis county which was boarded by train robbers. He said he gave up his loose change then not of his own free will, but because the robbers insisted on it while he was looking down the muzzle of a Colt's 45. Going further into the details of the compromise he said that his company had placed loans on Texas cattle for more than one million dollars with eastern banks. The bankers nad read of the filing of these suits against them, and were clamoring for their money. He knew that when the notes fell due they would have to be paid, because the banks would not extend the time. It meant ruin to many Texas cattlemen, because it would force their cattle on a low market and sacrifice them for little money. He instanced the case of a cattleman who lived near Fort Worth, who had borrowed \$20,000, and if his note had to be paid it would call for the sale of unmarketable cattle at half their value, and break him. Considering all these things, the Cassidy-Southwestern Commission company decided it would be best to pay \$7,500 as a compromise, and get in position where it could secure an extension of rediscounted notes and cotect its customers. That was why the fine was paid—not because it was hought there was any violation of the trust law .- San Antonio Express.

Shot for Bear BOISE, Idaho, July 23.—Mistaken for bear in the hazy light of early morning. Henry Bock, a sheepman of this city, was shot and almost instantly killed at his sheep camp on Smith creek,

about fifteen miles from this place, by his sheep herder. The shooting seems to have been purely accidental. story that has come to Boise rom different sources is that Bock was visiting his sheep camp, which is four miles from Smith's Prairie, and had old his herder, a man of the name of Whippie, that he was going to leave he camp for Buchanan's ranch, which was some distance away. It is cusnary for herders to sleep near their heep to protect them from covotes and animals, so when evening came Whipple left Bock in the camp with ne understanding that he would leave hat evening.

Early next morning before the sun was up Whipple returned to the camp for his breakfast. On approaching he noticed something moving about beeath the carcass of a mutton he had eft hanging in a tree. He mistook the bject for a bear and shot it with his His aim was only too accurate and when he investigated he found he had killed his employer, the bullet iercing his neck.

The Wolf Nuisance

In discussing the wolf nuisance Monday, J. K. Burr, whose ranch is in Maverick county, says that the next egislature should make an appropriaon of a million dollars to kill off the est which has become a menace both life and property. "I don't know that will take that much money to kill em off, but it should be available The building up of the poulbusiness of the state would more an repay for the outlay in a few Kansas sells annually \$4,000,000 orth of chickens and eggs and Texas ould easily, and would, if the predtory animals were destroyed, market en million dollars worth or barn yard ducts every year. The coyote and e lobo are about the only predatory ck left in west Texas now. A numer of years ago when Maverick county as heavily stocked with sheep, the ves did not bother the rats, skunks nd quail and substited entirely ibs and occasional sheep. When ices declined as a result of the Wilon bill and the sheep were either en out of the country or shipped to arket the wolves remained and elf-preservation is nature's first law, turned their attention to calves, lts, rats, quail and skunks and have een growing bolder each year, and but or the individual efforts of stockmen to ttinguish them the country would be much worse shape than it is. It is since they began decimating the kunk family that coyotes have devel-ped hydrophobia."—San Antonio Ex-

Gives Congressmen Credit Judge S. H. Cowan, attorney for the merican National Live Stock Associaand the Cattle Raisers' Associaof Texas, visited the yards late last , and, being interrogated as to the ge by congress of the bill extendig the time for which live stock may ain in cars in transit without un-ling, he said: "This law is of vital ading, he said: rtance to the live stock shippers the country generally. It is spely beneficial to those in the west southwest and to shipments from ago to the eastern seaboard. It is wise of great benefit to the Chicago arket and not detrimental to any mar-It gives a wider commerce to live ck on the hoof, which is much to be It enables both snippers and Iroads to protect live stock in shipnt against compulsory unloading in storms or at poorly equipped places. secure shippers against being comed to unload unnecessarily to the at injury and shrinkage of cattle. s and sheep, avoids crippling and, Ising them. All evidence from exenced persons in Washington showthat the humane treatment of live ck demanded the right of the shipto keep the live stock on cars long when necessary to reach the arket or a proper unloading place. stockmen feel under a lasting gation to Senators Warren of Wyng. Bailey of Texas and others, and lally to Congressman Mann of ago for getting this bill through the adjournment of congress. Mr. Mann had charge of the bill in

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the house and did most varuable service in the matter of its passage. Our Texas congressmen and other members worked activery with him. can say of Mr. Mann that he is one of the most energetic and influential members of the house. One of our Texas congres \\nen told me that he was one of the best posted men in the house on all matters coming before that It is the 'ker who gets results body. It is an education of experience there which gets results .- Chicago Live Stock World

For Tick Extermination

GUTHRIE, Okla., July 21.-Oklahoma will receive a considerable portion of the \$82,000 recently appropriated by congress to assist in fever tick extermination, according to Dr. Leslie J. Allen of the bureau of animal industry, who has charge of the Federal cattle inspection in Oklahoma. "That money was appropriated pri-

marily for experimental work looking toward tick extermination," said Dr. Allen, "but our work here has passed the experimental stage. We are engaged in the actual work of extermination and can make very good use of our share of the appropriation in pushing the work to a concisuion. The placing of Indian Territory with Oklahoma presents a new problem to the Oklahoma cattle inspectors and adds greatly to their work, as there has never been any systematic effort to clean Indian Territory of ticks. Oklahoma is practically cleaned of them now, however, and the campaign will be pushed into the eastern part of the new state as soon as it comes under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma

The Osage Reservation

S. H. Buchanan of Llano, Texas, who is pasturing a string of steers in the Osage reservation in Oklahoma, near Meyers, brought to the quarantine division today his first shipment this season, six car loads of steers. "While the grass is not very hgh down there," said Mr. Buchanan, "It is of just the right kind to make cattle fat this year. The pastures are not overstocked, al-though a good many cattle are in the reservation. They are doing well, and are now ready to bring to market. Up to the present time only a few shipnents have been made, but heavy runs from now on can be depended upon. The crops in that country are also good, and especially corn. That has recently become a great corn producing country and the crop this year is the best ever raised."—Drover's Tele-

New Inspection Law

CHICAGO, Ill., July 21,-Traffic diectors representing the principal eastern and western trunk lines met with representatives of the packers yesterday to consider the provisions of the new meat inspection law, which re quires railroad companies to ascertain that meat has been inspected according to the regulations of the new law before accepting the product for ship-

The conference lasted for several hours, and as a result of the discussion it was decided that a delegation repre senting the railroad companies should call upon Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, asking a decision allowing the railroads to accept consignments of neat after it has been placed in cars sealed by government inspectors. railroad men contend that if they are compelled to comply strictly with the letter of the law it will be necessary for them to maintain a large force of nspectors to see that the provisions of the act are carried out. They lieve that a strict interpretation of the aw imposes upon them an injustice which will work no material advantage over the plan which they propose to

It is the desire of the traffic officials secure a ruling in the near future, in order that they may have ample time to make any arrangements made necessary by his interpretation of the inspection act.

Thirty-Six Hour Law

In order to secure the benefit of the thirty-six hour law, the shipper must notify the railroad or carrying comin writing at the time of making the shipment that it is desired that the stock may be continued in transit for thirty-six hours without unloading and then the railroad will make note of that fact on the bill of lading, and your stock will be continued in transit the full thirty-six hours. But in case you do not make such written request at the time of shipment, then the stock will be unloaded and fed after being in transit twenty-eight hours, if the dis-

ance requires that much time. Shippers from a distance that will require more than twenty-eight hours in which to reach the market should bear this in mind and make the written request to have stock continued without unloading for thirty-six hours And shippers should bear in mind that this request must be made by them in writing at the time of making the shipment, and that this request must be entirely separate and distinct from the freight bill, and has nothing whatever to do with the notation placed upon the bill of lading by the carrying company. By making the request as above you will save any complication that might otherwise arise.

Big Wood Sale ROSWELL, N. M., July 21 .- The first auction sale of wool in the history of the Pecos valley occurred today, when the Walter S. Long clip, the largest crop of wool offered by one producer in Eastern New Mexico, was bid off to Jaffa-Prager Co. of Roswell. It consisted of about 200,000, pounds and the price paid was \$38,000 cash. Mr. Long could have sold for \$4,000 more three weeks ago.

Elsa White, a prominent sheepman today sold 2,500 wethers for \$7,500

RAIN IN WEST TEXAS

Moisture Reported All the Way from Abilene

J. F. Grahan came in from Abilene Monday and he says brought the rain. left Abilene," said he, night, and it was raining when I left, and it rained all the way down to Fort Worth. The country out there is sood condition and people are in ne spirits, and well they may be, for crops could not be better and all kinds of stock are good and feed plentiful. There seems to be only one spot out that way that has refused to get wet and that is out on Dead Man, but there is not enough of it to make much of a show. Yes, things are certainly in good fix and an immigrant coming in at this time would be a hard proposition if he did not immediately tiate for some portion of Taylor or Jones counties. The election does not seem to create any particular emotion in the bosoms of the voters and they don't seem to care who is elected so they make good kaffir corn."

YOUNG WOMAN IS **CATTLE AUTHORITY**

Miss Jonnie Gardner Talks of Western Range

WAS BORN ON A RANCH

Says Reagan County Is as Fine a Place of Residence as Anywhere

on Earth

Miss Jonnie Gardner has spent most of her life among cattle and cattlemen on her father's ranch. She is as good an authority on cattle questions

as anv. "I was born down near the Rio Grande, on a ranch, and moved from there with my folks when I was so young that I have no recollection of the country or people," said Miss Jon-nie, pleasantly. "We live now in Reagan county, near the county seat, Stiles. My father has a thirty-twosection ranch under fence, and owns the greater part of it. I think we have a lovely home. The country is high above sea level, and there is no place in the country that is healthier Grass is fine now and cattle are well. We raise black Polled cattle al together, and I think I prefer them to any other class. They are a quiet iot and do not hook or fight like other cattle. As beef, they are ahead of any horned cattle, weighing more to the age than most any other stock that reaches the market. There is plenty of water to be had for the digging, and we think that artesian water can be easiy had by boring. is no trouble at all in getting plenty of good pure water in wells at a small depth, and there can be no reason, as far as I can judge, why water should not be had at a greater depth. We have a large tank on the surface of the ground, probably 400 feet easy way, and it is six or seven feet above the earth. It is built of stone and with dirt banked behind it. We have cotton wood trees planted all round it, and the shade is quite refreshing on hot, dry days. The water is perfectly pure, without a trace of the gyp, and freestone water is, you known, con-

sidered best for all purposes.
"We raise cotton out there, and it does as well as anywhere in Texas. It is eighty-five miles from San Angelo, but the nearest gin was formerly at that place and farmers had to haul the crop there to sell. However, there has been a gin built since last year's crop, and now there will be no compulsion, but a grower can start to market whenever he pleases.

"Stiles is on the old stage road that ran from San Antonio by way of Ben Ficklin, up the middle Concho and on to El Paso, and is near old Camp Charlotte. Some day I suppose a railroad will be built up the Concho and the country will be developed, but it is a long and tedious wait.

"I hear that rain has fallen all over our western country today. It had rained a little, but the rainfall was spotted out in our section, and it will be quite a relief for the ranchmen to the rain at this time, so that grass can get in good shape for fall and winter. The rain has covered a cor siderable extent of territory as far west, it is said, as 175 miles."

RAIN IN CROCKETT CO.

People Objected to Drouth - Now

Kicking at Continued Rain "I forgot to say when I talked to on recently," said G. W. Shields of "that it has rained enough to fill the tank near town brim full and the people are rejoicing thereat. Peodown that way are kicking at so much rain, but that is nothing they were kicking at the drouth a few weeks ago. I learn that all the western country is wet now, from San Angelo west, the rain having fallen sinc left Cole. It was raining when took the train for Fort Worth. All south of San Angelo was thoroughly

LAND VALUES INCREASED

Farmers Gradually Pushing Into Concho Country

R. K. Burns, a young man, but old in the cow business, made his appearance in the exchange, and was as folly and cheerful as usual. He said:
"Our ranch lays southeast of Big Springs, on the Sterling City road, or the North Concho side of the divide We have in pasture seventeen sec tions, owning twelve. Our grass is mesquite and buffalo, and is as fine as it is possible for grass to be on the range. Cattle are in good condition, and as we have had plenty o water for them, they will improve at the time. We have plenty of water from wells, of course but I like to see all around on the prairie, in every hole. It saves a cow many step and in consequence much flesh "We cultivate 300 acres, half in cot ton and the rest in sorghum, Kaffin corn and maise. These are all fine feeds and all make crops. It will have to stay dry all the year to overed the objections of the three to not mak

ing a crop. "We keep Hereford bulls and raise good grade cattle. I am a stock farmer and believe that it is the only way to raise cattle successfully for most men now. Lands are selling for good es and to farmers. We have been told that our land will bring all round \$10 per acre, and we will sell if we an get that price. The land is nearly all good agricultural, and will no doubt increase in value, but is not worth much as an investment now and, when a price comes within the radius of your views, it is well to sell."

GRASS IS EXCELLENT

Young County Farmer Repeats Story of Good Conditions

They all say the same, and that is that grass is good and cattle doing well, and so to be in line J. L. Anderson, who resides in Young county, had to follow suit when a reporter

tackled him. "I live up in Young county," "near Graham, in fact, that is my postoffice. I have a ranch there near town and also have a ranch and good farm up in Archer county. Corn down in Young county is all made and a good crop except a little late corn which needs rain now. The crop altogether is a good one. Cotton is good and as to grass it is the best that has been in the county since Indian times, so old settlers say. I have been up there for twenty years and never saw

grass as good before. "Cattle are in good condition in consequence and if the ticks were not so very bad there would be nothing to disturb them. The calf crop is above an average and they are a husky lot. C. C. Poole has been up in ou country and has had lots of fun with the new comers looking for his dog. There are many emigrants and land is for from \$10 to \$12 raw. I am going to sell my stock cattle on my place near Graham, not because they

do not pay, but I am offered a good price for my land near town and do not wish to have the cattle in the way when I sell. I have a fine farm in Archer county and do a stock farming business. Ticks are disturbing the cattle up in Archer county but outside of that they are doing well."

IN TERRELL COUNTY

Wool Crop for the Past Season Will Bring \$70,454

In our estimate of the wool clip for this season, made some time ago, we were on the conservative side by a large majority. The actual number of pounds of wool shipped from Sander-son this season was 352,272 pounds and consisted of 1,665 bags! This wool if sold at only 20 cents per pound would bring \$70,454.40. This, too, is conservative figures, as much of the wool brought as high as 23 cents, while none is reported sold for less than 20 cents. Then say Sanderson is not in a thriving condition, and, ranchman refused \$32.50 per head for a car of steers and had several more cars which were better. Rain! Rain! One of the slow,

steady rains that does the country so much good begun falling Thursday evening last, continuing at intervals during the night and beginning anew Friday morning, and rained for several hours. The rain continued through the night Friday, all day Saturday and most of Sunday night. This is the best rain Sanderson has had in many

WRECKED CATTLE HERE

Max Mayer and Party Arrive Today Over Santa Fe.

Max Mayer, an Angelo stockman, who is a "regular" on the Fort Worth market, arrived with others with a train of cattle in a dilapidated condition. Somewhere on the road the Santa Fe tried to overcome the natural fact that two heavy bodies proceeding in opposite directions on same track cannot pass without going under or over each other. The Santa Fe could neither dive nor fly, so there was a wreck, and a sore lot of calves and disgusted stockmen. There has been plenty of rain down in the Angelo country and stockmen feel good, but a wreck which makes even a stockman shrink, not mentioning his stock, will cast a little gloom over the most optimistic, especially if he were on the train as Max Mayer was.

NEGRO WOULD BE MEAT INSPECTOR

One Colored Man Applied to Take Examination

Thirty-nine men reported to W. R. Banner, secretary of the civil service commission in Fort Worth, at the federal building Saturday morning, to take the examination for meat inspector under the provision of the meat inspection law. In the number was one negro. The applicants are allowed five hours for the test, from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., but all had completed their papers and handed them in an hour before the time limit came. There are eight vacancies to be filled from the successful contestants in this trial and the salary is \$1,000 per

BANKER COMING HERE

Big Springs Man Purchases Hutchison Residence

Chalmers W. Hutchison of Arlington Heights has sold his suburban residence at the Heights to S. W. Moore of Big Springs, and this adds another of the prominent cattlemen of the western part of Texas to the list of Fort Worth residents. Mr. Moore is a banker as well as a cattleman long and successfully Identified with

Mr. Hutchison says that he had, in his opinion one of the very best suburban residences in this part of the state and, if all things are considered. the location, its proximity to the city, the view from the galleries, overlooking the beautiful Trinity valley, it is not out of the way to say that the place was as fine as any of the kind

The dwelling is a ten-room, twostory frame building and it stands on tract of ground which is irregular in shape but amply large for all pur-The frontage is 1,165 feet Alta avenue and the lot extends back to the bluffs with a depth of from 309 to 1,000 feet. Alta avenue is 100 feet

Mr. Hutchison will leave about the first of August for a trip which will last until about the first of Novem-The first part of the trip will spent in a cottage at Glenwood Moore is to have possession Jan.

A. & M.'S GREAT WORK

College is Doing Much for People of Texas

Elsewhere in this issue will found the advertisement of the Agriultural and Mechanical College. institution is doing a great work for the people of the state, not merely to educating their sons along industrial and technical lines, but also for the farmers, stockmen, fruit and truck growers, and others actually engaged at the present time, in the developmen of the state's great resources The moral tone of the institution has

all that could be desired by the most exacting mother. The institution will probably have more applications for next year's entrance than it can supply with rooms

en so much improved that it is now

and accommodations. It will be well, therefore, to write to the secretary at an early date for a catalogue and other information, and when you have made up your mind to go, register your name with the secretary in order that space may be reserved for you.

COLONEL WILSON HERE

Colonel James A. Wilson, for eighteen years general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton road in Texas is back in Fort Worth for a visit, after several months' absence. Colonel Wilson is now making his headquarters at Buffalo, N. Y., where he has acquired an interest in an iron foundry for the manufacture of machinery, but has not yet decided to take an active part in the management of the business, but may do so later. He is back in Texas simply on a personal trip to mix with his old-time friends. His sojourn in the north has benefited him physically and he shows it.

"The country, commercially," said he, "is in better fix than it has ever been and there are evidences everywhere that the present prosperity will continue indefinitely.

"Politically, the most prominent men before the public up the country are

PREVENT BLACKLEG COMANCHE LAND BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE

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"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE" and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each steekman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is upto-date, valuable and interesting. Men-Sion this paper. Address

THE CUTTER LABORATORY BERKELEY, CAL.

KANSAS PROBES PACKING HOUSES

State, Will Force Plants to Clean Up

TOPEKA, Kan., July 17 .- A meat slaughtering house near Wellington inspected by the state board of health has been found to be in such a filthy condition, that Dr. J. S. Crumbine, secretary of the board, sente-notices to the county commissioners of every county in the state directing them to examine slaughter houses in their districts and if not found to be in a sanitary condition to allow five days for cleaning up, as permitted by law. The order applies to some big packing houses at Kansas City, whose plants are located in Kansas.

GOOD CROPS NEAR RYAN

J. E. Reed Says Ind. Ter. Conditions

Were Never Better J. E. Reed is a partner in the firm of Hill and Reed, who have their range and feed beds up in the Indian Territory something like twenty miles east of Ryan on the Rock Island. There is always a lot of good humor around when either of the partners get inside of the Exchange building and the presence of the firm as a whole makes the un more fast and furiops. Mr. Reed

Yes, I am the identical partner of the famous Hill, who surprised you people by offering to treat to the diners when the commission houses found cy were not in condition to continue practice themselves. Hill is all and will be down here soon. In fact. I loked for him today, for he went ver to Ardmore to buy some cows and I thought may be he would come this way with them.

You can-say that matters with us are unusually good. Corn is the best crop we have had for years, and with in sight you may look for lots of fine fat hogs and cattle on this market Grass is good and could this fall. hardly be better and the man who makes a practice of cutting hay and putting it up for his winter feed can get all he wants and a surplus. It rained with us Wednesday night. are good. All are through thrashing. Cotton is as good as it ever was in the Territory. Our people raise a little of cverything.

Ticks Troublesome

"The ticks are bad and I think they are caused by one thing. We have failed to burn off our pastures of late and this, I am convinced, is the reason the bugs and ticks get so thick. There is a pasture near us that by some accilent got burned off in the spring evything in it and today there is not tick on any animal in that pasture fire is the best cure for the bug and tick evils, I think. Anyway, it might be well for more people to try it.'

OKLAHOMA WHEAT GOOD

Other Small Grain Shows Big Yield, Says Ben Cloar

Ben Cloar, a stock farmer from Faxon, O. T., showed up in his usual happy manner among his friends in the Exchange, and had a few good words to

say for his section.
"There is hardly a good thing that could be said that would not apply just now to the cattle and farming interests of Faxon and vicinity," said he. "Wheat, of course, was not as good as real estate men and speculators said it was, but it was not bad when compared with the yield of other sections."

Small Grain Fine "Oats were a fair crop and corn was never better. I have some four or five hundred head of stock cattle which I have been running in the big Co-manche pasture of 400,000 acres, but I am going to sell off my stock cattle and go into the steer business. There is no use trying to raise a five dollar alf on ten dollar land and above so the only thing to do is to go ahead and and buy his increase as fast as he wants to turn loose. Grass very fine and the cattle are in excel-

WEST TO DEMAND **NEW TARIFF LAW**

Cowan Cites Reason for Limited Meat Exportation

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18 .-Discussing the meat trade and meat Inspection, Attorney S. H. Cowan of Fort Worth, Texas, who appeared before congressional committees as the representative of the stock interests when the meat inspection bill was up, ascribed the limited meat shipments from America to the continental countries of Europe to inability of the administration to make proper reciprocal

trade arrangements. He declared the country west of the Mississippi would soon present a solid front in demanding such trade and tariff relations with European countries as would allow the meat business to expand.

Inspection Law Satisfactory Mr. Cowan said stockmen were satisfied with the meat inspection law. confidence in Secretary and hoped the government would be active in restoring trade. He said the canned meat trade had been seriously injured and the class of catte known as canners were selling lower than for

Add a few drops of lemon juice to eggs while being scrambled. It will improve the taste.



ON MARKET SOON

400,000 Acres to Be Put on the Market By Government

S. W. Davis is a resident of the section of Oklahoma in which is Snyder, the town made famous from the eyclone that devastated the town a year or two ago.

"I am a stock farmer," said Mr. Davis, "and believe in it as the future business of the southwest. Grass, of course, it goes without saying, is fine, so also is alfalfa and, in fact, everything that grows has a fine chance this season to outdo itself. Cattle are in good shape, but are being gradually reduced in number, especially is this so with stock cattle that have been worked under old conditions. We have all along been able to lease the privilege from the Comanches to use their big pasture that contains 400,000 acres of fine grass and then we could depend upon this for our stock, but now this land is to be put on the market at once and sold out in tracts of 160 acres at a minimum price of \$5 per acre. No small man can take chances on investing in this land, for the time that is given him to pay for it is too he would undoubtedly lose out and the land go back to the government and be resold. Our government should give all actual settlers ample time to pay for the land, say at least three

"I have Durham cattle and look upon them as the best all round stock to be had. Others may do as well out on a big range or better, and then only for one purpose, beef. The Jersey is unsurpassed for milk and butter, that is all they are good for. ham is good for beef, and for milk and butter and properly handled will give milk twelve months in the year, and lots of it.

years.

"I am a believer in swine and have now on my place 147 head, 80 head of which I am feeding, using corn. I have plenty of my last year's crop of corn to not alone feed these hogs, but also to keep up my stock hogs till way after the new crop comes in. This year's corn crop will be a bumper one sure and every man should be sition to feed many hogs. I used to breed Chester White hogs, and I will say that for breeders there is no hog that will beat them. They are rustlers, too, and take care of their bunch of pigs well. But they are not the color for this climate. I now have a cross of Chester White and Poland China that gives me a fine spotted hog with

the good qualities of both breeds. Wheat thrashed out between fifteen and thirty-five busheds, say an average of twenty bushels to the acre, being the amount from the thrasher and not boomers' tally. This is a very good crop, altogether, and better than in most sections. Oats yielded twentyfive to sixty-five thrasher measure; understand, no guess work.

Irrigation Prospects Good

"The great irrigation scheme of the government is progressing and will prove of immense value to our country if it does all that is claimed for it. The Greer county side of the North Fork of Red river cannot be irrigated from this reservoir, because it is too elevated. The men who actually cultivate the soil have absolute control of the water, under the supervision of Uncle Sam, of course, elect all the officers and attend to all the business. This is done under President Roosevelt's idea that only actual users of land should profit by the water stored by the people's money, and at the same time it prevents the speculator from gobbling up the whole thing and making a big fortune out of it by leasing at exorbitant prices to the farmer. No one can have but 160 acres to irrigate and before he can come in he has to dispossess himself of all other holdings of land that he may own subject to irrigation from this special plant, even if it is but ten acres. This puts everybody on an equality water will be equally distributed and no one man get more than another. The farmer or owner of a quarter section to be irrigated pays the government \$3 per acre per year for years and then the water is theirs. they only paying what is necessary to keep up the property and expenses. Thus the whole thing becomes the farmers for the use of the crops and is a public benefit. Ours has become a great fruit country and while the crop this year has been cut short by a late frost, still there is plenty of excellent fruit and worlds of berries for the people. Most everybody is pleased that they are to get state hood and delegates have been selected to the convention to draft the necessary constitution, etc., which will meet next spring. I lived in Texas for years in Palo Pinto county, but was born in Missouri."

IN RED RIVER COUNTY

All Kinds of Crops in Flourishing Con-

dition Colonel Marion Sansom, who has been on a trip with Colonel Burke Burnett up to the latter's ranch properties on the Denver railroad and out on Red river, returned, looking sun-burned and healthy just as if he had had a good time among the fat stock. He said that wherever he went matters were in excellent shape. could not be finer and cattle fatter. Crops were as good as he ever saw them, although the wheat had not done so well as expected. Other small grain had yielded good returns. Cotton was growing rapidly and fruiting well and as they had had plenty of rain, there could no very great harm come to it, as the forms would all be turned into bolls and no hurt could come as there might when the forms were making. Burke Burnett's big field of a thou-

sand acres of wheat was making a big yield. HOGS TOPPED MARKET

Brandon Man Sells His Porkers for \$6.671/2 R. L. Osborne was in from Brank

don on the 12th with some Texas porkers that took the top for that class of swine, \$6.671/2 per hundredweight. was feeling good over it, and in addition said that everything was as good in his section as could well be at this time of the year. Wheat, oats and corn are made and the two first had yielded well. Corn had rain just at the right time and a full crop was almost assured. Cotton was getting along very well and there are no insect troubles at present. There are so few cattle in that country that there is no basis to make figures on, but it may be said that what there are surely are doing good, for there is nothing evil that could really alter conditions for the worse.

It will be necessary to keep a close watch on the potato vines now, for insects. The blights are more prevalent when the season is a wet one It is still time to plant the Golden wax bean. String beans, if in good shape are always in demand both at home and in the market.



TAFT'S DENTAL ROOMS New Location, 1024 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Opposite Emery, Bird, Thayer's. We are specialists on the extraction We use Vitalized Air; it does not affect the heart; absolutely safe for weak and nervous people, and recommended by physicians. One or any number extracted at one time without one bit of pain. If you are coming to the city come in and see us. Consultation free. Moderate Beware of the cheap, grafting dentists. They use worthless ma-We do particular work for thoughtful people who want nice, modern dentistry.

1024 WALNUT.

CORN OUTGROWS COMMON SHUCKS

Nocona Crops Said to Be on Big Boom

A. C. Black resides near the historic old locality called the Spanish Fort, bend of Red river, and is a young man who delights in stock, cotton and corn.

He said: "We are going ahead as swiftly as any other part of Texas. I live at Nacona, just a little ways from the Spanish Fort of long ago. We have an immense prospect for corn this year, and the prospect has resolved itself into a certainty. Cotton is splendid and stock of all kind is fat and growing fatter all the time. I know corn that has grown so fast that the ear or rather the of the ear has gotten out of the shuck and is just racing ahead two inches ahead of the shuck. That shows that it is filling out well. Cattle are full of ticks but they are not near so bad as they were last year. Captain Me-Gauhey, an old settler and large farmer and land owner, who lives very close to us, had the misfortune to lose his fine big barn by fire last week. It is thought that it was the

work of an incendiary.

Sows Are Scarce "Hogs are about played out up with us, the people having sold so close owing to the good prices, that they sold their broad sows and now there are no sows to be had. It will be two years at least before the hog situation in our section will get back to where it was. It would be a fine thing if all farmers would kill all their own meat every winter and some over for sale. If this was done the market for the surplus hogs would be always high and the breeder have the upper hand of the packers. Any surthat the farmers would have could be readily sold at better prices than that of the packers. All our peo-ple kill their own meat."

OZONE RANGE FINE

J. W. Montague Talks of Cattle and Sheep Conditions
Colonel J. W. Montague, the big stock representative of the Ozone country. came on the yards, having just arrived from his ranch in Crockett vounty. He was looking bright and cheerful and looked as if he was one cowman who had no cause to complain of range and cattle conditions "I car hours ago," he said, "and from a country that has no superior and few equals at this time, in grass and cattle. Grass vas never better and cattle are slick and fat. There is nothing troubling them except the flies. All kinds of stock are in good shape and our country was never seen so wet. There is plenty of surface water and the old cows don't have to travel very far to get water and plenty of grass. The rains have extended all over the western country and there has never been such a universal wet time for many years. Sheep are doing well, but the man who had his next to me has not sheared my fence, as requested, because his shears went dull. His sheep had the scab, that is the reason.

Want Railroad "We are hoping that the Orient road will come our way. The survey has been made through my land, but no one can tell what a railroad will do in the way of building, until they get the iron laid. An engineer friend of mine, who is an engineer and helped survey the route, told me that there was not a finer route in the country, one with less physical difficulties to overcome. The road from San Angelo will come out by Sherwood and I trust it will come on through Ozone or near ther 3.

STOCKMEN HURT IN SANTA FE CRASM

Five Cars and Engine Are Completely Wrecked

TEMPLE, Texas, July 17 .- About 9 o'clock last night the Santa Fe had a serious wreck near Belton. A double. header stock train crashed into the west bound local. No one was seriously hurt, although several sustained injuries. Five cars of the local and the head engine of the stock train were wrecked.

The local had stopped at the quarry siding, and the engine had been de-tached to go into the siding after some cars. The track is a straight stretch at that point, and when the doubleheader came along at full speed all the men jumped.

Stockmen Injured Three stockmen in the caboose of the train were bruised and one, Tom Williams, had his ribs broken. An engineer and a fireman were bruised in Jake Hollingsworth was in the ca-

boose of the local, but he had warn-

ing in time to get out of harm's way,

as did all the local crew. Place a little oil of peppermint in mice holes. This will keep the mice away, as the odor is obnoxious to

them. GUARANTEED CURE.

Will send receipt of a guaranteed ture for colic in horse or cow for \$1 and give plan to make \$1,000 to \$5,000 annually at home. Geo. M. Best, Box 123, Sta. B, Atlanta, Ga.



ECHOES OF THE RANGE

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

In New Mexico

Roswell Record. Vincente M. Baca reports that he secured some record-breaking wool from the 1,100 yearling ewes he bought recently from Jim and Monte Miller. The wool averaged nine and four-tenths pounds per ewe-and the average the country over for year-ling ewes is six pounds. Furthermore, the wool is very fine and light, so far as the dirt is concerned, weighing only 190 pounds per sack. The lowest weight on other wool known to Mr. Baca in this vicinity is 220 pounds per sack. Mr. Baca says that 9.4 pounds per yearling ewe has been equaled by only three other herds in the Rocky Mountain country, two in Oregon and one in Montana. One of the Oregon herds surpassed that of the Chaves county record. Mr. Baca is going in a few days on a pleasure trip to Cansecure about a hundred highly-bucks for his herd.

first auction sale of wool in the history of the Pecos valley occurred yesterday when the Walter H. Long clip, the largest lot of wool offered by one producer in Eastern New Mexico was bid off by Jaffa, Prager & Co., who were represented by Will Prager. The sale occurred at the First National Bank, and all the buyers in this part of the country were present. Sealed bids by telegraph were also received from Boston firms, and it speaks well or the Roswell buyers that they are able to compete with the big wool men of the east. The price paid was not announced. The Long clip weighed 195,000 pounds this year. It is the largest in this section of the territory, and was of good quality, free from

As a preliminary to the territorial sheepmen's meeting called by the governor to meet in Albuquerque Sept. 18, the local sheepmen, about twenty in number, gathered at the Commercial Club Saturday afternoon and organ-ized the Chaves County Sheep and Wool Growers' Association, that they might be better prepared to go into the convention at which the territorial organization of sheepmen is to be formed. Al Garrett was chosen president and Elza White secretary and treasurer. The following finance committee was selected: C. C. Martin, Charles de Bremond, Will Norris, J.
A. Craig and Elza White. The meeting adjourned until July 28, when plans of organization will be com-

Elza White has sold 2,500 choice yearling wethers to Will Prager, for Jaffa, Prager & Co., at \$3 per head. The sale was a cash deal and delivery is to be made at once. The wethers were up to Mr. White's usual standard, which is the best.

In Sutton County

Sonora News.

Frank Cloudt bought from Nat and Tom Sandherr 846 stock cattle at \$10. R. F. Halbert sold to W. Sultzmeyer 1,130 wether goats at \$2.60 per head. Dan Sessom bought 236 dry ewes from Giles Hill at \$3 per head.

W. C. Bryson bought from Mrs. F. M. Sparks the property in East Sonora formerly known as the O'Neal place, for \$1,250. W. H. Anderson bought the E. C.

Saunders residence on the hill and a third interest in the well for \$800. Russell & Bexans of Menardville shipped from Foraker, Okla., to the National stock yards, East St. Louis, III. 210 steers, average They were sold July 13 and brought \$4.85.

William Bevans of Menardville shipped from Foraker, Okla., to the National stock yards, East St. Louis, July 13, forty-six steers, average weight 1,091, and sold for \$4.70; also ten steers, average weight 700, and

In Crockett County

Ozona Enterprise. Claude Hudspeth bought 200 stock cattle of Milton Waters of Sonora at

R. A. Williamson has received the four head of fine breeding stallions which he recently bought in Kansas. John Young sold five Shorthorn bulls this week at \$40 each, three to E. W.

Martin and two to J. B. Moore. J. O. Taylor sold his steers, 2s and up, to John Brocker, delivered at Com-

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 Ranch of George M. Slaughter and along the east and north lines of said ranch to the east fence of the Spring Lake pasture of the W. E. Halsell ranch; thence north and west along the old original lines of the Capitol Syndicate ranch to the Pecos Valley railway.

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

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

PHELPS WHITE, K. WARREN, GEO. M. SLAUGHTER. JOHN W. JAMES SLOAN SIMPSON. W. D. JOHNSON, W. L. ELLWOOD.

ROCK ISLAND SLEEPING CAR LINE TO CHICAGO

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

at 7 a. m. and Fort Worth at 8:35 a. m., with through sleeper to Kansas City, connecting thence with through car to Chicago. Both of the above trains carry new

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

stock, at \$16 for 2s and \$22.50 for 3s This stock is now being de-

livered. J. M. Shannon bought 400 steer yearlings and 2s of Walter Smith, Pecos county, at \$12 and \$16. Also seventy-five yearlings from Jeff Mills of Sheffield at \$12, and sixty yearlings of Mr. Voto at same price.

In Tom Green County.

San Angelo Enterprise: Lee Brothers of the Leedale stock farm, have sold fourteen head of registered Hereford bulls to J. E. Hen-derson, who ranches near Vigo. Tom Palmer and Murph March also secured a bull each of Lee Brothers. The sixteen sold for nearly \$3,000.

William Schneemann, the Crockett county sheepman, was in the city on Monday. Mr. Schneemann says that shipments this year. He stated that the last bunch of 820 head which he sent to Kansas City netted him \$4.42 a head and averaged 99 pounds. This

is an excellent record.

Joseph Tweedy and Harry Roberts of Knickerbocker brought in a bunch of cows, calves and steers Sunday for delivery to M. B. Pulliam. The cattle broke out of the stock pens east of the city Sunday night and all day Monday cowboys were out rounding them up. Some of the cattle scattered to almost every part of the county.

March Brothers shipped Thursday via Galveston and steamer to New 500,000 pounds of eight months wool. Dr. John Abe March leaves on Friday for Galveston accompanied by George E. Webb, president of the First National bank, and the two men will sail Saturday for New York city on the steamer Neuces. Mr. Webb goes from New York city to visit his mother in Plainsfield, N. J., while Dr. March will spend some time in New York and then probably go to Boston and other wool centers to dispose of the shinment.

Dr. March in talking with a Standard reporter Thursday stated that he had been unable to sell the wool here and thought that a trip with the wool east would be the best method of disposing of it. He did this with a lot of the fall clip of 1905 and made a successful trip, selling the wool at a better price than he could have sold it to eastern buyers here.

George Richardson, the wool commission merchant, is preparing to ship some 500,000 pounds of twelve months clip to eastern markets. The wool is now being prepared for shipping at his large warehouse on Oakes street and cars are being loaded. The shipment

will make about twenty cars.

Mr. Richardson will leave Wednesday of next week for the east, accompanied by Mrs. Richardson, They will go from San Angelo to Galveston and ail on the steamer Lampasas of the Mallory line for New York. From there they will go to Boston and other wool centers, if necessary, to dispose of the wool at figures he thinks it ought to bring.

Mr. Richardson discussed the matter with a Standard representative on Monday. He said he was shipping the staple simply because the representa-tives of eastern houses would not pay the prices he thought the wool should bring. "I will have a better chance to dispose of it in the east than here," said he, "and I propose to try it. The Concho country grown wool is the best in the world and it ought to bring the best prices. Wool buyers who came this year wouldn't pay what I thought it was worth so I am going to try taking the wool east and selling it myself,"

It is understood that March Brothers are planning to ship to New York and that Dr. March will follow shipment in a few days. C. W. Hobbs will probably hold his wool here for a

In Brewster County

Alpine Avalanche. John M. Rooney and his sons Jim and Alvin came up from their ranch yesterday! Mr. Rooney says it was wet all the way except a dry spot in the Moon pasture.

W. J. McIntyre came up from his ranch Tuesday night. He has finished his first branding of yearlings. The crop turned out about 25 per cent betthan he expected.

J. D. Jackson bought of Mrs. A. T. Winder a carload of calves and shipped them to Fort Worth Monday. At the same time he bought of Mrs. Winder a carload of cows, which he sold to Streter & Schmiden of El Paso.

In Midland County

Midland Reporter. Among sales made lately through the agency of Connell & Jewell, we note the following: Last week to Hutchins, Yates and Felton of Gaines county, 300 year-lings at \$15 around. Sold by Mrs.

Robertson of Stanton. For Cowden & Cochran to Hamilton. Benson & Connell of Fort Worth, 309 yearlings at \$14 around. These go to the firm's Terry county ranch. For George Harris of Odessa,

same parties, 200 yearlings at \$14 At same price and to same parties 250 yearlings for W. F. Cowden.

To W. B. Warren of Gorman, Texas, 320 acres of the B. N. Aycock land, three miles northwest of town, at \$10 The Gene Cowden ranch of thirty-

five sections leased, 50 miles west in Andrews county, to J. H. Van Ham at The Clay McGonagill four sections

in Andrews county to G. L. Brown of Big Springs at \$5,000. They also sold to Mr. Brown the J. P. Collins four sections adjoining McGonagill's at \$7,000. To W. H. Tucker one section of

railroad land sixteen miles south, at \$5 per acre. Among shipments made this week Hon. H. E. Crowley, 79 calves to Fort Worth, last Monday; Tuesday, J. S. Means, 80 calves, and M. Halff & Bro., 383 calves, and Wednesday, R. E. Overton of Garden City shipped 166 calves. All went to the Fort Worth market. N. H. Ellis ships a car of calves today to same place. Our information comes through the cour-

tesy of our inspector, Andrew Allen. O. B. Holt was brought in Thursday from his ranch twenty-five miles northeast by Eb. Dickson. The former had his arm broken between the elbow and wrist, by being thrown from a broncho he was trying to ride. suffered considerably, but will be all right in a few days.

In Kerr County

Kerrville Sun. J. S. Lowrance, a well known ranchman of the Mountain Home vicinity, some time in Kerrville this week. Mr. Lowrance says they have of rain and grass is good and cattle fat.

Bob Davis, a young stockman from his ranch near Leaky, was in Kerrville the first of the week. Mr. Davis brought a couple of cars of cattle here for shipment. He reports fine rains in

his section, and stockmen wearing

Captain Bill Whorton and wife from their ranch on the Divide, spent a day or two in Kerrville this week. Mr. Whorton is the genial proprietor of the famous and well known Whorton's ranch and was here for supplies. says fine rains have fallen and that stockmen were happy.

In Menard County Menardville Enterprise. Will Jenkins sold 14 yearling mules and seven saddle horses for \$1,100 cash up. He sold for F. Rau & Son eight of horses for \$580; for Speck two yearling mules, \$90; for J. H. Rhoades one 2-year-old mule at 370 and one yearling for \$45. All the above were purchased by John and Jim Bryson of Comanche.

Mr. Jenkins said he had an offer of \$800 for 20 suckling mule colts, but

that he is hot ready to sell. In Scurry County

Snyder Light. T. J. Broxson sold his 1,600-acre R. W. Cupningham of Hochheim, Dewitt county, Texas. The land brought \$6 per acre, and the cattle went in at \$15 per head. The deal represented something over \$13,000. J. W. Wemken, land agent of Winston, made the sale. Mr. Cunningham is a man of means, and we learn that it is his into close out his interests in Dewitt and locate in Scurry, in which event we will be greatly benefited by his citizenship. Mr. Broxson will remain in the county, so we are in-

In Sterling County

Sterling News-Record. H. Davis sold 225 cattle yesterday to Cope and Conger at \$13 per head, immediate delivery.

Last week H. (Hank) Davis sold his six-section ranch to R. T. Martin of Brady, Texas, for a consideration of \$18,815.65. This does not include any of Mr. Davis' river land or his stock. Mr. Davis will give possession about Sept. 1, with the privilege of holding his cattle in the pasture until Dec. 1.

In Irion County

Sherwood Record. An abundance of rain makes the range out of sight. Ranchmen are beginning to get

busy branding again.

Sam Oglesby has bought 266 head of sheep from A. W. Nix of the Big Lake country.
J. D. Carr's fine stallion narrowly missed kicking the bucket first of the week. However, the horse is all right

Ten sections were burned over in the Clay Montgomery ranch last week before the fire was put out. In mentioning last week the sale of muttons by Blanks & Parr to J. N. Colyb for McKenzie & Ferguson, gave the number at 450 when it should

been 1,450. J. H. Rector, formerly of this place, now of Christoval, has bought eight head of mares and colts, seven mules and one horse colt, and three dry mares at \$70 per head. The sale amounted to \$770, colts not counted Mr. Rector bought the stock from Silliman, Campbell & Evans of Eldorado.

In Llano County

Llano Times. C. E. Shults and W. H. Roberts came n yesterday from the Territory. They eport that country flourishing. They intend to winter some of their steers there, as do other Llano county stock-

The Llano county corn crop was cut short this year on account of the drouth, but the late rains have helped naterially, and more corn will be made than at first thought. Our friend, France Otto, will make 1,000 bushels

on his place on San Fernando. T. J. Moore, the well known stockman, is at home from his south Texas ranch at Encinal, having come in on Monday's noon train. Mr. Moore looks to be in the best of health, and says everything in that section looks good the finest prospects for a bumper cotton crop between San Antonio Laredo, grass as fine as could be, cattle fat, and the people down there are elated over the condition of affairs. Land values, he said, are simply going out of sight.

The West Texas Range

CLAIRMOUNT, Texas, July 14 .-Messrs. Scoggin & Brown recently received 850 yearling steers on their Kent county ranch. The steers were principally in Mitchell and Scurry counties, and at prices averaging about \$13. This outfit now has about 1,500 nice steers in their pastures, and will hold them until spring, This section of country is very dry

now and stock water is becoming scarce. Grass is still good, but is dry ing up. Last night and this morning a light drizzle fell, which seemed to be general, but it only dampened the ground and will do no permanent

Some little cattle trading is going on in Stonewall county now. Several bunches of stock cattle, a few dry ows and quite a lot of yearlings have Cows and calves sold at \$20 to \$25, according to quality, dry cows at \$12 or \$13, yearlings at \$13.50.

Reports from Sterling county say that prospects are all right in that section. It was getting extremely dry, but recently a number of showers have fallen, which helped matters much. Not much going on in cattle trade, but several land deals have been made at \$6 to \$10 per acre.

hear frequent complaints now the damage rabbits are doing to gardens. This is caused principally by the fact that the wild vegetation dry and the rabbits are looking fo something juicy. It is a very easy matter to kill them out in this way: Mix a good dose of strychnine with some salt, put the mixture in a saucer or tin plate and set in your gar-den late in the evening. The rabbits are very greedy for salt and will eat it freely, very seldom getting out of the garden before dying. Some times it is well to put out several saucers of the poison, but always gather it up early next morning, for chickens or other fowls may get it.

Recently the land commissioner of Texas issued a list of lands now on the market and to come on the market prior to Jan. 1, 1907, and every person who contemplates locating in western Texas should secure a copy of this list. After examining it, the prospective buyer knows terms, etc., and has some idea of the character of the land, but before making a bid for it he should by all means visit the country and see for himself what it is. Some Texas papers assert that this land is almost worthless, while others claim that it is first class farming land, and as a result the uninformed reader has little chance the real facts. There is some land in west Texas that is of little value except for grazing and is not very good even for that purpose, while some of the land will do well for farming. A prospecting trip will cost very little and enable a man to know exactly what conditions he

meet, so may save him considerable trouble and expense. The Spur ranch is now rounding up its pastures in Dickens, Garza and Kent counties, and I am informed that they expect to ship out 1,000 heifers at once. Their cattle are now in splendid condition, and their calf crop was especially good.

OUR STATE UNIVERSITY.

We are pleased to note the growing interest of the people of Texas in the work and welfare of their State univer-They justly regard it as the crowning institution of the state's edu-cational system, for it is to our com-monwealth the center of activity and interest in science, literature, language and the arts. Its aim and objects are that general education which is the basis upon which skill and excellence in all the learned professions rest. In addition to its distinctly educational work, the university aims to assist in the material development of the state by scientific investigation in its laboratories, and in field work in geology, mineralogy and botany. Under the con-stitution and laws of the state, the university is a part of the public educational system, and, as such, aims to co-operate with the other departments thereof, particularly the secondary schools, whose work leads up to that of the university. It has been truly said by one of the

leading journals of the state that no provincialism has guided the regents in their selection of professors and teach ers, but their only thought has been to secure the best material, no matter where it was to be found. This breadth of vision on the part of the governing board has given to the university an individuality which is distinctive. It has created an atmosphere of original thought and independence which promises much good for the future of our

The university is practical, and the education, which can be had there fits men and women for the practical duties of life. Being a state institution, it prepares men and women for service o the state, and emphasizes this as heir highest duty. Its authorities beieve and pronounce the doctrine so well and recently advocated by one of our most distinguished public men, when said: "All young men of ability, whether favored by fortune or not owe it both to themselves and to the nation to give attention to public affairs, to keep themselves in touch with move-

ments, to be in constant preparation for public life, if the opportunity or neessity comes to them The university authorities further believe that practical, common sense knowledge makes a good and useful citizen. The system of government in vogue at the university is one which develops in the individual independence, sturdiness of character and self-con-The university of Texas is democratic in the broadest sense of that term. Merit alone gives prominence to one student over another. The rich and poor, side by side, contest in a laudable ivalry for the honors of the institution Position and wealth count for nothing with the student body unless they are

icked by brains and character.

While the university cannot and does ot teach creeds of theology, it believe that the fundamental principles of Christianity and the vital forces of a rue and useful life. All proper means are used to promote morality and patance of personal character in any correct system of education. Religious services are held daily, attendance upon which is voluntary. The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations are among the largest organizations of the kind in the country and are the centers of the religious life of the university, and active factors in all forms of moral and Caristian work operly within the scope of such organzation. They strive to be useful to all students in every possible way. They aim to bring the students into personal acquaintance with the pastors and members of the courches of their choice, and thus encourage them to have a regular place of worship. practically all the churches of Austin, there are conducted Sunday school classes especially for university students, and in many cases, these classes are taught by university professors. In the two associations previously men-Competent instructors are

chosen to lead these classes. Many young people are deterred from going to college by reason of the cost. This need not be so, especially here in The university offers free tuition to the young men and women of the state. The fact is frequently overlooked that board and clothes must be provided wherever the young person is It costs something to stay at home; the expenses above what it would naturally slight. The chief factor is the seeming oss of time, but as university courses re arranged, almost any earnest student can, by doing some outside work n vacation and in term time, make the surplus over and above what it will cost to stay at home, if he be economical Do not be deterred from going to colege because you must make some sac-

The value of a college education is too great to be negleded. There is seldom humiliation in being compelled to work one's way through college. College men respect each other for higher rea-sons than lie in stylish clothes and abundant spending money. Success in ousiness, professional and social life is far more easily secured by the collegian; this fact is clearly demonstrated by statistics. A great railway president recently said: "The years of mental training that the college graduate has secured will enable him to accomplish more in a shorter time than is possible to the young man who has not had these advantages, and, everything else being equal, I think the college gradate, in the end, will be more successful in any class of business, than the young man who enters service after a common or high school education." On this point, Dean Taylor of the university's engineering department, says:

"The demand for well-trained engineers has never been more acute than at the present time. For several years past it has been impossible for the university to supply with its graduates the demand for engineers. So intense has been this demand, that even undergraduates have been induced by the offer of good positions to leave the university and accept employment in various engineering activities. During the last half dozen years, all members of our graduating class in engineering have secured employment before receiving their diplomas and the positions secured by university men exceed our number of graduates twice over. Our graduates are called to work on railroads, in bridge offices, city water supply and sewer works, Panama canal. United States reclamation service, war department, river improvements, coast

and geodetic survey, etc."

The University of Texas offers courses not only in the college of arts nd in the department of education, it also in the professional schools of ngineering, law, medicine, pharmacy and nursing.

The attendance upon the University of Texas the past year was the largest ever enrolled, and it is safe to pre-dict that the coming year will witness an increased attendance. The univer-sity has entered upon a larger career and will doubtless fulfill its nigh mission of bearing light and knowledge to the state and nation.

J. A. Long shipped in from Sweet-

water two cars of good calves. J. M. Pollard, from the territory, sent in a car of hogs and one of calves, loaded at Ardmore. A piece of charcoal put into the pot with boiling onions will absorb most of

the odors.

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New Law Covers Only Inter-

state Business

WASHINGTON, July 21 .- In a dis-

cussion of the new meat inspection

law today, Secretary Wilson said

"It does not," he said, "apply to any

there was considerable misapprehen-

but slaughtering and meat packing

"If the people of this country," con-

houses doing an interstate business.

sured that meat that goes into their

homes from those establishments do

ing purely state and local business is

clean and wholesome, they should en-

Wilson Powerless to Act
"I am powerless myself to act. Quite
recently I went through some of these

nouses embraced within the federal

law and found them in a nasty, filthy

condition, and in some cases using diseased animals. It is my one regret

that the federal law does not reach

them, but I earnestly hope the state and city officials will look after them

as rigorously as we propose to look after others."

MERCHANT BUYS RANCH

Abilene Man Purchases Land in Old

Mexico

Abilene papers and copied by others that Clabe Merchant, the big cowman

of the Abilene section, had gone to

Old Mexico to purchase a ranch with

the intention of going into the swince

breeding business, and incidentally to have something to do with the cattle

industry within the borders of our

neighboring sister republic. Some of his friends laughted at the notion of

Clabe Merchant engaging in anything else but the cow business, but it is

fact now fully demonstrated that

he did go down to Mexico and did

buy something like 1,200 acres of land

in the vicinity of Tampico, in the state of San Luis Potosi. The grasses

in this section are the famous Para

and the African Guinea grass, both of which are annuals and very prolific.

Some weeks ago it was stated in the

ter upon a crusade for a general

tinued the secretary, "want to

sion regarding its scope.

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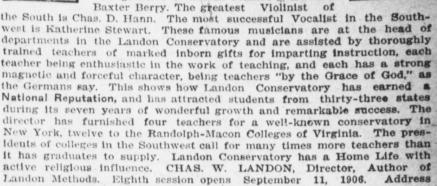
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At this time of the year the most dreaded disease affecting domestic ani-mals, namely, Anthrax or Charbon, is most prevalent. Were it not for the discovery of Anthrax Vaccine by that eminent French scientist, Louis Pasteur, live stock owners throughout the world would have losses amounting to millions of dollars each year. It has, however, been proved for about twentyfive years on over 40,000,000 head that this disease can be successfully prevented with Pasteur's Anthrax Vaccine. The Pasteur Vaccine Co., Ltd., of Paris and London with Chicago and New York offices in this country, furnish the riginal and genuine Pasteur Vaccine. is still being produced for them at the Institute Pasteur, Paris, by Prof. hamberlain, who co-operated with Pasteur in his discovery. American cat-tlemen are thus enabled to secure the preventive remedy against this dreadful disease. It is however important to vaccinate early and to be sure to have good and reliable vaccine. We suggest that you write their Chicago office for literature and prices,

mentioning this paper.

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patient is well. CONSULTATION and val-uable BOOK FREE, by mail or at office. DR. C. M. COE, 915 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

T. C. McMurray, from Decatur, had on the market a car of cattle. M. H. Stark, Godley's stockman, sent a ear of steers to the yards to increase

star I the make and batt ways at a place

TEXAS STOCKMAN - JOURNAL

Consolidation of the Texas Stock Journal with the West Texas Stockman. Published every Tuesday by The Stockman Publishing Co., incorporated. Entered as second-class matter, January 5, 1904, at the postoffice at Fort Worth, Texas, under the act of congress of March 3, 1879.

HEC. A.	McEACHIN	Editor
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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 aszembled, 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 adf \rtising.

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

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Through a special arrangement with the Breeders' Gazette, The Stockman-Journal and the Breeders' Gazette can be secured through The Stockman-Journal one year for \$2.50. Regular price \$3.50. Send orders to the Texas Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

BOUNTY FOR RATTLESNAKES

The proposition advanced by Representative Claud Hudspeth, who is a candidate for the state senate in his district, and who in the event of his election proposes to introduce a measure appropriating the sum of \$100,-000 for the extermination of wolves, is attracting considerable attention among Texas cattlemen. J. W. Gray, a prominent ranchman of Durham, Borden county, has some well defined views on the subject, which has presents in characteristic fashion. Mr. Gray says:

"It is stated the farmers of north and east Texas are in favor of the Hudspeth idea in order to get rid of the wolves, but this is a mistake. I lived some forty years in northeast Texas, in Lamar and Delta counties, and have always owned a good pack of hounds of the best breeds, and have with these hounds run down and caught as many wolves, wildcats and foxes as any man in the state. And I will not except the socalled champion wolf hunter of Oklahoma, Mr. Abernathy. I can say from my own personal knowledge that there are but very few timber wolves in northeast Texas, and not a single lobe or coyote in that who.e region, unless such animal has been shipped in as a

"I now live in Borden county, right under the cap rock of the lower plains, and am engaged in stock farming on a small scale. I own a few thousand acres of land and a few hundred head of cattle, together with a small remnant of a pack of wolf dogs that I brought to that county, the most and more valuable of my dogs having succumbed to that worthless, onegallused crowd that strolls through our country with steel traps and a bottle of strychnine, breaking our fences, frequently setting fire to our grass and killing all kinds of game that carries a fifteen cent pelt on its back, regardless of any game law that is upon our

"With what few dogs that one-gallused crowd has left me, I chase coyotes for sport only, never having sold a pelt in my life. I have trailed the coyote thousands of miles and I have never yet trailed him to the carcass of a calf or a colt that he had slain himself. It is true he will occasionally kill a sheep or rob a hen house, but the sheep raiser can protect himself with two good Collie dogs, and the housewife her poultry by keeping a bob-tailed yellow log of any old

"The coyote is not half so destructive to poultry as the fox. And if the state of Texas was to offer a bounty for the scalp or brush of that noble animal the Texas Fox Hunters' association and every other man who has the love of the chase in his soul would bury that member of the legislature who offered such a bill so deep that he could not thereafter be elected hide inspector of his home precinct. The only good quality of the fox is his running quality, and the coyote is his equal in that respect and also a benefactor to mankind. (ur wisest men have always conceded that he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is a benefactor to the human fam'ly The prairie dog is the natural food of the coyote, he puts in his time day and night in the dogtowns and devours millions of the dogs annually. And for every prairie dog that he kills not only two but thousands of blades of grass will grow where but one grew before.

"If we are going to exterminate something, why not turn our attention to that deadly serpent, the rattler? We have him in large quantities from Red river to the gulf. I, myself, have lost several head of valuable stock in the past few months from his bite, and I know of three human beings within twenty-five miles of my home who have succumbed to his deadly fangs within the past few months. There are others, also, who have been bitten and suffered untold agonies, but finally recovered. Every man, woman and child in Texas is interested in the rattler and would rejoice to

"I will say to Mr. Hudspeth that if he is still in the notion of doing something for suffering humanity when he gets to Austin, to by all means offer a good siff bounty on the raftler, and if thought best, the bounty could be cut up into a dozen grades in proportion to the number of rattles his snakeship carries.

Do this, Mr. Hudspeth, and every man, woman and child in Texas will rise up and call you blessed.

"Besides this, such action would insure profitable employment for the large crowd of one-gallused fellows we now have in stock besides enabling us to give immediate employment to and retain in our state a large number of the scum of the earth that will be landed at Galveston within the next year or so. A steel trap to maim and poison or kill our stock cannot be used in this industry. My experience with these fellows is that they had rather kill the best horse or steer on your range than to miss getting a shot at anything with a pelt on its back worth 20 cents."

AGRICULTURE IN WEST TEXAS

In an article concerning the town of Colorado City, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat gives a graphic picture of the old days in the West, together with the agricultural transformation now in progress. The Globe-

Colorado! Not a Winchester pops. Not a cowboy whoops. Queer ups and downs and ups again, this Wesern Texas country has seen since 1883, just 10 years ago. There are men in St. Louis and forty-nine other cities outside of Texas, who can shiver a little in August over investment memories of Abilene, of Sweetwater, of Colorado City, of Midland. What booms those were! The Texas and Pacific railway had just gone through. The Comanche had just made room for the cowman. The man with a branding iron was bigger than the man with a bank. From the Brazos to the Colorado river was the prettiest country a tenderfoot ever saw.

Baird had been the town. The railroad, when it reached Baird struck the great cattle trail leading from the Southern Texas ranges to Kansas and the north, The ranches for 200 miles did their trading at Baird. But the railroad came, and the glory of Baird as an outfitting point, departed westward. Abilene first, Sweetwater next, and then Colorado City bid, and bid high for the favor of the cattle trade. Colorado City won, for she was the gateway of the great pasture land of Texas, stretching 170 miles west from the Colorado river to the Pecos river, northward over the staked plains as far as the herd chose to roam.

Those were great days for cattlemen from 1881 almost to 1885. Never before had the steer been so profitable. Had the great seal of Texas been designed anew at that time it would have shown a long-horn rampant on the obverse and long horn couchant on the reverse. Prices of cattle went out of sight, and yet every body wanted to buy. Lords and earls came to Texas and exchanged good English for the title of cattle baron with all the name implies. Merchants and capitalists up north formed companies and sent high salaried agents to take charge of their four-footed investments, "range And Colorado City was the center and beneficiary of this tremendous activity in cows.

In 1884 there were more millionaires, present and prospective, on the streets of Colorado than in all the rest of Texas. It was said that a brick thrown at random would hit at least one rich man, and in all probability carrom on another. In ten years a solid brick city of 5,000 inhabitants was built on the high banks of the river. A \$50,000 court house wasn't good enough. Besides, it obstructed the view in the principal street. A new court house was built, and the old one, constructed only two years before, was torn down. Corner lots in Colorado were held for \$10,000, and some of them sold for that. Money was plentiful. Everybody had it or could borrow. A third party orator would have been ratisfied with the "per capita." There were men with brand new bank accounts who took it as a favor to be asked to endorse a note. There is a tradition today in Colorado about an old cattleman who spent the better part of two days hunting for a stranger who wanted some paper endorsed. Pioneers who had started in bustness a few years previously with a branding iron, found themselves worth hundreds of thousands of dollars.

In those flush days Colorado looked with soorn upon the farmer. In 1883 a German colony, under the leadership of a thrifty priest, settled upon a tract of land about eighty miles west of the cattlemen's capital. The place was called Marienfield. A crop of wheat was raised, and the Germans with honest pride sent a bushel of it over to Colorado to be exhibited. The cattlemen were shocked. They said that sort of thing would ruin the country. They used harsh language toward the grangers. But there came a time when the rangers around Colorado were over-stocked. Then the bottom down. In 1886 it took three steers to bring as many dollars as one had been worth three years before. Colorado had snubbed the farmer and had warned the sheep herder. She had pinned her hope of prosperity to one thing-the cattle trade. The shrinkage on the \$10,000 corner lots was something terrible to contemplate. A population of 5,000 dwindled to 2,000. Some were unfeeling enough to say those who remained did so because they couldn't get away.

In this most trying period of Colorado's history, came the discovery-that-all around Colorado was an agricultural country. One day somebody found an Irish potato coming through the ground just in front of the principal bank building. Colorado had eaten Irish potatoes at \$2.50 per bushel and had never asked from whence they came. This particular potato had rolled into the gutter in front of the bank and had taken a notion to grow. The man who made the discovery was the hero of the hour. Everybody in town soon knew of the potatto. Day by day for three months, Colorado watched the progress of the potato's growth. It would have been worth a man's life to have disturbed it. Exmillionaires were the most vigilant and interested observers of the volunteer experiment. Some of the children had to be told how potatoes reproduce. They had never seen the operation. The whole town soon became a farmer's club for the discussion of agricultural topics. Men who had loudest proclaimed the glorious character of a cowman's life, and who had said they had rather commit suicide or sheer sheep than handle the hoe, began to make gardens. One man scattered something less than half a ton of seed oats on unbroken prairie, scratched it well with a harrow, and produced a fair

That settled it. Colorado proclaimed far and wide that here was the place to farm. And the farmer, ignoring the snub of five years before, came, saw and conquered. The city has regained the population which went out with the cattle boom, but the personality is different. Colorado is still the center of the Western Texas cattle trade, but not to the exclusion of agriculture, nor does it despise the shipment of 400 carloads of salt a year.

Fort Worth will do all that is necessary to obtain that great auditorium and Fat Stock Show building cortemplated by J. Ogden Armour, for Fort Worth fully realizes it is one of the big things she needs in her business. This great building will insure the future of the Fat Stock Show, and the Fat Stock Show will in turn insure the future meetings of the Texas stockmen. It is a combination of much moment to Fort Worth.

When Ogden Armour said Fort Worth was to become the second largest live stock market in the country he was dangerously near the truth. The only mistake made was in not placing Fort Worth first. The time is not far distant when Fort Worth will lead all

Come on with that \$175,000 building. Mr. Armour, Fort Worth will meet any proper and legitimate demand, for Fort Worth has always been capable of recognizing a good thing when it crosses her vision.

If Fort Worth can take steps to combine the annual meetings of the Texas cattlemen with the big Fat Stock Show, it will be a movement that is worth all that it could cost us.

Friends of Judge William D. Williams should stand pat and roll up a big majority for him in his race for railroad commissioner. He is the man for the place.

There is complaint of too much rain for the cotton crop in north Texas and it seems very difficult to get the supply properly adjusted.

AT THE FLYING M RANCH

A Story of Western Texas---Of Red-Eye and the Hen House

Oh! Adele, you never in your life met so perfectly delightful a man!"

"You think you've been having a good time here with me," her sister-in-law continued, "because you've got half the boys in Oldham county for beaux, but let me tell you there isn't any five of them put together that have as much brains as Phillips Adams. And then he's not like these cowboy sort of fellows. He's never let down and got carcless, as so many eastern people do here in the west. He's a descendant of the Adams family, a graduate of Harvard and he never forgets either."

Adele looked a bit doubtful. "I

Addle looked a bit doubtful. "I shouldn't think he'd fancy me at all." she objected. She was far too amiable to say that she could not help particufarly detesting the glacial, tiresomely perfect sort of man her sister-in-law

"He must, Adele; he must!" cried Olive Maynard, almost with tears. "Forgive me, dear, for saying it, but you mustn't-you mustn't-get into any wild plans. My heart will be broken if you and Phillips don't just

"I don't happen to things, you know," remonstrated Adele gently; "I can't help it if things happen to me,

"No," replied Olive, laughing a little. "I begin to think you're a magnet which attracts the lightnings of caamity. Burt says so, and, being your brother, he ought to know. He says that safe fords turn boggy when you ride into them; dry arroyos pour down a wall of water and swamp you if you try to cross them. He avers that any team, however old and staid, will cut and run like newly-roped broncos when you're behind them. I told him that if you did get into difficulties, you were clever about managing to get out of them; but he said that there never was anyone so fertile in suggestions of the maddest sort, and that your expedients always worked the utmost possible dis-Adele sighed a little. "Burt always

talks that way," she assented, "and Oh! Olive, I do get so tired of it! I will try to do just like other people all the time we're at the Browns-to please you, if not your wonderful Mr. Adams." Olive reflected with satisfaction that there was scarcely anything unusual which could happen to them at a Christmas dinner, such as the one to which the Browns had invited them. They were to drive over Christmas eve, if they could, spend the night with the Brown girls, and on Christmas day about all the available bachelorhood of Oldham county, including Phillips Adams, was bidden to Christmas din-

Olive was too optimistic to borrow trouble, even when it became neces-sary for Burt to go fifty miles to look at some horses the day before Christmas. "I hate to leave you girls to drive over alone," he said; "but I've got to go over and look at the bunch, whether I buy or not. Til try to get to the Flying M. in time for dinner. When I think of Dele I experience no uncertainty-I just expect the worst."

"Adelel" stanchly exclaimed Olive.
"Why, she's lived on a ranch all her life. She's a regular frontierswoman."
Burt laughed. "You'll find out about Adele," he warned. "If I find the ranch nere when I get back-the ground, I mean, not the improvements—I" be glad. As for yourself, this is a solemn, last farewell," and, kissing her, he mounted his pony and rode away, still

He had scarcely been gone an hour when a messenger arrived from the Browns to say that Mr. Brown's halfsister in Tascosa was sick, and the Christmas dinner given up, that the women folk might attend upon her. Olive almost wept. "It's too late to invite anyone here," she mourned,

"when our nearest neighbor is twenty miles off. And anyhow I couldn't get Phillips Adams, and it was mainly to have you meet him that I cared to Adele would not say that the fact that she was not to be exhibited to the

paragon was, to her, a relief. "We can have a pleasant Christmas at home she comforted. "We folks here in Texas on ranches can't expect to keep Christmas like you did back east. We just take our fun wherever we can get it. and if it hits on a holiday, why so much the better."

Yet, on Christmas morning, when Adele returned from the big gate where she had gone to watch for some one passing, by whom to send a letter to town, she was very much elated over the message she bore. "We're to go after all!" she shouted

as she came in sight of the ranch house. She pulled off her Tam o' Shanter and flung it up. Christmas on a remote ranch, with two young girls alone, and rather afraid had after all, been a somewhat "Oh! Olive, do you dreary prospect. "Oh! Olive, do you hear? The girls are back, and we're

to get over as soon as possible." When Olive, anxious to be convinced, inquired further: "Bright Selwin came past with his outfit," she announced, "and he said

that Pate Eccles told him. Let's hurry. We'll be in time for dinner if 'Are you sure?" doubted Olive.

"Adele, when did he say he saw Pate? Maybe this is the old invitation, sent before they gave up the dinner."
"Oh! no!" insisted Adele; "this is all right. Come on. Pedro says the horses are all out, and he'll just have to catch up what he can get. But there's nothing-nothing-nothing can step, us now!" and she danced away

looking so happy and so exquisitely out the rope gradually. I understand pretty that Olive's objections evanorated, and she went to hunt up the Mexican who served as a man-of-allwork about the place, to see if some of team could be found for them. all fear that this was only the first chapter in what Burt called "one of Adele's 'Cycles of Calamity,' " quite lost in the thought that she would meet Phillips Adams at the dinner, that they must instantaneously fall in love, and that she. Olive, would have her sister-in-law for a next neighbor. She-had got them almost to the altar when Pedro came up with the horses. "I got you the best I can do," he said, as he brought up the buckboard, to which he had harnessed Red-eye and Fiddler. "These here team is pretty bad horse." And so they were, for Fiddler was as wild and senseless possible, and Red-eye unquestionably vicious.

As they climbed into the vehicle and Olive took the lines. Adele exclaimed: 'em go. Pedro. Oh! we're not

If her brother could have known what was happening at this moment he certainly would, as he had said he should do, have apprehended the very

The horses gave one or two aimless plunges, the two pulling in opposite directions, and finally, jerking the buckboard along as though it were merely an incidental part of the performance, reached the big road and settled down to fairly steady travel-

But Adele jumped every time Fiddler did, which alone was quite enough

to wear her out, for the horse had got his name from his nervous, fidgeting manner of traveling.

"Oh, no wonder they call him Redeye!" she shuddered, as the animal so named kicked up viciously against the singletree, then rolled his lurid around upon the girls, as if to note how they took it. Yet in spite of some minor mishaps

and some larger frights they did finally reach the Flying M ranch about 1:30 o'clock in high, good spirits and ravenously hungry.

The house appeared to be shut up, and everything about the place looked desolate and inhospitable. There was no welcoming face at door or window. Olive held the team, while Adele got out and knocked and reconnoitered. There seemed to be no one at home. Finally, however, when they were

about to-give up and go away the kitchen door opened a little and a scared looking young woman put out her head to say: "The Browns ain't to home. They went day before yesterday to see some o' the'r kin 't 's

She did not ask them to stay. Indeed, she plainly wanted them to go. But they were famishing and the horses were tired and hungry; so, as it is customary in the western ranching country for visitors to make themselves at home, whether their hosts are or not, the girls managed to get the team unharnessed and turned into the pasture, and they themselves went into the house. There was no fire anywhere, excpt in the kitchn, so they

The young woman was not at all hopeful looking and her mother, an evil-faced old half-breed Indian squaw, who was sitting by the stove as they went in, was positively alarming in appearance. As the visitors sat down she muttered angrily: "We don't want no sples in here," and eyed them sullenly.

This was, to say the least, chilling. Olive ignored the remark, and asked the young woman if she could get them something to eat, or even a cup of coffee, saying that they would start back as soon as they were a little rested and refreshed.

"Yes," growled the old woman, "you'll go off an' say I break in Mr. Brown's room an' steal whisky. I know I been drunk as this a many time an' didn't have none o' Mr. Brown's whisky. I make a heap trouble when I'm like I feel now. Folks is 'fraid of me,' and she broke into a cackling laugh.

"I wish," said Olive to the young woman, "that you'd have some of the men come and hitch up our horses, and then you can just give us a bit of bread and butter, or something, and The young woman, who plainly could

was even a little afraid of her, had long since abandoned any attempt to get dinner or even to quiet the old woman. "They hain't a man on the place." she replied, as she sat whimpering and rocking her baby. The cowboys is all

not do anything with her mother, and

gone to town fer Christmas, an' the boy what does chores, he's gone, too." Adele started to her feet. "Come right on," she cried, "we'll harness up, "I'll make you some troubles before you gits away!" shouted the old woman after them, as they sallled forth to the pasture to drive the re-

luctant Red-eye and the unconsenting Fiddler into the corral. The paid had got into the bunch of Flying M. horses, and it was only after fifteen minutes of breathless running, heading off and shouting that they

were finally brought up to the corral When they had at last been laboriously got there, it was found that the was shut, and the old woman whom they had left at the house, and almost forgotten in the excitement of the chase, stood before it and vigorously "shooed" the team away, and

then mocked the girls' angulsh.
"Oh!" wailed Adele, "I don't see what we can do, unless we jump on the horses and ride off." Olive gave her a glance of disdain. "Oh! yes," she agreed, "you jump in Fiddler—you'll only have to jump

fifteen feet or so to do it-and I'll leap gracefully onto Red-eve!" Just then they discovered that the young woman had, by some means, lured her mother away, and coaxed their two horses through the corral

"Come on," cried Adele briskly, "we'll just harness up now and go right home. Oh! I'm so glad! Thank And she quite beamed upon

their deliverer. Harness up! They could quite as successfully have harnessed streak of lightning and the north wind. They ran, and chased, and coaxed all about the smaller inclosure, and the horses got wilder, and snorted louder every minute.

At this juncture Adele came forward with one of her insipid suggestions. "We'll rope 'em," she declared. them, do you mean?" queried Olive, who was not quite fa-miliar with Texas cattle vernacular. "No, but I can sit up here on top of

the corral fence and hold this n out, and you can chase 'em round this corral; and when they run their heads through the noose, why we'll have 'em,

"Yes, oh! yes," jeeered Olive. "When a horse runs his head through therewhich he'll never do unless he's stone -jerk you off that fence, and far, air into a vague and equivocal fu-

"No., no," protested Adele. "I'll pay

You go on."

Olive laughs yet over the remembrance of that pacture. Adele, who was a slender little thing, with masses of dead black hair and solemn, big, black eyes, perched on the fence, white as death and trembling, but resolved, her great black eyes blazing, and every big freckle showing out against the that dangling noose out at length, waiting for those wild horses to come up and run their heads through it! She was tempted to sing "Dilly, Dilly, come up and be killed!" But Adele's intense earnestness discouraged any flippancy; so she gathered her impeding skirts in one hand, and, feeling like a clown in a circus, chased those horses around and going twenty feet wide every time they came to the dangling nose, and Adele asking fiercely why she didn't

ing woman argued and advised, the baby howled and the old woman screamed and cackled like a witch. Finally Adele suggested, pointing a little chicken house at one end of the corral. "Can't we drive them into

drive them right through it, while the

Olive thought the idea a good one (though she had begun to regard with suspicion any suggestion that came from Adele), and they both made a sudden, savage dive at old Red-eye who was just approaching the little

She had barely slammed the flapping por to, and opened her lips to shout self-congratulations, when went off the a cannon. The door burst off its hinges and knocked both of the girls down flat; the sides of the house out in every direction, plank by plank, with the sounds of brisk musketry, and with a final gick, in which he almost stood on his nose, odl Red-eye tossed the flimsy rook skyward and

As the girls crawled out from under the mangled door, and while Red-eye was disseminating the fragments of the chicken house, they say the Flying garrison withdrawing from corral. They swarmed up over the fence, baby and all, and shot out across the pasture to the house. And they stood not upon the order of their going, for the dreadful old woman led the procession, clearing the fence like a sailor, and running like a mustang, her wicked cackle silenced for once.

When Olive got to her feet and surveyed Adele as central figure of this scene-grotesque, despite its close approach to tragic-she felt a deep sense gratitude that at least Phillips Adams was not there to see. Yea, thrice better with none to help than to be rescued from such absurd calamity by him, and, as a result, have all her romantic plans "nipped in the flower and faded in the bud."

"I'm going to the house," she an-nounced, when they had made sure no bones were broken. "I've left my wrap there, and I'm so worn out that I must sit down and rest."

When they got to the house they found the doors all shut, the place looking just as it had when they came, and, again, apparently, no one at home. They guessed that the two Indian women were in the kitchen, however: so, avoiding that portion of the house, they went directly into the room which was used as a sitting room and sat

the situation. "I move we start walking up the Maynard ranch trail; we're almost sure to meet some one." counseled

Olive. "Yes," agreed Adele, "and if we don't, I'd rather sit out in the road ail night than stay under the roof with that terrible old woman.'

They got their belongings together, and Adele, who was first at the door, It was focked on the outside!

They ran to the window-a back one -and before they reached it the old woman, with a skirl of laughter, slammed to the heavy shutter, and while they stood trembling, they could hear her bring up a clothes pole to prop it. Then she pounded on the planks and shouted: "I caught ye! I caught vet, now!" ending with munibling chuckles and threats.

"What shall we do? Oh, what can we do?" cried Olive. "Don't you sup-pose her daughter will stop her? Let's

They called, but with no effect. Then Adele had another inspiration. are some matches on the mantel," she announced, "suppose we set fire to the house and burn our way out!"
"You, mad girl!" answered Olive,

laughing a little hysterically through her tears. "It would roast us, of course, before there would be any breach big enough for us to get out through. And then, possibly, the Browns might

"Listen. Adele." she exclaimed, cutting short the other's arguments in favor of the firing idea. "What's that wretch doing now? The girls crouched down by the door

and listened. The hag had gone to the dancing and crooning a strange sort Adele turned, with eves the size of saucers. "It's the death chant of the

Apaches," she breathed. "Oh! it is," as Olive seemed about to kuestion. "It's the song they chant when they're going to kill some one-and I-hark-There was a sound of horses' hoofs,

then a "halloo" and some laughter. "What's up here, Yellow Feather?" a man's voice which Olive recognized as Phillips Adams', called out cheer-

"Yellow Feather want whisky, please

good gentlemens. Want whisky plenty bad," screamed the old woman. "Whisky, eh?" echoed the man; and there was a chorus of laughter. "You've just had a little too much of that same," continued the speaker,

"and I'll warrant you've been up to This speech recalled the girls to their own situation, and they called for release, but to no avail. The men were joking the old woman, she was shouting, and, altogether, there seemed to be too much noise for the prisoners within the house to be able to make themselves heard. Up to this time they had supposed that the men were going to stop at the Flying M., and that they themselves would certainly discovered and released. Olive was comforting herself that it would, after all, be a rather romantic situation, and a favorable introduction; but it began to appear that as the men found no at home, they were preparing to

ride on. The girls became almost fran-Olive pounded wildly on the wall with a book, caught up from the center table, screaming: "Please wait! We're in here, and can't get out! Hallonalloo-oo-oo! Oh! Adele, can't you think of anything to do?" "Yes," replied Adele, firmly; "I'm

"You can't—you'll—Oh! Adele— But Olive spoke to an empty room.

The chimney at the Flying M was big and wide, built of stone, and with a capacious fireplace. Lithe, slender Adele had ducker her dark head, and vanished up the sooty flume! Olive heard her climbing and scrambling, and she leaned against the mantelpiece and laughed till she was too weak to give Adele the assistance for which she heard her begging in muf-

fled tones. Adelei Are you stuck up there? What do you want me to do "Light a fire there in the fireplace in wild excitement. "It's chimney swalows. The chimney's full of nests, and the old brids fighting me. Oh!-wow

"Smoke them out?" gasped Olive between laughing and crying. "Why, what would you do? You're-But what Olive was will never be known, for two full-grown swifts, in eager flight, struck Olive right in the inquiring countenance which she had turned up to watch her friend's movements, and sent her back, covered with soot and flying ashes, into the middle

The men had grown tired of chaffing Yellow Feather and were preparing to depart when their attention was tracted by a commotion in one of the ranch house chimneys, from the top of which, as they looked, a flight of angry birds burst twittering out.

who, having gotten back earlier than he expected to, had fallen in with this party on his way home. A sooty head appeared above the chimney ledge, then popped suddenly up, as Adele got firm footing on a

higher projection; two grimy arms,

"What's that," cried Burt Maynard.

which scattered soot like like a black caricature of snow, were waved wildly, and the appartion shricked:

"Oh! boys! Oh! Burt! Don't go away. We're shut up in here!" Then, as though the inadequacy of these tame words to express the tragic sttuation had just struck the speaker, she streted out appealing hand and cried: "Help! Help! Fire!" and, collapsing, missed her footing and vanished down the chimney, sending up a cloud of soot and twittering birds.

The other boys were so wild with laughter that nothing was to be gotten out of them; but Burt thought re recognized Adele in the distressful chimney sweep (who but Dele would pop her head out of a neighbor's chimney as you rode past and shriek to you for help and rescue?) and, dismounting, he ran toward the house, calling to the others to keep the old woman, as he believed she had been in mis-

But Yellow Feather had fled at the fight sight of the chimney climber, and was not found, then or later,

The other boys were too weak from laughter to give much assistance, and it was Phillips Adams who helped Burt dislodge the clothes pole, push up the window and rescue his wife and sister, sooty, bruised, but able to tell their

Poor Olive It seemed to her that humiliation could go no farther. Yes when they were cleansed of soot and ashes, washed and repaired and once more seated in their buckboard, she found it could. Dele, refreshd and it her right mind once more, looked so distractingly pretty that she was beginning to pick up some courage again (though Phillips had apeared to her during the entire episode more silent than she had ever known him) when Burt began asking them about the adventure, and Adele, who was as naive as a child, related the history of

all the day's horrors. The boys riding in a cavalcade about the buckboard all joined their voices to Burt's and received the narration with guffaws and whoops of delightnobody was ever backward about

laughing at Adele. All but Phillips Adams. He scarcely smiled, and Olive, sitting in acute discomfort, and wishing there was some way to silence Adele or reach that husband of hers, who kept bringing out new and ludicrous points every few minutes, reflected dolefully that Phil-

lips appeared utterly disgusted. Their Christmas was recued. They were going to a range dinner gotten up by Phillips Adams in their honor, when he heard of the collapse of the Brown festivitles, and cooked by Arizona Sam, the best range cook in the Pan-

handle.
They had rib roast, broiled steaks and cutlets, the lightest of sour dough biscuits, chili con carne, stewed fruits, pies baked in Dutch ovens and that piece de resistence of a cow camp feast, the wonderful calf's head roast.

And as they sat in the crisp, clear dusk—like an October evening—around the camp fire, telling Christmas stories, Olive found Phillips Adams at her side She had hardly spoken to him thus far -indeed she had avoided him. Now, as he looked across the smoke at Adele, he said with a note of feeling in his deep voice: "I think, Mrs. Maynard, that I never saw so intrepid a spirit in so slight and tender a frame. Aren't you awfully proud of her? Hear those idiots laugh!" For the boys were having Adele recount,

the twentieth time, the episode of Pod-eye and the hen house. But Olive looked at Phillips Adams' earnest face and was happy. He had taken Adele seriously, and the Christmas dinner which they didn't have at Flying M., was going to magnificent success after all.-Alice

GOT ONLY \$150

McGowan.

Signing Limited Liability Receipt

Costs Shipper Dear A case was recently decided in the circuit court of Missouri that appeals to the interest of horse shippers. R. D. Williams, owner of the race mare Winifreda, sued the Wells-Fargo Express Company for \$10,000, claiming that to be the value of the mare that was killed while in transit by express last month from Los Angeles, Cal., to St. Louis. Mo. Acting under the instructions of the judge, the jury returned a verdict of \$150 as the limit of damage. The court held that a limited liability contract which Mr. Williams signed with the company in consideration of reduced rates was a bar to recovery of the full value of the horse. The question of the liability of the loss was not contested by the express company, only the amount of the loss, as stated in the contract, which called for reduced shipping rates. The precedent of the case should warn shippers not to enter into limited liability contracts with transportation companies.

POUNCE UPON MILKMEN Sanitary Force Seize Dairymen Una-

wares to Examine Milk SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 20 .-Stationed at the cross roads on the outskirts of the city, the sanitary force lay in wait in the dead hour of midnight for the dairyman to make his appearance on his way to deliver milk to his customers. Before he was allowed to proceed he was ordered to give a sample of his milk and this was taken to the office of the board of health to be analyzed by City Physician Burg. Those whose milk is found to contain adulterations will be dealt with according to the provisions of the pure-food ordinances. inspection is a new departure and the milkmen were caught at a time when they did not expect it. Some of the milk taken was found to be considerably diluted, while some of milk appeared to be rich in its natural One dairyman admitted that he put water and salt in his milk.

AGED MEXICAN DIES

Family of Aged Man Formed Quite a Colony at Knickerbocker

SAN ANGELO, Texas, July 19 .- Goez Gurllerno, a Mexican, died at Knickerbocker yesterday from old age. Gurllerno is nearly a hundred years old and is one of the oldest settlers in this section of the country. He moved here two years before the great Ben Ficklin flood and his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren form a little colony among themselves.

TEXAS HOGS TO MEXICO

W. W. Sloan Jr., proprietor of Sloanhurst hog farm, has just been advised by Wollett & Berry of El Oro, Mexico. that he has secured their order for 110 head of fine hogs, the consideration being \$2,500.

This is said to be the largest order ever placed with any breeder of pure bred swine in the United States and is an indication of the place Texas is take ing in the matter of supplying pure bred live stock for export.



Tucker's "Antiseptic" SCREW WORM KILLER

DEAD-SHOT EVERY TIME A STRONG CHLOROFORM COMPOUND

The very best exterminator of the CORK-SCREW Pest made; quick and powerful; never fails. NO BAD AFTER EFFECTS. It not only kills the worms, but also heals the wound Excellent DISINFECTANT in warding off all contagious diseases, such as GLANDERS, DISTEMPER. SPLENIC FEVERS, etc. Also a sure and safe "DIP" to kill LICE, TICKS MANGE, SCABBIES, FOOT-ROT, and all skin troubles.

Special Bulk Prices-In one to five-gallon packages \$2.50 per gallon; a 10gallon package \$2.25 per gallon; in half or full barrels \$2.00 per gallon. All the above delivered FREE. For all such orders we mail free of charge suitable syringes for introducing the Worn Killer.

Manufactured by the W. L. Tucker "Simple Remedy" Co. WACO, TEXAS

POULTRY

BALLAD OF THE SETTING HEN It was a stub-tail Leghornhen at least with horny legs-Who did not know her error when She sat upon some china eggs.

Not china of the Cochin's kind But eggs evolved from potter's clay, The whiteless, yolkless sort designed To stimulate fool hens to lay.

Those eggs within her nest she found, And settled on them with a cluck, A happy, gurgling kind of sound That said quite plainly: "This is

She hastened to apply no test For sulphur, time or albumen. The eggs were there, it was a nest, And that was all that concerned the

They told her of her sad mistake, But nothing did she care for that; No sort of notice did she take, But sat, and sat, and sat, and sat.

The orb of day it rose and set, (It could not well do otherwise), But that old stubborn hen, you bet She'd set, but darned if she would

She heard, unmoved, the call to food; She had no apperite for grain; Her fervid fancy raised a brood Of fluffy chicks from porcelain,

Sternly determined to succeed, She sat a month or more, but then, As you'll infer, she was, indeed,

A very optimistic hen. So on that nest she kept her place, Heroic! That can't be denied. But oh! it was an awful case

Of prevalence misapplied.

I've known a lot of people who Decline to hustle out and scratch, But sit and dream their whole lives

through, Expecting china eggs to hatch. -Kennet Harris, in Industrious Hen.

FEEDING AND CARING FOR GOS-LINGS

In reply to the following question: method of raising goslings, how to feed and handle for best results?" Vick's magazine says: For first twenty-four hours afetr hatching keep them in a warm, dry place. Goslings grow quite rapidly and soon become hardy. After they are a week old they need no artificial heat, even in quite cold weath Good results may be had by feeding for the first three days either soaked bread or one-third corn meal and two-thirds shorts; feed cold and never have the food the least sloppy. Feed often, at least every two hours. Some give only tender grass the first then give scalded cracked corn from that time on, but very lightly at Until a week old, keep them in a small enclosure which can be moved every day. Then, let them go, and three or four weeks old, if the weather is favorable, they will do best if they have a wide range. A diet of three-fourths shorts and one-fourth meal mixed with water and pressed out quite dry, fed twice a day with the grass, will keep them growing

If you wish to fatten them, give more meal and less shorts, and add some beef scraps, gradually increasing shorts are discontinued entirely. Ten per cent beef scraps and ninety per cent meal is about right after they are

well started. Do not allow goslings to go to the water until well feathered, and then only those intended for breeding.

CACKLES FROM THE HEN HOUSE A poor hen is unfit for food.

chickens that have free range. The boiled eggs which adhere to the

shell are fresh laid. If an egg is clean and golden in appearance when held to the light it is good; if dark or spotted, it is bad. Young chickens on pasture need feed three times a day until a month old,

then twice a day.

Feed the hens and roosters well on a variety of nitrogenous foods during mating so as to secure strong, fertile

Poultry will keep healthier if a lit-tle salt is added to their food, the same as for all animals. Do not expect your hens to lay on

a strictly/corn diet. They must have variety such as meat and green food at least a couple of times a week. Sour milk and buttermilk are excel-Tent food for all kinds of poultry, especially turkeys, ducks and geese. When thickened with shorts, bran or meal, it is a very nourishing diet for young

Danish Poultry Methods. The Danish co-operative societies have a unique method of insuring themselves against being imposed upon by unscrupulous producers. Eggs are | ville.

sent in weekly from the different depots, each egg being stamped by the farmer with a rubber stamp, with figures representing name of farmer, district and date, so that any bad egg can be easily traced back to the farmer who sent it. Every egg is tested. The method is to place the eggs on perforated trays holding up to 120 each. The tray, when full, is put over a strong electric light in a dark room, the light being confined in a kind of wood washing sink, so as to concentrate all the light on the eggs. It is only the work of a moment to separate the good from the bad, the fordull and muddy. On the farmer who has sent the bad ones a fine is imposed for each bad egg. This method soon sharpens the wits of the farmer's wife, and she takes good care to see to it that the nests are cleared every

Good Record With Poultry.

day, and any doubtful ones kept for

Our little friend, Laura Adams, wants to hear of any one who can beat her \$47.50 from one goose and one turkey hen. I have neither goose nor turkey, but I bought 50 cents worth of turkey eggs and traded a sitting of duck eggs for another sitting. I hatched twenty-one turkeys and raised nineteen, which brought me \$46, and the raising cost me \$1.20. So from \$1.80 and a sitting of duck eggs. value 15 cents, I received \$46, which believe excels our friend, Laura, although I think she did exceedingly well, and besides I am the oldest. Try again Laura.

Method for Testing Eggs. A simple method for testing eggs,

which comes from Germany is based upon the fact that the air chamber in the flat end of an egg increases with age. If the egg is placed in a solution of common salt it will show an increasing inclination to float with the long axis vertical. By watching this tendency the age of the egg can be determined almost to a day. A fresh egg lies in a horizontal position at the bottom of the vessel; an egg from three to five days old shows an elevation at the flat end, so that its long axis forms an angle of 20 degrees, and an egg a month old floats vertically upon the pointed end .- Progress.

Get After the Lice Begin the work of destruction before lice have secured a good start. Have the perches so arranged that they don't touch the walls of the house at any place. Then the mites, once they get on, can't get off the perches. Then once a week pour kerosene oil over the perches so plentifully that every part s covered. Pay particular attention to the underside, else there will be places underneath not reached by the oil. Any of the liquid lice killers advertised will do the work well. Perches should be movable, so that they can be taken outside occasionally and thoroughly scalded with boiling hot water.

Whitewash the walls of the house with a thick whitewash at least twice a year. Keep everything about the house clean; filth is conducive to rapid multiplication of the pests. They mul-

BACK TO PULPIT.

What Food Did for a Clergyman.

A minister of Elizabethtown tells Grape-Nuts food brought him back to his pulpit: "Some 5 years ago had an attack of what seemed to be La Grippe, which left me in a complete state of collapse and I suffered for some time with nervous prostration. My appetite failed, I lost flesh till I was a mere skeleton, life was a burden to me, I lost interest everything and almost in everybody save my precous wife.

"Then on the recommendation of some friends I began to use Grape-Nuts food. At that time I was a miserable skeleton, without appetite and hardly able to walk across the room; tion to entertain or be entertained and began to shun society.

"I finally gave up the regular min-istry, indeed I could not collect my thoughts on any subject, and became almost a hermit. After I had been using the Grape-Nuts food for a short time I discovered that I was taking on new life and my appetite began to improve; I began to sleep better and my weight increased steadily; I had lost some 50 pounds, but under the new food regime I have regained almost my former weight and have greatly in proved in every way.

"I feel that I owe much to Grape-Nuts and can truly recommend the food to all who require a powerful rebuilding agent delicious to taste and Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. true national road to regain health or hold it, is by use of a dish of Grape-Nuts and cream morning and night. Or have the food made into some of the many delicious dishes given in the little recipe book found in pkgs.

Ten days' trial of Grape-Nuts helps "There's a reason." Look in pkgs. for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Welltiply rapidly. It is said that a louse hatched today is capable of being a before tomorrow's sun goes If you catch him in his youth,

'you'll have to hurry." For body lice, which aren't so harmful as the others, use Persian insect powders. Dust an abundant quantity horoughly among the feathers of each Unless the fowls are very tame it is best to catch them and dust after they have gone to roost. It is a tedious, unpleasant task to handle each separate individual in this manner, but it is the only satisactory way. Repeat this operation every ten days or two weeks until you are certain that all have been

WHAT TO FEED CHICKENS A variety of feed is best. No single grain equals a mixture. Rye is a poor feed, barley is good, and wheat and oats the best, says Farming. A mix-ture of the last three mentioned with a smaller proportion of corn, is very satisfactory. Only sound grain should be fed. The average screenings in the market are an uncertain quantity. Feed all grains in deep litter, rye or wheat straw being the best, so that the hens will be compelled to scratch and get Give plenty of grit, crushed oyster shells, and pur water. We usually feed mash once a day, and prefer not to feed it in the morning, but to let them warm up by scratching in the coldest part of the day. The mash may vary largely according to locality, but we prefer about one part wheat bran ,two parts ground corn and oats one part cut clover meal or alfalfa and one part meat meal with the addition of a little linseed meal, mid-

LET THE HENS SET When a hen goes on the nest to hatch a brood it is not to her a hardship as some suppose, but a rest and an advantage. A prominent breeder stated that two of his pullets became o fat that they "broken down" beassuming a duck shape when standing and would sit on the ground when eating. Finally they became, broody and, to his surprise, after bringing off their broods, the breakdown appearance was entirely gone His experience simply confirms what has been repeatedly affirmed, that a hen can become too fat to be profit-able and that the best remedy for such hens is to allow them to set, giving only one meal a day. As the hen, when on her nest, does not exert herself, there is but little loss of vitality, and she will have sufficient fat stored up in her frame to support her for mor than a week on one meal a day. The them, as they will bring good prices, but if it is preferred to retain them, let them hatch and raise chicks.

KEEP YOUR FOWLS TAME It is entirely possible to drive the profit out of a flock of hens by stoning and pelting them every time they get into mischief. Be quiet in your nanner if you wish to be successful

Make fowls feel that, when you are present, there is a protector among them, not something that is likely to scare or harm them. The only way you can keep your fowls on good terms with you, is by keeping on good terms with them.

Only a few days ago I read an article in one of our prominent agriculweeklies in which the writer said: "If your hens collect in the barn, or any place where their presence is not desired, they can be quickly expelled by throwing an empty bushel sack up in the air, allowing it to set-tle over them." The advice is bad and should not be followed. You will lose more money by following it than by allowing the fowls to remain where they are. But neither extreme is necessary; go at matters in a commonense manner, and chase the fowls as gently as possible

For mites paint inside of hen houses with portland cement and skim milk, filling all crevices in wall, and ceiling, of pine or gas tar. Destroy their breeding places and hiding retreats. Fill grooves with coal oil on upper side of perch just before fowls go to roost. If perches are removable, pour coal oil over them and touch a match. Spray during the day with some preparation like good proprietary lice killer. Cleanse the floor often and saturate that also.

—In Successful Farming.

STOCK FARMING

Scientifio Farming

Every day technical chemistry is ommanding more and more attention and its triumphs are eliciting mere and more wonder and admiration. Think of Two farmers up the valley each have a ten-acre plot which they propose to seed to alfalfa. Their fields are side by side; there is no difference in the soil of the two fields. One sows his seed in the usual way; the other sends to Washington for a little cake of dried bacteria. It comes, he dissolves it as directed, soaks his seed in the fluid and then sows it. Result, the latter harvests five tons of alfalfa to his neighbor's one. The air that passes over the first field stops and unloads its nitrogen on the second, for the agents of the nitrogen have prepared the roots of the clover to receive it, and nitrogen is the life of the soil.

Again the stream that runs through the first farmer's ranch is loaded with the water, all are stricken and some die. But the farmer down the stream hangs a littlebagofbluevitrolin

hangs a little bag of blue vtro! in the stream at the upper end of his farm and sprinkles some crystals of the copper sulphate in the bed of the stream and he and his family escape.
We mention these things to impress upon readers the needssity of keeping

up with the discoveries that are being

made and to emphasize the fact that there is no higher study than agriculture and the chemistry which works its miracles upon soils and upon the water. There is a great demand, at generous vages, for a thorough agriculturist and horticulturist, one who has combined the practical, scientific and mechanical education which makes him a oughly capable agriculturist and hortiulturist, than for any other class of men that are turned otu from our schools. Such men are wanted the world around. Every country of Spanish America is crying out for them;

Asia and Africa want them, and every state in this union needs them.

The work done by our government in the past twenty years has given a new rhacm and a new dignity to the cultivation of the soil. Then through mechanical devices very much of the former drudgery of farming is taken away, and what was formerly bone-breaking toil has become a pleasure," In the old days the man who could cradle four acres of heavy wheat in a day was the exception, and as a rule he worked incessantly for twelve hot hours to do it. Now with a good team he merely rides n his carriage and does four times as

much work as formerly.

Any one who in the old days had his plow point catch upon a sunken boulder, then had it slip off and felt the plow handle strike his ribs, remembers t. Now, with his sulky plow he merely goes out riding and does two and a half times the work he formerly did. And if there is a half sunken boulder in the way he merely gets a giant cartridge upon it, tamps a little earth around it, sets a slow fuse on fire and drives on. When he returns he finds where the boulder was merely a hole

in the ground. Boys used to hate farming. All old boys who ever grew up on a farm want to go back to it now.—

OUTLOOK FOR SWINE BREEDER In his paper before the Iowa Swipe Breeders' Association, held in Des Moines recently, Mr. W. H. Hakes, of Williamsburg, Ia., said, among other

"The hog business has its ups and downs just as any other business. canker sore mouth, bad March weather, etc., all tend to reduce the number of pigs. Notwithstanding the drawbacks, however, the swine breeder has, I think, done as well as the breeder of any other live stock, and the future looks bright, especially to the breeder of pure bred swine who uses good judgment and plenty of good feed. This is a large world and the American hog finds his way to the most remote parts of civilization. It aevolves on the central west where corn can be grown to furnish the bulk of the hogs with which to supply the The breeder of the corn belt will always have the advantage over the breeder in any other section. The wonderful increase in population means increased consumption of hos products, both at home and abroad The demand for hog products is better than has prevailed for several years, and prices have been remunerative to every swine grower who understands his business. There is a smaller amount of surplus meat on hand than for sometime back, which would seem to insure a continuance of the demand-

"There have been quite general reports of losses of early farrowed pigs. March was a bad month for young pigs, and with hogs at present prices breeder is going to have trouble in filling the demand which comes from the farmer this fall. Iowa dertainly has reason to be proud of its hog industry. We have over 61/4 cent of all the hogs in the United States, and more than any other state. The hog this year is certainly all right. all that is necessary for the breeder to do is to take good care of it, breed right, and feed right."

IN WISE COUNTY

Boonville Man Says Prospects are Rosy in His Section

J. K. Gibson is a resident of Boonville up in Wise county and does a stock farming business. "Up with us grass is good, so are cattle, and there a good average of calves. In fact, everything is in excellent shape. Crops are fine, wheat, there is not much big yield and doing well, better in the lack land than in the sandy. I raise cattle and buy steers and farm with a view to feeding. Of course I raise some otton, but as that has become one of the main stays of feeders, why I count it in as a feed crop.

"I have some Johnson grass and would not be without it and can't see why a man who intends to do a stock farming business wants to get rid of it It is just the best all round feed in the shape of hay and green that one can have and in a dry time it is salvation Every farmer ought to have a patch of some kind of grass and I think that Johnson grass will do as well as

RAIN CAME IN TIME

Blum Farmer Says Good Crops Are Assured

J. E. Crow, a young but enthusiastic stock farmer from Blum, was among the shippers who were on the yards "We had a good rain yesand said: terday that fixed matters both of stock and crops. We have had our share of moisture this year, but were getting a little in need when this rain came, for corn must have it at once when it needs it to do its best, Our corn crop will yield bountifully. Wheat and oats were a good crop this year and

cotton is doing finely. Grass being fine, cattle are doing well with the exception of ticks, which are numerous this year and are very annoying to all stock. Calves are scarce this season

for some cause not up to the average. "I am a stock farmer and raise cattle, buy more to feed and raise crops for the purpose of fattening them. My cattle are all Durhams, and my bulls are registered. I prefer this class of cattle to any other and can not make up my mind that there are any other classes that beat them for all round pur-poses. I have 250 head on my place and they are all doing well. Everything looks favorable for the interests of stock farmers for the balance of the year, I am sure."

HILL COUNTY PROSPERING Crops Are Beating Even the Johnson

Grass John Dyer, who has been on a tour of investigation down the country, returned Thursday and gave out that where he had been everything was Asked to be definite and locate himself for a while, he said: have been down in Hill county and to Waco. They do not seem to be suffering for anything much down there and crops are beating the Johnson grass growing. Of course there are very few cattle down there now, as it has become almost entirely an agricultural community, but there will be some good stuff come along after a while when the market gets better. Some complaint of ticks bothering stock, but altogether everything is better than an average.

HAMILTON COUNTY DRY

Carrolton Man Reports Discouraging Conditions

J. B. Curry, a resident of the county of Hamilton, and whose postoffice is at Carrolton, came in with a car is at Carrolton, came of mixed stuff Friday.

"Things are in a bad fix down in our immediate neighborhood," said he "It has been dry all the year mostly and crops are in a bad way. Wheat and oats did very well, but corn is a dead failure and cotton is very backward; has been troubled with lice, and if it does not get rain at once die sure. Corn in some fields will make probably as much as ten bushels per acre, and others will not make any. The rains have been very spotted and not at all general; that is what we have had. Cattle are not doing well at all, for lack of grass, and are thin, The ticks are very bad, too, which always occurs when cattle are in poor condition and on the lift. I brought up for market eighty-six head which are in poor condition; but I thought it best them on the market at any price rather than lose out on them entirely. I have plenty of water in the river now, but it was about gone when it rained hard above me and the holes filled up when I least expected it, as what rain fell on my place did not make much more than a mist. I have some sorghum on my place, but it is not doing much. It has been so

NAME PIG DISPLEASES

will be all up with us sure."

dry that we could not plant any Kaf-

fir to do any good. I hope it will rain, but if it should continue dry things

Iowa Man Takes Court Action and Becomes Mr. Randall

KEOKUK, Iowa, July 19.-Because Charles W. Pigg did not like his name he has taken steps to have it changed to Randall, adopting the maiden name of his mother. He has filed a legal document in the gourt and states as his reason for the change that the hame of Pigg is not "euphonious and not pleasing to his family." This is the first time a Keokuk man has changed his name.

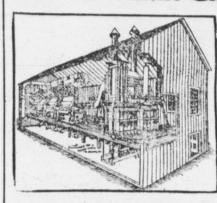


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The Farm Star-Indianapolis, established 1822, contains the latest experiments of Federal and State Stations, new methods and discoveries by successful farmers concerning soil, crops, live stock, poultry, dairies, etc.; a special department discussing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

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> THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM. FORT WORTH, TEXAS

FORT WORTH MARKET

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

WEDNESDAY'S MARKET

Receipts of cattle today reached 2.-431, including 600 calves, a large fall-ing off from the large runs of the early days of the week.

Beef steers presented quite a dif-ferent from the appearance yesterday. Choice steers there were none. Good steers were scarce. The run was principally medium grades, with a few common and light steers. Hardly any steers came in that would sell above \$3.90, and the bulk of the selling was from \$8.10 to \$3.85. Packers were looking for good to choice steers, but without avail. The market opened steady and closed easy.

Bleauy am				
Sales of No. Ave.	Price.			Price.
431,000	22 50	28	1.022	\$3.63
271,050	3.80		947	
17 808	3.10	10	. 927	3.10
511,015	3.50			3.50
19 950	3.15			3.80
	Butcher	Cows	3	

The butcher cow run was large. It was especially large in mixed loads with calves. Demand for good butcher cows continued strong, and the supply found quick outlet at steady to firm prices. A load of spayed heifers and cows made \$2.65. Top straight loads of cows sold at \$2.50. Medium grade cows were in the majority and the supply of canners was unusually large. Tops in car lots sold up to \$2.75, with the bulk at \$2.10@2.40.

Sales of	cows:		
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	
12 716	\$1.90	19 757	\$2.50
15c&h 876	2.40	13 620	1.75
14 612	2.00	61,113	2.40
4 665	1.35	4 702	1.60
11,040	2.70	23 817	2.75
15 761	2.25	50 592	1.65
26 775	2.20	17 719	2.05
13 798	2.10	23 790	2.65
6 755	2.40	32 838	2.20
80 845	2.45	23 924	2.70
22 582	1.50	7 967	1.70
31 764	1.95	5 728	1.65
10 886	2.10	131,012	2.15
5 542	1.85	43 771	2.20
	1.85	24 744	1.55
		*****	2.50
26 88	2.75		
Sales of			
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
	\$2.25	3 596	\$2.45

562 \$2.25 Bulls Bulls were not at all numerous in day's light cattle run and quotations remain unchanged. Calves Calves made the lightest run of the week, so far, 600 head. The demand

for vealers continues broad, and the supply changed hands early at steady prices, packers being the principal buyers. Buying for the New Orleans market is improving, and heavy weight calves are in better demand. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price 265 \$3.00 92... 180 4.00 186 143... 177 5... 266 5... 272 31... 221 4.25 23... 143 218 174 3.25 4.25 311 186

Hogs Hogs were again in very short supply, the offerings totaling around 600. Early reports put northern markets on a stronger basis, and this was reflected here. Oklahoma hogs in good flesh sold up to \$6.671/2. Lighter weights made a full nickel advance, while pigs remained steady. Late arrivals made a new top of \$6.721/2, and put the

209 172

202

4.50

3.35

4.10

3.75

74... 226 59... 199

22... 221

4.25

 $\frac{4.50}{3.75}$

Sa	le of	hogs:		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
95	. 162	\$6.571/2	6 260	\$6.60
77	. 171	6.57 16	4 132	6.60
76	211	6.62 1/2	88 188	
93	205	6.671/2	2 245	
65	199	6.62 1/2	4 162	
79	188	6.77 1/2	64 195	
83	164	6.62 1/2	78 185	8.60
76	200	6.65	69 191	6.65
Sa	le of	pigs:		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
15	. 96	\$5.00	2 100	\$5.00

4... 105 5.70 Sheep All sorts of sheep were on the market. Two doubles of Delaine wethers. a load of Shropshire lambs and several bunches of mixed sheep, made up the day's supply of 600 head. The market was strong on all good killing sheen, lambs included. Sales:

Av	e. Wt.	Price.
9 ewes and wethers	97	\$5.85
5 lambs	64	6.00
1 buck	150	4.00
1 ewe		5.00
15 yearling wethers	85	5.00
6 culls	76	4.60
81 wethers	89	4.65
10 wethers	92	4.75
11 lambs	63	4.25
16 lambs	66	4.75
1 lamb	50	4.75
21 wethers	80	4.65
21 wethers	62	5.75
36 wethers	81	4.65
150 wethers	86	4.65

THURSDAY'S MARKETS

Receipts of cattle on the first day of the second half of the week were around 3,700 head, with calves making up about one-third of the total. Steers

Beef steers were in much the same state as on Wednesday, the bulk of the run being of a medium class. A few loads of good steers were in sight that ought to have sold around \$4.25, the bulk of the run, however, were of a \$3.30 to \$3.50 class. Trade dragged from the start, buyers appearing to be without orders, and bidding in a perfunctory manner. Such early sales as were accomplished were made ut figures steady to 25c lower than the prevailing market yesterday.

Sales of	steers:			
No. Ave.	Price.	No. A	ve.	Price.
1 815	\$3.00	471.	.024	\$3.60
111,057	3.85	11	896	3.20
131,103	3.70	1	900	3.15
2 995	8.50	2	747	2.50
24 902	2.65	13	933	3.40
	Butcher	Stock		

Butcher cows were in nearly as good supply as on Wednesday, and the quality about the same; but the good top end of the day before was missing. Offerings were mostly of a fair killing class, with some cutters and canners but not many. A good demand for decent killing cows developed early, and the market ruled steady.

Sale	s of	cows:			
No. A	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
12	855	\$2.20	17	668	\$2.35
6	825	2.35	27	748	1.60
7	628	1.40	1	960	2.50
11	811	. 2.35	4	863	1.75
23	720	2.35	17	905	2.35
27	656	2.00	5	676	1.80
1	980	2.10	8	860	2.40
12	725	1.90	9	881	2.00
23	859	2.10	18	2733	2.15
12	664	1.80	42	688	2.20
3	890	2.00			
. Sale	s of	heifers:	14		
No /	ATTO	Price	Mo	ATTO	Delas

16... 531 \$1.90

1... 500 \$2.60

5	506	1.75		
		Bulls		
The	bull	market	maintair	ned a
steady	tone	on light o	fferings.	Sales:
10 1	080	\$2.60		

1s..1,080 \$2.60

Calves

The early calf supply was limited to three loads, and the market opening on these was steady. Late arrival of around 800 head upset early calculations and put the market easy for

the	rest of	the day.	Sale	s:	
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price-
4	. 180	\$4.50	154	172	\$4.15
71	. 165	4.00	46	168	4.00
80	. 191	4.10	37	162	4.25
13	. 240	4.25	16	210	3.75
17	. 166	4.00	10	800	3.00
19	. 153	4.25	38	182	4.50
9	. 161	4.25	6	257	3.00
42	. 195	4.35			
		Hos	S		

The hog run was again light, 800 head, with the bulk coming from Texas points, and a good share of these range hogs of very uncertain quality. Bearish tactics prevailed from the open-ing, the market being easy to 5c lower on the best hogs and most any way quotable on less desirable offerings. Pigs steady. Sales:

i	Sales of	hogs:		
	No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
	75 193	\$6.521/2	67 170	\$6.40
	69 174		11 237	6.50
	48 182	6.52 1/2	7 183	6.50
	71 170	6.37 1/2	4 240	6.55
	79 193		47 168	6.55
	82 202	6.60	37 161	5.75
	17 188	6.45	7	
		pigs:		
	No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
	25 108	\$5.10	10 58	
	81 85	4.75		
		Stee	re	

No fresh sheep came on the market today, but one load of mixed sheep and spring lambs of extra good quality came late on Wednesday and were on the books as of today's selling. The mixed sheep made \$5.25 and the lambs On these the market was firm.

		Av. Wt.	Price.
75 ewes	and wethers	. 98	\$5.25
2 culls		. 75	8.50
	lambs		6.00

FRIDAY'S MARKETS

Receipts of cattle reached 1.900 head today, somewhat less than the average Friday run. Steers of medium quality were in the ascendency in point of numbers, calves a good second, with cows and choice steers trailing in the

Choice beef steers were confined to two loads and they maintained the reputation of the feeder, Charles Mc-Farland of Aledo, by topping the mar-ket at \$4.50. They weighed around 1,150 pounds. After these came the medium classed cake-fed steers, and prices ran from \$3 to \$3.60 on these. The market was just fairly active with a variable demand that caused quotations to appear spotted. Packers really and truly have loaded up this week on steer cattle, and yesterday they took over nearly everything in the yards after the scare had beared prices

	Rutcher	01	
201,126	4.50	211,157	4.50
221,080	\$3.65	9 571	\$1.50
85 762	2.65	231,015	3.25
65 132	8.40	75 228	8.00
Sales of	steers:		

More opinions were on top of the condition of the butcher cow market than cows in car lots, and they did not agree any more than the cows came together in quality. They varied from 10c higher to 10c lower, and all on account of the good market on Thursday. Sellers appeared to think that because a shipper received \$2.75 \$3.10 on Thursday he should receive the same on Friday, regardless of the quality of offerings. The trade was badly spotted and that is all that can

Sales of				
No. Ave.	Price.	No. A	ve.	Price.
4 725	\$1.65	4	802	\$1.65
41,057	2.65	24	916	2.50
7 887	2.25	31	836	2.85
16 685	1.65	8	736	1.75
7 658	1.50	29	706	2.15
B 774	2.35		792	2.00
26 805	2.15	42	810	2.15
6 770	2.50	8	745	2.50
8 745	2.25	27	682	1.60
18 684	2.20	21	806	2.20
4 745	2.25	20	664	1.90
20 720	2.10	13	696	1.80
6 798	2.25	4		2.25
71,102	2.20	23		2.20
33 581	1.85	12	618	1.85
61,070	2.20	4	765	1.85
15 701	2.15			-1100

Sales of helfers: No. Ave. Price. 4... 637 \$2.00 No. Ave. Price.

Bulls were few and	selling to specil-
lators.	
Calve	08
Calves had a ligh	t run and prices
were about in line	with Thursday's
close, that is to say	25c lower for the
week. Sales:	
No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.

4	282	\$2.00	17	166	\$4 00
80	205	4.25	34	175	3.50
	132	8.50	8	170	4.00
71	175	8.50	10	164	8.75
B	410	2.40	44	210	3.90
25	201	8.90	43	178	4.00
89	213	8.75	149	216	8.85
		Ho	epo		
The	bulk	of ear	rly offer	rings	came
from '	Texas	and so	ld well,	best	Texas
			1/2. He		
Oklaho	omas r	nade 71	6c more	Th	e sun-

was light, but the demand could not bring enough hogs in sight to supply present packing needs. Pigs were a little stronger. The market closed about he low for the week

abou	r pc 1	ow for th	ie wee	K.	
Sal	les of	hogs:			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
53	182	\$6.521/2	76	206	\$6.65
13	236	6.52 1/2	13	155	6.35
66	190	6.871/2	6	250	6.55
2	240	6.521/2	45	250	6 65
6	223	6.55	85	180	6.65
86	187	6.65	10	154	6.55
Sa	les of	pigs:			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
6	83	\$5.30			
		Cha			

Four doubles of heavy wethers from outhwest Texas and a bunch of good mutton ewes and choice spring lambs made up the day's supply. The heavy wethers escaped sale on the early market, while the good ewes and lambs

and	the latter at \$6. Later th	e south-
wes	t Texas wethers sold at \$5.	. Sales:
	Av. Wt	. Price.
25	mixed 94	\$5.25
37	lambs 77	6.00
	lambs 71	6.00
	wethers 104	5.00
-	LATE SALES THURSD	A.V

LATE SALES THURSDAY

Thursday:		ers	
No. Ave.	Price.	No. At	e. Price.
221,158	\$3.85	123 9	
25 915	3.10	151.0	
501,057	4.15	4* 9	
231,103	3.90	241.0	
5 810	2.40	15 8	95 3.10
78 949	3.25	441,1	40 3.80
22 949	3.80	20 0	07 9.60

=	AND REAL PROPERTY AND REAL PRO	AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY.	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	-
	40 961	8.65	251		3.75
	251,050	8.75	251		8.50
	221,033	8.60	43		3.00
9	15 895	8.10	16	700	2.15
9	37 752	2.35	32	752	2.33
9	34 785	2.15			
3		Co	ws		
	80 745	2.15	11	933	2.15
9	24 935	2.50	11	776	2.30
	30c&h 607	2.20	27	868	2.55
	36 785	2.75	28	909	2.60
	12 780	2.30	15	674	2.15
1	10 708	2.25	10c&h	712	2.00
	23 952	3.10	11	772	2.25
	22 834	2.80			
1		Hei	fers	,	
1	16 531	1.90	5	506	1.75
1	7 485	2.25.			
1			Ils		
1	181,050	8.00	3	656	1.65
1	11,450	2.00			
1		Cal	ves		
1	14 496	2.25	5	400	1.75
1	20 213	4.00	28	192	4.00
1	7 163	4.00	67	193	4.15
I	64 164	4.35	10	261	8.25
1	15 317	3.00	15	145 .	3.75
I	26 289	4.00	10	200	4.00
1	11 152	3.50	71	173	4.00
1	58 181	4.00	87	224	3.50
1	71 176	4.00	76	220	4.15
1	90 180	3.60	88	184	3.60
1	-			-	

SATURDAY'S MARKET

Cattle runs in the early part of the week were not excessive, and the trade rocked along on a steady basis that was quite satisfactory to shippers. The was quite satisfactory to shippers. The big run of Thursday, however, prolonged as it was throughout the day, and offering changed conditions almost every hour, worked a radical departure from the former status. Prices declined 10 to 15 cents on all cattle slated to sell below \$4.20 and so remained to sell below \$4.20, and so remained to the close of the week. Heavy fed steers did not feel the weight of the slump, as this class is in strong demand and the supply is beginning to show signs of playing out. Top price of \$4.50 was made two days the past week on steers averaging close to 1,150 pounds that were well fattened and well bred. Nearly all steers classing below strictly good were made to feel the weight of the market's displeasure, while all the common sort of steers, selling below \$3.00 found a slow out-

let at mean prices.

In the butcher cow trade very satisfactory conditions prevailed from the start, the market taking on a gain of a dime on Monday and holding it well for the following two days. Thursday's high rush of cattle and subsequent design and subsequent design. big rush of cattle and subsequent de-cline in the steer trade played havoc with cows, causing them to lose all of the week's advance. Notwithstanding, good to choice butcher cows have been in best demand and have lost less than other grades, one load of these made \$8.10 on Thursday before the decline and numerous loads of good butcher cows have sold during the week at \$2.40 to \$2.60, with fair to pretty good cows at \$2.25 to \$2.85. Canner cows dropped back along with the better grades of killing cows.

Bulls are still selling steady at the low point at which the summer usually finds them.

The weeks' run of calves was large, though slightly under the supply of the week previous. Up to Thursday prices were being maintained with slight advances. That day a slump occurred, bringing values down to the low point of the week before, from which the market has not recovered. New Orleans stuff and yearlings participated in the decline.

With heavy runs of hogs at all northern points and a decline in all mar-kets it was expected a similar state of affairs would be found here. But the contrary happened. Light receipts and the firm stand taken by sellers held prices nearly steady. Firmness devel-opened on Thosday and Wednesday found hogs in Fort Worth selling higher than in Kansas City. The market dropped on Thursday about a nickel, and so closed the week.

The mutton trade was strong for the greater part of the week on light supplies. Late in the week on a heavy run of 93-pound wethers the market ent off somewhat, these sheep at \$5.00. Lambs of a strictly good class

are making \$6.00. Cattle receipts today partook of the usual Saturday dullness, but six cars arriving, half of them calves.

Steers No beef steers were on offer. A few thin stockers came in in a mixed load and they sold steady. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.

2... 600 \$1.75 Butcher Stock Two loads of cows, one of them canners, and the other of fair killing grade, were taken readily at \$1.40 an \$2.20, respectively. This piece of

a market was		steady.	•
No. Ave. Pri		Ave.	Price.
2 630 \$2	.00 14	559	\$1.40
40 729 2			
Sales of hel			
No. Ave. Pr		o. Ave.	Price.
2 550 \$2			
	Calves		

Early sales of calves, such as came in mixed loads, and a few bunches of holdovers were steady at Friday's decline. Packers seemed willing to assist in clearing the yards and bids were about in line with Friday's late sales. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price 28. 185 \$4.00 3. 226 \$2.00

۱	60	190	\$4.00	0	220	\$2.00
۱	8	862	1.60	4	392.	1.10
١	B	252	1.35	2	135	2.50
1			Ho	spo		
١	Onl	y thre	ee loads	of hogs	reache	ed the
1	yards	a to	otal of 2	16 head	. All	were
1	produ	iots c	f Texa	s. Two	load	ls of
	prett	ROO	d qualit	y sold	stead;	y, the
	heavi	es at	\$6.60	and th	ie m	edium
	welgh	ith at	86.521/2	. The	other	load,
	range	hog	s, did n	ot sell.	Pigs	made
			this lo			

steady. Sales of hogs No. Ave. Price. 24... 155 \$6.20 No. Ave. Price 81... 201 \$6.80 72... 185 6.52 Sales of pigs: 6.52 1/2 No. Ave. Price. 36... 96 \$5.00 No. Ave. Price

	TE SALI			
The folle	owing sa	les were	mad	le late
Friday:	4 Hallan			
	Ste	ers		0
No. Ave.	Price.		Ave.	Price.
59 761	\$2.85	22	945	\$3.00
26 914	2.00	26	931	3.19
231,088	8.10	27	887	2.85
28 957		25		3.05
27 925	3.15			
		fers		
5 540	2.25	4	490	1.90
8 403	2.00			
	Bu	ills		
11,380	2.10	11	,220	1.95
1 850	1.80	1.,,	710	1 1.40
1 770	1.65	1		1.85
11,180	1.95	Yo.		1.70
1 980	1.95	11		1.90
1 680	1.75	21		2.00
	Cal	ves		
7 475	2.10	11	365	1.90
49 999	0.05			

MONDAY'S MARKETS

Combined receipts of cattle and calves on the Fort Worth market for the opening day of the week were 4,000, a liberal run.

Beef steers were exceedingly scarce only one load of cattle selling on the early market above \$4. These were a companion load to the ones that made \$4.90 on Saturday's late market. The Monday's load made \$4.80. These were very choice 1,200 pound cattle, fattened on meal and hulls and grass.

The remainder of the steer run came mostly from West Taxas and territory opints and was altogether of a mediu to fairly good killing class. These sold | 4... 117 \$5.40

steady to 10c lower, the market being unevenly quoted. Steers Sales of steers: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.

41,042	\$3.60	1151,007	\$3.80
3 986	3.40	171,070	8.40
51,010	3.00	27 852	2.90
6 996	8.50	124 949	3.40
11,047	8.50	231,043	3.70
01,270	4.80	71 881	2.95
5 967		201,246	4.80
1 800		481,045	3.60
3 833		25 944	3.50
	Butch	er Stock	
Butcher	cows	were quite	freely
shown, w	ith a	right good	top-
by lead of	cows a	nd heifers, a lo	ad of
he latter	makin	g \$2.75 and	two
traight los	ids of c	ows selling at	\$2.65.
N	In -14	and to take he	44 -1

Packers were inclined to take butcher cows freely and the supply went to the scales early at steady prices.

Sales	s of	cows:			
No. A	ve.	Price.	No. A	ve.	Price.
5	874	\$2.60	1	1,010	\$3.50
8	893	2.75	27	737	2.35
3	820	2.00	2	795	1.70
21	754	1.90	28	860	2.35
3	986	2.75	16	766	2.40
7	811	2.00	1	700	2.50
20	814	2.25	196	769	2.00
3	740	1.75	30c&h	618	2.25
29	814	2.50	18	700	2.50
4	735	2.00	15	780	1.90
61	,026	2.25	31	767	2.60
3	820	2.50	9	805	2.25
23	766	2.20	17	816	1.90
22	720	1.95	1	930	3.00
74	682	2.05	12	766	2.40
8	745	1.75	6	680	1.90

Bulls No particular movement was noted in the bull trade, which was principally in the hands of speculators, who were paying no better than steady prices. Calves

The calf trade was featured by the arrival of twenty loads, half of which was taken early at steady figures by a buyer for the Nelson Morris Packing Company. In the meantime other buyers got busy and the whole supply changed hands before noon.

	Sales of	calves:				
	No. Ave.	Price.	No. A	ve.	Price.	
	83 196	\$4.00	59	184	\$4.00	
	71 248	3.25	76	183	4.15	
	15 246	3.00				
	24 131	3.75	17	220	3.75	
	73 175	4.00	8	267	3.00	
	49 172	4.00	34	266	2.50	
	30 170	4.00	114	194	3.85	
9	30 170	4.00	14	145	4.00	
	5 302	3.00	246	171	4.00	
d	70 185	4.00	81	208	6.00	
	Sales of	heifers:				
	No. Ave.	Price.	No. A	ve.	Price.	
	3 493	\$2.85	3	416	\$2.10	

The hog supply was very light, only two loads arriving. Both loads were from Oklahoma and both showed rea-sonably good quality. No difficulty was experienced in getting rid of all hogs, since there is a good demand from packers. The market was quoted steady on sales at \$6.62½ and \$6.65. A small bunch of razor backs held over from Saturday sold at \$5.25. The few pigs on offer sold steady at \$5.

Sales of hogs: No. Ave. Price	No. Ave. Price.
10 152 \$6.30	
71 242 6.65	20 163 5.25
79 202 6.69	1/2
13 624 2.75	20 691 2.40
Sales of pigs:	
No. Ave. Price	
5 126 \$5.00	
	Sheep

small bunch of mixed lambs, ewes and yearlings was driven in for the sheep trade. Quality was not at all choice and sales therefore appear to be lower. Ewes and yearlings sold at \$4 and lambs at \$5.50.

No. Ave. Price. 10e&y 96 \$4.00 No. Ave. Price. 7 lbs 58 \$5.50

TUESDAY'S MARKET Cattle receipts increased a little over Menday's run, but the gain was in the calf column, which totaled 2,800, the record for the year so far. Combined receipts were 4,400 head.

Beef steers were not more plentiful han yesterday, though those good to choice were shown in greater numbers than on the previous day, and the plain to medium run was considerably lessened. The market on good choice steers opened at least a dime lower, packers evidently believing that now was the time to line the good ones down alongside the plain to medium grates. The best steers of the day sold at \$4.35. They were cuts from a bunch furnishing \$4.50 cattle last week. The general steer trade was about steady,

and the m	ovement	Slow.	
Sales of	steers:		
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
91,045	\$3.50	121.048	\$3.15
20.1.1,058	3.75	161,089	3.40
27 897	2.75	24 820	2.60
20 949	3.05	231.046	3.25
25 961	8.15	421.230	4.00
431,227	4.25	211.048	4.00
211,141	4.85	71,042	3.00
81,145	3.50	41.025	3.25

Butcher Stock Butcher cows were shown in about the same numbers as on Monday, though the quality was hardly as good. Tops made \$2.75, with the bulk at \$2.20 @2.40. Canners were steady.

		THE P WEL	e preads		
	s of				
	Ave.		No. A	. 11	Price
29	810	\$2.35	14	682	\$2.8
16	711	2.00	14	735	2.1
7	741	2.20	5	672	1.6
17	763	2.15	17	809	2.2
30	809	2.40	30	785	2.4
4	750	2.10	10	876	2.4
12	880	2.75	5	864	2.3
7	657	1.65	15	792	2.3
17	731	2.15	10	709	1.5
5	922	1.50	11	728	1.3
58	779	2.20	6	8:2	2.3
31	727	2.15	27	830	1.0
26	732	2.25	24	. 1.3	2.7
5	736	1.50	24	7:0	2.1
6	761	2.15	14	782	2.
16	785	1.90	23	824	2.
6	746	2.00	23	044	۵
			li.		

The bull trade was slow and indifferent, but prices were steady.

Calves The big calf run was not greeted with enthusiasm by buyers, and while they were not bearish, they were more discriminating at the start than on Monday, preparatory to a letting down later in the day, after the cream of the supply had been gathered. Prices ruled about steady with the opening.

1	Top	calves	sold at	\$4.25,	as on	Mon
1		Sales				
1	No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price
ł	65	139	\$4.10	151	181	\$4.2
1	4	242	3.50	10		
1	42	275	3.25	8	168	3.5
1	33	182	4.00	69		4.0
1	8	215	00.3	5	154	3.7
1	15	156	3.75	151	217	4.2
1	14	212	3.25	116		4.0
	70	192	4.25	5		2.0
1	51	185	3.75	5	250	3.0
1	79	213	4.25	143		3.5
1	24	174	4.10			
1			Ho	en		
п						

Hogs were very slack in arriving. only one load and two pieces greeting the early efforts of the trade. Later, four more loads came in, two from Texas points and two from Oklahoma making supplies total 377 head. At outsider took one load at a steady price, \$6.621/2, but the late Texas hogs sold 5c better than this, at \$6.65. Tops finally made \$6.70, same as at Kansas

	Sales o	f hogs:			
1	No. Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Pri
1	70 224	\$6.621/2	.73	. 226	\$6
1	5 188	6.5736		. 200	
1	12 196	6.5736		. 200	6
2	60 171	6.65		. 172	6
9	Sales of	pigs:			
	No. Ave.		No.	Ave.	Pri
	A 117				100



JAS. H. CAMPBELL.

GEO. W. CAMPBELL.

JOHN K. ROSSON.

CAMPBELL BROS. @ ROSSON LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY

SAINT LOUIS

KANSAS CITY

FORT WORTH

VIEWS ON THE MARKET

Campbell Bros. & Rosson

Steers-The steer market during the past week has fluctuated considerably and has been very uneven, but as a whole prices obtained have been very satisfactory. The best steers coming to market, which are good enough to call choice, have been selling from \$4.25 to \$4.80 per cwt., the latter class being exceptionally good. The half to threequarter fat steers, weighing from 1,-000 to 1,150 pounds, have sold from \$3.40 to \$3.80, and it is not always the heavy cattle that bring the best prices. The dressing quality of a steer and the per cent of beef he makes is what sells him. Choice steers, weighing from 1-200 to 1,300 pounds sell at \$4.50 to From 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, \$4.25 to \$4.50, and from 950 to 1,050 pounds, \$3.90 to \$4.10, with the half to threequarter fat kinds, 1.000 to 1,150 pounds, at \$3.40 to \$3.80, and 900 to 1,000 pounds, \$3.10 to \$3.40. The medium flesh on the stocker and feeder order, weighing from 950 to 1,050 pounds, sell at \$2.85 to \$3.25, with 800 to 800 pounds average at \$2.50 to \$2.75. The demand for the medium flesh kind is very limited at the present time and it will be at least six weeks or two months

before the feeder trade opens up. Cows—The supply of cows has been limited the past week and the best kinds are selling at very good figures. We sold a consignment today for Tom Adams of Knox county weighing 787 rounds at \$2.75, and his calves for \$4.25, weighing 213 pounds. The bulk of the good cowe, however, are selling from \$2.25 to \$2.60, and the half fat kinds, which ere diesed as cutters, are selling from \$2 to \$2.25. Indications look favorable for a strong market on best cows throughout the season, and it will be sixty days before the government inspectors will be installed n the packing houses, after which time

canners will be in strong demand. Bulls--There is but little change the bull market during the past week, common stocker bulls weighing from 700 to 900 pounds selling from \$1.50 to \$1.65, and fair flesh, 1,000 to 1,100 pounds, at \$1.75 to \$1.90, while good fat bulls, 1,150 to 1,500 pounds, sold at

\$2 to \$2.25. Calves-The calf market is about steady today with a week ago, there being twenty loads on the market yesterday and thirty-six today, making over 5,000 calves for the two days, which is more calves than were in Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha and St. Joseph combined. It has developed there are not enough calves going north to supply the demand, and on this account Nelson Morris & Co. have sent a buyer here until further orders. The top of the calf market this week was \$4.50, with the bulk of the good calves selling around \$4, weighing from 160 to 190 pounds, with a few ordinary calves selling down at \$3.65 to \$8.75. The bulk of the fat calves, weighing from 240 to 300 pounds, are selling from \$3 to \$3.50. Indications are favorable for at least a

steady market. Hogs-Receipts have been very light and very few changes in prices, excepting last Wednesday, when two loads of extra choice hogs sold for \$6.721/2 to outside buyers. The top hogs have sold every day at \$6.62½ to \$6.65, with the bulk at \$6.55 to \$6.62½. Some common to fair light weights, 150 to 170 pounds, have sold at \$6.25 to \$6.50, and pigs around 100 pounds at \$5 to \$5.25. Northern markets are a little stronger today, and we look for \$6.70 to \$6.75 for tops here before the week

Sheep-Fat muttons are in good de-

mand at \$4.75 to \$5.25 for fair to choice. Lambs, \$5.50 to \$6. Receipts very light and good killing stock is wanted. Special-We are forecasting for next Monday a new county attorney for Tarrant county, which means the erection of a new packing house for Fort Worth, for Tarrant county, and for the state of Texas, which also means an additional 15,000 population for Fort Worth within the next two years, 20, 000 for the county and 100,000 for the state. With these conditions before us who would dare say this change would not be benficial to everyone. It means new life to every interest of the state Of course the majority of the readers of this letter are not interested in local politics but every one of them are interested in the price of products that are raised on Texas soil. The present packing houses located here have more than doubled the price of chickens and eggs, while butter is fully steady with former prices. It has made it possible for every producer of cattle, hogs and sheep to have a home market which for every commodity is as good as the northern markets and you save the full freight and shrinkage on every hog that is produced in this state. Sheep Try of the country. This week we sold hogs on this market at \$6.72\%. Sheep at \$6 per head and cattle at \$4.80, which is as much money as they would have brought in either Kan-sas City, St. Louis or Chicago. JNO. K. ROSSON.

Among Our Arrivals This Week D. W. Judd, a well and favorably

known cow merchant from Fannin county, registered last Tuesday a shipof mixed cattle, doubling back the fore part of this week with two cars which originated at Durant, I. T., both bunches proving "money grubbers." That smiling countenance of "D. W." is always welcomed by his many friends in stock yard circles, and so long as his skill in buying asserts itself in his section he will be found

driving a rearing trade.

Meador & Co. of Williamson county were among our representative ship-pers the last week, with porkers at \$6.571/2, Richard W. Kuehn, one of the principal ramrods of the firm, coming n charge. Mr. Kuehn is a great old 'Rich," as they call him at home, and that a better judge of cattle never hit the middle of the road in Williamson county is attested by his contemporaries, who admire his hustling quali-

W. N. Bradley of Freestone county ushered in a shipment of steers the last week, coming in personal charge of the consignment, the sale of which proved entirely up and beyond his expectations. "W. N." is a substantial stock farmer of Central Texas, and during his varied selling experience on the Fort Worth cattle and hog market through Campbell Bros. & Rosson has stated in no uncertain terms his hearty approval of the manner in

which his business has been handled. T. J. Ryon of Tarrant county had some wagon hogs Saturday, which were purchased on the yards not long since and which made a handsome profit on the investment. Those who know "T. J." know him as an untir ing hustler, whose career has long had a connection with the pecuniary end in his extensive roll of transactions. John J. Molesworth, a prominent and influential stockman from the Panhan-

dle, whose domicile is Donley county, was identified among our visitors the past week. "J, J." says the agriculturalist is fast displacing the cowman in the Panhandle and as far as the future of the exclusive stockman is concerned he entertains rather pessimis-tic views. "The Panhandle is being settled up very rapidly," he says, "and if it were not for the excellent price land is commanding the cattle barons would tell a tale of woe, but instead a great many of them are moving to town and in a measure expect to retire and live easy on the worldly goods they have stored away."

C. V. Bigham of Callahan county came in this morning and was recognized by his many friends with a hearty handshake. "C. V." was born a stockman, in addition to being a jolly good fellow. While yet young in years he is built up from the ground of sterling qualities, and a worth of not the least mention is his 'power behind the throne" among our customers in the "profit sharing

W. F. Wilson of Callahan county dropped in on us suddenly this morning in charge of a consignment of calves, which sold at "high rolling" good figures on the present market. " does not get down regular with his numerous consignment, but his welcome is always made known by his friends, which like to hear a good many exercise his talking proclivi-

Edgar Kerr of Fannin county was a visitor on the yards this morning, a guest of Tom Ryon. Edgar was siz-ing up the market during the morning hours, but had several other items up his sleeve which were dividing his attention.

Thompson & Rose, the "Cannon Ball" Indian Territory bovine and porker shippers, re-enlisted in our rank and file the past week, our hog sales department finding ready disposal of their bunch at \$6.65.
"T. & R." have no superiors in skill

and ability among the contributors of swine to the Texas market and the 'C. B. & R." contingent have long enjoyed the privilege of handling their consignments. R. C. Donaldeon, the peerless John-

son county stockman and patron of Campbell Bros. & Rosson, was identified among our arrivals on last Friday in charge of a mixed load, cows selling at \$2.15 and \$2.20 and bulls at \$2. "R. C." is one of the substantial and is one of the substantial and enterprising stock farmers of that fertile central Texas county, whose selection in the "negotiating powers" has responsible for the indorsement of the market given his friends. W. T. Spencer of Fannin county shipped from Durant, I. T., the past

week a mixed car which he accompanied to Fort Worth. The sale of his stock proved up to his expectations, and as this was his "maiden consignment" to Campbell Bros. & Rosson, "W. T." will no doubt "instruct his friends where to ship for the best results. J. A. Yows of Coryell county came

up the past week in charge of a ship-ment of mixed cattle. This was the intial shipment of Mr. Yows and he was so well pleased with the prompt and efficient manner in which his stock were handled he pledged his support to "C. B. & R." boys. J. C. Washington, a prominent In-

dian Territory financier and stock-

man, gave us his initial shipment of sheep the past week, a few wethers selling at \$5.25 and lambs at \$6, which was considered the highest price on this market for many months. In the letter transmitting account sales Mr. Washington was congratulated upon the able manner in which the sheep were handled to produce such good sellers. A reply from this letter received this morning reads as follows:
"Campbell & Rosson, Fort Worth,
Texas—Dear Sirs: The consignment
of sheep made by Mr. Thompson belonged to my little 12-year-old boy,
George Washington. He was well
pleased with the sale and says you can always handle his sheep. Signed, J. C. Washington.'

G. L. Porter of Hill county shipped us from Valley Mills the past week a mixed car of hogs which sold at \$6.35 and calves at \$3.50, with various other prices prevailing. This ship-ment establishes incipient relations with Campbell Bros. & Rosson, and considering the values they recorded on the market the furthering of our standing in his section will no doubt be made manifest.

J. S. Dabney of Schletcher county adorned our office the past week with hs smiling countenance and good humor. His health was registered in normal condition, but as his shipment arrived too late for Friday's market for which they were intended, he left for home before the cattle were sold. His cows brought \$2.20 with calves at \$4, which it is hoped proved up to his ex-

King & Keating, stockmen from Mills county, numbered among our consignors the last week, Mr. King of the firm coming in charge he firm coming in charge, cows selling at \$2.20, embracing the main sales. Mr. King for his firm "gave the C. B. & R. boys a tryout" and was pleased to record excellent results after figuring up the "cost mark" which each

brand indicated. A. J. Blankenship, one of the wellknown Oklahoma hog shippers from Caddo county, reported Wednesday with a bunch of "lard producers," which landed at \$6.65. "A. J." bears an enviable reputation among Oklahoma's famous swine merchants and the "C. B. and R." porker selling department has long enjoyed the handling and selling of his consignments in the Texas market, where they have "panned out" in a very creditable

manner. Byers Brothers, very extensive cattlemen from Northern Texas, were among our clientage Thursday of the last week, selling five loads of steers at \$3.55. Northern Texas has numerous stockmen, but none superior to the Byers boys for producing the kind of killers that make prime roasts and juicy porternouse steaks and their steer product always brings the top values in their class when offered on

S. T. Taylor of Wharton county was among our arrivals on Thursday with two cars of calves, which brought eminently high-grade values, doubling back on the first day of this week with two cars of yealers, which sold at relatively strong prices. "S. T." has long been a member of the "CaB. & R." household, behind whose "selling fortress" a great many of his friends will also attest the same satisfactors

MARKETS ELSEWHERE

Chicago Live Stock CHICAGO, Ill., July 24.—Cattle—Raceipts, 4,500 head; mar 4et steady; beeves, \$4@6.40; cows and heifers, \$1.25@5.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 @4.25.

Hogs-Receipts, 15,000 head; market steady and closed mostly 50 higher mixed and butchers, \$6.40@6.90; good to choice heavy, \$6.45@6.90; rough heavy, \$6.10@6.40; light, \$6.55@6.95; bulk, \$6.60@6.85; pigs, \$5.75@6.75. Estimated receipts tomorrow. 27,000. Sheep—Receipts, 18,000 head; mar-ket weak; sheep, \$2.90@5.50; lambs,

Kansas City Live Stock KANSAS CITY, July 24.—Cattle— Receipts, 18,000 head; market steady; beeves, \$4.25@6.25; cows and helfers, \$2@5.65; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@4.70; Texans and westerns, \$3.75@5.75 Hogs-Receipts, 13,000 head; market steady; mixed and butchers, \$6.57%@6.65; good to choice heavy, \$6.55@ ; rough heavy, \$6.52½@6.57½; \$6.55@6.65; bulk, \$6.55@6.62½; light. pigs, \$5.25@6. Estimated receipts to-

morrow, 11,000. Sheep-Receipts, 5,000 head; market steady; clipped lambs, \$6@7; spring lambs, \$7.25@7.85; ewes, \$5@5.75; vethers, \$5.25@6; yearlings, \$6@6.50.

St. Louis Live Stock

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head, including 2,450 Texmarket steady; native steed \$3.50@6.25; stockers and feeders, \$200 cows and heifers, \$2.10@5.25; Texas steers, \$3@5; cows and heifers, \$1.900 3.25.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

WANTED-To buy a bunch of young mules; describe stock when writing. O. A. Lock, Memphis, Texes.



Simpson - Eddystone Silver Greys

Fast color is not merely a name but a splendid reality in these dependable dress-goods. They wash repeatedly without fading. Appropriate to wear any time of year.

> Ask your dealer fore Simpson-Eddystone Silver Greys. Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints.

The Eddystone Mfg Co (Sole Makers) Philadelphia

ARE YOU IN ARREARS? WHETHER YOU ARE OR NOT, BE SURE AND READ EVERY WORD OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT

Send us \$1.00 to pay for your subscription for two years to The Weekly Telegram, or send 50c to pay for subscription for fourself for 12 months and 50c more to pay subscription for 12 nths for anyone you may name who is not now a subscriber, we will send you as a premium absolutely free, postage pre-a copy of Ropp's Commercial Calculator. See coupon at

What the Calculator Is.



A Ready Calculator, Business AK metic and Reference Book Combined.

This is unquestionably the most complete and convenient work on Figures, for Practical Use ever published. It contains nearly all the Short Cuts known; Hundreds of Simple Rules and Original Methods for "Easy and Rapid Calculation," and Millions of Accurate Answers to Business Examples and to Practical Problems.

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I Will Show at a Glance, Without the Use of Pencil, Pen or Paper

The number of bushels and pounds n a load of wheat corn, rye, oats or barley, and the correct amount for mme, at any price per bushel.

The exact amount for a lot of hogs or cattle, from 1 lb. to a carload, at any per cwt.

The correct amount for a load of ay, straw, coal or coke, from 25 cents

The correct amount for articles sold by the bushel, pound, yard or dozen, The exact wages for any time, at ous rates per month, per week,

The equivalent of wheat in flour, when exchanging same, from 25 to The only correct Rule and Table for timating the exact contents of logs

Handsomely and attractively bound cloth, with round corners and just

The exact contents of lumber, cle terns, bins, wagon beds, corn cribs, cord wood and carpenters', plasterers' and bricklayers' work. The exact interest on any sum, for

any time, at any practical rate per

The day of the week for any date in 300 years, besides hundreds of other very useful things.

It gives all the Latest and Shortest methods known, besides many published for the first time, viz.; an Easy and Unerring process for "Adding Long Columns." Short Cuts in Multiplication and Division. Problems in suration, etc., are usually solved with less than one-third the figures and labor required by ordinary methods.

A copy of this useful and practical work should be in the hands of every the right size to fit the pocket. farmer, mechanic, or business man.



Sawyer—Your walnut Log measures 24 inches diameter and 16 feet in length, which accorde to Scribner's er Doyle's Tables, will make to feet of lumber. FARMER—According to Repp's Tables (p. 61)—the mly correct and reliable Log measure—it will cut mactly 413 feet, and therefore I demand pay-



STOCK SHIPPER—The net weight of your lot of logs is 4425 ibs. and at \$3.75 per cwt., amount \$155.94. Here is your cheek.

Farmer—There is an error somewhere. I see Ropp's Calculator (page 6) that the amount logid to \$165.94. 5 —(After figuring it over again.) You are 1. Here is a \$10 bill with your check. Parden ml-take; was done in haste.



GRAIN BUYER—The top price for No. 2 Corn te-day is 38c. Your load weighs 3180 lbs. net-Take a seat while I am figuring it up.

FARMER—(Calculator in hand), O, I've got it already: I had on 56 bu. and 44 lbs., and it comes to \$21.58. (See pages 16 and 27.)

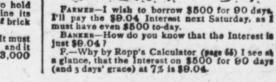
MERCHANT—At what figure must we mark these Goods, in order to sell them at a discount of 10% from the marking price, and still make 90% prefit on cost.

ACCOUNTANT—The marking price must be 100% Accountant—The marking price must be just 134 times the cost price, according to Ropp's Discent Table No. 4.



BRICKLAYER—If you want this Cistern to hold at 200 barrels, how are we to determine its best and diameter, and also the number of brick will require to wall it up.

Contractor—I see by R'sC: (2. 62) that it must by feet in diameter, and 12 feet deep; and it ill take 1,560 brick, if laid on edge or 3,000 laid flat.



Fill Out This Coupon

And mall at once to

The Texas Stockman-Journal

Fort Worth, Texas

which move up my subscription for one year, or move up my subscription six months and send the Stockman-Journal six months to the name of the new subscriber named herewith. Send me as a premium postpaid a copy of Ropp's Commercial Calculator.

My name Address New Subscriber's name

HORSES

ANCESTRY OF THE HORSE As early as the prehistoric period, as we infer from the rude drawing of the animal by its first masters, European horse was uniformly colored -probably dun, with dark mane, tail and legs. It was a small, heavy-head-ed brue with rough, sarubby mane and tail, and no trace in the skull of depression for the face gland. From this stock are descended the cart horses and the ordinary breeds of

Western Europe. The blood horse, or thoroughbred, on the other hand, is a later importation into Europe, either from Arabia, by way of Greece and Italy, or, as some think, from North Africa, the home of the barb. It has been sup-posed that these Eastern horses are the descendants of an earlier domestication of the same stock. I have, however, recently shown the existence in an Indian domesticated horse skull, as well as in the skull of the race horses Ben d'Or, of a distinct trace of the depression for a face gland, and the suggestion consequently presents itself that the Eastern horses (inclusive of thoroughbreds) are from Equus silvalensis, in which the sact gland may still have been func-

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

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

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

SIGNS OF A GOOD HORSE

Never have a horse brought out, or up, or down, to you, but go to his and investigate for yourself, certain details which, once you know, require no special acumen to decide upon or to be aware of. For instance, is there grain in the manger, and the hour of feeding some time past? He may be a bad feeder, nervous, delicate tion to this point. Is the straw under his forefeet unusually trampled or broken? May be one of those irritable nervous "weavers" (horses which constantly sway from side to side), who are also generally bad feeders and poor property. Are stall posts or sides battered or kicked? He may be a kicker (by day and night; spoiling his own rest and that of other horses.) Does he tear or eat his blankets? Is he tied in any special way, or simply, and as other horses are? Is he gentle to approach and handle-no nipping, kicking or pulling back on the halter Does he stand square on both feet, or rest one or both alternately? Does he back quietly from the stall, picking up each hind leg without spasmodic jerking? And when he turns in the gangway does he do so smoothly, or does he flinch (in front) as if the boards were not even, or his feet hurt him more or less? Are his eyes staring and expressionless, his ears always forward?-indicative of defective vision.

Once out of his stall, notice that he submits quietly to being wiped over, and betrays no resentment while harnessing, at accepting the bit, bridle, crupper, etc., and decorously permitting all necessary alterations and at-Accept no departure from tentions. absolute docility of deportment; for, be sure that if the animal betrays either excitability, nervousness or vice in the dealer's hands, he will be far worse with you, for you know you don't know and he will know you don't know—and those combinations spell trouble. In the same way see him led out and put to the vehicle to which he is to be driven, viewing him always with the felly critical eye of the individual who does not (yet) own him. Excuse nothing and make no allowances for less. If he makes a move you don't fancy, say so frankly and look further—there are plenty of horses-Team Owners' Review.

DRAFT WITH WIDE TIRES At the Missouri station, Professor J. Waters managed some experiments with wide and narrow wagon tires,

"The net load used was always one

SICK HEADACHE, ish the body, give keen appetite,

DEVELOP FLESH and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar

Scott's Santal-Pepsin Capsules

ton, but the 6-inch tired wagon was 245 pounds heavier than the 1.5-inch tired one, making the loads 3,225 and 2,980 pounds, respectively when the were not encumbered with

mud. The results were as follows, in

"On good macadam roads the draft of the wide tires was 26 per cent less than the narrow. On gravel roads wide tire was 24.1 per cent less. On dirt roads, dry and smooth, no dust, wide tire was 26.8 per cent less. On clay road, deep spongy mud, drying on top, wide tire was 52 to 61 per cent less than narrow. On meadow, pasture, stubble, corn ground, plowed ground, from wet to dry, wide tire was from 17 to 120 per cent less than narrow. Ordinarily the difference in width of tires is not so great usually. But there is no question of the great advantage in having wide tires.'

WHEREFORES OF CLIPPING Horse science has proven that a clipped horse properly cared for is, even in the coldest weather, if in constant use, far more comfortable than those which are allowed to retain their full coat of hair. Man requires such work of the horse as to sweat him severely if his coat be long, and indeed it has been found so burdensome to a horse that when driven for any distance he would blow quite seriously, whereas after being clipped he could go without discomfort. If the long coat could be kept dry it would not be objectionable, but as soon as it becomes saturated with sweat it is a menace to health. It is necessary, of course, after the removal of the long coat, to provide a double allowance of clothing, and avoid standing still out of doors without blankets after using for any length of time. Properly cared for, however, the danger of a clipped horse taking cold is much less than when the hair is long and wet with perspiration.—Up-to-Date Farming.
A study of the science of heredity cannot fail to impress the horse breeder with the paramount importance of good pedigree. If by the laws of heredity the characteristics of one or both of the parents, or some more remote ancestor, are certain to be stamped on the offspring, the importance of breeding animals which are not only of high-class quality them-selves, but are descendants from stock of equally high quality, is at once apparent. The more distinguished and unsullied the lineage of any pair of animals is the greater is the probabil-ity that the stock begotten of their union will be equal to themselves in

A few years ago the farmers began to grade up their mares and to buy the best stallions. Now the demand is so urgent for better horses of the draft and coach types that better high-grade and pure-bred mares must be secured at once, regardless of price for immediate breeding to get into the markets as fast as possible. Life is too short lose these high prices for the lack of the best mares, when we could import mares as well as stallions, if we had the courage to pay what they are worth for breeding.

CATTLE

SKILL OF THE BREEDER WITH BATES AND CRUICKSHANKS

The great sale at Ruddington last week has many lessons for the stock breeder. First and foremost, it teaches the race of great breeders is not extinct in this country. The late Mr. Mills was singularly fortunate in securing as his agent and adviser A. S. Gibson, whose success as a stock breeder has been established before he joined Mr. Mills. It was a great idea upon which the two men worked. Unlike many, the collapse of the Bates fancy after the Dunmore sale of 1879. did not lead them to conclude that the fine stylish cattle on which the genius of Thomas Bates was exerted were of no more consequence. They saw that, in spite of defects, the Duchess, the Oxford, and the Waterloo families had qualities, and these they sought to perpetuate in union with the splendid beef qualities of the Cruickshank tribes. That there were disappointments in the effort to harmonize the antagonisms in the two types goes without saying; it could not have been otherwise, but the sale of last week contained abundance of proof that Mr. Mills and his colleague knew what they were doing, and achieved a notable success In spite of phenomenally high prices

for whatever suited the South American market. Ruddington hall sale was great opportunity for the man with limited means who wanted something above the average in merit. In particular, it was a great opportunity the man who wanted a choice white oull for crossing with black heifers. Reasons not easily understood, the home breeder is following the foreigner in despising the white bull. there were no red or dark roan heifers with which to cross him among Shorthorns, there are always plenty of blacks from which to breed, through his agency, the choice blue-greys, and several apostles of that cult sacrificed their interests by not being on the

scene at Ruddington. Scotsmen responded splendidly to the invitation to visit Ruddington, and they took north some of the choicest specimens on sale. Nothing quite equalled the Countess Farewell tribe, which, for five representatives, made the superb average of \$33.60 each. The four great sales at Bapton Manor, Uppermill, Buscot and Ruddington have demonstrated not only the continued supremacy of the Cruickshank Short-horn type, but its adaptability, when wisely handled, to moulding a still better type, in combination with the old Bates families.—Scottish Farmer.

CHEWING THE CUD A good cow is worth more money than she brings in the market.

The character of feed decides to

very great extent the yield and quality of the butter from any cow.

Much better butter can be made when the temperature of the milk and milk house can be regulated. cow that is naturally impatient and fretful does not like to submit to rough handling, and-her disposition on ruined by such treatment.

should be kept clean and fresh find a clear track and plenty to cheer him along, too. Of the various ways through which

it is possible for the average dairyman to enhance his profit, the most ef-fectual is first to reduce the cost of producing his milk: There is less uniformity in dairy cows as to quality and quantity of product than in any other stock in respect to the return it makes to the

owner in product. To him who gathers up the fragments the whole loaf of opportunity is finally given.

As soon as the calf is licked dry

by its mother it should have strength enough to rise and suck. The calf may be taken away from its mother Sold by Weaver's Pharmety, 804 Wain. after the first meal, or, if preferred, can be left with the cow until the

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

The Leading Breeders of the Great Southwest

HEREFORDS

B. C. RHOME JR.,

Saginaw, Texas. Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Herd headed by the Beau Brummel bull, Beau Bon-nie. Reg. No. 184638. Choice bulls for

HEREFORD BULL AND HEIFER

sale.

CALVES. We will have this season about 300 fullblood Hereford Calves for sale. Apply early if you want fine calves, as we con-

tract now to deliver Nov. 1. ELKINS & HENRY. Colorado and Snyder, Texas.

SHORTHORNS WM. & W. W. HUDSON, Gainesville,

tered Shorthorn cattle. ABERDEEN ANGUS

FOR SALE — Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. I immune. Some choice bulls. . C. J. BROWN, WILLS POINT, TEX.

Texas. Exclusive breeders of regis-

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

HEREFORDS

B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Texas.— Hereford cattle. Nice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale.

Advertise in The

Texas Stockman-

Journal

for Sure Results

RED POLLED

IRON ORE HERD Red Polled Cattle. Breeder, W. C. Aldredge, Route 4, Pittsburg, Tex.

RED POLLED CATTLE-Berkshire Hogs and Angora Goats. Breeder R. Clifton, Waco, Texas.

EXCELSIOR HERD, Red Polled cattle of both sexes for sale. M. J. EWALT, Hale Center, Hale county, Texas.

CAMP CLASK RED POLLED

Cattle. J. H. JENNINGS, Prop., Mar tindale, Texas.

SHOWERS OF BENEFIT Joe N. Payne came in from Young county, bringing some cars of good stuff for the market. "The country up there has been dry, but recent showers have placed matters in very good shade. Cattle are in very good shape, owing to the fine condition of the range, for grass could not be better. however, are more numerous this sea-son than usual and are annoying the stock a good deal. Crops are fine. Wheat was good and oats made an unusually fine showing. Corn is very good and altogether everything is promising for the future."

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE

FOR SALE

FOR SALE-An English-bred Texasraised registered Red Polled 9143," 5 years old Aug., 1906. Sire, "Defiance, 6966." In every sense a superior individual animal. L. D. Brown, Attorney at Law, La Grange,

TEXAS RANCH FOR SALE-22 square miles well watered and fenced into five pastures; tocked with high-grade and throughbred cattle; nine miles from Fort Da-

vis; altitude 5,200 feet, climate unsur-

passed for pulmonary and kindred troubles. Adriance & Sons, Fort Davis, Texas.

milk is good. It is easier to teach the calf to drink if it is taken away early. Our experience is that if the calf is taken away at once, or when four or five days old, it will make good gains the first week, but if left two or three weeks, the first seven days after the weaning will be a losing period.

While experiments have shown that cattle can be fed for beef about as effectively in a shed and yard as in the stall, many have stalls already fitted for feeding indoors, and so find it more convenient to use them. the facts were known, it would doubt-less have been ascertained that the steers or cattle fed inside improved less than they would otherwise, because they were kept too warm part of the time. A stable just right in temperature for dalry cows is too warm for cattle that are fat. Put a in a ward on a re cold day, and he will not mind Put a milch cow out in the temperature, and if lean in cold. same flesh she will soon assume a position which arches the back, and it will be accompanied by more or less of tremb-This question does not receive the attention at least in many instances, which its importance demands.

TWO INTERESTS COMBINED

W. J. Robey Raises Both Cattle and Sheep

W. J. Robey has his home in Coleman City and his ranch interests in the county of the same name. "I brought in," said he, "two double-deckers loaded with good sheep for the market. I am a cattleman as well as a sheepman and find that properly managed the two can be worked successfully by the same man and on the same land. We have had plenty of rain recently. Monday, July 9, it gave us a fine one, and this has put things in good shape as far as the corn crop and cotton are concerned and given us

plenty of stock water. Cattle are doing well, and with the good grass that they now have they can't help but improve. At last we have had sufficient rain to put water in our big tank, which was built for city purposes. It does not hold water very well yet, the ground being gravelly, but that will cure itself in time. Every prospect is pleasing now and ope that they will remain so for the future months of this year."

WEATHER IS WET

South Texas Has an Abundance of

Rainfall. The features of the weather bureau's report Wednesday are the cessive rains in South Texas and the southwestern states. Brenham reports 5.80 inches of rain during the night, and the rain was quite general not as heavy in other places. At Atlanta, 2.82 inches fell and the amount was likewise large in Mississippi and the Carolinas and Tennessee.

Temperatures were about normal. Phoenix being the only place to report more than 100 degrees of heat. It was warm in New York and Boston, the maximum there being 88 degrees

Boston had a light rain and New York had .42 of an inch. There was rain in the Dakotas, Nebraska and Missouri. The weather in the Ohio valley is cooler. The cotton belt is partly cloudy, with showers general and heavy rains in the southeastern

beautiful, your skin free from wrinkle, pimple, black-heads, spot or blemish.

If you have superfluous hair on your face, arms or body; moles, warts, freekles or other blemishes, they can be a-solutely removed either at your home or at my offices, without the slightest danger or pain.

If your hair is falling out or you have dandruff, itching or sruptive scalp, it can be speedily cured and restored f natural vigor and beauty.

At my offices, deformed noses, projecting cars, drooping cyclids, etc., are corrected by simple, painless operations.

My reputation for 20 years and the many thousands.

JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist 26 W. 234 St., New York. 125 Tremost St., Boston. "Dermatologist Woodbury is by far the most prom-ment specialist on the skin and scalp in America."— N. V. Herald.

FOR SALE-A well located ranch in Bell county consisting of 1,189 acres; 85 acres in cultivation, 500 acres tilla balance good grazing land; good buildings; everlasting water; good school one mile; terms easy. For particulars apply to Calhoun & Brown, Temple, Texas.

FOR SALE-1,558-acre stock farm; all tillable; solid body; good water, all fenced; 80-acre farm; good windmill; small house and corral. Price \$5 per acre. Address J. L. Love, Quitaque, Briscoe County, Texas.

SUPPORT PACKERS

Stockmen Declare They Will

Aid Packing Houses

CHICAGO, Ill., July 21.—"United we stand, divided we fall," was the motto

adopted by the delegates of the Na-

tional Live Stock Exchange yester-

day, when the second day's session of

the annual convention opened at the

Saddle and Sirloin Club. A pact to

stand by the packers and combat pub-

lic and official opinion was solemnly

made. It was decided to make every

effort to prove to the people of the

world that Chicago meat is all the

calers and manufacturers claim for it

know the actual facts as they exist in

l'ackingtown," said Thomas Kelley in nis appeal for cattle dealers to stand to their guns. "The reports recently

given out to the world are senseless

false and baseless," he declared, "and

as practical men you know the stories

leveled against the meat industry are

Amid the greatest enthusiasm the dealers joined hands with the packers

and appointed a committee to map out

future action. It was decided to tele-

graph to Secretary of Agriculture Wil-

son in Washington and ask him to

meet a subcommittee of the delegation

on the subject of new inspection order

to take effect Aug. 1. At the meeting

vesterday the subject was again dis-

cussed at length and it was forcibly

pointed out that the proposed rule to

irepect stock after weighing would disrupt the system. Urgent demand

will be made for the setting aside of

Wilhelm Lacomeso, a South Af-

rican army contractor, declared that

Chicago beef handled during the Boe:

war was satisfactory with the excep-tion of one shipment, which had been

allowed to remain on a dock for four

months exposed to a temperature of

J. C. Swift of Kansas City was elect-

A bit of sugar added to turnips while

ed president of the exchange for the

110 degrees.

as absurd as they are dangerous.'

"Let justice be done; let the world

CATTLE DEALERS

DURHAM PARK STOCK FARM-Shorthorns, English Berkshires, Angove Goats, White Wyandottes, high-class. pure-bred stock in each department DAVID HARRELL, Liberty Hill, Texas

MISCELLANEOUS

C. L. Pickard sent to market two

150 LARGE Spanish goats for sale. All

nannies, F. G. Kimbrough, Salado,

cars of cattle which he loaded at his home place, Graham, Texas. Martin Bros. sent to the Fort Worth

yards a car of cattle, shipped from Morgan, on the Santa Fe.

GERMANS EAT DOGS

Scarcity of Beef and Mutton Causes

Demand for Dogs and Horses BERLIN, July 19.-The kaiser's subjects are more frank with themselves in the matter of what they eat than we are. A dispatch from Hamburg says: Beef and mutton is so scarce that the increased demand/for horseflesh and dogflesh has forced up the price

The former has risen 100 pfenniga pound and now sells for about 40 pfennigs (10 cents), a pound and more Dog flesh brings about the same price but dog sausage, which is more say ory than horse, is 60 pfennigs (1:

cents) a pound. do not quote horse and dor meat in the market reports, but there is a general impression that, like the pper's suit of clothes, they

LIPTON TO BE MEAT FACKER

Report That Sir Thomas Will Open Plant at Winnipeg. WINNIPEG, Man., July 19 .- This city is to benefit materially from the exposures affecting the Chicago meat packing industries. Definite announcement is expected within a few days that a company backed by Sir Thoma: Lipton will establish an immense packing plant here in an effort to capture the trade with Great Britain which the American scandals have killed. Sir Thomas had planned to start a plant in Chicago or some other here, he has altered his plans and decided to locate in Winnipeg, keeping

this industry under the British flag.

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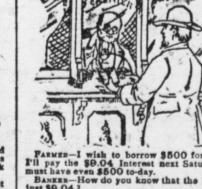
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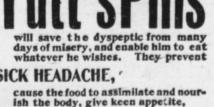
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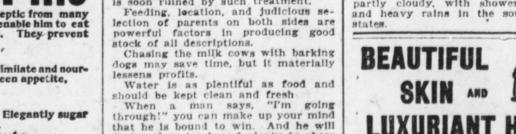
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ers and their lambs sell better than

those from pure-bred Merino ewes. At

present the demand on the range is for

coln, Oxford, Hampshire, Shropshire, Cheviot and Dorset blood.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY OF

FRANCE

The sheep industry of France is quite

extensively developed. The Merino, in some form, is bred for wool, and the

British mutton breeds and their crosses

on Merino ewes are used in mutton. These crossbred sheep generally show

strong Indication toward the Merino

type, and in the opinion of the leading

French farmers, this quick reversion to

the Merino type is due largely to the

methods of feeding. When introduced

nto France, bred pure and maintained

in small flocks, with plenty of green feed and grain, the British breeds have

done equally as well as in England,

but under more adverse, conditions they seem very soon to lose those

them so much praise in the mother

In some parts of the country sheep

are given rather scanty rations during

the winter, and are pastured during the milder seasons of the year. Where

there are no fences, they are confined in sheds and yards during the grow-

sheep at night and herd them during

the day. The French farmers, as a

rule, do not grow many special crops

for their sheep. Clover and alfalfa hay and straw are fed during the

winter, with grain and cake or roots when available. The spring, summer

and fall rations consist of grass, forage

are allowed to run with the ewes and

subsist on the same rations, or they

are confined in sheds, where the ewes

are brought to them for breeding. The

sheep farms, especially those of the

French government, where Rambouil-

lets are bred. When rams stand for

service, they are fed clover or alfalfa

hay, roots or cabbages, and a liberal

allowance of oats, bran and linseed

On a large number of farms, espe-

cially those where Merinos are main-

tained, the ewes are bred during Au-

gust or the early part of September.

during which time they are confined

to their sheds or yards. No special feeding is done. Later in the season

when they are safe in lamb and the

fields are cleared off for their crops,

they are given the run of the grass and

stubble fields. Some farmers who are

breeding Southdowns follow the Eng-

lish methods more closely, and provide

roots and other succulent feed in large

As the lambing season approaches all

ewes are fed more liberally. Lambs

are not fed while suckling, except on

are raised

farms where the English mutton breeds

Where grass is available, it is the

during the summer; small grain ra-tions are the rule. Considerable win-

pounds of clover hay and one to one

and three-fourths pounds of a mixture

half pound per sheep per day; mixed hay, 1½ pounds; oats, one-half pound;

cotton seed cake, one-half pound, and

wheat bran, one-half pound per sheep

per day. As a rule the amount of roughage given is about 1½ pounds per sheep per day, while the grain ration varies from one to two pounds.—

SPOILED BAGS IN EWES

have had a number of nice ewes this

This has always happened when the

lambs were sucking and after they

were a month old. Some of the ud-ders have become so bad that they

have gathered and broke; others have

ried up."
This is a common complaint among

flocks that are extra well fed and is

caused by the lambs not taking all of

troubled with spoiled udder.

A Missouri subscriber writes:

a ration composed of one to

latter method prevails on the

ing season. Some farmers yard

crops, cabbage and roots.

characteristics which have won

Rambouillet, Delaine, Cotswold,

DR. TERRILL'S ENTIRE TIME AND PRACTICE ARE DEVOTED THE CURE OF CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, LOST MANHOO D, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, NERVO-VITAL DEBILITY, EPILEPSY, CATARRH, PILES, HYDROCELE and all CHRONIC DISEASES of the STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER and of the PROSTATE GLAND.

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SHEEP

CHEVIOT SHEEP

For hundreds of years the Cheviot has been bred on the hills of Scotland. Those hilly pastures necessitated a very fine quality of bone-the bone is fine but strong. There should be no disposition to run to legs, as the Cheviot is on the shortest of strong legs set well outside. The body is very compact and weighs heavier than it looks. The neck is short and well set up, giving a very wild appearance, with the ears erect and the eye so bright. There should be no sign of coarseness either in form or fleece.

There is a disposition among many people to get something big in the If a man wants a sheep to weigh 400 pounds he can find it in the Cotswold, the Lincoln, the Leicester and once in a while in other breeds. Those three breeds of course, hairy-looking breeds with open fleeces of braiding wool are entitled to the distinction of size. Any one wanting size can be accommodated by them. They are, moreover, such breeds as require abundance of feed without much travel to procure it. Some would prefer the same feed to go into more mouths to produce an equal or greater amount of weight for feed consumed and to lose less in case of the death of one. All these things are merely a matter of taste with the breeder. For my part, I like all the breeds of sheep and owned and bred most of them and have made profit on all. I believe, however, that a medium sheep will better suit the average farmer.

The Cheviot never has posed as large sheep. He is a "big little sheep. When a breeder of Creviots caters to the wishes of a constituency who say the Cheviot is too little-he is breeding trouble for himself. In the "Book of Live Stock Champions" published in St. Louis, there is exhibited several specimens of the Cheviot type that resemble the Lincolns a great deal more than the real Cheviot. This type was set aside at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and all the winners were of the close-made, short-legged and alert type, described in the scale of the American Creviot Sheep Society—a close pattern after the type described in the British flock Since importing Mike Johnstone 1430 and Flake Hill 1429-two of the est rams of the breed ever imported to America-the writer has determined to follow that type in his breeding operations. That he has succeeded is evidenced by the fact that all the leading show ring winners in the middle west during the last decade are of this

breeding and descendants. The principal winning ram last year, John L., was sired by a son of Mike Johnstone 1430. He stood fifth as a 2year-old in that strong class at St Louis, which was led by Victor 2532a son of the great Mike Johnstone 1430. Blood will tell. Our breeding ewes today are nearly all close kin to that great ram and show that we have faith in the proper sort. We want quality first with reasonable size. For this reason the rams thus bred are of great value in crossing upon ewes of other breeds and of no particular There is danger, too, of reaching the other extreme, A lack of knowledge in selecting may tend to run down the size of any breed. But with careful selection a good head, a good back, a strong quarter and a good hind leg coupled with generous feeding will help to keep a grand medium with plenty of quality, which is the type most to be admired.—Farmer's Guide.

WHEN YOU WANT TO CATCH A

Sheep on ranges find varying condi-tions in different parts of the land. Some ranges are rich and succulent enough to permit the growing of Lincolns, Cotswolds, Cheviots, Oxfords and cross-breeds. Some support best the Rambouillet, some produce Delaine wool best, some are suited to the smaller Merinos and will not support larger sheep. On all ranges, however, it is desirable to have sheep possessing a mixture of Merino and mutton The ewe flock should be from one-eighth to seven-eighths of mutton This infusion is necessary to make the ewes strong and good suck-

were not noticed closely at lambing time and they became clogged with the gluey substance contained in the first milk. It may easily be avoided by timely attention. Examine the ewes carefully at lambing time, and if milk will appear on pressure there is no danger. If milk cannot be produced insert a small syringe into the opening of the teats and inject a few drops of warm water in which is a little saleratus of carbonate of soda This will usually dissolve the hardened milk and leave a free course for the milk flow. If this is not sufficient we use a small whalebone probe well oiled. Insert gently and carefully open the milk duct. If the udder appears to inflamed inject a little more of the soda solution, adding a little glycerin, after which the udder is carefully rubbed with vaseline, to which is added one-fourth part camphorated amount of ammonia.-Wallaces' Farmer.

VALUE OF THE ANGORAS AS BRUSH CLEANERS

There are four profits in the Angora goat-meat, mohair, increase, and the land they will clear. What the Angoras eat will be a profit instead of expense, as they clear the land when feeding. It is often a great benefit to have the undergrowth cleaned up, thereby greatly enhancing the value of your pasture and instead of causing three blades of grass to grow where there was only one, they vill cause many thousands of blades of grass to grow where there was only

There is a common idea among people that you could no more raise an Angora goat upon a prairie and away from brush than you could raise a fish out of water. In this, however, they are in error, for the Angora will eat almost anything that is capable of being masticated, and it will do well

Of course, by nature they are brows. rs, and if permitted to choose their food will browse upon brush and eaves and will eat but very little if any grass. In the early spring, if grass comes before leaves, which is often the case, the goat will graze upon the prairie, but later, when the leaves have started and are plentiful, they are rarely if ever seen upon the prairie eating grass. If seen at all apon the prairie it will more often be the case that they are eating weeds nstead of grass.

A pasture with large areas of brush will carry more horses or cattle with goats upon it than without the goats for the goats will destroy the small brush and weeds, thereby causing the grass to come in abundance where there was no grass heretofore. They lo not tramp out grass very badly. It is best for those who have very stiff, stubborn and thick brush, what we call shinnery, to shear their Angoras at least twice a year, for if permitted to go until in full fleece they will often become entangled in the brush or briars and will starve to

The Angora seems to be especially dapted to a mountainous country, and believe do better in a mountain country. However, they will adapt themselves to almost any kind of a country. In sandy land the grass burrs will make theif appearance when the brush is destroyed. The grass burrs when imbedded in the mohair burrs also imbedded in the hide and skin of the goat, which is torment to t, and I do not see how it is possible for the Angora to thrive and do well where grass burrs are in abundance. There are, however, some breeders who have succeeded nicely in a sandy

George Purves, who resides near During the breeding season the rams Texas, has succeeded splen didly in the Angora business in a sandy country with grass burrs in abundance upon his property. not believe, however, that it would be possible for anyone to succeed where the cockle burr is bad. Not only would It be a menace to the health of the goat, but would almost entirely destroy the value of mohair. There are four kinds of brush that the goats will not eat, or, if at all, very sparingly, to wit: Walnut, Mickory, pecan and mesquite. The Angora will eat and destroy, so far as I have been able to earn, any other kind of brush, even cedar and pine.

The Angora will enten and do well even in the dead of winter upon most any kind of timber which will remain green. They do not require feed in outhwest Texas or any place where live oak is in abundance. They do not eat live oak to any considerable extent during the spring, summer and fall, much preferring the tender shoots and leaves of the other brush. goat is the only animal I know that will eat cedar. I have wintered a herl of low-grade Angoras upon cedar only and without feeding and none of them died of poverty. I do not believe, however, it is best to depend upon cedar entirely for a winter, for recently principal feed in fattening. Soiling crops are also utilized, and in some instances grain and cake are used have fed through the winter and find that is best. While the goat will eat considerable cedar it does not eat it nearly so well as the live oak, and while they will winter upon cedar they ter feeding is done, the rations used being very simple. Some breeders use do not come out in the spring in good fleeces and as strong as they should be, showing they will not eat it to such an extent, or it does not nourish of corn and wheat bran per head dally. Other rations fed by good feeders are as follows: Alfalfa hay, 2 pounds; corn, 1 pound, and linseed cake, onethem to such an extent as to keep them in splendid order. It is good to help, but not best to depend upon

it entirely. Some writers think that acorns are good for the goat; possibly if fed in limited quantities this would be correct, but I am sure that when taken in large quantities they are a detriment, especially the bitter acorn. When eaten in great quantities they are the cause of the death of a great many goats, for the goat will not take time to masticate them, and the gorging on acorns will cause locked bowels and deaths and deformities among the kids. Limited quantities of sweet acorn will not hurt, but possibly be

good for the goat. In selecting a pasture for goats, I would prefer very few acorns. The goat, like the sheep, will sometimes eat a polyon vine or bush, and death is the result. That is rarely ever the case. however, in Texas, as we have exceedinly few poison vines, weeds or brush

in this country. I have owned goats something like five years or more, and I do not believe I have ever met with a loss from this cause. This, however, is the case frequently in the old and thickly-settled countries of the east, and pos-sibly so in California and Oregon. Dr. Stanley of Plattsville, Ill., is a demonstrator of the Angora goat as a highly valuable animal for brush and

land clearing.
A tree or shrub breathes through its leaves; the leaves are its lungs. The persistent and constant destruction of the leaf will cause the bush to sour and die, and, strange to say, the roots of a bush which died from this cause will rot very much quicker than if cut

off at the top of the ground.

I do not understand why more farmers do not use the goat to destroy small brush and assist in the clearing of land. Six or seven full-grown goats are estimated to destroy as much brush per day as one man. To have your land cleared in this way you do so without cost to yourself and you receive a profit, for the goat will work for you for nothing and board and clothe itself and pay you a handsome profit in increase, meat and fleece for the privilege of doing so.

SWINE

THE OLD COUNTRY BACON The products which come from the great packing houses, done up in canvas, and such other truck,

Have recently got such a bad reputation, That stomachs all over the country have struck.

Nor is it much wonder when investigation Has shown us the horrible meatpacking fake,

And now, as a remedy, let us propose The cleanly sweet bacon our dads us'd to make. The old-fashioned bacon, the uncan-

The sweet-tasting bacon our dads

us'd to make! That bacon was part of the wealth of the fam'ly, And always from fat, healthy hogs

vas'd bacon,

did it come, And as toothsome diet, yea almost as dainty, It was the "stand-by" of the old country home. Our grandparents ate it, and always

were healthy; Good ham was the niceast of all country fare; While in the nice way that our grandmothers cook'd it,

All old country bacon was luscious and rare. The old-fashioned bacon, the streakedy bacon, The hick'ry-smok'd bacon, was luscious and rare!

smoke-house was then a great source of contentment. When it was well fill'd with nice shoulders and hams, And middlings and lard, and sweet sausage and puddings;

And people might eat them without any qualms. We all knew the hogs which were made into bacon. We knew how the bacon was cured,

and all: we knew that the hogs were healthily fatten'd, From corn that was brought from the field in the fall. old country bacon, the sweet

healthy bacon The well-cured bacon, with spareribs and all!

This packing house scandal should teach us a lesson, And as a great warning to farmers It shows them that they, to be healthy

and happy, Must raise all the bacon they eat, right at home. Such action would teach the meatpackers a lesson

And show them that they are not quite "the whole cheese, For if country bacon should say, "I can rule you!" Not even meat packers could do as they please

But would bow to the bacon, the sweet country bacon, The good smoke-house bacon, which -Jake H. Harrison, in Farm and

CURE FOR PIG-EATING SOWS

If any man will follow my instruc-tions in wintering and feeding a brood sow I will pay \$25 each for every pig she eats, writes J. S. Woodward in National Farmer. As soon as the weather gets cold put the sow into a dry, warm, well ventilated, roomy pen, one in which no frost can come, and feed her on all the vegetables she rots, beets, turnips, poor apples, potatoes or mangels are all good. A half bushel a day won't hurt any brood weighing 200 pounds or more. Feed the mangels whole. Besides this give her all the good clover or alfalfa hay she will eat, and it will surprise to see how much she will eat. Besides these, feed her moderately, just enough to keep her thriving, on wheat middlings or reground wheat bran; if ground very fine the bran is best. If skim milk is available give enough of that to make a fair slop of the bran or middlings and all the water she wants to drink

In addition have a box firmly fas tened in some part of the pen in which keep plenty of a mixture consisting of two bushels of corn cob charcoal, one-half bushel of hardwood ashes, onepeck of bone meal, four pounds of salt and one pound of pulverized sulphate of iron (copperas) thoroughly mixed. In the absence of skim milk mix the bran or middlings into a slop with the dish water from the house.

A brood sow should never see corn from the day born until she is ready to fatten. Even when suckling the pigs it will be much better for her and for the pigs if in place of corn she fed wheat middlings, ground bar-

of the oats be sifted.

Where obtainable, poor beans, boiled with wheat middlings and oil meal stirred in, make capital feed for her. Of course, as soon as possible the sow should be put upon pasture either clover, alfalfa or rape.

ley, peas or oats if the coarsest parts

Had a Hog When He Started. "There is in the city of Enid a hog buyer. He has been engaged in buying hogs so long that no man can fool him

DIDN'T BELIEVE

That Coffee Was the Real Trouble. Some people flounder around and take everything that's recommended, but finally find that coffee is the real

cause of their troubles. An Oregon "For 25 years I was troubled with my stomach. I was a steady coffee drinker, but didn't suspect that as the cause. I took almost anything which someone else had been cured with, but to no good. I was very bad last sum-

mer and could not work at times. "On Dec. 2, 1902, I was taken so bad the doctor said I could not live over 24 hours at the most and I made all preparations to die. I could hardly eat anything, everything distressed me and I was weak and sick all over. When in that condition coffee was abandoned and I was put on Postum, the change in my feelings came quick-

ly after the drink that was poisoning

me was removed, "The pain and sickness fell away from me and I began to get well day by day, so I stuck to it until now ! am well and strong again, can eat heartily, with no headache, heart trouble or the awful sickness of the old coffee days. I drink all I wish of Postum without any harm and enjoy it immensely.

"This seems like a strong story, but would refer you to the First Nat'l Bank, The Trust Banking Company, or any merchant of Grant's Pass, Ore. in regard to my standing, and I will send a sworn statement of this if you wish. You can also use my name." Name given by Postum Co., Battle wish.

Creek, Mich. Still there are many who persistently fool themselves by saying, "Coffee don't hurt me." A ten days trial of Postum in its place will tell the truth and many times save life. "There's a

Look for the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

in the weight of any particular swine" says the Lawton News-Republican. "He guesses in fractions, too, and the seller who guesses against him hasn't any ground for dispute for his decisions are as immutable as the stars. Hear ye. Once upon a time, not many moons ago, a Garfield county hayseed, an honest tiller of the soil and a faithful, hard working breeder of swine,

appeared upon the street of the county seat and offered for sale one of the best of his products. This noted buyer out and surveyed the bristled animal minutely and made the seller an offer. This was accepted and the seller was bidden to drive upon the "The weighing matter was over and

the buyer sat down to calculate the difference between the weight for the wagon loaded with the hog and its weight without the load. The calculation continued for some time and finally the buyer announced to farmer that his hog weighed four pounds. The farmer gave evidence of remonstrating against the result of the buyer's calculation and the buyer calculated again. This time the hog weighed nothing. 'Well, 'pon my word,' ejaculated the farmer, 'I thought I had a hog in that wagon, but maybe I didn't."

The Bacon Hog.

A good constitution and healthy digestive organs are the factors which determine whether a pig can make good use of its food or not, and we find these things in all breeds, if we care to look for them, and breed intelligently. I would like to point out that the group of Yorkshires which stood first in point of economy of gain in one of our experiments produced much superior bacon to that produced by the group of Yorkshires that was down at the bottom of the list in another experiment. And allow me to still further point out that in every one of our five experiments the Yorkshires were either first or tied with the Tamworths for first place, in point of quality of bacon, while the Tamworths were an easy second, except with one experiment When we consider these facts in conjunction with the standing of the breeds in point of the cheapness of production, I do not see how we could avoid another conclusion, viz., good bacon type is not antagonistic to cheap gains in weight. A hog of good bacon type may or may not make cheaper gains than a hog of fat type, but the fact that he is of bacon type does not prove a disadvantage to him. The ability to make cheap gains in weight is independent of breed and bacon type. I could bring forward additional evidence in favor of the claim. but shall reserve it until some future time.

As a matter of fact a great dealof the prejudice against the bacon hog is based upon an erroneous conception of what constitutes bacon type. Those narrow-chested, lanky, long-legged, coarse, puffy-boned brutes do not represent the ideal bacon type at all, because the packer has no use for them, to say nothing of the farmer. A more careful study of what the market really demands would remove great deal of the antagonism toward the bacon hog.-Professor G. E. Day, Ontario Agricultural College.

RATION FOR QUALITY OF PORK Professor Horace Atwood, West Virginia agricultural experiment station, writes:

"In feeding hogs for the production of bacon, the food which they receive should be such that there is a maximum production of lean meat. Bacon which is too fat is not so desirable as that which contains a larger proportion of muscle.

"It is recognized that feeding stuffs rich in protein have a tendency to promuscle rather than fat "Quite a good many feeders are ous meat meal, which can be obtained

beginning to use the highly nitrogenfrom the various packing houses. When this is fed in limited quantities in connection with the ordinary grain ration, it has a tendency to balance up the ration, supplying the deficiency protein, and if you desire to produce high-class bacon, you had better procure some of this material.
"If you have plenty of skim milk

this would assist in balancing up the ration properly and it would not be necessary to procure the meat/scrap."

THE SPRING PIG CROP

The replies of correspondents to the question of more or less than usual losses of pigs this spring are quite variable, and appear to indicate that for Ohio such losses have been somewhat greater, but not uniformly more than usual, and for Indiana and Illinois the same remark might be repeated, while for Iowa and Missouri there is a more prevalent complaint, and for Kansas and Nebraska little to indicate an unusual extent of such losses. The feature of unusual losses of pigs is due to the unfavorableness of weather conditions which prevailed in March. When making deductions from such evidences as to the probable effect of these conditions upon future market supplies it may be borne in mind that the encouragement which has attended the breeding of swine the last year and more had increased the supply basis, and it is problematical if the unusual extent of curtailment of supplies by spring losses of pigs is equal to the enlarged basis of supplies represented by the greater efforts in Therefore it would be premature to adopt the conclusion that the unusual extent of spring losses of pigs means a smaller supply for the coming winter than the high record which the last winter represents.-Cincinnati Price Current.

Improved Yorkshires. The large improved Yorkshire has many qualities to recommend him as the ideal bacon type hog-first, his color is the best; white hogs dress out cleaner and yield more attractive carcasses than hogs of other breeds. They are remarkably prolific. Yorkshire dams are remarkably good mothers; hence we find the young pigs are started so well in life that at eight weeks old they should be heavier than pigs of other breeds.

Some charge the Yorkshire breed with the fact that a thrifty Yorkshire will take on weight until the age of four or five years, but compared with other breeds at the age of eight to ten months, which is the most desirable age to fulfill the packers' demand for bacon products. I am satisfied that they cannot be surpassed for rapidity of growth and development.

As to their place in the United

States I do not recommend their general introduction all over the country the exclusion of present types, which in many cases are producing maximum results with great profits. In any section of the northwest, where the production of bacon hogs is already a well established and profitable industry, the Yorkshire is strongly in demand, and this demand will continue as the requirements for bacon types are constantly increasing. The writer bred and handled large Yorkshires and their grades and crosses for ten years on his farm, and is thoroughly familiar with them from the farmer's point of view. Several

years subsequently spent in careful study of our breeds of swine from the

market standpoint in the world's great

packing business is referred merely to

assure the American farmer that the

actual experience and fact.—J. J. Fer-guson in "Indiana Farmer."

opinions here expressed are for

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