

# THE TEXAS STOCKMAN JOURNAL

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## A Case of Mistaken Identity

The Texas Stockman-Journal, published at Fort Worth, in an article appearing as an editorial, but which bears the ear-marks of so-much-perline, takes a stand in opposition to the interest of the stock fraternity in the matter of selling she stuff subject to post mortem examination. The Journal is the organ of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, which association in making it their official mouthpiece, voted their confidence in its judgment. Last week the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association rebuked the packers and voted to stand by the commission men, and yet here comes the association's organ and prints a "learned" article on the subject of inspection, presumably an editorial, which exhibits a grievous lack of information on the subject and shows that it is not only violating the confidence it was selected to espouse, but that it is entirely incapable of meriting that confidence.

In effect, the editor of the Journal sits in his sanetum, puffing a choice cigar, and deliberately makes out his benefactors ignoramuses. Altho they make the cattle industry their everyday business, altho by long experience, often sad, they have acquainted themselves with market conditions, they don't know anything about post mortem inspection. He knows it all. The thousands of shippers who follow shipping for a livelihood; the thousands of farmers who raise the stock; the hundreds of commission men and stock yards officials, who avow that the order of the packers, if effective, would confuse live stock traders and trading and jeopardize the successful pursuit—these men who have gained experience don't know what they are talking about and so, the editor enlightens them.

The editor, who knows no more about the routine of handling stock at a big market than an old maid knows of keeping her feet warm in bed on a winter night, dismisses the claim that the plan of tagging animals for identification after slaughter would create chaos with the statement that it would do nothing of the kind. He says, too, that there is no profit to the packers in a condemned carcass, regardless of the fact that packers would make 200 to 400 per cent profit from the carcass of a steer or hog condemned.

The editor also states that the buyer can fortify himself against loss by buying from the farmer low enough to cover the loss, or by buying them subject, withholding payment to the farmer until the packing houses had gotten thru with them. Wouldn't that be a sweet jumble? But the editor says it is all right.

He closes his weighty discussion with this paragraph:

"The whole question simmers down to this: Shall the losses caused by the condemnation of diseased animals be made up by shaving the price on all animals bought by the packers, thus throwing the burden on the sellers of healthy stock, or shall the sellers of diseased stock be compelled to foot the bills? That is all there is to this whole matter."

Simple, isn't it? Then it isn't a question of whether the packer has a right to put up an arbitrary price on a man's property when he isn't present to have a finger in the pie? It isn't a question of whether square dealing permits the packers to take advantage

of a law which shuts the stockman out of remuneration for his property the while he acquires it and builds a gigantic business thereon? Isn't the question of anything, except that the packer took a notion to further his own interests regardless of who suffered. But it IS the privilege of a man to fight when his property and his rights are being assailed, and that's what the American stockman is doing. That's what the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association was doing when it voted its resolution condemning the packer, and that's what the editor of the Texas Stockman-Journal should be doing if it claims to represent the stockmen of Texas. If it represents a commission firm that takes advantage of a situation to make temporary gain it should haul down from its masthead the name of the organization whose confidence it betrays.—Kansas City Drovers Telegram.

In the fight it is making against the packers on the post mortem inspection business, the Drovers Telegram seems determined to grossly misrepresent facts. The article from which it quotes so copiously and for which it would call down a spasm of indignation upon the head of the Stockman-Journal, was not an editorial in this paper as alleged, but an extract from Wallace's Farmer, and printed on our first page. The Stockman-Journal does not print

editorials on its first page, and the Drovers Telegram knows that fact as well as any one else familiar with this paper. It deliberately misrepresented this paper for the sake of scoring a point in its fight against the packers.

Henry Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer, is a man who has long been connected with the live stock interests of his section, and is now, if we mistake not, an officer of the Iowa Meat Producers' Union. His article on the post mortem inspection question was so eminently fair that it was reproduced in this paper, but when the two pages on which it appeared were made up, it was necessary to curtail the article, and the latter part containing the credit, was cut out, and credit overlooked in the final adjustment of the matter. And right here we desire to state most emphatically we had rather rely on Henry Wallace's judgment in such matters than that of the entire staff of the Drovers Telegram.

It is not necessary for the Telegram to remind the Stockman-Journal of its duty to the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. This paper has stood up and fought for the live stock producers of this country at times when the Drovers Telegram was strangely silent, as it would be silent now, were it not that the commission men's interest is involved. The Stockman-Journal always stands for the producer, has stood for and with them in the big fight made against post mortem inspection, but the Stockman-Journal is not bigoted and supercilious so that it cannot afford to be unjust, nor so ignorant that it is amusing as the Telegram in its mistaken efforts.

## POST-MORTEM ON CATTLE WAIVED

### Kansas City Market Throws Off Stringent Rule

KANSAS CITY, July 10.—The packers have agreed to waive the "post-mortem" rule on all cattle bought in the Kansas City market except dairy cows.

Committees representing the packers and the Live Stock Exchange held a conference, which resulted in the surrender of the packers.

The agreement reached probably will be ratified in a few days by the National Live Stock Exchange of Chicago and will then apply to all markets.

## LOSS BY LIGHTNING

### Eight Cattle Struck While Standing Near Wire Fence

V. O. Hildreth of Aledo, one of the best known stockmen and cattle raisers in Texas, was in Fort Worth on Thursday morning. Mr. Hildreth suffered a peculiar loss Tuesday morning, when eight fine fat cattle were killed by lightning while standing near a barbed wire fence. The lightning hit the wires and followed them. The cattle were worth about \$65 a head and all that he realized for them was \$50 for the hides. Mr. Hildreth stated that hereafter he will ground his wire fences in order to prevent a similar loss.

## TEXAS WOOL SOUGHT

### Sales on Boston Market Take Active Turn

BOSTON, Mass., July 5.—A decidedly better business is reported in the Boston wool market, more domestic stock changing hands than for some time past. Sales of new Texas wool are large and there is no apparent falling off in scoured wool, a large business having been closed. A large line of new 8 months Texas has sold at 23 to 24 cents, to cost 65 to 66 cents clean, and a fair amount of 12 months at 27 to 28 cents, costing 72 to 73 cents clean.

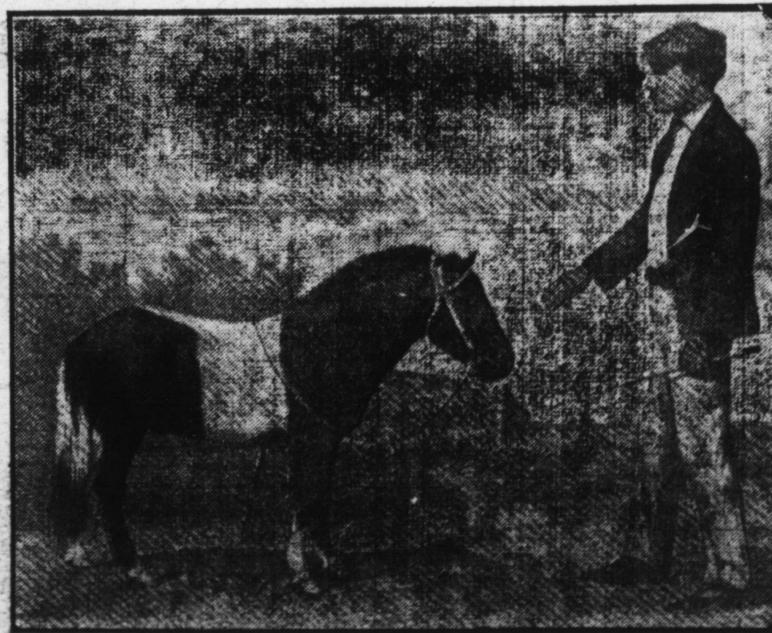
## Fat Stock Show

CISCO, Texas, July 6.—All exhibitors at the fat stock show to be held at Cisco on July 8 will meet at Merchants and Farmers National Bank at 10 o'clock July 8 to elect judges. The judges will award premiums, writing names and premiums plainly, and return to bank by 2 o'clock. Premiums will be delivered in front of Merchants and Farmers National Bank at 5 o'clock on July 8.

## Reeves County Beet

PECOS, Texas, July 6.—Prewit & Smith have at their store a beet that is hard to beat. It is twenty-four inches long, twenty-one inches in circumference and weighs thirteen and one-quarter pounds. It was raised in G. S. Johnston's garden, about two miles west of town. It is of the long red table variety and has had no special care nor was the ground fertilized.

## Little Folks Idol--The Belted Pony



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WATSEKA, ILL. LEER, GERMANY. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

## Shorthorn Cattle in America

BY ALVIN H. SANDERS, EDITOR  
BREEDERS' GAZETTE.

The foundation of the American cattle trade was laid more than a century ago in the blood of the Shorthorn, and at every stage of the development of the cattle feeding industry, from its inception in the valley of the south branch of the Potomac down to the present time, resort has steadily been had to the blood of this widely celebrated English type. More than a century for central markets was originated in Virginia, and when after the close of the war of the revolution the tide of emigration poured over the Blue Ridge mountains into the rich corn and blue grass regions of southern Ohio and central Kentucky, it was the Shorthorn blood that provided the extensive feeders of that day with their stock cattle.

It was with Shorthorn blood that George Renick made in 1805 the first experiment in driving steers across the mountains from the Ohio valley to Baltimore and Philadelphia markets, thus blazing the way for the subsequent development of a trade which has since assumed magnificent proportions and become one of the leading American industries. Other breeds were tried in the early days in Ohio and Kentucky. Herefords, longhorns and Devons were introduced, but did not seem to give at that time results comparable with those obtained from the use of Shorthorn bulls. Hence those great herds of prime bullocks that were for years driven overland to seaboard markets

### COULDN'T KEEP IT

Kept It Hid From the Children.  
"We cannot keep Grape-Nuts food in the house. It goes so fast I have to hide it, because the children love it so. It is just the food I have been looking for ever so long; something that I do not have to stop to prepare and still is nourishing."

Grape-Nuts is the most scientifically-made food on the market. It is perfectly and completely cooked at the factory and can be served at an instant's notice, either with rich cold cream, or with hot milk if a hot dish is desired. When milk or water is used a little sugar should be added, but when cold cream is used alone the natural grape-sugar, which can be seen glistening on the granules, is sufficiently sweet to satisfy the palate. This grape-sugar is not poured over the granules, as some people think, but exudes from the granules in the process of manufacture. This, in effect, is the first act of digestion; therefore, Grape-Nuts food is pre-digested and is most perfectly assimilated by the very weakest stomach. "There's a Reason."

Made at the pure food factories of the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little health classic, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

represented only the blood of the red, white and roans.

As the rich lands of the central west were occupied the Shorthorn followed. In the development of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, this blood was during a long series of years the one great factor in the improvement of cattle stocks, supplying such men as the late John D. Gillett with the heaves that were keenly sought at the Chicago yards.

As the course of the cattle trade wended its way still further west, the value of the Shorthorns for crossing purposes thruout the entire range country was universally conceded.

Within a comparatively recent period other and undeniably excellent types have been successfully used, not only in the corn states, but upon the ranges. No intelligent breeder of Shorthorns pretends to deny the merit that certainly belongs to the contemporary breeds. At the same time the history of the cattle business in Great Britain, the United States, South America and Australia points to the one undisputable fact that Shorthorn bulls of good character constitute a factor in the maintenance of adequate size and general conformation which may never be entirely eliminated. The success with which the Shorthorn bull crosses with even the smallest and least improved cows is universally admitted. Not only is weight secured, but shapely outline, straight backs and level quarters, as well as the Shorthorn, or the good Shorthorn grade, in store condition, is in all probability leveler in his lines than any other known type of cattle. The grade Shorthorn females furnish the best of all foundations for the first use of good bulls of the other beef breeds.

During the early period of improvement in England, importations were made into the United States, chiefly into Virginia, Kentucky and New England. The great steer breeding operations carried on by the Renicks and their contemporaries in Ohio and Kentucky were the result of the use of the blood of an importation made into Virginia by Messrs. Gough and Miller just after the close of the revolutionary war.

This stock was taken to Kentucky by the Pattons, and for a long time afterward the descendants of the same—widely disseminated on both sides of the Ohio river—were known as Patton stock. Then followed the Sanders importation of 1817 into Kentucky, the descendants of which were known as the Seventeens. It was the Patton and Sanders blood that gave the first great impetus to cattle breeding and feeding west of the Allegheny mountains.

From 1830 to 1840 large numbers of high-class improved Shorthorns were imported into Ohio and Kentucky by various importing companies and enterprising individuals. In these operations the Messrs. Renick and the late R. A. Alexander of Woodburn were prominent. Large numbers of Short-

horns were also imported into New York and New England, but the farmers of that region maintained cattle mainly for dairy and work purposes, hence when the newer west began to stock up with Shorthorns, the material for the foundation of herds was drawn largely from Kentucky and Ohio, the breeders in those states having from the first been practical men who studiously developed size, form, finish and beef making qualities in their cattle. Prior to our great civil war there had been practically no speculation in pedigrees, or the—so-called fashionable Shorthorn families.

About 1870, however, a great wave of speculation overtook the Shorthorn trade on both sides of the Atlantic, in the course of which values for certain strains attained most astounding heights. At New York Mills the bidding on one Duchess cow did not stop until the enormous price of \$40,600 was reached. Fourteen head of cattle of that family averaged \$18,742.86 each. This was in 1873. The boom lasted until late in the seventies, when it collapsed utterly, greatly to the advantage of the breed.

Then came the introduction of the Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus, together with the establishment of the fat stock shows. This recalled the breeders of Shorthorns at once to the necessity of breeding cattle for practical purposes, and they set about it with a firm determination to correct the evils wrought by the period of inflated values and extravagant speculations.

For the past fifteen years the Shorthorn breeders of Great Britain have adhered rigidly to the most exacting standards of individual excellence in the animal, fairly regardless of the former dictates of fashion as respects blood lines. Feeding and flesh making characteristics have placed above all else, and such bulls as imported Duke of Richmond, Baron Victor, Cupbearer, Young Abbotsburn, Gay Monarch and others of that class, together with their progeny, successfully stemmed the tide of Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus show yard contests. Furthermore the breeders of Shorthorns in recent years have shown more independence in the matter of color. The prejudice that once existed against the roans has gradually given way, in the older states at least, to an adequate appreciation of that one distinctive Shorthorn color. It is a well known fact that the dark reds possess nothing like the feeding quality and thrift of the roans and the yellow skinned reds, a point which should not be overlooked in the selection of cattle of this type.

In those states where a system of mixed husbandry is followed the Shorthorn occupies a commanding position as a combined beef and dairy type. The Shorthorn is the only known breed which furnishes winners alike at leading fat stock and dairy shows. This it has accomplished not only in Great Britain, but in the United States and Canada. America is a vast country. We have many different soils and climates; many different environments. We have, therefore, need for a greater diversity of breeds than any other of the great cattle producing nations. No intelligent man of the present time pretends to deny the outstanding merit of good Herefords or Aberdeen-Angus. The special value of the former for grazing purposes, and of the latter in the feed lot is beyond all question. He has studied the history of agriculture and stock raising to little purpose who imagines for a moment, however, that any class of cattle will permanently displace the Shorthorn in North America. There is room for all. There is need of all. Each individual farmer, feeder and ranchman must study his own peculiar requirements, learn the special adaptations of the different types and make use of such blood or bloods as promise to be of greatest value in his particular case.

## POULTRY

### Turkeys on the Farm

The "Farmers' Voice," a periodical devoted to the farm and its interests, gave space recently to the turkey on the farm and its importance as a factor in the profits.

"In no other place," it says, "can turkeys be made so profitable. And it is worthy of note that in almost all instances where the farm poultry is an important item in the cash account, turkeys have been an important factor in the profit. But a wide range is necessary, and with them as with bees, it is not advisable for every one in the neighborhood to go into the business, for, owing to their rambling nature, there is an excellent chance for a great mixup.

One of the best ways to avoid rovers

### Do You Open Your Mouth

Like a young bird and gulp down whatever food or medicine may be offered you? Or, do you want to know something of the composition and character of that which you take into your stomach whether as food or medicine?

Most intelligent and sensible people now-a-days insist on knowing what they employ whether as food or as medicine. Dr. Pierce believes they have a perfect right to insist upon such knowledge. So he publishes, broadcast and on each bottle wrapper, what his medicines are made of and verifies it under oath. This he feels he can well afford to do because the more the ingredients of which his medicines are made are studied and understood the more will their superior curative virtues be appreciated.

For the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses, irregularities and derangements, giving rise to frequent headaches, backs ache, dragging-down pain or distress in lower abdominal or pelvic region, accompanied, oftentimes, with a debilitating, pelvic, catarrhal drain and kindred symptoms of weakness, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a most efficient remedy. It is equally effective in curing painful periods, in giving strength to nursing mothers and in preparing the system of the expectant mother for baby's coming, thus rendering childbirth safe and comparatively painless. The "Favorite Prescription" is a most potent, strengthening tonic to the general system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. It is also a soothing and invigorating nerve and cures nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, chorea or St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing nervous symptoms attendant upon functional and organic diseases of the distinctly feminine organs.

A host of medical authorities of all the several schools of practice, recommend each of the several ingredients of which "Favorite Prescription" is made for the cure of the diseases for which it is claimed to be a cure. You may read what they say for yourself by sending a postal card request for a free booklet of extracts from the leading authorities, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and it will come to you by return post.

is to let hens hatch the eggs. This is a common adage, good in a way. Yet there is poor success in raising birds in this way, a large percent often dying, probably because of a too contracted range.

Yet sometimes hens prove excellent mothers. The coops may be set in the edge of the meadow or pasture, where bugs and grass-hoppers abound and all goes well. If the hen is not restrained she is apt to drag the little poult about when they need rest; for they are not so tough as young chicks.

There are several advantages in the foster mother. The old turkey will soon commence laying again, and the second nestful of eggs can be given to her to be looked after, as she will scarcely continue laying without interruption for a longer period. The poult stays nearer the house and are consequently less liable to be caught by hawks or other pests. In case of a sudden shower they can be more easily protected. And a young poult cannot endure getting wet or dragged as well as a chick.

Be the mother real or foster, the first few weeks of the poult's life are critical ones. Later, it becomes more hardy and will find plenty to keep it growing, even if the owner's feed box is empty. But it is always better to feed generously once a day at least in order to induce the birds to love home.

The great success lies in starting the young birds right. Over feeding, neglect, especially letting the tiny birds become chilled, induces disease, and a sick poult is more worthless than a sick chick.

If the eggs are hatched by a turkey, which usually chooses the open air for its roof, there is little trouble for lice, but if given to a hen her coop and herself must be dusted two or three times with some good insect powder—some that is strong enough to make you sneeze.

Bread crumbs form an ideal food and should be given almost exclusively for a week. Then the bill of fare may be varied with cottage cheese, wheat, etc. The poult will soon learn to add seeds of the various weeds and insects to their menu; and in a year when grass-hoppers are plentiful, the number destroyed by this means is no inconsiderable item in the question of farm economy.

### Electric Light Plant

STAMFORD, Texas, July 6.—H. W. Wright of Shreveport, La., arrived in the city last week to assume charge of the work of putting in the new machinery for the Stamford Gas and Electric Company. This is the company that purchased the electric light plant several weeks ago.

## Baby Beef Causes Rise in Prices

A philosophical discussion of the causes for the increase in meat prices may not contribute much to the joy of the housewife who finds reason to complain because of the upward movement in prices, but it is instructive to those who search for the reason behind such phenomena. It is said that beef is dear to the meat consumers of the United States because the taste for the flesh of young cows has been cultivated to a point which among the well-to-do classes has reached a point not far below the proverbial luxury of the ancient Romans. This is the testimony of Ernest G. Ritzman, a specialist in the department of agriculture. Imperative demands of American consumers for the very best meat that can be produced has changed the whole form and conformation of beef cattle. "Specialization in breeding and feeding is necessary to produce that excellence in flavor, grain and quality essential to please the palate of the modern epicure."

Breeders have succeeded in specially constructing a cow to meet modern demands. Having succeeded in breeding an animal with a maximum of tender, juicy meat, and a minimum of waste, it is now found that only the best parts of this ideal beef animal are readily salable. The retail butcher has to sell the less palatable parts of the carcass for what they cost him, or at a loss, and make all the profit on the desirable cuts. It is the common testimony that even householders of the most moderate circumstances will accept nothing but the choice cuts of meat. It follows, as a matter of course that the butcher makes them pay for the less desirable pieces of beef on which he makes no profit.

In other days, before the world began to live so fast and so well, beef cattle were not thought fully matured and ready for the block until five or six years old, and the tender, juicy meat of the young animals was considered far inferior to that of the older oxen. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the acme of perfection, both in this country and in England, was the five or six-year-old

steer, weighing 2,500 to 3,000 pounds, and often more. "The larger the better," was the popular belief. So recently as the early eighties a steer was not deemed mature or profitable for slaughter until seasoned by four or five years of life, and was still of enormous size and weight.

Today this is all changed. What is called "baby beef" has been brought to a high state of perfection by the American breeder's skill and now has a firm hold on the public taste. Baby beef is a prime butcher's best, thoroughly fattened and ready for the block at from twelve to twenty-four months of age. Growth has been artificially promoted by continuous heavy feeding from birth, with the object of obtaining in the shortest time possible the maximum amount of well-matured beef. The fattening process is begun at birth and carried on simultaneously with growth. Baby beef is a special article in which the essential characteristics are early maturity, quality and thickness of flesh. The modern beef is a small, compact creature, averaging about 1,800 pounds in weight, which can be cut up with small waste and furnishes thick, light steaks which the modern consumer demands.

From one of the specially bred modern beef animals the retail butcher tries to cut in these proportions: Neck, 24 pounds, at 3 cents per pound; chuck, 30 pounds, at 6 cents; prime of rib, 68 pounds, at 14 cents; porterhouse, 92 pounds, at 20 cents; sirloin, 34 pounds, 12½ cents; rump, 28 pounds, at 7 cents; round, 124 pounds, at 8 cents; shank, 24 pounds, at 2½ cents; flank, 22 pounds, at 4 cents; plate, 112 pounds, at 4 cents; shin, 50 pounds at 4 cents.

It will be observed that the retailer makes his profit on the whole carcass from the prime ribs, porterhouse and sirloin. The present aim of the cattle raisers is to produce the largest amount of beef in the shortest time possible, and of an ideal quality. For this hot-house system of forcing, which he demands, the consumer is forced to pay top prices.

## ANGORA GOATS

### Something About Angora Goats

While all live stock, such as cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, are very attractive to the average man, the Angora goat, which is equally as valuable in his way, receives but a passing notice. However, he is fast coming into favorable notice and in not many months the silky Angora will be the favorite of his kind.

Angora goats are now attracting much attention in many parts of the country and particularly from owners of rough, brushy land, due to the ability of the goats to readily clear and reclaim such tracts and thus materially enhance their value.

Mohair, the fleece of the Angora, is in greater demand than for a number of years and much higher prices are prevailing in the eastern markets than for several seasons. New mohair mills are in operation and greater competition is now shown in the purchase of the domestic clip. The importations of foreign mohair this year to supply the deficiency in the home production promises to exceed the 2,625,575 pounds imported from Turkey and South Africa in 1906.

Many American clips have commanded from 34c to 42c per pound this season, many of the female animals of these flocks shearing five pounds and the males eight to fifteen pounds.

For several years the United States department of agriculture has been advocating Angora husbandry as a very promising animal industry for this country. A recently issued bulletin from this department, entitled, "Information Concerning the Angora Goat," should be in the hands of every owner of rough pasture or range land. The book may be had free of charge thru congressmen or senators. It is illustrated and full of information of interest and value to one investigating this promising live stock industry.

The American Angora Goat Breeders' Association—the national organization of breeders of Angora goats—also has interesting literature relative to Angora husbandry it will be pleased to send to anyone forwarding his or her address to Secretary John W. Fulton, Helena, Mont.

Numerous exhibits of Angora goats will be held at the agricultural and live stock fairs thruout the country this fall. At the annual National Angora Goat Exhibit to be held at Kansas

City in October over \$300 is offered in premiums, being, with the exception of the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904, the largest amount ever offered at an Angora goat show.

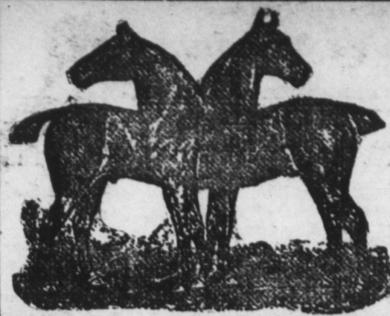
Prizes aggregating \$600 will be offered on Angora goats at the San Antonio, Texas, fair this year and a larger appropriation than ever before made has been provided for Angora classes at the Oregon state fair.

Liberal appropriations for premiums assure interesting exhibits of Angora goats at the following additional fairs this fall: Ohio state fair, Columbus, Ohio; West Virginia exposition and state fair, Wheeler, W. Va.; state fair of Texas, Dallas; California state fair, Sacramento; Utah state fair, Salt Lake City; Wisconsin state fair, Madison; North Carolina state fair, Raleigh; Georgia state fair, Atlanta; Missouri state fair, Sedalia; Interstate fair, Trenton, N. J.; Michigan state fair, Detroit; Spokane interstate fair, Spokane, Wash.; Kentucky state fair, Louisville; interstate fair, Lynchburg, Va.; South Dakota state fair, Huron; Montana state fair, Helena; Snohomish county fair, Everett, Wash.; Walworth county fair, Elkhorn, Wis.; Scio stock and agricultural fair, Scio, Ore.

The American Angora Goat Breeders' Association offers a handsome cup for the best exhibitors' flock of registered Angora goats, consisting of one buck, any age; one doe, 2 years old or over; one doe, 1 year old and under 2, and one doe kid under 1 year of age, exhibited at any state, county or other fair in the United States this year.

Oregon is credited with having the second largest number of Angora goats of any state, ranking next to Texas in this industry. The proceedings of the meeting of Angora goat breeders held at Dallas, Ore., last winter and also an account of the eighth annual Angora goat show held at the same time and place, have been published by the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association in book form for free distribution. It is illustrated with pictures of prize-winning Oregon Angoras and is a publication that will interest all goat men and, too, all investigating this industry. A copy may be had by addressing John W. Fulton, secretary, Helena, Mont.

After all, the only sure happiness we have today is the knowledge that we don't know what is going to happen tomorrow.



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in our stables all the year. When at the stockyards call and see them. Terms to suit you. All fully guaranteed breeders add our insurance contract with each animal.

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Stockyards, Fort Worth, Texas.



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## THOS. GOGGAN & BROS., Dallas

LARGEST PIANO HOUSE IN THE SOUTHWEST.

## SWINE

### Canker in Pigs

The receipt of several inquiries in regard to this trouble among pigs seems to indicate that the disease is present to a considerable extent in some localities. This is a parasitic disease and is contagious, spreading rapidly among pigs. The cause of the disease is a small parasite similar in some respects to that of mange, but is much more difficult to treat successfully. The disease first shows itself by a contraction or wrinkling of the skin of the nose or face. This is often accompanied by slight swelling. The pig rubs its nose, snuffles and shows in various ways that the diseased spots irritate and burn. Gradually these diseased spots break out as small sores, occasionally sloughing out to form ulcers of considerable size. These sores or ulcers may occur on any part of the head and occasionally they will extend over the sides and under part of the body. Since the disease is contagious and spreads easily, all pigs showing any signs of the trouble should be separated from the healthy ones. The following preparations should be applied to the diseased spots: A mixture of carbolic acid and lard in the proportion of one of acid to eight of lard may be applied to the diseased spots before sloughing occurs. For open sores or sloughs use iodine one part and vaseline six parts. Apply this ointment once every two or three days. A tobacco solution, tobacco one part and water twenty parts, may be made by steeping the tobacco for ten to twenty hours in warm water. This may be applied to the ulcers instead of the iodine and vaseline. The disease is generally stubborn to treat and general applications of any of the above remedies may be required to effect a cure.

—L. L. Lewis, Oklahoma Station.

### Thumps in Pigs

An Oklahoma reader wants to know what remedy to give for thumps in pigs. He has been using coal oil and turpentine and it has cured some of his animals, but on others it failed to produce any noticeable effect. He has lost a number of pigs from this ailment. Many similar complaints have been received from different sections of the country. One farmer in southeastern Iowa writes that he has lost between thirty and forty pigs, and that his neighbors have also lost heavily. A Kansas farmer has lost ten head

and a Nebraska farmer, fifteen.

There is, no doubt, a relation between the trouble and the backward spring. This would lead to the conclusion that the pigs' quarters should be kept clean, dry and warm at all times. Of course these measures will not prevent the disease, but they will go a long way toward making the attacks less serious.

Too much corn should not be fed. Other feeds, not so rich in fat-forming materials, should be given in connection with the corn. Bran, ground oats, barley and chopped rye are best, and above all else the pigs should have plenty of pasture. As a remedy, pine tar has been used with good success. For pigs two or three months old, give about a teaspoonful at a dose, placing it well back on the tongue and forcing them to swallow it by holding each one on its hind feet till it swallows the dose. Coburn advises a teaspoonful of salt to each pig three months of age.

### Swine Plague

A New Hampshire reader describes symptoms which would indicate that swine plague is present in his herd of brood sows, which have been allowed to run in the orchard. One evening they were all up to the trough and ate greedily, but the next morning one was found dead, another was sick and another died in the afternoon. Those that are sick now do not seem to get any worse, but apparently suffer a great deal of pain.

Swine plague, in outward appearance, is very much like hog cholera. The two diseases have so many symptoms in common that it generally requires a post-mortem examination to tell which it is. Since the remedy for both diseases is the same, it is not important for the farmer to know the exact difference, even if the scientist could explain it to the satisfaction of all concerned.

**CORN.** HARVESTER cuts and throws in piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cut equal with a corn binder. Price \$15. Circulars free, showing Harvester at work. NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kans.

## HOTEL MARSEILLES

1309½ Jennings Avenue

Will be opened July 4, with nicely furnished rooms and best of board. Only best custom solicited. Reasonable rates. Mrs. Maud Mobley, Proprietress

### Talk of the Old Cowman

(BY ROBERT V. CARR.)

For twenty-five years I have looked into these rough, kind faces and heard the rough yet tender voices. I speak of the old-timers of the western country. I cannot write of them as I wish, for the reason that no man can write calmly and coldly an essay on his heart's desire. Such a course would be after the manner of certain art-friends that attempt to fall in love with a maid, that they may properly write of the divine passion. Yet, in a way, I will try to tell you of the old cowman. I will simply repeat what he told me. I will simply tell you the sad story of the passing of the princes of the western frontier. You may also know that we of the west make no new friends. We stay by one another. We are a curious outfit. We do many things we cannot explain. We make lots of money and spend it feverishly. We take strong drink and cry out odd remarks. We talk among ourselves many strange things which you would say were childish and simple. We laugh a great deal and sometimes cry. And we have a fixed, ironclad, double-plated law, that no man, be he friend or stranger, goes past our door without coming in and enjoying what little we may have to eat. For that we take no money. We do not stoop to take money for mere "grub." Thus it is that in the western country there are no hungry men if they can reach a ranch house. We do not know anything about religion, but we feed a man when he is hungry. We also give him a bed and care for his horse. And for it all he does not offer any money, it would be declined somewhat coldly.

I said that we smiled a good deal. At times when we are ready to kill we smile with a queer smile. At such times, if you are a stranger, and do not know the traits of western character, you had best seek a place of refuge. You might get hurt. Possibly you might get killed by the western gentleman who is smiling so sweetly upon you. Some of us cry in extreme anger. Also, beware of the western gentleman who confronts you with tears in his eyes. He will not slap your face, he will not talk much with you; he will simply kill you.

In the course of events the old cowman wandered into my shop. He always comes in when he strikes town. And he always looks at the presses and type cases with a curious expression on his face. He never fails to life a letter out of the "a" box as if it were a great mystery how little pieces of lead could express the fact he was in town and "paid us a pleasant call." After a time he gets a cigar and the big talk comes off. I will not attempt to dress his talk up in any literary flubdubs. I'll simply hand the truth to you in a nude state.

"Everything lovely out your way?" And that is all. I smoke and wait patiently.

"Well, I never kick. There's not much use in kickin'. It never gits you anywhere. It never pays you any money or wins you any friends. So I don't kick of course, everything is lookin' good out my way. Grass is high and strong. There will be plenty of feed. Roads was some poor comin' in. I bogged down twict. I wish you'd look up how much I owe on the paper." At this point he hands me a five-dollar bill. "Just put that down and I'll come thru with some more if that hain't enough. Suppose you're gittin' a bunch of new subscribers these days, with all the newcomers a-strikin' the country?" I did not answer, for I knew he was about to talk on the one subject I wanted him to talk on. Had he known I wanted him to talk on that particular subject, he would have closed up like a claim.

"Yes," he went on, finally. "The range is fillin' up with farmers. I'm a-cuttin' down my outfit to as few cattle as possible. 'Bout all there is left to do is to raise fewer but better bred stock. There hain't no room. Course I've got no kick a-comin'." Some of the newcomers don't understand western ways, but I suppose they'll learn. I've fed lots of them, and they're welcome to what I've got, but some way they've got a lot to learn. They seem to think when they git one of them little old-quarter sections that they are independent, and that if one of my critters happens to break down a fence they've a right to fill it full o' bird shot. Of course I hain't a-kickin'. I want to be friends, and I'm willin' to meet them half-way, but I wish they'd understand. Sure, this is a free country, and they've as much right here as I have, altho I came in and dodged Injuns and starved and roughed it when the bulk of these new-comers was a-squealin' on a bed quilt in a cradle. I rode this country when there was no fences and each man had his own

range. We looked after one another in the mdays. A man comes along and his wife is sick. He wakes me up in the middle of the night. Of course I ride to the next ranch. Maybe I kill a horse. But we did care for a horse in them days. A man comes along and sick we'd kill every damned horse in the country to git a doctor to her. And we looked after one another's cattle. Many's the time I've rode miles out of my way to throw back some feller's cattle. He'd do the same fer me. But it seems to be different with the new-comer. Hold on here; I'm not kickin' and I'm not blowin' my own horn. I'm just tellin' you a few things as a friend.

"We want to meet these newcomers right. We know the country has got to be settled up, and we want to make the best of it. We are used to treatin' people right, and we are used to bein' on the square. But we don't like to be run over by a lot of cheap skates that think because this is a free country they can do any old thing they please. While the new-comer has just as much right here as we have, he must not git the idee into his head that he is goin' to run us out. Whenever he makes that kind of a talk he's up against a proposition. We want to be friendly. But we will not be monkeyed with. No man alive ever offered to meet me half way on the neighborin' act and got turned down. We've got to git along, but fer various reasons the new-comer has got to start the friendship music. In the first place, he is the one who asks the favors. We don't need and we don't ask anything of him. Most of us are fixed and ask no favors of any man. It's up to the new-comer to be kind-hearted, on the square, and to show his heart is in the right place. That's about all.

"We know what we're up against in the cow business. It's just as I said before—smaller bunches and better bred. We know the range is gone. There hain't no more room to speak of. Irrigation, new kinds of farmin' and all that has put a-stopper on the old-fashioned cow business. We all know that, and are gittin' ourselves shaped up as quick as possible. But we don't like a lot of strangers comin' in and trying to make us live like they do in Iowa and Illinois all of a sudden. We want a little time. We want time to turn out of the old trail we've traveled all these years. And, by God, we won't be hurried."

"Old man," I said, "let's go have a drink."

"I don't care if I do, boy." When John, the barkeep, had performed his official duty we clinked glasses.

"Here's to the old time, the old days and the old ways that we know and can't forget," I said.

"Drink hearty, lad, drink hearty," the dear old boy replied.

### RAIN VISITS WEST TEXAS

#### Crops Were Needing Moisture in Several Sections

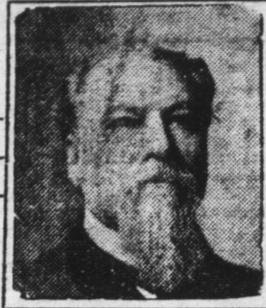
BROWNWOOD, Texas, July 8.—A fine rain that is general thruout the central west portion of Texas is falling here today. Reports from Brady and Coleman say rain is heavy there. At Ballinger and San Angelo light showers fell. Crops in Brown county are in fine shape.

#### Will Help All Crops

ABILENE, Texas, July 8.—Altho no rain fell here today, reports from several towns in this section say rain is falling. Temperature is lower. It is 94 here, while the highest is at Henrietta, 100. This rain will help all crops. Cotton did not especially need moisture, but corn was just beginning to be parched in certain sections. It has not rained for several days and a little longer drouth would have hurt cotton.

#### New Telegraph Line

ABILENE, Texas, July 8.—The telegraph line along the Abilene and Northern and Wichita Valley railroads is being rapidly constructed, a large force of hands being at work on same just beyond Munday and fencing the right of way is also coming this way, being now within four miles of Anson.



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Loss of Manly Vigor, Abnormal Discharges, errors in development or wasting, Blood Poison, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Cystitis, Enlarged Prostate, Stricture, Piles, Fistula, Fissure, Catarrh, Rupture, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, Neurasthenia, Nervo-Sexual-Debility, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Indigestion and all other Chronic Diseases in the shortest time possible. Charges reasonable.

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WRITE if unable to visit the office and I will send you a symptom blank, together with instructions for filling out, and will give you my opinion and advice free of charge.

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Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of

### BLACKLEG IN CATTLE

NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.

Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.

**PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY**  
HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.  
NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.



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CAFE PARLOR CAR SERVICE Is Given Our Particular Attention The Best the Market Affords

### A LA CARTE

Pay Only for What You Eat—Dine on Time All the Time

Complete information relative to your vacation trip upon application or an inquiry to any Cotton Belt Agent or either of the following will bring information and a folder free.

R. C. FYFE, Asst. Gen. Frt. & Pass. Agent, Tyler, Texas.  
GUS HOOVER, Traveling Passenger Agent, Waco, Texas.

JOHN F. LEHANE, Gen. Freight and Pass. Agent, Tyler, Texas.  
D. M. MORGAN, Traveling Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

T. P. LITTLE, Passenger Agent, Corsicana, Texas.

# ECHOES FROM THE RANGE

## In Tom Green County

San Angelo Standard.  
 J. C. Hughes shipped six cars of goats to Kansas City.  
 T. D. Newell shipped five cars of goats and sheep to Kansas City.  
 W. T. Nolke shipped four cars of sheep to Kansas City.  
 H. B. Spence bought and shipped two cars of horses to Rogers.  
 Broome & Farr shipped two cars of beef cattle and one car of sheep to St. Louis.  
 L. D. Brooks shipped one car of sheep to Kansas City.  
 G. W. Murphy bought and shipped one car of jacks and jennets to Itasca.  
 R. H. Harris purchased of the O 9 ranch fifteen cars of cattle and shipped them to Gainesville.  
 J. T. Witherspoon bought of the O 9 ranch thirty-two cars of stock cattle and shipped them to Roff, I. T.  
 William Schneeman, the big sheepman of Crockett county, was in the city Monday, and reports a three-hours' rain last Tuesday and a similar rain last Wednesday over the Shannon-Schneeman and Harris Bros. properties in Crockett county. "The rain was a generous one," said Mr. Schneeman, "and did a lot of good."  
 A. M. Clark has returned from his ranch, near Water Valley. He is happy over the rains. He says the country beginning twenty miles west of San Angelo, clear to Reagan county, is as fine as silk from the late abundant rains, and stockmen and farmers are all happy.  
 S. Keith's pasture, about eighteen miles south-southeast of Angelo on Lipan Flat was on fire Tuesday. The last account Mr. Keith had of the fire Tuesday night was that the big prairie fire was still raging. The cause of the fire is not known.  
 Walter Smith was in the city last Wednesday from his ranch on the Pecos near Sheffield. He states that fine rains fell on his ranch, the Perry ranch, Murray ranch, Kethum ranch, and over all the country from Sheffield to Beaver.  
 R. A. Weaver old for W. T. Nolke 1,500 head of sheep, 1,200 ewes and 300 lambs, to A. S. Cavitt, a ranchman near Water Valley, for a total of \$4,200.  
 B. H. Johnson & Co. have sold the eight-section ranch of J. A. McKenzie, in Reagan county, to R. J. Sanders of Frost, Navarro county, for a consideration of \$18,880.

## In Bee County

Beeville Bee.  
 R. J. Dobie has had 300 fine steers in a small pasture, near town, for a week or two, which he has been try-

## GROWING CHILDREN

The Period When the Nervous Activity Is at Its Greatest.  
 A medical journal says:  
 "Against the practice of giving tea and coffee to children, we cannot speak too strongly.  
 Childhood is the period when the nervous activity is at its greatest. The brain is ever busy receiving new impressions.  
 Reflex action, co-ordination of muscles, and the special senses are all under a special course of training. The nervous system is pushed to its utmost capacity and long is the list of victims that follow its over-stimulation. In these little people, nothing but harm can come from the use of such articles as tea or coffee.  
 Bad, then, as this practice is, let us as physicians be aggressive in its prohibition. Do not be satisfied by answers of "No," when asked as to its use, but let us teach the families with whom we come in contact, that such practice is evil. We speak emphatically, because not only among the poor and uneducated, but among the rich, who should know better, this practice is marvelously prevalent.  
 A man who tried Postum Food Coffee, said that it might be solid nourishment, but he didn't like the taste. He had not discovered the secret of making delicious Postum. After boiling commences, allow it to boil full fifteen minutes. Not simply to put it on the stove for fifteen minutes, but count the fifteen minutes after boiling commences. That brings out the food value and the delicious flavor. It certainly does make the children bright and healthy, and has proven a God-send to many an adult whose daily ailments were not understood until Postum was used in place of Coffee. "There's a Reason." Postum properly made has a coffee taste similar to the mild, high grade Javas. Read the little health classic, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

ing to ship, but has been unable to get cars. The Aransas Pass has been doing the best it can for him, but as the greater part of its cars have been appropriated by other roads it has been unable to furnish any of its own or get those of any other line. A meeting of stockmen in San Antonio last week, called for the purpose of protesting against the failure of the railways to furnish cattle cars promptly, declared that a great number of the cars are being used for shipping mining machinery into Mexico, the mine owners paying a bonus above the regular freight rate. There was a time, not but a few years ago, when the cowman was several kinds of "it" with the railways, and got passenger trains side tracked for bull trains, but he does not seem to count for much anymore—with present railway managers.

## In Crockett County

Ozona Kicker.  
 Crockett county sheepmen have at last got together and determined to rid the range of scab. It has been asserted that this section has more sheep scab than any other place known. This reproach must be removed and it seems that, if present plans are carried out, it will not take long to do it. The county judge announced thru the public press some time ago that he would prosecute vigorously all infractions of the law in this respect, and now that he is to have the united and hearty co-operation of the sheepmen, it will not take long to eradicate the disease—and then keep it out.  
 John Martin sold 600 two-year-old muttons to A. W. Mills at private terms.  
 Jim Morris bought 225 head of steer yearlings at \$14 from Joe Turney and Lee Drisdale.  
 Ollie Parker is in from the ranch today. He has just returned from a trip to Gonzales county, where he went to feel the pulse of the horse market. He says it is not encouraging.

## In Baylor County

Seymour Banner.  
 C. T. Porter et al. have been dipping several hundred head of cattle. Making war on ticks.  
 Fancher Bros. shipped 3 cars of cows and calves to Iampbell Bros. & Rossion at Fort Worth last Saturday. Cows netted something over \$19 and calves \$6 and \$7. Clyde Frencher went with them.  
 Fancher Bros. have sold and delivered to Knox Bros. of the Hash Knife ranch about 500 twos and 175 yearlings. Figures are private, but a nice price was paid.  
 W. F. Robertson also sold to Knox Bros. about 175 yearlings at the same price.  
 The rains this spring have put the range in fine condition, cattle are in the best of shape, prices are advancing, and altogether the situation is beginning to look more encouraging for the cattleman.

## In Brewster County

Alpine Standard.  
 Out of 43 sections coming on the market in Brewster county, 30 are classified as "timbered" and 9 as "mineral and timbered." El Paso county will have 134 sections coming on the market, and 43 are designated as mineral bearing, but the minimum price is fixed at but \$1.50. Jeff Davis county has but three sections to come on the market in six months and they are known as mineral land.  
 As the ranchmen get into town from distances farther and farther out, it is learned that the rains of last week were very partial. Most of the country got enough water for temporary demands, but some ranches were entirely missed.

## In Donley County

Clarendon Banner-Stockman.  
 Richard Walsh has sold to A. E. DeRieles ten cars of Lazy J. two-year-old steers which are being shipped to Dakota from Southard.  
 J. A. Burdet has lost six horses within the past two weeks from some cause that is not understood by the different veterinarians who have made Clarendon during that time.  
 A. E. DeRieles, the Denver capitalist and cattleman, is here. In company with Dick Walsh he was a pleasant caller at this office Tuesday morning. Mr. Walsh says he is here to buy 20,000 steers, while Mr. DeRieles says Dick is another, and that he is only here for a visit with Mr. Walsh.

## In Midland County

Midland Reporter.  
 Ernest Philipp, A. M. Jackson and

# CATTLEMEN OF THE SOUTHWEST

Are cattle scarce in your locality? Write and tell me how scarce. I want a general statement from every locality. Speaking for this section—say, 10,000 square miles, there are not one-third the cattle here that were were ten years ago.

It is the same everywhere, I believe, but we are not getting prices in proportion. The wholesale speying of heifers, poor calf crops, banks forcing thousands of cattle on the market by compelling borrowers to pay up, big outfits everywhere selling their land to farmers and shipping the cattle ranged there—all this is bound to have created a decided shortage. Now, sit down and write me, in a general way, how matters are in your section. And this means you—everybody.

I will see that the information I gather is well spread, that every section of the states will know of it, and if it does not help prices any it surely will not hurt them. All I want is the truth known.

I am a stockman and I want what my stock is worth. I want this decided shortage universally known, and it will be known if you will now but do your part.

I want a letter from every cattleman in the Southwest on this subject. Write me at once, for it is to your interest.

## FRED I. BURCH CLAYTON, NEW MEXICO

Son, and H. E. Philipp this week sold to W. T. White of Loraine, their holdings in Crane county, consisting of twenty-three sections of land, at \$3 per acre, and 600 head of cattle at \$25, horses and hogs amounting to about \$1,200. Entire deal aggregating \$50,000.  
 Jeff Cowden came in from his ranch last week and reported a fine rain out his way.  
 A. I. Boyd was in from his ranch this week and reports fine rains out there last week.

## In Howard County

Big Springs Enterprise.  
 H. T. Boon sold thru T. B. Hardin his nine-section ranch and cattle to W. B. McAnally of Hamilton county. This property is ten miles south of town and consists of nine sections of land and 500 head of cattle. The price paid was something over \$50,000.  
 The rain that fell here Tuesday afternoon was the heaviest that has fallen here in some time and would be of great benefit to vegetation of all kinds. The rain extended as far west as Midland, east to Colorado, south to Garden City and northeast to Lamesa, thus covering a large area.

## In Edwards County

Rock Springs Rustler.  
 J. E. Thurman bought two-year-old steers as follows: 75 head from O. G. Coalson, 35 head from Dan Taylor, 25 head from C. G. Donaghe and 25 head from Mrs. Parhon, all at private terms.  
 Ed Smith sold 1180 mutton sheep to Joe North of Sonora at \$3.  
 E. B. Draper sold to Joe North of Sonora 1100 head of mutton sheep at \$3.  
 C. W. Doblin sold to Joe North of Sonora 600 head of large mutton sheep at \$3.25.  
 Mrs. S. B. Brambella has sold her 20-section ranch ten miles east of town to Fritz Knust for \$10,500 and about 300 head of stock cattle at \$11.

## In Carson County

Panhandle Herald.  
 Mr. L. J. Gillespie of the Gillespie Bros. commission firm of Kansas City, informs us that Mr. Campbell of Tulla, Tex., was on the market one day last week with a car of steers that averaged 1,403 pounds and sold for \$6.65, topping the market on all sales made in the stockyards that day. These steers were bred and raised by Mr. Campbell on his farm near Tulla, and profitably illustrates what our smaller

ranchmen and famers could do by giving their herds proper care and attention during the winter months.

## In Sutton County

Sonora News.  
 Dr. J. D. Fields arrived home Tuesday from a visit to his brother in Giddings. While in San Angelo the doctor had a talk with the government inspector, who informed him that he would visit Sonora as soon as the dip vat was ready. Dr. Fields says his vat will be finished next week, and he will let the public know thru the News when the inspector will be here.  
 Bob Peacock of Sonora bought from Hollie Carson 115 head of stock cattle at \$13.50 and fifty calves at \$7.

## In Sterling County

Sterling News-Herald.  
 N. B. Fisk came up from Brownwood Wednesday to look after his ranch interests. He says Brown county has been having plenty of rain lately, but it came too late for grain crops. He says nearly all the land in that county will be run in cotton.  
 J. T. Davis moved a herd of cows for W. L. Foster from his Iatan pasture, this week, to the O'Daniel ranch.

## In Presidio County

Marfa New Era.  
 J. K. Brown was down from his Lobo ranch Thursday on business. Mr. Brown reports that he received enough water in his tanks last week to run him several months.  
 J. C. Ogle returned Tuesday morning from Lajunta, Col., where he delivered 913 head of steers for Murphy & Walker. Mr. Ogle did not lose a single steer on the entire trip.

## In Mitchell County

Colorado News.  
 The Colorado country was blessed with another fine rain last Tuesday, the precipitation being about two inches in Colorado and heavier in other portions of the country. Parties from Stanton and Big Springs state that the rain was the heaviest out there they ever saw fall. The rain was a general one and places the cattlemen and farmers in fine shape, and with another such rain at the proper time a good cotton crop is assured.

Flattering a husband, and then asking him for money, is like taking a man up in a balloon and throwing him out.

## Hereford Cattle in South America

(By C. R. Thomas.)

My labors commenced at Montevideo, Uruguay, and immediately upon arriving there I called upon the American consul, Hon. John W. O'Hara, to whom I had letters of introduction from Secretary James Wilson, Hon. A. D. Melvin and one or two others. I was received with open arms by this gentleman and everything he could possibly do to assist me was done in a cheerful manner. He went with me to the magnificent office building and headquarters of the Rural Agricultural Society, where I met the president, the treasurer and one of the managing directors. Fortunately all of these gentlemen understood and talked our language, so a multitude of questions were soon asked and answered. Great interest is taken by this society in its work and much good is being accomplished. During my stay here the above named gentlemen devoted almost their entire time to me and never was I treated more graciously. They assured me that they had a most friendly feeling for our country, and by their acts I am confident such is the case. It matters not to them where Herefords are shipped from, just so they are good enough and are recorded in our record or the English Herd book and are eligible to entry in theirs, the rules of which are fashioned after ours in many respects. All of my interrogations were answered frankly and whenever one was asked that could not be readily answered the information was looked up for me. I was admitted to the quarantine station and given an opportunity to see and examine everything there. This station is new and the cattle there showed every sign of having been well cared for. Every one was as clean as could be, was in fine flesh and those ready to be turned out could not have looked in a more healthy condition. Those just ready to leave were in much better condition than those that had only been in ten days. I also came in contact with a few of the breeders, all of whom seemed glad we were taking enough interest to send a representative to their country. One of the leading auctioneers was also interrogated and every one seemed to think alike; that is, that our cattle would be welcomed and we would experience no difficulty in selling some, but not a large number. However, owing to the somewhat unsettled condition of affairs, high prices do not prevail there as they do in Argentina. Nearly every one seemed to think we could sell thirty to forty head, females from \$400 to \$600 and bulls from \$600 to \$900, ages from 18 to 30 months, but that two or three 4-year-old cows (good) would bring from \$1,000 to \$1,200 and two or three real good bulls from \$1,200 to \$1,500. These prices are good.

Our breed is far more popular here than any other, and more Herefords are sent here from England than are sent to Argentina, but the breeders are not near so critical as they are in Argentina. There were about seventy-five Herefords in quarantine and almost as many Shorthorns. The Herefords were a better lot, by far, than the others, but I did not see a really first-class animal; the bulls, however, were better than the cows, most of which were very ordinary.

At their station cattle are held forty-five days, being tested the last five days for tuberculosis, and if found affected are slaughtered. Charges per day are 60 cents per head, with an additional \$2 per head for the test. As ships anchor about two miles from this station and cattle are transferred by lighter, the expense ranges from \$8 to \$12 per head, according to the number. After being released from quarantine, \$2 per head is charged for leading them to sale yard, which is some two and one-half miles away, where they can be kept for 60 cents per day until sold. The auctioneers making the sale charges the seller 5 per cent, but furnishes no catalogues of sale nor does he advertise the sale in the city papers. This expense falls upon the seller, but does not amount to any considerable amount, something like \$75 to \$100 being sufficient. Putting everything together, the expense, per head, until an animal is sold, reaches about \$200, which does not include the 5 per cent charged by auctioneer or insuring cattle against loss, etc. As the ships are not arranged for shipping cattle from this country, it falls upon the seller to arrange his pens upon board, all of which should be well padded in order not to bruise animals when rough weather is encountered. As near as I can now figure, the above figures will cover freight to New York and South America, fitting stalls, feed, disem-

barkation, quarantine, test, salesman and herdsman in charge.

After leaving Montevideo, I proceeded to Buenos Ayres, where conditions are entirely different, in many respects, from those of her cross-river neighbor. Conditions here are very much as they were in our country twenty-five years ago. Nearly everything is Shorthorn, but no one can tell you why Herefords are not more sought after. They have won the champion fat prize for several years at the great show held here and yet are to be seen in few places as compared to Shorthorns. However, the butchers are now beginning to want them, which is very encouraging. I visited several of the largest and best Cabanas in the Argentine and saw some very fine cattle, as well as some ordinary ones. At every place I was treated royally and was assured that no prejudice of any kind existed toward the states. Mr. Edward Bullrich, of the firm of Bullrich & Co., the leading auctioneers of Argentine, devoted much of his time to me, and thru him and the firm of P. & G. Hughes, importers, I was put in touch with the leading cattlemen of the country. With Mr. Bullrich I visited quarantine station and saw how things are conducted there, as well as some good and some mean cattle. At this station cattle are quarantined forty days and at the end of this time are subjected to the tuberculin test and if found badly affected, are slaughtered, but if found only slightly affected, are given another thirty days' trial. There were about 500 imported cattle here, nearly all Shorthorns. In my travels thru Argentine, I saw most of the Hereford bulls that have been imported in the last few years, but none of them are good enough for their owners. With the exception of one herd, these were owned by natives. What they want is the best the world produces, and if an animal is found to suit any one of them and can be recorded in their herd book, they do not care where it comes from. Mr. Bullrich is of the opinion we can sell some fifteen cows from 24 to 40 months old, readily at from \$1,300 to \$2,000 each, and four or five 2-year-old bulls, good ones, up to \$3,000 or \$6,000. All the figures referred to here are Argentine money, each dollar of which is equivalent to 44 cents in our money. At this place \$2 per day is charged while cattle are in quarantine and the same amount per day after leaving there until sold. The auctioneers making the sale charge 6 per cent, but this the buyer pays and not the seller. Advertising is done by the auctioneers and catalogues are furnished at cost. Cattle are landed near the quarantine station, so the expense of getting them ashore is only about \$2 per head, with some government tax, etc., added, so the expense to take cattle here is very much the same as to Montevideo, except the matter of commission, which, as stated above, is paid for by the buyer.

Others with whom I talked were of the opinion that our cattle would sell well, but they must be good. From my own observations, I am of the opinion we can start a trade in that country, but should take nothing but our best. The country is a fine one, is yet young, and Herefords can be pushed to the front with time and labor, but it will require much patience.

## HORSES

### The Morgan Horse

There never was the equal of the "Morgan" as an all-purpose horse and when the American horseman sacrificed looks and good qualities for speed alone, he was the fool of the foolish. In giving his opinion of the Morgan horse and its future, the "Farming World" of Toronto, Canada, remarks:

"For many years the production of the two-minute trotter or pacer has been the ruling passion of the American horseman. To this end much skill and money have been devoted and in the struggle to lower the time of the one-mile dash a few seconds all that did not seem to directly assist was discarded. The blood of the inbred Hambletonian, Electioneer and Thoroughbred lent itself most readily to this and the animal with the ability to 'go the pace,' though individually a shallow, weedy skate, was the popular thing, before whose claims all others were classed as unworthy of consideration. A few years back an old horseman, speaking of this condition, remarked that while Americans had produced a two-minute racing machine, they had sacrificed at least three grand breeds

of horses, and one of them probably the best the world has ever seen—the Vermont Morgan.

"This has, in a large measure, been true, and had the American paid equal attention to the production, or rather the perpetuation, of conformation, style, action and manner, as well as speed, the American trotter would today scarcely have an equal in the harness world. As the case stands now, the increasing popularity of the heavy harness horse has been met by the importation of foreign blood, and the importations have been made from countries where it is next to impossible to purchase the best, yet the imported animals have been able to beat the best trotting bred show horses almost to a finish.

"Now that the horse show is becoming more popular, a little more attention will be given to the breeding of horses good as well as fast. The situation, therefore, is not without hope. There is certainly no limit of possibility in the trotting horse, in these other fields as well as in speed. The blood of the Morgan, long considered of little value, is again being sought out, and it is more than probable that many descendants of the great Jubilee Morgan, thru such sons and grandsons as Vermont Black Hawk, the sire of the great and superlatively handsome racer Ethan Allan Woodbury and the great Daniel Lambert, are still to be found.

"Perhaps no race of horses has ever been more noted for their beauty and many other good qualities than have the Morgans. Symmetry of conformation, true action, physical strength, muscular development, style and tractable disposition were their birthright, making them unrivaled as road horses. With these they combined a good turn of speed at the trot.

"Justin Morgan was foaled in 1789, and among his descendants were three sons, each of which was prepotent in himself that it was a question of dispute which of the three was the greatest sire of trotting horses of his day. These three were Sherman, Bullrush and Woodbury, but the former has left most to posterity, thru his son Vermont Black Hawk, the founder of that once famous family. At the present time some effort is being made to revive, so to speak, this grand breed of horses. The Black Hawks, the descendants of Ethan Allan, Daniel Lambert and many others of this breed are plentiful, enough, but in too many cases the type and character of these famous horses have been lost thru all kinds of admixture with other breeds.

"After a hundred years of this sort of thing, a few are still known which retain their old time character and the blood in the veins of many another none too eligible-looking individual will respond to a fresh infusion from such a source. A few horses full of Morgan blood and showing a wealth of its old-time character, have already come to light, Charles Reade, son of Ethan Allan, Jr., and the sire of such champions as Ruth, Princess Reade, Starlight and Always; Morgan, a son of Black Morgan, and dam by Ethan Allan, and Frank Allan, are a trio of the blue Morgan blood which should, with this same strain running in the veins of so many of America's trotting bred mares, give as strong hope for the future of this breed as there was in the beginning, a hundred years ago."

## SHEEP

### Fresh Air for Sheep

Hon. John Dryden of Toronto, Canada, writing on the necessity that proper ventilation be given sheep at all times, has this to say:

"In order to maintain the health of the sheep plenty of fresh, pure air is necessary. In summer time they get plenty of fresh air, but they require it in winter as well. Nature has supplied the sheep with a very warm coat. If you put them in an ill-ventilated place, where the breath of the sheep makes the pen warm, they will perspire and the fleece becomes damp. Turn them out on a cold day, when they are in that condition, and they are almost certain to take cold. It is better to allow the air of the pen to corre-

spond more closely to that outside. If you keep them dry, the cold will never trouble them. My instructions at Maple Shade are to keep the doors open all the time, except when the ewes are lambing, when we are obliged to confine them a little closer. On stormy days, with the snow blowing about, we often find our sheep lying comfortably in the snow outside the pen all together. Therefore, I have decided in my own mind that one of the principles necessary to be observed, if you would handle sheep profitably, is that they should be given an abundance of fresh air at all times in the season.

"The next important point is feeding. In summer there is no better feed than the grass. Grass should not be long like that you would feed cattle, and you must manage your pasture so that it never gets too high. It must always be fresh, and it is better to have two or three lots, and keep the sheep moving from one to the other, so that its freshness is insured."

### Sheep Notes

In Idaho, on the open range, a band of sheep is not allowed to be driven within the two-mile limit of a human habitation. This gives every occupant of a ranch about 7,700 acres around his home, which cannot be grazed on by traveling bands of sheep. Ormsby & Brown, Idaho sheep raisers, had to pay damages to Enos C. Walling for overstepping the limit.

The Farmers' Union Advocate of New Zealand mentions fourteen lambs which yielded 17 to 23 pounds of wool the first year, the average being 19 pounds, and the length of the wool 14 inches. The unusual length of the staple indicates a long wool breed.

Thirty-two and one-half millions of dollars' worth of goat skins were imported into this country in the year 1906. This was an increase of thirteen million dollars' worth over the importations of the previous year. Our authority for this is the United States department of commerce and labor. It appears that we ought to raise brush cleaners enough to fill this order for goat skins. The country needs the brush cleaners bad enough.

Cold air will not injure sheep, but a wet coat and a cold wind may prove as dangerous as it would with any other animal.

Sheep restore to the soil a larger proportion of the elements that they take from it in grazing than do any other stock.

The fact that feeding influences flavor and quality of meat applies especially to sheep.

Don't feed the sheep on the ground—have good troughs.

Corn stalks are valuable fodder for sheep and if they are cut green and properly cured and then put thru the shredder, there should be but little waste, says the Farm Journal.

It does not pay in any sense to perpetuate the qualities of poor sheep, and the cullings should be made close enough to eradicate all poor animals and thus eliminate their blood forever from the flocks.

### Cattle Kings Are Indicted

HELENA, Mont., July 7.—The federal grand jury, which has been in session for nearly two weeks, submitted its report to Judge Hunt Friday. Thirty indictments were made public and fourteen are secret. The alleged violators included in the secret list are men prominently identified with live stock interests both locally and in eastern Montana. The charge is illegal fencing of public domain. Among those indicted are John T. Murphy of Helena, president of the Montana Stock Growers' Association, of which President Roosevelt became a member during the days of his western experiences, and Robert A. Brownlee, a member of the legislature from Sweetgrass county.

# CRADDOCK'S

92 OR MELBA RYE  
\$4.00 PER GALLON

LARGEST SHIPPERS OF WHISKEY  
TO CONSUMERS IN THE SOUTH

L. CRADDOCK & CO. DALLAS, TEX.

## Talks With Texas Stockfarmers

### Hot Winds Do Damage

Among the stockmen questioned in the Live Stock Exchange as to conditions over the range country since the recent very heavy rise in the thermometer, the following answers were returned and conclusions drawn therefrom. What is the condition west and south? It has not rained as much as reported out west beyond Colorado City and in consequence the late hot winds have been very hurtful to all kinds of vegetation. The hot wind knows no distinction nor does it play any favorites. Its breath scorches the grass just as it bleaches the tassels on the corn and curls the leaves of the cotton and Kaffir corn. Grass having no crop to be harvested does not show the injury to the extent that the other plants do, but it is there and unless rain comes, the bare earth will prove it to be true in a short time.

How about South Texas? Well, the hot winds have done their work there, too. In San Antonio on Sunday the 30th of June and July 1, the winds were hot and scorched and everybody was talking about them. Down in Karnes county Mr. L. W. Stieren writes that if it does not rain at once that in a few days the leaves will fall off the cotton and the grass be burned up. This is the consensus of opinion and a repetition from the mouths of a dozen witnesses would not make it stronger. The range country for the most part of the west and south is at a standstill and only rain in short order will save it."

### Breeding Shetland Ponies

Rev. D. C. Limbaugh, in addition to being a preacher, lives out in the suburbs upon an acreage tract of land and gives his attention to breeding thoroughbred Shetland ponies. He has in his bunch two fine stallions, one a spotted one, and the other a bay. The latter animal is an imported one, direct from the Shetland islands of Scotland, and is valued at \$500. He has a spotted mare 2 years old, that is a beauty and which he places a very great value upon. The sire of this mare is a stallion owned by Owsley and Owsley of Denton, Denton county, and this stallion has won prizes in horse shows in Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee and other points in the north. Rev. Limbaugh has just bred the mare to his imported stallion, and has just hopes of having, in due time, one of the finest colts in the state. "Spotted Shetlands are the cross between a bay horse and a gray mare. I am glad that you told me about the coming exhibit in December of the Poultry and Pet Stock Association, for while I will not be at home at the time, in all probability, still I shall get Mr. Owsley to take charge of my mare and have her handled by his man. It will be my entry. I think that all who can should help in any thing that will add to the reputation of Fort Worth. You can count me in."

### Rain is Needed

Captain J. D. Alexander was on his way home from an extended trip down into Comanche county, and that part. He lives in Garland, a section of the state of Texas that its inhabitants are willing to wager at most any time is the "finest" in the land for productive capacity, etc. It is a good one sure enough. "I stopped off to get a bit of the picnic that I heard was to come off at Grand Prairie. I always like to meet the country people on a holiday like this," said Captain Alexander, "they are always so cordial and friendly in their ways and look upon you as a friend at once. They are the most hospitable people in the world, and then you know they have such good fresh things to eat. There is no stale stuff among what the farmers provide for one of their picnics, but good fresh vegetables, and good barbecued meats that never saw a packing house. I have been down into Comanche county and can report that while rain is needed to some extent, corn and cotton both are in fair shape. Grass is good and cattle are fat and will hold out some time yet, even if it does not rain."

### Crops Are Promising

G. W. Small was one of the entertainment committee appointed for the picnic at Grand Prairie, and it was a good choice, for he was on hand on the street, instructing the people where to go, and taking in strangers as if he believed every one of them was an angel sure enough. Mr. Shaw is a farmer "after a fashion," as he said, but was in too much of a hurry to talk farming and stock at the time. He said, however, that this season crops around Grand Prairie were not up to the usual standard of their prairie land production and this was owing to the

various causes that had also afflicted other sections, and in which Grand Prairie was not at all singular. Corn, he said as the reporter could see, was fine in most of the fields, and it was mostly in the flats where water stood over it for some time, that it was in very bad condition. Cotton was very backward, but now that it had come on to regular hot, growing weather, it was fast making good. The plant was vigorous and healthy.

### The Abilene Country

"You know that I was raised on a ranch and have always been accustomed to country picnics but I must say that Grand Prairie has turned up with just about one of the best I ever saw. The people are a fine healthful, happy looking set and, my, the wealth of pretty girls there are to be seen on every hand! There is a good big crowd here and more than half of them are women and children. The young people evidently know how to entertain themselves and don't seem to care very much about the great orations that are spun out, do they? I have not been at home, Abilene, for some days, but when I left everything was doing well. You know we have the best country out. If we don't hit with corn, we can make June corn and also Kaffir and Milo Maize in abundance and there is no dearth of feed stuffs for stock. That makes it such a great country for stock farming. All Texas is good, but then one naturally thinks his home the best by a little bit." This was the way that John Bryan, representative for Taylor and Jones counties expressed himself.

MORE — MOORE — ORE —

### Grand Prairie Picnic

E. W. Dallas, better known as Professor Dallas to the denizens of Grand Prairie and the surrounding country, was very active in his attentions to the comfort of his guests at the recent picnic. He was the chairman of the executive committee in charge of the occasion. The professor brought on the speaker's stand long before any one had come to speak, a branch of a plum tree that for numbers of yellow lovely fruit the reporter had never seen equalled. "It is called the 'Gold,'" said the professor, "and was first promulgated after much experimentation by Baldwin of California. It is a very prolific bearer and the fruit is of good size and the meat, while very firm and plump, still is juicy and sweet. These plums do wonderfully well here in the soil of Grand Prairie and will add another medium thru which the people can manage to get a profit."

### Crops Are Good

Capt. E. F. Weaver of Henrietta Clay county is an old cowman recently retired from the business, having sold out his holdings. He was at one time out on the Texas and Pacific. "Matters up our way now are in pretty good shape," said Capt. Weaver, "altho at one time they looked pretty squally. I can tell you. I have retired from the cow business now and what I say is not predicated upon what my interests might cause me to say as an expression of my desires. Grass is good and cattle are doing well from what all I can hear. Clay is a good cattle county and there are several

acres of it still devoted to pastures and the succulent grass. Crops seem to be getting on now that the warm weather has come to stay. Corn is good and cotton is growing like a house afire. Altogether matters, as I said before are in a pretty good shape, all things considered."

### Thin Rind Hogs

George Dupree, the thin-rind hog man of Tarrant county, was in from his ranch up the Trinity, and said: "Well, I have sold most of my stock of shoates. Who? Well, I sold to J. M. Keen, of Young county. After he had taken a look at them I could not get away from him, but just had to sell them. First off we struck a bargain for thirteen pigs, but after he had a look at my 6 months boar he had to have him, too. This leaves me without a boar just now. He got in the trade six boars and eight sows, but this does not matter to him as he proposes to cross onto the Poland China, and find out if it will not improve them. The pigs were five and six weeks old and weighed in the neighborhood of from 25 to 30 pounds. Oh, I'll get me another boar at once; indeed, I expect to have one, and a registered one, too, today. They are blessed good hogs, I can tell you."

### Dallas County Crops

C. L. Nash lives in that portion of Dallas county in which the thriving town of Garland is located, and left home to take in the Grand Prairie picnic. "I have a son-in-law living near Grand Prairie," said Mr. Nash, "and I made it convenient to come to see him and my daughter, and, incidentally, to take in the barbecue. I have not been in Fort Worth for years. Every thing is backward in the crop line with us, just as it is with other portions of the country. Cotton is small and has not grown to any extent until the hot weather became a settled fact. It is hot enough today, ain't it? We are needing rain for the corn. We have a fine country and with a decent season always make good crops. Cotton and corn are the mainstay of the Garland country."

## HOUSEHOLD

### A Swine Breeder's Home

The Texas Woman's Educational and Industrial Association is, as it should be, a part and parcel of the Farmers' Congress, and while the men folks are talking of methods and usages for developing their special industry, their wives are busy telling each other how they manage the house, etc.

Tom Frazier is the well known Durro-Jersey hog breeder from Morgan, Texas, and he had several good things to tell of his special industry, while Mrs. Tom Frazier told the ladies what the management of a swine breeder's home should be:

"It seems to me," said Mrs. Frazier, "that the management of a swine breeder's home must be much the same in a general way as that of any other rural home. Meals to be cooked daily, washing, scouring, children to be cared for, educated, etc. The two most important times at the swine breeder's home, I suppose, come in the spring and fall, when the baby pigs are arriving; then every thing must be sacrificed to the end that as many of

the little fellows be saved as possible. In most homes this is also house cleaning time and the wife must arrange to have ample supply of patience on hand. She must be ready at any time to be called away from her work to go sit by an old mother sow that has in some unknown way peculiar to a hog escaped from her proper abode and in spite of close watching made her bed by the side of the creek, or a straw stack, where if some one is not by the old sister the buzzard or other hogs will destroy the pigs.

"The swine breeder's wife is expected to be always ready with a smiling face and a good dinner for the prospective customer, and if the man of the house is away, to show them the hogs and give such information as is possible, and above all to hold the customer until he buys.

"Everyone on the place is taught to consider the swine. No matter how nice the kitchen or how convenient the sink, all the dish water and waste milk must be saved for the pigs, regardless of flies and other things. The table scraps must all be saved and sorted, for hogs will not eat every old thing, as some people seem to think. In spite of all this, it is possible for the swine breeder's wife to find time to do some visiting, belong to a literary club and attend the Farmers' Congress and the fairs occasionally. After all, I don't see that she has any harder life than thousands of her sisters who are tied down with the management in stuffy town and city homes. She is at least closer to nature in her daily life and is perhaps better for it."

### My Garden

BY JANE DENIS, MILANO, TEX.

"When we stop to think over the garden, how very important and essential it is to have a garden. I enjoy working my garden. The onions were especially fine this year. I had common onion sets; set them out in a passably rich sandy land. They are most all as large around as a medium saucer.

"The tomatoes are nice—the Acme. My brothers got the garden seed and watermelon seed. I ordered flower seed, but did not have good success with them on account of the chickens. We planted a hill of Klucky sweet watermelon and one hill of Rocky Ford cantaloupes. The melons did real well; we have had several; but the cantaloupes did not do so well.

"I do wish you leaguers could have seen my butter beans and white peas. The drouth hurt everything else, but they were a bright green and beautiful all the time.

### New Concrete Buildings

SWEETWATER, Texas, July 6.—H. P. Sansbury has contracted with the Sweetwater Mercantile Company and W. G. Stewart to take charge of and complete the six concrete buildings just north of the public square, which were begun some six months ago by J. H. Snell.

### Small Grain Yield

COLEMAN, Texas, July 6.—Last Wednesday Ben Flack thrashed for W. T. Knox & Sons 2,135 bushels of oats. This is pretty good thrashing for one day on a drouth stricken oat crop. Messrs. Knox & Sons made 1,300 bushels of wheat and 2,785 bushels of oats this season.

## FINE RANCH PROPERTY, For Sale as a Whole

IF YOU WANT SOMETHING GOOD LOOK INTO THIS

30,720 acres, about 20 miles north of Big Springs, fine black sandy loam, 75 per cent level; one six-room house, one and one-half story; one six-room house, one story; one three-room house; one two-room house; outbuildings, etc.; fine water and tanks. You can grow any kind of farm products; school house within 3 miles of house. Price \$6.50 per acre; good terms. See us about this.

11,300 acres, 20 miles north of Big Springs, fine black sandy loam, well fenced, good water; climate is fine. You can raise any kind of farm products. Price \$6.50 per acre; terms can be arranged. This is one of the finest little ranches in West Texas.

11,212 acres—This property is located 12 miles northeast of Clifton; fine soil, black land; all this land is fenced, fine water, three good tanks. There is all kinds of machinery on the ranch. There is 1,000 acres in cultivation. Price \$12.50 per acre; one-third cash, balance to suit. This property is for sale exclusively by us.

## BOB PYRON LAND COMPANY

963½ MAIN STREET

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

**TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL**

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Consolidation of The Texas Stock Journal with  
the West Texas Stockman.

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

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

**TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE**

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

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

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

**THE PACKERS ARE RECEDING**

Our friends, the big packers, appear to have bitten off more than they could properly and conveniently masticate in the matter of that post-mortem inspection of she stuff, which has caused such a furore among cattlemen and commission men from one end of the country to the other. The Kansas City Drovers' Telegram says:

Fighters who fight for the right nearly always win. Victory for the stockmen and farmers in their war against the unjust order of the packers begins to assume a definite form of recognition. It has been delayed a week longer than it should have been by the action of the St. Joseph commission men in selling out to the packers. But that victory will camp by the cohorts from the plowed field, the pasture and the feeding pen is no longer a thing for speculation or doubt. It must be so, for it is right.

There are unmistakable evidences that the fight is almost won, and that it will be won before another week has passed. Some of these it would be imprudent to mention in the public print, but stockmen should tune their voices of thanksgiving for loud acclamations. They are going to be needed.

Some of the packers played the St. Joseph agreement as a trump card. They needed it to take a trick, but the St. Joseph trump turned out to be the deuce and the stockmen hold the ace. It was the last attempt to win the fight. If the packers couldn't start adequate supplies of the she stuff to that market the jig was up. Well, they couldn't start them. The country couldn't be fooled. They saw the lump of sugar on the hook. Buyers were imported into St. Joseph to aid in assimilating the heavy supplies expected there this week. But the outside packers who sent buyers there didn't get enough stuff to grease a skillet, and their orders for butcher beef remain unfilled. Receipts at St. Joseph are getting smaller each day. In their extremity the St. Joseph packers

are relaxing the stringency of their inspection orders hoping to inveigle shippers. Ah, but the hook shows thru the sweet coating. Shippers have been fooled too often at St. Joseph, Mr. Packer. They don't believe anything anybody says up there any more, at any time. The jig is up.

Meanwhile, packers are going to Fort Worth to buy cows subject and are paying dearly for them. A whole train of such cattle arrived at Kansas City today, bought at Fort Worth earlier in the week. When the packer paid the freight, endured the shrink and lost nearly a dozen by death, that train of cows cost him \$3,000 laid down in Kansas City in excess of what he would have paid here. Think that packer is going to stick by the "subject" order agreement very much longer?

Word reached the stock yards today that the packers are making new propositions at some of the smaller markets, propositions much more liberal than the regime in vogue in St. Joseph, in an effort to find what kind of bait the country will take. This is another evidence that they are weakening, and realize they must recede, slowly, maybe, from their position.

The latest report in connection with the affair is that the packers have receded from their original position, and now announce their intention of applying the post-mortem inspection rule only to dairy cows, and this practically eliminates the range country altogether from the situation. It was claimed at the time the innovation was attempted that it was made necessary by the number of cows with tuberculosis that were unloaded upon the packers, and as tuberculosis among cattle is almost unknown in the range country, it is surprising the rule was not made applicable exclusively to dairy cattle in the first instance.

Developments seem to indicate that the packers have been thwarted in the consummation of their real purposes thru the manner in which the producers and commission men have stood together. The fight that has been made has been one of the most determined ever witnessed in live stock circles, and the packers have apparently come to realize they are up against a losing proposition. They are letting themselves down as easily as possible, and the indications are the entire trouble will now soon be adjusted.

**CLAIMS OF CATTLE SHIPPERS**

The news from Fort Worth to the effect that the claims for a refund on something over 45,000 carloads of cattle shipped to market by Texas cattlemen had been forwarded to Washington for consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the event the Cattle Raisers Association of Texas win their contention, is of interest to the farmers and stockmen not only of Texas but of the entire west and south.

Some of the claims of the Texas cattle raisers, briefly stated, are that the rates collected since 1903 are much higher than they were seventeen or eighteen years ago and higher now than other stock rates are to the same markets, and that the law recognizes as a standard of reasonableness the rates fixed by free competition, previous custom and usage. They also contend that the advance in rates was affected by reverting to the tonnage system instead of carload rates. On this point the Cattle Raisers Association took decided action at its meeting in March by adopting a resolution offered by J. D. Jackson, of Alpine, wherein the Interstate Commerce Commission was requested to make a minimum weight of calves in carload lots on interstate shipments 16,000 pounds to conform to the ruling of the Texas Railroad Commission on intrastate shipments. Figures were submitted in the Jackson resolution, compiled from the official records of the Fort Worth, Kansas City and St. Louis Stock Yards companies, showing that during the years 1905 and 1906 the average weight of 1500 cars shipped to market was 15,195 pounds, whereas the railroads have been collecting freight at the rate of 22,000 pounds to the car since June 16, 1904, which makes a difference of \$25 to \$35 a car to the shipper. The arguments have been made before the commission, which now has the matter under advisement.—San Antonio Express.

General Manager Crowley, of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, has returned from Washington, where he went to lay the claims of the cattle shippers before the commission, in company with Attorney Cowan, and has expressed much confidence in the result. More than half a million dollars are involved in the claims, and should the railways be compelled to refund these amounts it will doubtless afford a valuable object lesson for the future.

There is keen antagonism between the railways and the live stock shippers of the country, in spite of the expressed friendliness and good will on both sides. This antagonism is sufficiently reflected in the manner in which the railways handle live stock shipments and the steady advance made in freight rates until the shippers

have been compelled to appeal to the interstate commerce commission for relief. On the cattlemen's side the antagonism is reflected in multitudinous damage suits, which encumber the court dockets in nearly every county in the state.

It may be that these conditions have been unfortunate thru the retaliatory spirit engendered more on less on both sides, but it is quite probable the result of the pending contest before the interstate commerce commission will be beneficial all around. If the shippers recover the amount of their respective claims it at least ought to put a stop to excessive freight rates in the future, thru convincing the railways that the shippers are on to the situation and thoroly prepared to stand up for their rights and know just where to apply for relief.

To a disinterested observer it would appear the best thing to be done all around is to bury the hatchet and endeavor to reach a more just and amicable understanding. The live stock shippers need the railways, and the railways need the live stock shippers. Both interests should endeavor to get into a more amicable frame of mind and make such concessions mutually as are calculated to improve the situation.

**NEW INDUSTRY FOR WEST TEXAS**

The people of West Texas are just beginning to find out there are possibilities in many things heretofore regarded lightly in that section. The Colorado Daily News says:

W. T. Jenkins, general manager of the American Fibre Company of New York, is here in the interest of his company, which is arranging to establish a factory at Sanderson. The company is organized to manufacture fiber goods from lechuguilla plant that is so plentiful in this part of the country. A factory will be built at Sanderson with a capacity of five tons per day and later additional machinery will be installed and the capacity of the factory doubled.

All kinds of fiber articles, such as rope, twine and brushes can be made from the plant and as it grows wild and will produce several crops each year, the industry promises to be one of considerable importance in this section of the country. The Mexican government is at present shipping much of this fiber to the United States and the American company expects to be able to supply the demand at a reduced price.

West Texas is fast coming to the front, and in many instances development is somewhat surprising to west Texas people. For a long time it was believed that section could never be more than a cattle raising country, but it has developed into perhaps the greatest cotton producing portion of the state, with gins, oil mills and compresses now located where such enterprises were never regarded possible until within the last few years.

Lands that were believed to be high at \$2 per acre have climbed in value until they are now bringing from \$6 to \$20 per acre, and it appears such values have come to stay. New railways have been built and are building in sections where they were badly needed, and are contributing much to the general development. It now seems a very easy matter to successfully promote a railway enterprise in almost any portion of west Texas.

In addition to the fibre plant mentioned by the News, there has been discovered lots of guayule in west Texas—a plant which yields a fine supply of rubber, and a number of rubber factories are in prospect for that section. This rubber plant has been growing in that section as far back as the oldest inhabitant can remember, but only recently was its great commercial value recognized and established. It is expected the development of the rubber industry will add much wealth to the land owners of that section for there is active demand for all that can be produced.

Another big thing that has worked a wonderful transformation in the west, according to Washington authorities, is the growth of mesquite timber, which has worked out the problem of good seasons. Since the country has been fenced and the big prairie fires prevented that formerly ravaged so much of that country, the mesquite timber has taken on a wonderful growth. The Washington scientists say this is responsible for the good seasons that have been experienced in that section for the past four years, and as the timber continues to grow and spread over the former arid plains the rainfall will continue to increase and follow closely in its wake.

### Swift Opens Benefit Company

July 1 will witness a step upon the part of Swift & Co. that will be of great interest to their thousands of employes in this city and North Fort Worth and at their various plants throughout the country to which the order will be made applicable.

Upon that date, according to announcement from Chicago offices, Swift & Co.'s Employes' Mutual Benefit Association will commence business. This organization is to be one of the employes of the company, giving mutual life and accident protection.

Steps will be taken for the formation of the local organization immediately after July 1, and the plan is expected to be met with much enthusiasm here.

In its general plan this association resembles similar organizations. There are, however, some important and distinctive differences. For instance, an employe of Swift & Co. upon joining the association is not required to give up any rights, nor to make any promise, except contribute weekly a stipulated sum as long as he remains a member.

#### Eight Classes

All contributing employes become members of the association and these are divided into eight classes, according to their weekly earnings. The earnings govern the amount of weekly contributions and, of course, of the resultant benefits. For instance, classes 1 to 5 inclusive are composed of employes who earn \$13.50 a week or less. Their weekly contribution will be 15, 20, 30 and 40 cents respectively. They will receive in the first class a weekly sick and accident benefit of \$3; a death benefit of \$200; in case of total loss of sight of one eye, loss of one hand at the wrist, or one foot at the ankle, \$400, and double that amount if both eyes, both hands or both feet are destroyed. An employe in the fifth class will receive a weekly benefit of \$6; in case of death \$800; the same in case of the loss of an eye, hand or foot, and \$1,600 where both eyes, hands or feet are destroyed.

Class 6 includes members earning over \$13.50 per week and not over \$18; class 7, over \$18 and not over \$30, and class 8, over \$30. An employe earning over \$30 per week contributes \$1 weekly; he received a weekly sick benefit of \$18; a death benefit of \$1,600, and \$1,600 and \$3,200 respectively for the loss of sight or limbs as cited. Additional death benefits are allowed by the payment of 5 cents each week for each \$200, providing the aggregate is not greater than three times the death benefit of the class the employe enters.

Using the first class to illustrate, the sick benefit of \$3 a week will continue fifty-two weeks, and if sickness continues as long a weekly benefit of \$1.50 per week will continue for 104 weeks if disability continues that long and includes in addition a reasonable bill for surgery.

#### Can Leave Employment

An interesting feature of the movement is that no larger contributions are to be exacted from old employes on account of their age. All employes may be enrolled on making proper application and passing a satisfactory physical examination and the death benefit can be continued even after leaving the employ of the firm.

The value of the protection provided by the association will be better understood when it is realized that a member may draw in sick or accident benefits during fifty-two weeks as much as his contribution for those disabilities would aggregate in about thirty years and that the death benefit which may become payable at any moment is equal to his contributions for that purpose of over seventy-six years.

Swift & Co. donates to the association the free use of its offices and other facilities, defrays all expenses, including salaries of the officers in charge, the medical examiners located at each plant and other employes directly identified with the conduct of the association, and makes up any deficit.

#### Plant Representatives

The general affairs of the association are under the control of an advisory committee. Laurence A. Carton, treasurer of Swift & Co., is ex-officio its chairman. Seven members of the committee are appointed annually by Louis F. Swift, as president of Swift & Co. Among those thus appointed are Charles O. Young, general superintendent; Frank S. Hayward, office manager. Seven other employes representing members of the association, one from each plant, complete the advisory committee. This year all of the committee, except the chairman, are appointed by Mr. Swift. Next year

and annually thereafter the seven members last mentioned will be elected by members of the association in the respective plants. Frank Stout, foreman of the boiler shop, is the Chicago plant representative this year.

To bring the matter properly before the thousands of employes notices had to be printed in as many as seven different languages—German, Swedish, Polish, Lithuanian, Bohemian, Slav and English.

The plan is said to have grown out of success met in the issuance of stock at par to employes, even when selling above that figure in the market.

### HORTICULTURE

#### What Alfalfa Is Doing in Kansas

Since the considerable introduction of alfalfa into Kansas, fifteen years ago, no plant in the state's agriculture has grown so in the esteem of farmers and stockmen, or increased so rapidly in acreage.

In fact, Kansas leads all others in area devoted to this wonderful legume; yet while it is steadily advancing in popular favor thruout all portions of the United States, each passing year widens the margin between Kansas and her closest competitor in alfalfa acreage.

It is noteworthy, if not significant, that the state's present era of unprecedented prosperity dates from about the time alfalfa was first shown proper appreciation by her farmers.

Yielding profitably, whether the season be wet or dry, it is ready insurance against the empty mow and manger, and its continuously producing year after year from one seeding is an advantage readily recognized in comparison with the annual crops that must be laboriously prepared for by plowing, harrowing and seeding each season, not to mention the cost of the seed; that in some seasons is lost, as well as the labor.

In Kansas alfalfa has been a potent factor in increasing bank deposits and prosperity. As its value has come to be more and more recognized, its area has been constantly extended, as shown by the annual statistics. In 1891 there were in the state but 34,384 acres, and in 1906 Jewell county alone had 42,000 acres, and the state 615,000 acres. It has quadrupled the state's output of tame hay. In 1891 the tame hay aggregated 401,640 tons, while in 1906 the total was 1,682,699 tons. The value of the 1891 crop was two million dollars, while that of 1906 was worth over \$10,500,000. Its increase in esteem is indicated anew by the 1907 assessors' reports, received thus far by the state board of agriculture, from forty-six of the 105 counties, which show gains in alfalfa of nearly 60,000 acres since one year ago, or an increase of 25 per cent.

If the net gain in these forty-six counties is representative of the increase in the other fifty-nine, the total acreage has been greatly extended, and perhaps nothing better agriculturally could happen to the state than such additional areas devoted to a crop that yields its three, four, five or more cuttings annually for so many years and at the same time enriches the soil for the benefit of other crops that may, and properly should, follow. The obstacle in the way of its wide use in rotations is that comparatively few have the courage to plow up good stands of alfalfa, and thus it is permitted to occupy the same land indefinitely. All who know alfalfa best esteem it as one of the richest acquisitions to American agriculture, and in Kansas conditions seem naturally adapted to its most abundant and economical production.

F. D. COBURN,  
Secretary State Board of Agriculture for Kansas.

# Stray Cattle

Who has lost fifty or sixty head of 2 and 3-year-old steers branded L E connected, on left side, reversed L, marked swallow fork left ear.

SAM F. DUNN, Hereford, Texas.

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# F. & M.

Fort Worth

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## JACKS FOR SALE

I keep on hand at all times a good stock of Jacks, 3 to 6 years old, 14½ to 16 hands, standard measure; prices the lowest. Address TUCK HILL, care Cooke & Simmons, Fort Worth, Texas.

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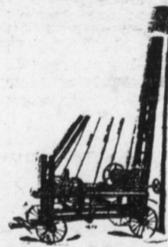
The old reliable and famous Mandry Tanks are known all over Texas to be the best and cheapest in the market. Write for prices and information.

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Austin and Hays streets.

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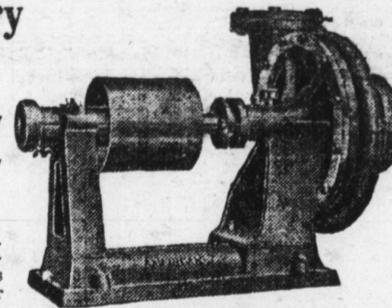
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150 two-year old Durham, Hereford and Red Polled Bulls  
50 one- and two-year old Jersey Heifers  
50 Mares  
600 Durham Cows

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After eating, persons of a bilious habit will derive great benefit by taking one of these pills. If you have been

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they will promptly relieve the nausea,  
**SICK HEADACHE**

and nervousness which follows, restore the appetite and remove gloomy feelings. Elegantly sugar coated.

Take No Substitute.

### Cattlemen Who Come and Go

#### The Scott Ranch

When a bunch of the boys had heard and read in the paper what a time Paul Stieren and his crowd had fishing, that settled it that they were going to have one of the same kind, too. The reference that was made to how matters of that kind were carried on along the classic banks of the San Antonio river only whetted their imaginations, for many of them had happy realizations of several of these excursions down the San Antonio river when they had visited the Tamale town. Imbued with this ambition, the following gentlemen who are connected with the livestock exchange in some capacity made up a party for the last day of June to visit Col. Winfield Scott's famous "Scotland" ranch, southwest of town some eighteen miles on the Fort Worth and Rio Grande, in search of fish and other refreshments that are incidents to a fisherman's luck.

In the first place, Col. Scott was the host, and as he is too well known to introduce to the readers of the paper, this will suffice.

Guests: R. H. Brown, C. L. Ware, Lawrence Berry of Swift's, Wilbur Hardwick, P. H. Stieren, Bob Barse, A. R. Berry, Joe McCarthy of Armour's, Bob Ahern, E. P. Freeman, Joe Payne. These with Col. Scott, made a party of an even dozen.

There was but one opinion among the guests, and that was that Col. Scott's ranch was about the loveliest piece of ranch property they had ever seen, and that the colonel as an entertainer was equal in quality to the ranch. The cattle on the place were pronounced to be the very finest. They had been fed and grassed, cottonseed meal being the main ingredient in the feed process. Everything about the place—barns, stables, tools, etc., were all extra good and well kept. There is not much farming done. There are numerous tanks with windmill and pumps for keeping up the necessary supply of water for the stock. They all confessed that the cattle were too fine for anything except to be put upon the Fort Worth market. The whole crowd were unanimous upon all points except one. Asked if they caught fish they all acknowledged that they had, plenty of them, and ate them, too. Saw lots of fine cattle? Yes. Well, how many head? Well, this seemed to be the stumbling block, for the number reported by different parties ranged from 2,800 up to 4,000 head. Why this discrepancy, could not be located. There are some 12,000 acres in this ranch of Col. Scott's, and it is just on the line of Parker county in Tarrant. The picnic was an incident in the lives of the guests, and a remarkably pleasant one, too.

#### Will Raise Hogs

Many stockmen, realizing that the market at Fort Worth has opened up other avenues for selling stock besides cattle, are turning their attention to caring for other live stock, such as hogs, mules, etc.

"I am preparing to make hogs pay me as well as cattle have heretofore," said Captain J. M. Keen of Farmer, Texas. "I have 8,000 acres for hogs. This land is covered with a good growth of post oak and black jack and this will give me a mast crop in addition to the grazing. I have fenced it with twenty-six woven wire, four inches above that a barbed wire, then eight inches above that another barbed wire and then ten inches above the last another barbed wire. This will make as near an absolute hog proof fence as can be made. I am sure that with the facilities we have for raising feed suitable for hogs that it will be a sure thing that my hog venture will meet with success. I have just sold five hundred steers, fours and fives, for \$14.20, a very good sale. Grass is good with us and cattle are doing well. I have just returned from Abilene and was there yesterday when the hot winds arrived and I tell you it was sure a scorcher. Things will soon heat up under such heat. I get the Daily Telegram, and from it get the earliest market reports, as it reaches us about a day ahead of any other paper. I also get the Stockman-Journal and the Weekly Citizen-Telegram. I would be glad to have the Weekly Citizen changed from my name to that of my son, C. L. Keen."

#### Steers Are Scarce

L. C. Garvey of Archer City, Archer county, Texas, was in looking over the situation. "I brought in some cows," said he; "they were in fairly good condition. Grass is good, but hot winds have been at work and will hurt if the weather don't change. We have had no rain for four weeks, and at this time of the year that is a long time between drinks of moisture for

the thirsty land. With one more rain we could pull through, the grass and corn both being secure them. Corn has held out very well up to date. I am a straight cowman and have some 3,000 acres in pasture. Steers are getting pretty scarce. I have Durham and white face cattle mixed, which is a fine cross. It does not make much difference what you cross the Durham on the Shorthorn strain shows up all right, be it a quarter, eighth or what not. They are good cattle, especially for stock-farming. I live right in Archer City."

#### Scott's Fine Stock

"Yes," said Capt. Chas. Ware, "I was one of the entertained who visited the ranch of Col. Winfield Scott on Sunday, the last day of June. He has a magnificent property and in the finest shape possible. I saw 3,200 head of as fine cattle as one need wish to see in a year's travel, besides other stock, such as 1,000 Shropshire stock sheep—beauties, I tell you. Every one of us enjoyed the trip immensely, and were entertained in royal style by Col. Scott. As an entertainer Col. Scott is unexcelled, and I am sure that that very famous host, Col. Thos. P. Ochiltree, could not with more grace and humor entertained any crowd of visitors as we were. It was a pleasant incident in the life of a stockman which will long be remembered and referred to by the various members of the party."

#### Rain Has Come

Capt. W. E. Jary is the head of one of the most active and successful of the well known commission firms which have their habitation in the big exchange building in packinghouse town. When asked if he had news from the low country, as South Texas is sometimes called, he said: "Not lately, but the last time I was informed that it was very dry and rain needed badly to help corn, cotton, grass and stock of all kinds; in consequence, I do not suppose that there is as yet any actual drouth conditions existing, but at this stage of the game of crops, rain has to come quick to do any good at all. Rain will come, however, I do not doubt, this month, and relieve the situation and the cowman's terrors."

#### Territory Needs Rain

John Gaines, a prominent feeder in the Territory, and who has headquarters at the livestock exchange when he is in the city, came in for a day or two's rest and to recuperate. "I have been down at my old home in Hamilton county, at Hico, after spending some weeks in the Territory with my cattle, which are on feed. Matters in the Territory are in good shape, with plenty of rain and grass good and cattle doing fine. Down around Hico grass is good and cattle are doing very well at present, but a rain is needed right away to prevent deterioration in the quality of the grass and a consequent shrinkage of the cattle. Crops are doing well now, but they, too, need a good rain at once to keep them going and improve them."

#### Grass Is Good

Sam Knox was around the yards looking at the good stuff on the market. Mr. Knox is a cowman from Jack county, and has his home in Jacksboro. Matters relating to cattle and the range are all good up our way," said Mr. Knox. "Grass is very good and stock are fattening fast. We have not had rain recently, but did not particularly need it. The calf crop has been a very good one, and there is no reason why the cowman should not hold up his head when it comes to his range and cattle Crops? Well, I believe they are doing very well Cotton being backward from the same causes that have affected all the balance of the state. Corn is doing well and with a rain now will make a fine yield."

#### South Texas Conditions

John Dyer has been down in the southern part of the state and reports things in rather good shape. "I went down on the Santa Fe and then scooted across into the range country," said Mr. Dyer. "It is a little dry down where I have been, but there are no hot winds, such as we are hearing from out in west Texas. Cattle are in good shape and getting along well. The grass is in very good condition and is plenty good to keep cattle up and increase in flesh. Crops seem to be all right down there, and in fact are better than they are here. Altogether matters are in very good shape in the southern part of Texas."

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Address T. P. HOWELL, Davis, I. T.

## START TO WORK ON NEW BUILDING

Will Probably Be Completed Before Next Stock Show

Active work on the live stock exposition building was started Monday morning. The working force was organized and preliminaries looking to the actual breaking of dirt arranged. Several car loads of foundation material are being unloaded, and the tests of the foundations which were recently made were proved. There will be required a vast amount of filling after the foundation is started, getting the surface leveled up, and much other work before the actual building commences. It will be a mam-

moth affair, and while the work will progress slowly, it is the opinion of the contractors that the building can be completed by the time the fat stock show is held next March, and perhaps sooner.

#### Electric Light Plant

BAIRD, Texas, July 6.—The electric light plant has shut down, and it is rumored that a new company will be organized with ample capital to put in an up-to-date plant. The large gasoline engine never proved satisfactory and the company claims the manufacturers refused and failed to make good their guarantee given when the engine was purchased.

#### Stenewall County Gin

ASPERMONT, Texas, July 6.—J. V. Daniel has purchased four more seventy-saw gin stands and a one hundred horsepower engine to add to his gin machinery at this place. This will give him eight seventy-saw stands and make one of the best, if not the best, equipped gins in the west.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	DURING							SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT																	
2							AND							3																							
June							AUGUST							July																							
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

WILL CARRY THOUSANDS OF WISE ONES TO "COOL COLORADO"

IF NOT NOW'S THE TIME TO PLAN! WHY NOT? TALK IT OVER WITH YOUR FRIENDS! A.A. GLISSON, G.P.A. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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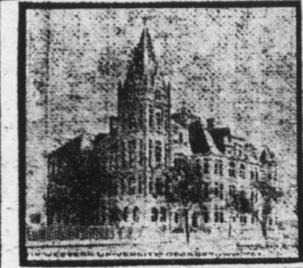
CLASS A	.....\$53.60	CLASS C	.....\$68.60
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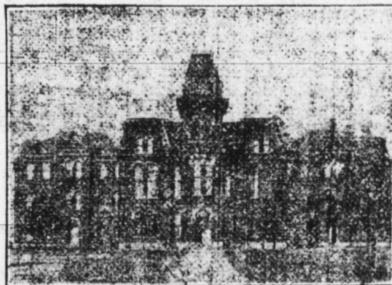
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 Thos. S. Clyce, D. D., Pres.  
 SHERMAN, TEXAS.  
 Austin College was founded in 1849 at Huntsville and in 1876 was moved to Sherman. It is operating under the same charter signed by Governor Wood, November 22, 1849.  
 From a small and struggling institution with two professors, it has grown to be one of the foremost colleges of the state.  
 It has at present a large building with two wings, including recitation rooms, library, gymnasium, society halls and chapel.  
 Austin College has also a 6-acre athletic park and the finest college grand stand in the state.  
 It is the Presbyterian Synodical College for young men and as such deserves the support of all Presbyterians.

**Austin College for Young Men**



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Degrees accepted in leading universities. Two years' preparatory department. Erecting large modern dormitory and a students' Y. M. C. A. hall baths, swimming pool, gymnasium, baths, etc. Address Registrar, Austin College, Sherman, Texas.

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## LITTLE MAVERICKS

Terse Tales of the Movements of Cattlemen All Over the Great Range Country of the Entire Southwest

### Many Animals Killed

TAMPICO, Texas, July 6.—Driven by the hot flames of a great prairie fire into deep trenches that had been dug to prevent their theft, 3,000 sheep and 400 cattle perished by being burned, drowned or trampled to death on the great Guadalupe hacienda of General Manuel Gonzales, situated to the southwest of the city of Victoria, in this state.

The fire broke out at night in the high grass which covered many square kilometers of the vast extent of the hacienda, grass which was dryer than the driest hay after the season of heat and drought.

The fire, which is of unknown origin, once started, spread with incredible speed so that when those on the hacienda were awakened it was too late for them to do anything. The animals ran before the scorching heat of the fire only to encounter the deep trenches and moats, consisting of gullies and artificial trenches which surround the llano and are designed to prevent the raids of cattle thieves.

Many animals were trampled to death before the trenches were reached, but here the scene was indescribable. The foremost cattle and sheep plunged into mud and water to be crushed by the thousands of tons of flesh above them. Huge mounds of the dead or dying animals piled up and effectually blocked the escape of any which might otherwise have saved their lives.

Ines Sastefon, manager of the hacienda, took an inventory of stock after the fire was over and conservatively estimated the loss at 3,400 animals. These alone represent a loss of \$50,000, in addition to which many square miles of pasture have been destroyed. The stench of the dead animals is perceptible for miles and it is impossible to live anywhere near the trenches.

The fire may have been of incendiary origin and will be thoroughly investigated. The hacienda is far from the railroad, which precludes the supposition of a locomotive spark.

### The Mexican Burro

Vice Consul General Albert de Baer of City of Mexico, reporting on the relative commercial possibilities of the Mexican burro, says:

The Mexican burro, or donkey, is an animal which, in spite of its lowly condition and almost poetical patience, has played an important role in the commercial life of this country as one of the means of transportation of merchandise. The traffic between the railroad stations and interior points must still be handled by burro transportation. While the ox cart is in many parts of the country, the burro is much the swifter carrier. The burro is also an important factor in the mining industry, chiefly as an ore carrier.

In the cities he serves in a variety of capacities, being used to carry charcoal, vegetables, forage or any other article that his master desires to transport, a matter gauged only by the strength of the burro's back. The little animal's ration consists of barley, alfalfa, wheat straw and other forage.

An animal of average weight, 500 pounds, will carry in the neighborhood of 220 pounds and travel an average distance of thirty-six miles per day. Very few burros are sold in the City of Mexico, the principal market being in the states of Guerrero, Hidalgo, Puebla and Oaxaca. Prices vary from \$12.50 to \$17.50 United States currency, and in the City of Mexico a burro trained to certain work will bring an average price of about \$20.

The burro is raised almost solely for home use, there being very few exported, and these going to the United States and Cuba. During the first half of the fiscal year of 1904-05 there were imported from the United States twenty-four head of asses; during the second half of the year, 181 head.

### Millions in Texas Lands

"Millions of dollars have been made in Texas lands during the past five years," said W. M. Schneeman of San Angelo, that state, one of the well known sheep ranchmen and land owners in the great cotton belt of the southwest. Mr. Schneeman went to that country a good many years ago and invested in cheap lands. He has been carrying on sheep ranching ever since. "Land that sold for \$5 an acre five years ago is now bringing \$20 an acre," continued Mr. Schneeman. "We did not suppose that any one now on earth would ever live to see that

plains land, in that arid district, bring \$20 an acre. But that time has come and it bids fair to go still higher. Four years ago no cotton to speak of was raised there. Last year 17,000 bales were shipped from San Angelo. It is just right for cotton raising. Cotton is a dry country plant, and with a few showers during the season it will make a big crop. It was dry there till three weeks ago, and now we have plenty of grass on the ranches. My ranch is located in Crockett county, 30 miles from a railroad."—Drovers' Telegram.

### Cattle Supply Is Short

Robert Hamilton of Fort Worth, Texas, who owns a large cattle ranch in Terry and Gaines counties, Texas, came in yesterday from Rosalia, Kan., where he has a string of cows on pasture. On his ranch in Texas Mr. Hamilton has several thousand steers.

"Cattle are fewer in number in that part of Texas than they were a few years ago," said Mr. Hamilton. "And steers seem to be in especially good demand. It is my intention to hold my steers, and handle them on next year's market. The demand for steers has been good for over a year, and most ranchmen have sold off about all they care to dispose of. There is a fair supply of cows and calves, but these will be a little late in starting to market. The spring down there was backward, and late, and so the grass got a late start. But grass is coming along fast now, and cattle are doing well. The early part of the spring was a little dry, but good rains lately have given pastures a fine start."

Mr. Hamilton is a native Texan, who has followed the cattle business all his life.—Drovers' Telegram.

### Dead Man Wanted Liquor

LANDER, Wyo., July 8.—Edward Beck, a Wyoming sheep herder, sat up in his coffin and called for a drink of whisky thirty-six hours after what was believed to have been his death, and just as his funeral was about to be held.

No doctor examined Beck's body after his supposed death, but friends who examined it saw no signs of life, and believing he was dead made a crude coffin, put the remains in it and arranged to bury them.

His supposed death occurred on the range, where he was herding sheep, and the funeral was to be held at a sheep camp. A number of men who knew Beck were gathered about the coffin and one of them was about to read a passage from the scriptures when Beck sat up and called for a drink. He said he had not felt sick before losing consciousness and save a slight dizziness felt no ill effects from his death-like sleep.

### Goat Has Peculiar Habits

"The goat has many peculiar habits," remarked J. M. Graham, owner of a goat ranch along the Rio Grande in Valverde county, Texas, to a representative of the Kansas City Drovers Telegram. "The kidding time is one of the trying periods of the year with the herdsmen. In places owners of goat ranches have a corral in which the kids are kept, inside of a wire enclosure, for about two weeks after their birth. At certain intervals the mother will come back and jump over this wire fence and remain with the kid long enough for it to feed, when she will jump out and join the flock. In other ranches the kid is tied to a stake, and the mother will return to it the same as when in a corral. If left to run with the flock the kid while it is but a few days old will lie down and fall asleep and become lost. The strange thing about the mother goat is that she will always remember the last place where she saw her kid and will go there. But if it sleeps awhile and is disturbed it is lost."

### Little Bovine Tuberculosis Here

One effect of the demand of the packers that cows be sold subject to post mortem inspection has been to call attention to the rapid increase of tuberculosis in cattle and hogs, and a number of the states are once more making an effort to check the spread of this disease. In Texas it should be an easy matter to get control of this disease. Already the dairy commissioner and the state stock inspection board are joining hands to clean up the dairy herds of the state. It will

require constant and continued effort to get the results wanted, but it can be done. Animals found infected and branded as such should be turned out on the range to work out their own salvation. If the disease has not made too great progress, it is possible that they can be cured to the point where they will pass inspection as beef and they can at least raise healthy calves.

### Cattle Are Doing Well

F. M. Bourn is one of the old time Texas cowman, who migrates north in the spring, and returns to the south late in the fall. Every season as far back as anyone can remember, Mr. Bourn has been doing this. He ships Texas cattle to Kansas every spring, and after marketing them off during the summer months, returns to the range country of Texas, where he buys up a string during the winter for the next season. Mr. Bourn brought to the pasture district near Rosalia, Kan., this spring 2,900 cows and steers. Yesterday he appeared on the yards with his first shipment this year, three carloads of veal calves.

"We got rather a late start on the Kansas pastures this spring," said Mr. Bourn. "The cold spell which hung on us was hard on our cattle, and the grass was poor for several weeks. But after it made the second start it grew very fast and I never saw cattle doing better than they are doing now. It will be a couple of weeks or more before they will be in condition to make a general move to market."—Drovers' Telegram.

### Horses From Arizona Range

George W. Miller, one of the hustling cattlemen of the eastern part of the county, was in Kingman, Ariz., recently and reported having just shipped two carloads of range horses from Hackberry to Fort Worth, Texas.

Some of the horses had never been in a corral in their lives and had to be trapped before they could be taken possession of. All the water holes on the range had been fenced in and the horses stood the thirst for days before they would enter the corral to get a drink. When they did enter the gates were shut and they were roped and side hobbled, or their tails tied to their forelegs and then allowed to run on the range until the required number had been rounded up. These horses have increased so rapidly that they make great inroads on the feed and water of the ranges and the stockmen are glad to get rid of them at any price.

### Scrubs Not Wanted

Scalers who make a business of buying and selling feeding cattle in the big live stock markets of the country report a radical change in demand during the last two years. They state that feeders who were formerly content to purchase in thin flesh will not look at anything unless it is well bred and good enough to kill. A glance at the store cattle that have been carried over from one week to another in the Chicago live stock market during recent months reveals the fact that scrub feeder cattle must be peddled out or sold to the big packers for canning purposes. The fact that the steer is in good condition when offered for sale as a feeder convinces the experienced fletcher that he is of a thrifty, flesh carrying disposition; if he is plain and emaciated, he is immediately dubbed a hard keeper and culled out of the drove.

### Denver Beef Supply Limited

Denver packers have been somewhat worried over an adequate supply of beef cattle for local demand. Western feeders have not yet learned how to feed so as to provide a steady supply for the Denver market. With the aid of Nebraska and southwestern feed lots, however, a fair supply has been thus far had and packers hope to be able to get along until the range stock is ready. A few grass cattle coming are still not good enough. The buyers are not holding very strictly to the rule of buying cows, subject to post-mortem inspection. Where the cows are good they are generally sold on a cash basis as of old.

### Electricity to Kill Cattle

Experiments are being made with electricity as a means of killing cattle, says the Butchers' Advocate. If successful it will revolutionize the butchering business.

A small machine operated by a single individual will kill sixty cattle in one hour. This number can be increased if necessary. The animal struck in a vital spot, it keeps moving, and the hide and undesired matter are dropped so quickly that one hardly can appreciate it. In a moment large knives, delicately adjusted, are at work, and the animal is deftly "split" and is on the way to the ice boxes. Other machinery has been perfected for getting the beef out of the refrigerators

and loading it on the cars and trucks. It is said that the next big abattoir built in the east will be equipped with the new device.

### Fight Just Commenced

The big Public Lands convention was only the commencement of a fight which will ultimately result in a more definite policy regarding the public lands of the west. While the administration policy has been condemned, it does not mean that a policy cannot be devised that will be favorable to the development of the west. The sentiment of the west is in favor of individual control of the lands. This control must not permit of monopoly and must encourage settlement. There is decided objection to the ownership of the lands by the government in perpetuity. A plan looking to the sale of grazing lands at a very low price to actual settlers would meet with much favor. The lands were intended for the people. Let the people have them.—Denver Record-Stockman.

### Test Case in Colorado

As a result of the Public Lands convention at Denver, the Colorado Cattle and Horse Growers' Association is arranging with Major Porter, chief grazing inspector, for a test case in the right of the department to charge trespass where cattle drift upon an unfenced reserve. The executive committee of the association appointed a committee consisting of Hon. E. M. Ammons, T. S. Harper and Fred P. Johnson to wait upon Mr. Pinchot to request that a case be made in a friendly way with Fred Light of Snow Mass in Pitkin county as the defendant.

### Stock Hogs in Demand

There will be an unusual demand for stock hogs next fall and already prospective feeders are looking over the country to see where they can secure supplies for their feed lots. The southwest will have a large number but it is probable that with lighter lamb feeding, many will put in hogs. A few sections will be able to supply a limited number and some are looking further east for supplies. Pigs are pigs this year and the farmer with a good bunch of young hogs will find a strong demand at high prices.

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## Destroying the West Texas Prairie Dog

"The annihilation of the destructive pest, the prairie dog, has contributed probably more than any one thing toward the upbuilding of the west, and by the noun I mean West Texas," observed a man who has lately returned from that section of the state, the other day.

"This reformation—and its magnitude is such that it might be thus called—was due almost wholly to the work of a former legislature. That body, in response to a persistent cry from West Texas, enacted a law sounding the death knell of this pestiferous little grass destroyer. The law applied alike to every citizen of the western part of the state, whether he was at the head of a ranch of millions of acres or the most modest frontier farmer, endeavoring to eke out an existence off the products of his little 160-acre farm. The law made it the duty of every man to rid his land of the prairie dog pest within twelve months time from its passage. Failure to meet its requirements laid the offender liable to suit at the hands of his neighbors. In other words, if one property owner killed the dogs from his land and the citizen whose land adjoined his failed to do so, the man who had complied with the provisions of the law could sue the neglecter and recover a certain amount of damages. Damages could be collected for each month the pest was allowed to remain. The law worked like magic. Stockman and farmer set about to rid the country of the pest that retarded its development for so long. On the cold winter days of the winter following the passage of the law the prairie dogs died by the millions. The farmer usually chose a snowy day for his operations. Armed with a bucket of poisoned wheat and a long-handled spoon, he sallied out into the trackless snow, and on each mound, above the white snowy mantle, deposited a spoonful of the aforesaid mixture. This mound marked the prairie dog's home, or his "hole," as it were. The grass being covered under snow the first edible thing Mr. Prairie Dog's eye hit upon on egressing was the morsel of wheat so temptingly spread. His first thought, it may be presumed, was to satisfy the appetite engendered by a thirty-six hours' sojourn in regions mayhap 100 feet below the surface of the earth, and the suiting of action to the thought

if the farmer's intention bore fruit, meant his death.

"Mrs. Prairie Dog and the children, from all evidences at hand in that country now, went the way of their lord and master. One may ride the whole day over that country now and see maybe not more than a half dozen of these little wealth destroyers. Five years ago every section of land in West Texas was dotted with its teeming millions. Before the day of the farmer they lived solely on grass. In places their operations were so warlike as to render the land utterly unfit for grazing purposes. It is estimated that in no section of the country did the stock eat one-fourth the amount of grass destroyed by this pest. Not content with eating his fill of the verdure, he insisted on clearing a spot of some hundred square feet around his burrowed home. In this plot he razed everything growing to the ground and left his "yard" as clean almost as a paved street.

"His 'hole,' or home, too, was a source of no little annoyance to the primitive settler of the west, the stockman. Horses ridden at any speed over the prairies often stumbled, injuring themselves or maiming or killing their riders. Every year hundreds of cowboys in West Texas have been killed in just this manner. Many more have been crippled for life. A 'herd' was rarely gathered and shipped out but that some cowboy went to his reward because of his horse stumbling in some prairie dog hole, or quit the service a cripple for life. When the farmer came the pernicious little yellow-colored animal left as far as he could his daily pursuit of nibbling the green grass and transferred his operations from pasture to farm. He invaded the spots of newly broken land and dug for himself a permanent home. As the tender plants sprouted above ground he was there to nibble them down as fast. The farmer would poison those inside his farm, and more would move in from the outside to recruit the thinned ranks. The early farmer planted his crops with the expectation of donating at least a part of them to the prairie dog, which was everywhere to be found. Cotton, corn, wheat, oats—in fact anything planted served as material to keep busy the keen teeth of this little herbivorous animal. He continued his operations until farm plants were almost grown, gnawing down the plants and allowing them to die of the sun heat.

"The prairie dog, as far west as the Texas line, is now practically a thing of the past, and served as another link into the chain which is linking the west to the east and making of the country an entity with all sections on a par. He takes with him some of the romance, perhaps, that has so long been associated with that semi-arid region, but his transition is not regretted. West Texas would have been several years ahead of what it is now if legislation had been more prompt than it was."

### West Texas Honey

SAN ANGELO, Texas, July 6.—J. E. Chamberlain of Vigo was in the city today, selling honey. Mr. Chamberlain is a bee man and reports that the honey crop this season is light in his section of the country on account of the dry weather. He came to the country two years ago with about \$250, and went into the bee business. He states that it would take several thousand dollars to buy him out now, which proves that there is money in the bee industry in West Texas, even if it is a little dry sometimes.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the advertisement of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. The thirty-second session begins September 23d. The session just past was a prosperous one; the enrollment exceeded five hundred and many applicants were turned away for lack of dormitory room.

This is the State Technological Institution and it stands for thoro training in practical science. It is doing much toward the development of the state in all industrial lines. Its energies are not confined to instruction of students in regular attendance. Its representatives take part in the organization of Farmers Institutes; make investigation of insect pests, analyses of soils, the tests of seeds, and in many ways contribute to the interests of the farmer. The Texas Farmers Congress will hold its regular meeting at the college July 23-24-25 and a large attendance of representative farmers is expected. This meeting affords excellent means of keeping the college in touch with those who are carrying out practically the principles of agriculture as taught in the section room.



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WANTED—Every man and woman to know that I am no "Reuben come to town," but a real and regular graduated physician who makes a specialty of treating diseases peculiar to both sexes, such as Piles, Rectal Diseases, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea and all Venereal diseases, Womb Troubles—I never fail in delayed, suppressed or irregular monthly periods. Old men made young and vigorous as in the days of their youth. Young men, run down, made strong. Skin cancers cured without knife or pain. DR. N. BASCOM MORRIS, Specialist, Office 611½ Houston St., Fort Worth, Texas. Office open from 8 a. m. to 9 o'clock at night.

DR. LINK'S Violet Ray Cabinet, in connection with his Vibrator and Electric Wall Plate, is nearly specific cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, all Blood Diseases, Pains, Inflammations, Female Diseases, cleanses the skin of all Eruptions. I cure you of morphine, opium and cigarette habits quickly on guarantee without suffering from nerve prostration. Rooms 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Brooker building, Fourth and Main. Elevator.

MEN, ATTENTION—Astonishing results are produced by our treatment for vital weakness. It is the only true restorative and developer known. No drugs; no fake. So. Inst. Co., Houston, Texas.

DR. CHAS. DOWELL, Office Fort Worth National Bank Building, 212 213. Old phone 1252, new phone 898. Gives special attention to Chronic diseases, diseases of women and children.

MEN—The vacuum treatment permanently cures vital weakness, varicocele, stricture. Charles Manufacturing Co., Charles bldg., Denver, Colo.

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IF IT IS A BARCOCK vehicle it is the one you are after. For sale by

**WOOD & WOOD**

401-403 Houston Street,

COLUMBIA,

The old reliable buggy. We have them at all times. We also have other good new and second-hand buggies, FIFE & MILLER, 312 Houston St. W. J. Tackaberry, Manager.

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FOSTER-EPES CO., Real Estate and Investments, 808 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

### INSTRUMENTS

AEOLIAN LINE OF PIANOLAS, PIANOS AND PIANOLA PIANOS.

The only instruments containing the Pianola are the WEBER, STECK, AEOLIAN, STUYVESANT and WEELOCK Pianos. No other instruments have the METROSTYLE THEMOMODIST ATTACHMENTS. There are \$60,000 worth of these instruments in the homes of the best people of this city. A list of these customers can be seen at our store.

A select variety of Pianola, Metrostyle and Themodist music will be on exhibit at our wareroom. THE CHRISTOPHER-CHAMP PIANO COMPANY, 1009 Houston Street.

EVERETT PIANOS—This Artistic Piano is preferred by the World's Greatest Artists. Warranty unlimited. Sold on easy terms of payment if desired. For prices and terms apply to THE JOHN CHURCH CO. of Dallas, Texas, 338 Elm Street.

FOR SALE—New and first-class pianos; will take horse in exchange on any piano in stock. S. D. Chestnut, 303 Houston street. Both phones 1505.

UNEDA Phonograph in your home to entertain your family and friends. Write us for latest catalogue, etc. Cummings, Shepherd & Co., 700 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

### FINANCIAL

LONG TIME LOANS on cattle or land. If you can give good security and will pay 10 per cent interest, you can obtain long-time loans from an old-established private bank; large loans a specialty; will buy vendor liens netting 10 per cent.

Address Box 557, Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

MUTUAL HOME ASSOCIATION (Incorporated 1894), pays 5 per cent on demand deposits, 6 to 8 per cent on time deposits. Deposits Jan. 1, 1905, \$61,598.44; deposits Jan. 1, 1906, \$85,541.49; deposits Jan. 1, 1907, \$118,950.81. Loans made on Real Estate only. A. Arneson, Secretary and Manager, Sixth and Main.

WM. REEVES buys vendor's lien notes and lends money anywhere in Texas on real estate, collateral or personal indorsement. Rooms 406-407 Fort Worth National Bank Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

### POULTRY PET STOCK

WE are state agents for Cyphers' celebrated incubators and brooders and carry the most complete assortment of poultry supplies in the south. Write for catalogue and prices. Texas Seed and Floral Co., Dallas, Texas.

### ABSTRACTS

THE TEXAS TITLE CO. makes abstracts to country and city property. Also abstracts to ranches in South or West Texas. Work guaranteed. Robt. G. Johnson, Pres.; W. Morris, Secy. Office, Fort Worth Nat'l. Bank Bldg.

ABSTRACTS to any lands in Fort Worth and Tarrant county. Guaranty Abstract and Title Co., John Tarlton, manager. Both phones 433.

### AMUSEMENTS

THE Emperor Billiard Hall, a first-class, well-ordered place of amusement; no rowdyism; large hall, electric fans, well lighted. Gentlemen invited. 1006 Main street, Fort Worth.

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GARRISON BROS., modern dentistry. All manner of filling of the highest degree of perfection. 501½ Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

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J. E. MITCHELL CO.—Diamonds, watches, clocks, statuary—jewelry of all kinds. Repair work. Mail orders promptly filled. Fort Worth, Texas.

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DELAWARE HOTEL, European plan, 140 rooms, 50 with bath. Long & Evans, Proprietors.

THE O. K. RESTAURANT, 908 Houston street. First class service. Everything in season. Fort Worth.

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\$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained successful students; cost in reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 17, London, Canada.

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**NORTHERN TEXAS TRACTION CO.**

Connections are certain at DALLAS & FT. WORTH

If you travel via the INTERURBAN.

Cars always arrive and depart on schedule time. Cars leave each city every hour from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m., inclusive.

**NO SMOKE DUST, CINDERS.**

For particulars write W. C. FORBESS, G. P. A., Fort Worth.

**DALLAS FT. WORTH**

PAINT ROCK, Texas, July 6.—Paint Rock has subscribed \$40,000 of the \$50,000 required of that town for the proposed railroad by way of Miles and will easily make up the balance of the sum. The funds are to be placed in the hands of James E. Howze.

### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

We will permit any one 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 southeast corner of Terry county, thence north along the east lines of Terry, Hockley and Lamb counties to the northeast corner of the Elwood pasture, thence east to the southeast corner of the North ranch of George M. Slaughter, and along the east and north lines of said ranch to the east fence of the 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 thru pastures of the undersigned, and two days for shipping at Bovina. For any further time required 2 cents per day per head shall be charged.

W. E. HALSELL,  
PHELPS WHITE,  
C. K. WARREN,  
GEO. M. SLAUGHTER,  
JOHN W. JONES,  
WALLACE GOODE,  
W. D. JOHNSON,  
H. S. BOICE,  
W. L. ELLWOOD.

## Weekly Review Livestock Market

Monday's receipts of cattle finally approximated close to the average run of the first commercial day of the week reaching 115 cars, counting 1,800 thru billing and twenty-four loads of calves. The aggregate of receipts and estimates on belated arrivals was 4,800, against 5,958 a week ago, 4,723 a month ago, 4,021 a year ago.

Trading opened brisk on the good end of the steer supply, the demand coming seemingly from one packer only for this grade. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the good steers were selling fully steady, tho an occasional salesman was to be found who averred he was not proud of the prices he was getting. Sales included a load of 1,229-lb. Hood county beeves fed on meal and grass at \$4.85, one load of 1,094-lb. cake steers at \$4.80, five loads of 1,018 to 1,050-lb. steers at \$4.40. The top end of the grass steer contingent easily made of \$4.10, at which price a few loads of partly fed steers also went to the scales. The general run of grass steers, however, sold between \$3.35 and \$3.60, with the least desirable grades hardly better than canners, around \$3.20.

The observance of Independence day as a holiday at all the chief market centers cut into the marketing of live stock last week and local receipts show decreases in all branches of the trade from the run of the preceding week.

Conditions in the beef steer trade were varied during last week, the market getting nearer to the point of complete demoralization on Tuesday than it has at any other time this season, but making a quick recovery on the following day, when on a modest run and higher markets north, there was more animation to the trade than has been shown for a week or more past.

On Wednesday the marketing was materially reduced and the trade showed a much better tone, the demand absorbing quite readily and at stronger figures, the 39 carloads of steers offered. On that day the market was featured by the arrival and sale of three carloads of extra prime finished beeves at the highest prices ever paid on this market, 30 head averaging 1,295, selling at \$6.40, and 29 averaging 1,163, at \$6.25. All three loads were fed by W. W. Parsons of Verden, O. T., above the national quarantine line, for a period of eight months in dry lot, on chopped corn and alfalfa.

### Stockers and Feeders

Stock and feeding cattle are selling in about the same notch as a week ago, the buyers have been slow to take hold excepting at what looked like bargain prices and most of the thin steers sold thruout the week have looked well worth the money.

### Butcher Stock

Butcher cows and heifers opened last

week with a decline of fully 10 to 15c. On Tuesday the trade was fairly active, but at unimproved figures, and on Wednesday an attempt was made to further reduce values on the medium to good killers, tho with poor success, most sales being held close to steady with the Monday decline.

Friday's market made a full recovery from the early week's decline, cows closing the week 10c higher than at the opening.

### Calves and Yearlings

On Tuesday receipts dropped down to 11 carloads and the calf market steadied, while a 10-car supply on Wednesday was bought up at firm to stronger figures, with choice veals reaching \$4.90, good lights selling around \$4.40 to \$4.75, and fair lights to good medium weights from \$3.75 to \$4.25.

### Hogs

Hog values on the local market were pushed up for an advance of 12 1/2 to 15c by the close of Tuesday's trading, under the influences of light runs here and elsewhere, and strong outside competition on Tuesday from local packers, butchers and exporters. Most of the advance, which put Fort Worth prices into a 5 to 10c higher notch than Kansas City, came on Tuesday, heavy packing hogs selling late that day for export as high as \$6.12 1/2. More recovery was made on Friday and Saturday, tops making \$6.10 on the last day of the week, closing a dime higher than the close of the previous week.

### Sheep

A good class of killing wethers had been conspicuously absent, the bulk of arrivals being stock sheep, with several loads of goats on thru billing. The course of the market has been lower.

### Prices for the Week

Steers—	Top.	Bulk.
Tuesday .....	\$3.85	.....
Wednesday .....	6.40	3.60@4.00
Friday .....	5.10	3.35@4.75
Saturday .....	4.85	.....
Monday .....	4.85	3.25@4.80
Cows and heifers—		
Tuesday .....	2.85	2.30@2.65
Wednesday .....	2.95	2.30@2.65
Friday .....	2.80	2.40@2.70
Saturday .....	2.85	2.50@2.70
Monday .....	3.00	2.35@2.60
Calves—		
Tuesday .....	4.50	4.00@4.25
Wednesday .....	4.90	3.75@4.50
Friday .....	5.00	4.15@4.50
Monday .....	5.00	3.75@4.85
Hogs—		
Tuesday .....	6.15	6.05@6.10
Wednesday .....	6.10	6.00@6.07 1/2
Friday .....	6.05	5.95@6.05
Saturday .....	6.10	6.05@6.07 1/2
Monday .....	6.12 1/2	6.10

## Grass Valley Angora Goat Ranch

The Grass-Valley ranch is near Montell, thirty miles west of north of Uvalde, on the right bank of the Nueces river. E. L. Witt is a native Texan. The Dallas region, March 26, 1849, was his birthplace. It was in 1894 that he located in Uvalde county at his present place of abode. From the first and continuously during the past thirteen years he has been interested in Angoras. He started with two hundred and eighty head—strains of Devine and Parrish stock and that of old S. J. Arnold Bros. He always aimed to change the blood, so he next bred to the Landrum stock; then to that of Harris and Baylor, and later again to the Landrum South African strain. In 1905 E. L. Witt & Sons bred some of their best does to G. A. Hoerle's reserve buck—reserved at the time Hoerle disposed of his flock—and also to their (Witt & Sons) South African buck. White, which cost \$1,575 in 1905. In the following year they had some exceptionally fine kids of the reserve buck's progeny. These were greatly admired at the San Antonio fair of that year by experts. Dr. W. C. Bailey, for instance, remarked that he had seen no kids in Turkey finer than this lot of E. L. Witt & Sons.

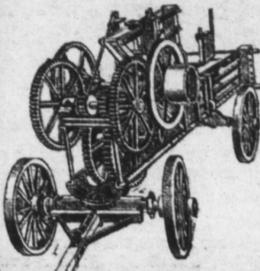
E. L. Witt & Sons were breeding sires in a small way for the home market from the inception of their enterprise, but it was in 1900 that they began to operate upon a large scale. Some particulars of their methods and practice will be of interest, first, as to their method of selection from the male kids. During the suckling season they tag the kids, indicating both sire and

dam. The first inspection is at weaning time, when they are carefully examined, and those are rejected which in the judgment of the proprietors will never attain the requisite standard. While the kids are watched continuously thru the season, another special examination is made at the spring shearing. This is particularly in regard to the fleece, form, vigor and nerve. Wethers are made of all which are rejected for bucks. Indeed the males of the kid band are constantly and carefully observed up to the time, when they are eight months old, that the firm are ready to offer them for sale, for E. L. Witt & Sons never allow any stock to leave their hands which they are not ready to guarantee. As a consequence their bucks have given wide satisfaction. They have been distributed during the past several years in different parts of the union where Angoras are kept to any extent. This has been especially the case in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Oregon, and they have sold in other western and eastern states.

Strictly speaking, this firm disapprove of inbreeding. While they use their best bucks for several years, they are particular to breed each season to strains that have no blood relation to previous breeding. For example, for the season of 1907-8, breeding in October and November for the crop of 1908, they will breed the Hoerle reserve bucks get to White the celebrated South African buck to which previous reference has been made.

E. L. Witt & Sons have carried away 125 prizes from the several fairs held

## Columbia Hay Balers



Will bale from three to four times as fast as your horse press. Has automatic block dropper, double geared thruout. No danger to life, limb or press.

Send for catalogue and prices.

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Fort Worth, Texas.

4 QUARTS \$3.00  
**SOLILICO**  
RYE WHISKEY

A BARGAIN  
IN QUALITY  
SEND MONEY WITH ORDER  
SOUTHERN LIQUOR CO.  
DALLAS TEXAS

at Kansas City, St. Louis and San Antonio. Among the important of which may be mentioned a first prize at St. Louis, on a yearling doe; first and second prize at Kansas City on two-year-old does. At San Antonio in 1906, all the first premiums and a majority of the second premiums were awarded to this firm; also they received the special award of the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association, for the best flock shown in that year. At San Antonio they have taken the majority of the prizes from 1901 to date, June, 1907. Their whole herd, 5,000 to 7,000 head, kids and all, clips, two shearings, on the average four and one-half pounds annually. Their fine does shear on the average six pounds per head annually. The average price for the six months' clip of mohair for the three years preceding 1907 was 31-1-3c. In the current (1907) year they have been offered 33c, but it is being held for 36c. Shearing is done by machines at an expense of 4c per head.

The kids begin to arrive about March 20. The kids are staked for from one week to thirty days. They are kept up for two months before they are allowed to run upon the range. As a general thing the kids wean themselves, altho none are allowed to suckle into another season. The wethers are kept at least two years. These clip five pounds per annum. This firm ships wethers to Kansas City. Prices during the past three years have ranged from \$3.25 to \$3.75 per hundred weight. The herd is dipped twice a year, for vermin. Dipping, roundly stated, costs 1c per head.

From all causes, poison, beasts of prey, strays, accidents, etc., there is an annual loss of quite 10 per cent. In some years there is a bad loss from the goats eating poisonous plants. There is a small shrub on this range which in moist years following mild winters is very destructive to stock, especially to goats. This affects the limbs, paralyzes them. They may live several days, being the meanwhile unable to move—some will not eat. Some recover, tho most cases are fatal. Post mortem examinations have as yet failed to show anything in the appearance of the lungs, stomach or kidneys which explains how the bane works. The following itemized statement of the expense of keeping 5,000 goats, 2,000 of which are nannies, will be perused with interest:

Taxes .....	\$200
Wages and living (three men at \$20 per month) .....	180
Shearing, 4c per head .....	200
Dipping, 1c per head .....	50
Rent .....	1,200
Twenty bucks, herding, \$120 depreciation 1-5, \$100 .....	220
Loss of stock, 10 per cent .....	1,500
Sundries .....	300
Wagoner, \$20 per month .....	240
Total .....	\$4,090
Or 81c per capita.	

## CATTLE RANGE WEATHER DRY

Reports Received at Association Headquarters

Reports of the inspectors of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association show that during the week ending Sunday the weather was dry thruout a great part of the range country, altho in Southwest Texas several portions were visited with good rains the last of the week, the rains coming in sections where they were needed badly.

Reports were as follows:

Victoria, Berclair, Edna, Goliad, Aloc, El Campo—Range is in very good shape. Part of this section has had very good showers this week. Showers occurred Wednesday to Sunday. 25 cars of cattle shipped during the week, to Fort Worth, Alvade, Algiers and Houston. Among the heavier shippers were West Bros., 12 cars El Campo to Uvalde; O'Conner and Co., 4 cars to Fort Worth. Charles E. Martin, inspector.

Fairfax—Weather hot and dry. Cattle are in good shape. 10 cars of cattle shipped by Ed Elkins from Fairfax to Kansas City and St. Joe, and 15 cars by J. M. Moody, Fairfax to Kansas City. F. M. Canton, inspector.

Lawton, Fort Sill, Walters—Weather hot and dry. Range good. One car cattle shipped to Kansas City. W. F. Smith, inspector.

Alfred, Skidmore, Beeville, Mathis—Weather dry. 19 cars of cattle shipped, 9 going to Fort Worth and rest to Edna, Hebronville, Cuero. John E. Rigby, inspector.

Kingsville, Driscoll, Refugio, Wood Ranch—Weather has been very dry and. 14 cars cattle shipped to Fort Worth, 5 cars by R. Driscoll and 9 by A. Collens. W. B. Shelton, inspector.

Dickens, Stonewall and King counties—Country is in good shape generally. J. D. Harkey, inspector.

Amarillo, Panhandle, Pampa—Range ranges from ordinary shape to very fine. 55 cars cattle shipped by Deriques and H. E. Siders from Carson county to Ashland, Kansas and Colorado, and 27 cars shipped by J. V. Hall from Oldham county to Colorado points. H. G. Sadler, inspector.

Alice, Realitos—Weather has been hot and dry. Local showers however occurred during the last of the week and on Sunday. James Gibney, inspector.

Ashland, Englewood—Weather and range good. 3 cars of cattle shipped to Kansas City. B. F. Harper, inspector.

**CRADDOCK**  
CRADDOCK'S 92 and MELBA RYE  
ARE THE TWO BEST \$4.00 PER GALLON WHISKIES SOLD  
L. CRADDOCK & CO. DALLAS, TEXAS.

Race Meet Entries Close

Entries for the fall meeting of the Fort Worth Fair Association closed Thursday and the management was surprised and gratified by the large number of entries received.

The receipt of such a large number of high-class entries insures a most successful meeting, which will be held from Oct. 8 to 18.

The following entries were made for the ten feature events of the meeting:

Pace, 2:20 class, purse \$1,200—Horse, By. Cox, owner, Fred Hyatt, Butler, Mo.; Walnut Russell, O. Thompson, Jasper City, Mo.; Kewanee Chief, D. E. Arnsworth, Hamilton, Kan.; Clementine, William Teustermaker, San Antonio; Giffim, Chickasha Stock Farm, Blackwell, Okla.; Fire Bell, J. R. Walysh, Rockford, Ill.; Clifton Star, Dick McMahon, Wheaton, Ill.; Royal Line, Oakland Farm, Wellsville, N. Y.; Miss Jimmie, Worth Stables, Fort Worth; Harry Woodford, Worth Stables, Fort Worth; Jim V., F. T. Venum, Hutchinson, Kan.; Togo, Sam Lambert, Hutchinson, Kan.; Rex, O. S. Gresham, Sherman, Texas; Star Direct, H. H. Sorenson, Lake View, Mich.; Bessie Barnes, W. H. Hall, Dover, Maine; Braytonell, E. A. Hakes, Clyde, Kan.; Billie Mack, J. E. Whitesall, Corsicana, Texas; Russell Girl, S. R. Prentice, Ponkawa, Okla.;

Mattie D., J. G. Dillard, Sedalia, Mo.; Sis Hopkins, L. C. Gunter, Sedalia, Mo.; Cappadilla, S. B. McCormick, Centralia, Mo.; Hallie M., J. W. Mitten, Corsicana; Irma Hal, J. W. Mitten, Corsicana; Kansas Trainer, T. B. Baker, Eureka, Kan.; Vera Brooks, C. G. Gibbons, Waxahachie; George Stockton, Lomo Alto Farm, Dallas; Hilda Electrite, Lomo Alto Farm, Dallas; Monkey Mack, Coe & Budworth, Los Vegas, N. M.; Daisy Young, Ollie Graves, Guthrie, Okla.; Riley Christman, George W. Stough, Nevada, Mo.; Abaris, R. E. Burns, Fort Worth; Magi Curry, M. Risen, Springfield, Mo.; Jake, M. G. Summer, Galena, Mo.; Sir Crederrick, Dr. Greenfield, Wichita, Kan.

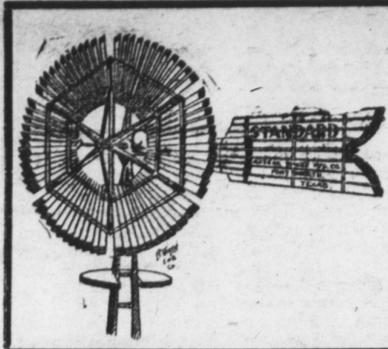
Pace, 2:28 class, purse \$1,000—Sir Crederrick, Dr. Greenfield, Wichita, Kan.; Pebbles Lady, C. F. Rex, Jasper City, Mo.; Kewanee Chief, B. E. Arnsworth, Hamilton, Kan.; Ruby S., J. E. Walsh, Sioux City, Iowa; Giffim, Chickasha Stock Farm, Blackwell, Okla.; Clifton Star, Dick McMahon, Wheaton, Ill.; Jim V., Bruce Shaddock, Hutchinson, Kan.; Togo, Sam Lambert, Hutchinson, Kan.; Rex, O. S. Gresham, Sherman; Montolyte, B. J. Lambert, Burlington, Okla.; Star Direct, H. H. Sorenson, Lake View, Mich.; Bessie Barnes, W. H. Hall, Dover, Maine; Rynga, P. N. Kerr, Paul's Valley, I. T.; Minnie Moss, P. N. Kerr, Paul's Valley, I. T.; Graytonall, E. A. Hicks, Clyde, Kan.; His Grace, J. E. Whitesall, Corsicana; Hawksir, J. E. Whitesall, Corsicana; Russell Girl, S. P. Prentice, Ponkawa, Okla.; Mattie D., J. G. Dillard, Sedalia, Mo.; Sis Hopkins, L. C. Gunter, Sedalia, Mo.; Hal J. Tom Jones, Cleburne; Woodmore, George R. King, Dallas; Standfield, George R. King, Dallas; Monohan, W. N. Orance, Itasca; Vera Brooks, C. G. Gibbons, Waxahachie; Agnes Conward, W. O. Foote, Dallas; George Stockton, Lomo Alto Farm, Dallas; Midget Willis, T. V. Suchsinger, Monroe, Wis.; Miss A. Z., S. L. Green, Celeste; Hattie B., Ollie Graves, Guthrie, Okla.; Daisy Young, Ollie Graves, Guthrie, Okla.; Riley Christman, George W. Stough, Nevada, Mo.; Abaris, B. R. Burns, Fort Worth; Fred F. Niles, J. H. Tillery, Springfield, Mo.; Jake, N. G. Summer, Galena.

Trot 2:24, purse \$1,200—Axim, James Harrison, Fort Worth; Precestorine, C. B. Potter, Gainesville; Billy Simpson, J. E. Whitesell, Corsicana; The Mediator, J. E. Whitesell, Corsicana; Moving, J. R. Patton, Atlanta, Ill.; Bob Guy, C. O. Waggoman, Fort Worth; Waldie, C. S. Williams, Fort Worth; Harry Wilkes, C. G. Gibbon, Waxahachie; Pay Girl, W. O. Foote, Dallas; Togo, Henry Exall, Dallas; Kinley Electrite, Lomo Alto Farm, Dallas; Texas Star More, B. H. Ramsey, Brownwood; Busy Izzy, E. F. Bell, Council Grove, Kan.; Miss Lottie, J. P. Saizin, Opelousas, La.; Martha C., L. T. Carpenter, Springfield, Mo.; Red Major, J. A. Dalley, Nevada, Mo.; Good Time, L. C. Clancey, Indiana; Farmer Girl, Joe Cutherson, Kansas City; Emmola, J. H. Shiah, Valley Falls, Kans.; Loom Up, L. P. Peck, San Antonio; Orville Thorne, C. E. Westbrook, Peabody, Kan.; Charm P., Chicaskie Stock Farm, Blackwell, O. T.; Aunt Jerusha, C. D. Mulkey, Laporte, Ia.; Allie Conquerer, Albert Jenkinson, Onawa, Ia.

Trot 2:14; purse \$1,000—Alice Roosevelt, O. Z. Smith, Wichita Kan.; J. E. W., J. E. Whitesell, Corsicana; Beauty Wright, G. A. Hatfield, Wichita, Kan.; Roll On, L. S. Myers, Springfield, Mo.; Sir Guilford, Fred Merry, Kansas City; Duchess Clare, L. P. Peck, San Antonio; Loom Up, L. P. Peck, San Antonio; Niagara, Harry Wilson, Sioux City, Iowa; Ausburg, Oakland Farm, Wellsville, N. Y.

Three-year-old trot; purse \$500—Moving, J. R. Patton, Atlanta, Ill.; Miss Murphy, Paul Murphy, Itasca, Texas; Early Progress, W. O. Foote, Dallas; Helen Croesus, W. O. Foote, Dallas; Annie Perkins, W. R. Chapel, Guthrie, O. T.; Miss Fort Worth, John C. Harrison, Fort Worth; Nellie Long, C. V. Townsley, Otathe, Kan.; Bell of Nelson, T. H. Bagwell, Marshall, Mo.

Three-year-old pace—Exola, J. H. Beuler, Rowlett, Texas; Kewanee Queen, J. N. Conrad, Ottawa, Kan.; Kewanee Kate, J. N. Conrad, Ottawa, Kan.; Rex, J. R. Patton, Atlanta, Ill.; Eva Onward, John Bostick Jr., Fort Worth; Miss Murphy, Martin & Murphy, Itasca, Texas; Irma K., J. W. Mitten, Corsicana; Agnes Conward, W. O. Foote, Dallas; Marvin O. Brint, J. W. Bailey, Gainesville; Searcher Her, I. O. Ludy, Cedarville, Kan.; Macpe, R. A. Gregory, Fort Worth; Possum Brown, M. Rice, Springfield, Mo.; Nellie B., Billie Barnes, Springfield, Mo.; M. Golsbe, L. P. Adams, Howard, Kan.



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AXTELL CO.

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Pace, 2:17 class—Star Direct, H. H. Sorenson, Lakeview, Mich.; Bu Bessie

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Trot, 2:19 class, \$1,200—Ausburg, Oakland Farm, Wellsville, N. Y.; Daisy Smallwood, B. T. Swagger, Kansas City; Axine, James Harrison, Fort Worth; Alfred Moyer, S. C. Friend, Randall, Kan.; Admiral Schley, R. D. Mornick, Sedalia, Mo.; J. E. J., J. E. Whitesell, Corsicana; Billy Simpson, J. E. Whitesell, Corsicana; Overland, V. R. McCulloug, Dallas; Waldie, C. S. Williams, Fort Worth; Anna G., W. O. Foote, Dallas; Togo, Henry Exall, Dallas; Kinley Electrite, Lomo Alto Farm, Dallas; Miss Lottie, J. P. Saizan, Opelousas, La.; Martha C., L. T. Carpenter, Missouri; Aemmola, J. H. Shinn, Valley Falls, Kan.; Duchess of Clare, L. C. Peck, San Antonio; Loom Up, L. P. Peck, San Antonio; Mearr Mary Simmons, Bowser & Towles, Houston; Noma, Dick McMayon, Wheaton, Ill.; Directness, Dick McMahon, Wheaton, Wheaton, Ill.

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