



THE PACKERS

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

Texas is Flourishing Cattle arriving here from Texas this week have sold remarkably well and shippers have been entirely satisfied with results.

The sanitary conditions which affect the food product are not perfect. Practically all of the slaughtering and packing establishments are on the way to sanitary conditions which will justify inspection under the new law.

Outlook for Sheep A. J. Knollen, just back from Idaho, reports a somewhat quiet wool situation hereabouts.

Markets Are Improving Cattle have been surprised recently in a manner it had not anticipated. A veritable live hogging has been going on.

Fighting Fever Ticks Dr. Joseph W. Parker, inspector in charge of the work of the animal industry in this section of the state, returned Monday morning from a trip to Missouri.

Nelson Morris Complains DENVER, July 16.—There is not a word to be had in this city about embalmers, beef, and the investigation of the packing companies ordered by the government.

Arranged Conference "We heard Lightfoot had been here and that he would come back next day. We arranged a conference at Capps & Conley's office.

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Canned Beef Exports WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—According to the government advance statement of exports issued by the department of commerce.

In Kansas Pastures "There is a great difference between the cattle that came from Texas this year to the Kansas pasture fields in Butler county and those pastured there last year.

Cattle Shipments Delayed J. M. Shelton, the extensive Texas cattle owner, and who is ranging a big herd in the Musselshell country in Montana, writes to the effect that wet weather is delaying the round-up.

Packing House Statistics There are 228 slaughtering and meat packing establishments in the United States. They employ 55,000 men, clerks and officials, and pay annually nearly \$4,000,000 in wages and salaries.

Secretary Wilson Pleased CHICAGO, July 16.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, having finished his work in Chicago, stating that he was satisfied in the work of Chicago in making every effort to put their plants in sanitary shape.

When You Buy Trees You want them to live, thrive and produce fruit. If they fall in these things, your money and time are wasted.

MAYOR DAVIS TALKS SUITS

Large Crowd Hears North Fort Worth Mayor

GIVES THE HISTORY

Incidents Leading Up to Antitrust Prosecutions Described.

Audience Enthusiastic

Mayor W. D. Davis of North Fort Worth spoke to an appreciative and interested audience of 300 people at the new auditorium in the high school at North Fort Worth Saturday night.

PLANS TO RAISE MONEY DISCUSSED

Armour's Fat Stock Building Proposition Pending

COMMITTEE IN MEETING

The committee appointed by the Board of Trade some time ago to formulate a plan for the formation of a permanent organization for a fat stock show held a meeting at the Board of Trade rooms Saturday afternoon at which the members present were San Davidson, chairman; Marion Sanson, R. H. McNatt and Sterling P. Clark.

Arranged Conference

"We heard Lightfoot had been here and that he would come back next day. We arranged a conference at Capps & Conley's office.

Subpenas Served

The following Thursday two deputy sheriffs were at the stock yards serving papers. The suits must have been profited by the suits had been.

Effect of Suits

These suits, the speaker said, had stopped building in North Fort Worth. The true suits called for the crowd had to dig up and pay lawyers.

Assistance Needed in Moving the Quarantine Line.

When the government gets ready to assist the state authorities in moving the quarantine line lower it should have the hearty co-operation of every cattle man below the line.

POULTRY DOLLARS COME EASY

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

PREVENT BLACKLEG-BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE

To introduce, we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

THE CUTTER LABORATORY

kind against the packing interests. Mr. Morris is not given the courtesy of an interview in the presence of newspaper reporters, and another statement attributed to him rather than a speech on the committee.

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COL. POOLE IN YOUNG COUNTY

For Stockman-Journal. Young county is rapidly changing from a stock country to a farming country.

He has sold his cattle and put his lands on the market at from eighty acres up. He has something over 3,000 acres of very fine agricultural lands.

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gave him several hard chases long years ago in his raids through this country, stole him out of the last horse he had more than once, but he still has a few more of them.

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TAFF'S DENTAL ROOMS

New Location, 1024 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo. Opposite Emery, Bird, Thayer's. We are specialists on the extraction of teeth.

INSPECTION LAW FINALLY ADOPTED

Food products in any state or territory or in the District of Columbia or any place under the jurisdiction of the United States other than in the state or territory or in the District of Columbia shall be deemed to be under the jurisdiction of the United States if they are slaughtered, packed, canned, rendered, or otherwise established.

SHIPS GAR LOAD OF JERSEYS

S. A. Overton Gets Twenty-Five Cars Off to Cuba. S. A. Overton of Tyler, the big Jersey shipper, recently sold to a party who was buying for the Cuban market.

WHEN YOU BUY TREES

You want them to live, thrive and produce fruit. If they fall in these things, your money and time are wasted.

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**TEXAS STOCKMAN - JOURNAL**

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.  
Consolidation of the Texas Stock Journal with the West Texas Stockman. Published every Tuesday by The Stockman Publishing Co., Incorporated.  
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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.  
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**THE OFFICIAL ORGAN**

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

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

**TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE**

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

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

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

**SPECIAL OFFER**

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

**FEEDING FOR RESULTS**

F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas board of agriculture, says of feeding for results:

As a result of forty years, more or less, close observation it seems to me that one of the greatest pieces of folly on the part of any man engaged in the breeding, feeding or fattening of live stock is displayed in so handling his animals that they do not make a continuous and constant gain in growth, flesh or fat. This ought to be at once apparent when we consider that with some exceptions animals are simple machines for converting the forage and grain products of the farm into flesh or some like marketable commodity.

If at any period of its existence an animal shrinks or goes backward in growth there is an actual loss of gain previously made and the time required to make it, if not, as is probable, a kink put in the animal's development which may add to the expense of replacing the lost weight considerably in excess of what a like gain would cost under normal conditions, or upon an animal that has not experienced this hitch in its development. If an animal stands still in its growth, making neither loss nor gain, it becomes an expensive indulgence, such as a railroad company would have in a locomotive fired and maintained with a full head of steam, while standing idle for a week, a month, or several months. The cost of maintenance must be provided in any event, and it goes without saying that profit, much or little, comes only from a gain over and above what is requisite to provide for maintenance.

Probably most of the innumerable instances where live stock is kept under such erroneous ideas of management are the result of the idea that what in practice amounts to parsimony in the quantity and quality of food used is really economy; that wintering an animal on foods upon which it will barely hold its own or a little less is a saving; that inexpensive feeds are economical, and that expensive feeds necessarily represent extravagance. This, when carefully reasoned out, is found to be so entirely fallacious that the wonder is that so many stockmen of ordinary intelligence permit themselves to be its victims.

It is undoubtedly true that a majority lack a full realization of the importance of time as a factor in the business of animal husbandry. One feature of this is the element of increasing ability to lose or accident with increasing age, and the insurance against this by the early maturing and disposal of the animals. Every day that an animal is maintained adds to its liability to the death or accidents common to all creatures, and the greater the loss as it increases in age, cost, and presumably in value. Other things being equal, it would appear the plainest of common sense that the stockman should aim to push his animals, especially meat animals in growth and development from the day of their birth; that every day this is not done he is keeping an expensive machine under steam, paying taxes and interest upon the investment it represents, together with what it consumes, taking the risk of its loss in any one of the many ways he knows are possible, and which no man can figure against with any sort of certainty.

A sane conclusion from this would appear to be that growth should be expedited always, not necessarily by forcing of by the use of foods so expensive that the gains as a whole would not considerably more than meet their cost, but by a judicious study and use of such variety properly balanced, supplemented perhaps with such condiments as would tend to their increased palatability, more thorough digestion and perfectly assimilation. At first blush some of these commercial or prepared foods may seem unduly extravagant in price, but in an analysis of this idea there arises the question as to whether if they are selected and prepared with a finer discrimination by expert students of feeds and feeding problems than is possible to the average farmer or feeder, that their use as adjuncts to the more common and bulkier foods may not make them a really judicious investment for many who had not before regarded them in such a light.

These prepared and concentrated feeds that are honestly compounded of wholesome, sound ingredients are, theoretically at least, likely to contain the very ele-

ments an animal greatly craves and actually needs, and which if at liberty he would find in pastures and fields; elements which nature would prompt it to use for its best welfare, but to which it is not accessible when confined in corrals or stables. Animals as well as men hunger for and need these stimulants and correctives, and supplying them at which appears a high price may, when they are not otherwise obtainable, be economy in its best sense.

This by no means argues that all live stock necessarily suffers for lack of these prepared foods, nor does it argue that all such are worth nearly the price charged for them. In the great variety of so-called stock foods placed or being placed upon the markets in the last few years there are undoubtedly some made up of ingredients for which no feeder is justified in paying the prices asked, but the best of them undoubtedly possess a high value for use, under many conditions that obtain, in connection with other foods—as appetizers, condiments, correctives and stimulants, as well as flesh- and bone-formers. The feeder is wise, who satisfies himself of the character of such articles and their constituents before making large use of or investments in them. All this leads back to the original proposition that the man who is likely to make most profit and achieve the highest success in live stock husbandry is the one who sees to it that his animals make progress every day toward the end sought, and for this he is justified in using in connection with foods that come directly to him from the farm, others in greater or less quantity such as science every day tells to all are calculated to bring about desired results.

Neither the bulk nor the richness of a ration may make it sufficient; it must be compounded of such for wholesale buying do the work of their preparation material for bone, for flesh, and for fat. It is not unreasonable to suppose that those who have made a careful study of compounds and compounding, may, with extensive equipment, large capital and facilities for wholesale buying do the work of their preparation better than can those who have not been students of such problems, or who, however wise, have not the equipment and facilities.

**FIRST BENEFIT TO STOCKMEN**

The stockmen of the county are expecting much benefit from the new interstate commerce law, for which they have contended so long and with such signal success. The Denver Record-Stockman says:

Probably the first to be benefited by the amended interstate commerce act will be the western live stock interests. It is right and proper that this should be, as to no interest is more credit due for the amended act than to the organized stockmen. Two years ago last January, the railroads issued an order to compel stockmen to pay their fare home from market when they went in with a shipment of stock. Previous to that time the constant increase in rates and the steady deterioration in service had exasperated the stock shippers to desperation and the announcement of the cutting off of return transportation to shippers was the last straw. The National Live Stock Association convention in Portland adopted resolutions condemning the railroads for the act, but leading cattlemen were dissatisfied with this action and by a concerted movement of state associations, a meeting was held in Denver May 2 of that year and the Cattle Growers' Interstate Executive Committee was organized.

The Cattle Growers' Executive Committee was something new in live stock organizations. The organization was effected without the usual blare of publicity and there was a grim determination to get results that rather startled the railroads, for when the delegates met in Denver to organize they were met with a flood of telegrams announcing the fact that the return transportation privilege had been restored. The stockmen were aroused now, however, and the organization was completed with W. W. Turney, ex-El Paso, Texas, as chairman and Hon. W. A. Harris, ex-United States senator from Kansas, as vice chairman. Leading stockmen from all over the west were on the executive board.

The first work done by the committee was to send its attorney, S. H. Cowan, to Washington with Murdo Mackenzie. They succeeded in getting the interstate commerce commission to order an investigation into live stock rates. Texas already had a case pending and upon hearing in Denver the two cases were merged. The hearings had been most exhaustive and the cattlemen had little difficulty in proving their contention that the rates charged for hauling live stock were unreasonable and unjust.

The cattlemen discovered, however, that even though they might succeed in getting a favorable order from the commission, the interstate commerce commission would have no power to enforce the order and that it would take several years in the courts before they could secure justice. It was accordingly decided to devote their greatest effort towards securing an amendment to the interstate commerce act.

There is not space here to relate all that was done by this small but energetic committee; how the national political conventions were besieged to declare for the amendment in the national conventions, resulting in a strong plank in the Democratic platform; how Chairman Hepburn of the house committee on interstate commerce, who was successfully preventing the reporting of a bill to congress, was attacked in his own district; how the interstate commerce law convention, an organization that had practically given up the fight discouraged, was revived; and, above all, how the sympathy and co-operation of President Roosevelt was secured. Sufficient to say that this little organization backed by the state associations of cattlemen in the West, gave just the impetus needed to bring success and the long fight ended last Friday when the President signed the bill which gave the interstate commerce commission the power needed.

In the meanwhile, the investigation started by the cattlemen before the interstate commerce commission resulted in the commission finding according to the contentions of the cattlemen. Rates on stock cattle from Texas and the Southwest to the Northwest and to the markets, were found to be several cents per 100 pounds too high. These findings were announced last December, but, anticipating the successful outcome of the fight for more power for the commission, the cattlemen have not yet asked for an order from the commission. Now that the law has been passed, the commission will be asked for an order on its findings and the railroads will be required to reduce the rate on live stock from Denver about 4 cents per 100 pounds, and from other points in the West in some instances as much as 7 cents per 100 pounds.

It is not improbable that the railroads may take this matter into the courts to test the new law, but the stockmen have this advantage: while the matter is pending in the courts, the new rates will prevail until the courts decide they are wrong.

The Cattle Growers' Interstate Executive Committee last year turned over its work to the American Stock Growers' Association, but it had already set in motion the machinery that has brought about the result desired. As an illustration of the value of compact organization, it may well be considered by the stock interests in future work.

**GOOD RESULTS EXPECTED**

Now that the packing house crusade is over and the inspection law has been placed upon the national statute books, the public has had time to draw a sober breath and begin to figure on what has been accomplished by the agitation that came very near extending over the civilized world. The general impression seems to be that good will ultimately come of it, even though the producer has been hard hit by the attendant demoralization. The situation is thus reviewed by Wallace's Farmer, one of the leading agricultural and live stock publications of the country:

There is no doubt whatever that the packers and the farmers as well have suffered rather serious losses as a result of the crusade against inferior and un-healthy meats, growing out of the demand of the

President for more rigid and careful meat inspection. There has been a good deal of needless alarm over the discoveries. No one who has ever been at a packing house in Chicago has the slightest reason for doubting the healthfulness of the quarters of fatted cattle killed in the packing houses and intended for the foreign trade. Over 90 per cent of the total meat product is of this character. The meats of which the reputation has been damaged have been mainly canned meats, made from old range cows, of which the American farmer eats but little.

After the agitation was once started, there was nothing else to do but to insist that the inspection both before slaughtering and after, and the inspection of material that goes into cans, be made as thorough and complete as possible. Now that it is all over and a rigid law has been enacted, every effort should be made to restore confidence at home and abroad in the purity of the meat products from the packing houses not merely in Chicago, but everywhere else in the United States, whether intended for foreign or interstate or local trade.

It is gratifying to know that the leading packers express their entire willingness to obey the law, and still more gratifying to know what in fact everyone expected, that Secretary Wilson is determined to place the character of American meats above suspicion. It is announced in the papers that he will visit every considerable packing plant in person this summer.

There will be no unhealthy meat offered for sale in any of the markets. Animals will be inspected before slaughtering. Carcasses will be inspected after slaughter, and material for canned products will also be inspected. The result will be that the public the world over will have more confidence in American meat and packing house products than they have ever had before, and have far better grounds for confidence than they could possibly have before this agitation began. While the agitation has resulted in temporary loss both to the farmers and to the packers, particularly to the ranchmen, this loss will be far more than made good by the new regulations and the markets for American beef and packing house products will be placed on a broader basis than it could possibly have been without this thorough investigation. The pity of it is that self-interest did not impel the packers to avoid any occasion for this discussion with its temporary losses.

Now that we have a national pure food law, which will require every kind of food offered to the public to be properly labeled and to pass under its own name, we have reason to expect a period of greater prosperity for the live stock interests than at any time in the recent past. The packers and butchers the country over have a new illustration of the truth of John Wesley's maxim (which some people take to be a quotation from the Bible), that "cleanliness is next to godliness." The manufacturers of various foods will discover in the near future that there is no money made by printing a lie on a can or packing in filthiness, the best policy is to insist on purity and cleanliness.

It is high time that some method was devised for putting the live stock industry of the country on a more profitable basis, for there has been but little profit attached to it for the past several years. First one catastrophe and then another has overtaken it until the best posted stockmen of the country contend that prices realized are barely above the cost of production.

It is a pretty well established fact that the burden of the last packing house agitation has fallen almost exclusively upon the producers, as the men engaged in the great packing industry can be depended upon to find some method of making the consumer pay the freight as usual. The promise that when normal conditions are restored, confidence regained and markets reopened that the producer will come in for a generous share of the prevailing prosperity is somewhat ambiguous and indefinite, but it affords a crumb of comfort that will be pouced upon with avidity.

**INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION**

The interstate commerce commission is designed to accomplish some good for the American people. Very little has been accomplished in the past, but very much more can be accomplished in the future, if the railroad rate legislation passed by the last session of congress is effective. There may be a general reduction in rates, but if the interstate commission doesn't accomplish more than the Texas commission has in that regard, the people will find very little cause for rejoicing. The average rate per ton per mile in Texas is as high as a cat's back. It is the highest freight rate covering a like area in the known world.—Sherman Register.

The design of the interstate commerce law, which was the product of the masterly mind of the late John H. Reagan, was to protect the shippers of the country from the rapacity of the railroads and at the same time guarantee the railroads fairness and justice at the hands of the people. But the real purposes of the interstate commerce law have never been accomplished, for the very simple reason that after the passage of the measure it was jumped upon by the railway influence in congress and so emasculated that it was virtually rendered inoperative. It became such a farce as to be the laughing stock of the country until the movement originating in Texas was set in motion for its proper amendment and perfecting.

The public is familiar with the great fight that was made during the recent session of congress over this question under the guise of the right of the federal government to regulate and control railroad rates. It is remembered how a Republican President took up this demand of the people and with the aid of the Democratic members of congress fought the issue to the point where success was in sight, and then yielded to the railroad interest and sacrificed the men and the principles they represented who had been at his elbow during all of the long and bitter engagement. It will be remembered how in the last hours of the engagement the railroad interests triumphed, but the full extent of that triumph is just now beginning to come to light.

There is reason to believe that there has been a deeper understanding than the general public has been cognizant of. The indications are that when the railroad senators agreed to let up in their opposition to certain provisions of the new law, there was a tacit understanding as to who would be appointed additional members of the commission, and the character of these appointees was such as to probably weaken the proper enforcement of the law. It makes no difference as to the provisions of a law, but it all depends on those who are charged with its enforcement. Clark, who has just been appointed a member of the commission, is a Republican and an Iowa man. His chief recommendation seems to be that he is grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors. How that position has qualified him for the duties of an interstate commerce commissioner is not clear at this distance, and Harlan, the other appointee, is proudly proclaimed as a son of one of the justices of the United States supreme court. His knowledge of railway matters is conceded to be very small.

The question is, why did not the President strengthen the commission by the appointment of some practical men who were really qualified to discharge properly the duties of a very important position? The answer is patent. It is not intended that the commission shall do the real work the people are expecting. The politicians have again interfered and taken the necessary steps to thwart the will of the people. The telegram does not desire to pose in the light of a pessimist, but standing now on the threshold

of the expected new order of affairs, it ventures the prediction that the new interstate commerce commission is going to prove almost as much of a disappointment as its predecessor.

It is clearly evident that experts are not wanted as members of the commission.

**PURE FOOD LAW AND EXPERIMENTS**

The session of congress that recently adjourned passed a pure food law but failed to make any appropriation to put the law into working effect, an omission that will probably delay matters until next winter, when there can be proper additional legislation on the subject. All that the authorities at Washington do at present is to prepare the necessary regulations under the provisions of the bill and get ready for the time when it can be enforced.

It is said at Washington that the new pure food law is an exact copy of the measure passed by the senate eighteen years ago and rejected by the house at that time. It is also almost an exact copy of the English food and drug law now in effect in England, with some additions well calculated to strengthen weak places in the original document. It is not yet known just what the effects of the new law will be, as it is not expected the dealers will make any great display of its workings. But it is confidently believed that the new law will result in a much better quality of food, drinks and condiments being sold, and the consumer get what he pays for and not something that looks like it.

The Washington officials believe there will be but little trouble in enforcing the law. Not more than five per cent of the dealers and manufacturers, it is thought, will seek to evade it, and the rest will try to comply with its provisions. While the enforcement of this important new law is awaiting the development of coming events the department of agriculture will be working on the cold storage problem. It is said the work on fruit storage is about finished, and it has been found that fruit can be kept in storage, from four to six months and improve right along. After the fruits reach perfection, however, they deteriorate with much rapidity. If fruits are not put up too ripe they are at their best up to the time they have been in cold storage six months.

These cold storage experiments are also being resorted to in the matter of meats. The department has had various kinds of game in storage for as much as four months and meats up to twelve months. It is claimed at Washington that there is nothing the matter with the one year old meat, but none of the employees of the department making the experiment are willing to risk eating it. The department has had as many as 150 broiling chickens in cold storage, and these are taken out in blocks of six at intervals and subjected to microscopic and gastronomic investigation. This work has not yet been finished, but it is said these investigations will result in the department putting a time limit on the period any kind of food can be kept in cold storage.

It is understood at Washington that about one year is to be the limit for meats, and possibly a shorter time for fowl and game. There are experiments being made both with drawn and undrawn game and chickens, and the result will have a very decided effect on the ultimate market for such material. It is urged from an ethical point of view that no organization should be permitted to store food products for a term of years and thus influence the markets and put a tax on future generations of producers by holding over their heads a reserve supply of low temperature food.

It is said at Washington that the cold storage egg is among the things that will come in for investigation. It is claimed there are some eggs now in cold storage at the Capital City that have apparently been given a life sentence, and there are allegations that some of these "filers" have already been in for a decade. It is urged in the interest of humanity that there should be a limit to this kind of procedure, and that life sentences for hen fruit should be straightway commuted, and in some instances the long term sentences taken off for good behavior. The non-explosive egg is getting to be a scarce commodity on account of the superabundance of the cold storage variety.

**REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR**

The time to trust a man is when he is sick abed.  
The way for a widow to get over being one is to be rich.

Nobody ever lived long enough for his red hair to turn white.

It's queer how young anniversaries of anything seem to make women.

When a girl doesn't want you to kiss her, she will think worse of you if you don't.

It takes more money to educate a boy than he ever seems to be able to earn afterward.

A woman is awful clever to be so fond of baseball when she doesn't know anything about the game.

If a man could wear the same kind of clothes he might like to go to church as much as fishing.

As long as a woman keeps on thinking of clothes for herself and things to eat for her husband, he is satisfied.

There are two kinds of men, those who make a woman happy before marriage and those who make her happy after, and she generally picks the first kind.—New York Press.

**QUAKER REFLECTIONS**

Mistakes are funny when they don't hurt.  
The clock-maker doesn't necessarily talk in dialect.

A fellow generally gets what is coming to him from the letter carrier.

No, Maude, dear; a cursory glance is not the deaf mute's form of profanity.

The chronic borrower isn't like the baseball player. Three strikes won't put him out.

Wigg—"Hennpecked says his wife refused him the first time he asked her." Wagg—"And yet some people insist that second thoughts are best."—Philadelphia Record.

**WHY NOT THE GOLDEN RULE**

An effort is being made to arrange a meeting between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Cleveland. It is not stated, however, whether Marquis of Queensberry or London rules will govern the proposed meet.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

**ALWAYS PECULIAR**

Senator Lodge's private secretary has been sent to jail for embezzling political contributions. Massachusetts always was a peculiar state.—Philadelphia North American.

**WONDERS OF CHEMISTRY**

A recent experiment in New York shows that "lemon" candy containing an overdose of muriatic acid is bad for children.—Syracuse Post-Standard.

**TALES FROM TALL TIMBER**

**A REMARKABLE ELECTRICAL DEVICE**

KEESEVILLE, Idaho, June 16.—Mr. Isaac Smythe, or "Electric Ike" as he is better known, is the rural mail route carrier in charge of route No. 3 out of Shipton, but despite his unpretentious position in the world of affairs, he is a man of truly unique and wonderful genius, a natural born electrician, it would appear, and it will be a great surprise to your correspondent if Mr. Smythe does not make for himself a notable name in the world of science.

The especial phase of his ingenuity that has lately attracted general attention and excited general wonder is an arrangement he has devised and constructed for driving his horses by electricity.

He uses a covered mail wagon, and very often on his long drives in all kinds of weather, the rain, snow, or bitter cold makes the use of the lines a nuisance and, furthermore, shut in as he is by the closed front of his wagon, he would have but poor control over the team if he had to depend on the lines to turn or stop them. He had two or three runaways for this reason, and one bitterly cold day last winter, when the horses were on their mettle and difficult to control, he had some of the fingers on one of his hands frozen while struggling with them. These troubles caused him to turn his mind in an effort to drive the horses without the use of reins, and by means of his favorite power, electricity, and after much experimenting, he has succeeded perfectly.

On the back of each horse, at the point where the back pad comes and the check rein is usually fastened, there is a small covered box, weighing about four pounds, held firmly and lightly in place by suitable straps, and which contains the electrical machinery for winding up the reins, drawing the horses one way or the other, and generally doing the work that the man on the box is supposed to do. The electrical machinery in the boxes is worked by the power of a battery carried in the rear part of the mail wagon and switched on, turns the proper roller and reins both horses around to the right; another turns them to the left, and still another turns both rollers at the same time, draws up on the reins and stops the horses entirely.

The keys may also be used independently of each other, and one horse's head drawn around to the right and the other to the left, should this, for any purpose, be desired.

A runaway is an impossibility with this electrical contrivance, for the battery is made so powerful and is in such perfect control of the reins, that all there is necessary to be done if the horses should attempt to run is to put on power enough and draw their heads over back toward the machinery with force enough to very nearly break their necks if they are not disposed to pay attention to a lesser pull, or the separate side lines could be used and each horse's head drawn around on the outside, close against his side, or on the inside, forcing both horses' heads together.

The device is not likely to come into general use with lovers of horses, for all the inspiring pull on the lines and personal entering into the whims, life and spirit of the horse are banished, but for a practical, unemotional man, who looks at a horse as a useful machine only, the electrical driver is a great invention.  
LE SUEUR LYRE.

**THE BURDEN BEARERS**

Say, growler, with the loaded hod,  
You think you carry weight  
Enough to crush you to the earth,  
And curse the cruel fate  
That puts the heavy load on you  
While other men go free  
Of all the burdens that you bear—  
As far as you can see.

You think because a man is rich  
And does not lug a hod,  
That he has nothing else to do  
But live and loaf and nod,  
And wear fine clothes and eat fine food,  
And whoop it up for fair—  
Well, you don't know a little bit  
About a rich man's care.

Look at the wrinkles in his face,  
And note those tired eyes,  
And see him turn away from food  
That you would think a prize;  
And see the marks of age on youth,  
The gray hair on his head—  
You lay your burden down at night,  
He carries his to bed.

Say, growler, would you like to sleep  
With that hard hod of yours,  
And have it scrape you down the back  
And spoil your soothing snores?  
And give you dreams to make the night  
A wretchedness that brought  
You to your morning work again,  
An old man overwrought?

Your load is heavy, none denies;  
Your days are hard and long,  
And labor in excess, no doubt,  
Seems little short of wrong;  
But wealth is not a cure for that,  
Whatever it may do—  
Thank God you do not have to take  
Your hod to bed with you.  
—Wm. J. Lampton, in Leslie's Weekly.

**THE BENEFICENT PIE**

The dispatches state that a Louisville chauffeur was almost killed by a cocoanut pie. We are left to wonder whether he ate the pie or whether it was thrown at him by some infuriated pedestrian.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**NOT THAT KIND**

They may be able to prove most anything on old Senator Platt except that he has two wives at once. He may be bad, but he is not a fool.—Chatanooga Times.

**BLISS OF IGNORANCE**

Now is the time to enjoy your impure food, while you are still uncertain as to what it contains.—Salt Lake Tribune.

**TOO MUCH CHANGE**

The packers might object that pure food would be too much of a change for the unaccustomed stomach of the people.—New York American.

**COMPLETE REST**

It must be relaxation for Theodore Roosevelt to sit back and reflect that his boom doesn't have to work this summer.—Erie Dispatch.



**KEEN KUTTER**

**SUCCESSFUL TOOLS**

These Chisels have carved their way to fame. To-day, those who know tools pronounce the Keen Kutter the perfect Chisel Success. Tempered nearly to the handle; hand whetted; sharp and ready for use; handles of selected white hickory with leather heads.

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are all successful tools—tools that have won their way by hard, honest, true work. Every step in their success has been reached by sheer force of merit and quality. Keen Kutter Tools include—Saws, Chisels, Bits, Drills, Axes, Hatchets, Axes, Drawing-knives, Pocket-knives, Screw-drivers, Files, Pliers, Glass-cutters, Ice-picks, and a full line of Farm and Garden Tools. For 37 years Keen Kutter Tools have been sold under the "Keen Kutter" name.

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and profitable in the long run to have two litters in the year.—Farm Folks.

**PROPORTION THE PIG'S FOOD**

Some recent experiments have shown very decidedly that the idea of feeding grains and millstuffs to hogs may be carried to such an extreme and so much given at a feed that the hogs are not able to utilize their food to the best advantage. To avoid these errors some farmers in practice have begun to feed pasture crops in summer extensively and bran slops, oats and clover and alfalfa hay in winter. This practice does away with the over-feeding of concentrated food or grains.

Bulky foods prevent the hog from securing too many nutrients and at the same time distend and keep distended the digestive system, lending capacity and ability on the part of the digestive system to better utilize food. Hogs fed largely upon corn or corn alone and pasture, cannot get anywhere near the gains secured when corn, bran, milk and pasture are fed. The idea to be kept in mind is to supply the growing and fattening nutrients in about the same proportion supplying more bulk to the feed while the pigs are young, lessening this as the period of growth advances and finishing with the more concentrated foods.



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No risk in Ostraining or Dehorning if you apply immediately this never-failing Anesthetic compound. No swaggers there—not even the Saw-Ey will come. Heals rapidly fresh cuts, wounds, burns, stabs, and all open sores on man or beast. A certain cure for Tetanus, Strains, lock and all skin Diseases. Samples free.

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In one or more gallons—only to stockmen and farmers—per gallon. Delivered free at any Express Office.

11 Ranch, Albany, Tex., Dec. 4, 1905.

W. L. Tucker, "Simple Remedies" Co., Waco, Texas.

Barb-Wire Oil in dehorning my cattle with most satisfactory results. I shall use more. Send me at once one D. two gallons.

Yours truly, W. A. Poague

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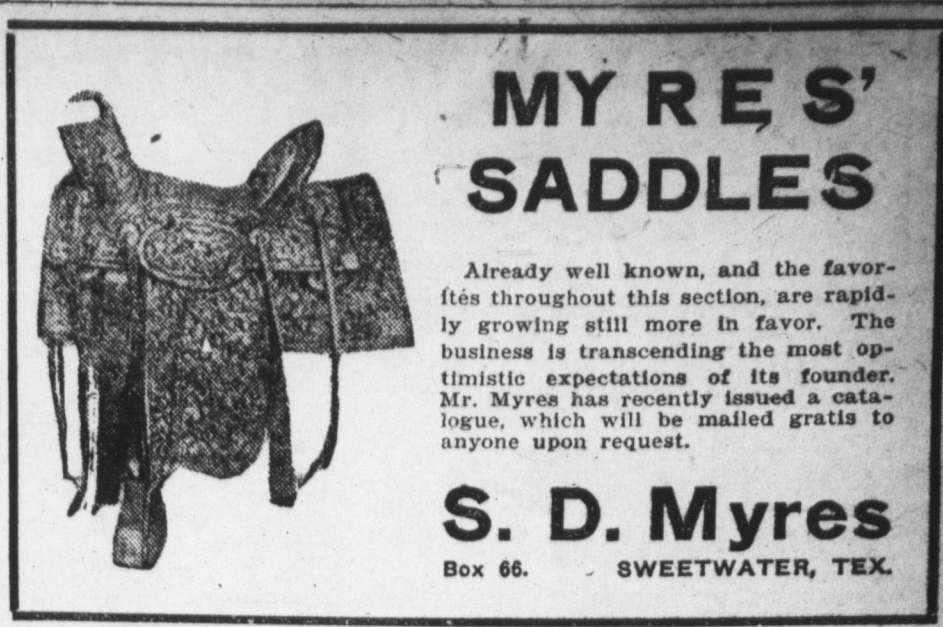
Kaffir Corn and Alfalfa Raised Abundantly in Greer County

W. H. Abernathy recently returned from a visit to Greer county, Oklahoma, where he visited for a week.

"Everything is very fine throughout that section," said he. "Cattle, horses and mules are in fine shape and there is no sickness of any character among stock that I could hear of. Most every farmer has some cattle and of a good breed at that. All have, in addition, more or less mules and horses which they take a pride in. Crops of all kinds are very good. Wheat and oats are extra. I visited on both the Salt and Elm forks of the Red river and paid particular attention to the feed crops, being a stockman. I saw lots of kaffir corn and alfalfa, the latter looking simply out of sight.

**Little Corn Raised**

"I saw very little corn, as the people do not seem to give as much attention to this valuable crop as they do a little farther north, but have settled more upon kaffir corn for a grain and alfalfa for a hay crop. Cotton I found backward, owing to the large excess of rain that has fallen. A big rain fell Sunday night while I was there. Greer county seems to be all right and the people are all pleased with statehood. Most of the inhabitants are former Texas people, and in fact one feels as if he was in Texas all the time he is in the Greer county."



**MYRES' SADDLES**

Already well known, and the favorite throughout this section, are rapidly growing still more in favor. The business is transcending the most optimistic expectations of its founder. Mr. Myres has recently issued a catalogue, which will be mailed gratis to anyone upon request.

**S. D. Myres**

Box 66. SWEETWATER, TEX.

**SWINE**

**THE MORTGAGE LIFTER.**

My neighbor said to my wife one day, "I've a runt of a pig I'll give away. In a bunch like mine she stands no show. They push and crowd her, and well I know. No pig without vittles 'nd drink kin grow."

My wife took the pig and it had full run. From rosy morn to set of sun, At night she went into a little pen, And we fed her milk and grain food then. And she ate and she slept and then ate again.

I never saw anything take on meat, Like that pig did. She grew sleek and neat. She strengthened out to a good strong frame, She was gentle and kind just as tame, As a kitten, 'nd I couldn't blame.

My wife very much when she said in the fall "We never can eat that pig at all." So we kept her and if you'll believe it, sir, That pig has lifted our mortgage, it's her, For nothing else we tried ever give it, sir.

How? Why in the spring she had seven pigs, As smart and chipper as proverbial grigs, 'Nd then in the fall she had ten more, 'Nd today she's a grandmother o'er and o'er.

I tell you, that pig has made her score. Someway that pig she brought us luck, She's been our mascot and given us pluck, She's rooted the mortgage often the place, She's smoothed the care lines out of wife's face, That pig! Why I tell you she won the case.

Sell her? Why no, we can't sell her, Plenty of others, if you'll look at 'em, sir, That's the way with most things, give 'em a chance, They'll make the best of each circumstance.

Often the smallest events will prove To be the lever the load to move, But then you gotter do your part, 'Er the lever the load will never start.

—Rose Seelye-Miller.

**FALL PIG RAISING**

The spring crop of pigs has been the lightest this country has raised in the last five years. Why, no one seems to know. All that anyone is certain about is the scarcity of that crop now growing into shoats.

It is extremely probable that an attempt will be made to grow an unusual number of fall pigs. In this connection we might say that we have never become very rich raising fall pigs. If our spending money depended on the profits from the fall pigs we raised in the past it is extremely likely that there would be an exceedingly tame fourth of July on this place this year. However, others make something on fall pigs, or pretend that they do.

So far as size of litters is concerned the fall farrowed ones are right there with a full number, but it is getting them through the winter in good shape that tells. They may start out all right, and you may think it easy to raise fall pigs as it is those farrowed in the spring, but when cold weather comes on and the pigs pile up to keep warm they soon lose that fine glossy look to the coat, and the mud, the freezes and thaws soon cause that scrubby look which marks the fall pig.

We know well enough this is not the experience of all hog raisers, but we do know that it is a rule that holds good with many. But with feed high in price and the farmer's time getting more valuable it no longer pays to keep a number of sows a whole year for one litter, unless a person is raising thoroughbreds and wants to make each litter as good as possible, which can be done by letting them run with the mother the full length of time, if going extensively into the business of raising fall pigs, we should plan to sell a good number of them at weaning time, just before cold weather came on. A bunch of twenty pigs well kept through the cold weather will bring in more net profit than forty carried over to spring in the usual way. In this way something may be made with fall pigs, but nothing can be made by raising them as runts.—Mail and Breeze.

**THE BACON HOG.**

At the present time there is a good demand for the bacon hog in the export trade.

Packers are taking the matter up and are pushing the matter with the producers.

This is a great thing for certain sections of the country, especially where conditions are such that the type of pork can be produced economically. The conditions for such demand a good supply of foods such as alfalfa, barley, oats, etc.

In Arizona we have a good supply of such feeds and with the open winters can produce pigs at any season

**STOCK FARMING**

**Selection for Fattening.**

F. writes understandingly to the Michigan Farmer on the subject of stock selection:

Those steers which when fattened and finished properly bring the top market price are of the low set, deep bodied, broad backed and deep natural fleshed type and make, when a sufficient margin exists between the cost and selling price per pound, the most satisfactory feeders. But this margin is generally less and subject to greater fluctuations than that between the poorer grades, hence the greater risk taken in dealing with the better grades. There is not the possibility of making as fancy profits with poorer grades of steers, but on the other hand there is not the liability of suffering as great losses. This circumstance is greatly due to the scarcity of good grades of feeders on the market in sufficient numbers to make carload lots, thus making their price too high for profitable feeding.

The poorer grades of feeders will usually, when placed in the feed lot, make as rapid gains as better grades, but they do not dispose of these gains to as good advantage, thus causing the butcher to discriminate against them in price. Besides their inferior form and deficiency in those regions where high priced cuts are taken, as, for example, rump and hips, the fat produced is not well mixed with the lean, but rather is stored about the internal organs and under the hide around the carcass, which is largely waste to the packer.

As to age it is better to select young animals for the reason that more and better beef can be produced and in less time than with mature animals. The reason for this is that young animals can use the food for growth and for laying on gains, while the older animal can only use the excess food for maintenance and for laying on gains, this latter being the only factor that is profit to the stockman. The young animals have good appetites and their digestive functions are vigorous, but as the animal approaches maturity it will tend to consume only enough food to support life and it requires a larger amount of food to produce a pound of gain than when young. It is for this reason that the young animals are so much more profitable than the old.

Whatever practice is followed in the selection of feeders a stockman should select as uniform a bunch as he can form and quality as possible, choosing individuals from representatives of the best breeds. They should be uniform because an even lot of cattle is attractive to the buyer.

**Kaffir Corn for Dry Regions.**

The experience gained from recent trials in different portions of the west has proved that Kaffir corn is the most reliable crop to grow where there is usually a dearth of rainfall. I have seen this crop grown in Texas in the dry years when Indian corn would dry up before July 1, and be unusable for winter, while the Kaffir corn would remain green and continue to grow when there was apparently no moisture in the soil. After a time it became too dry for even Kaffir corn to last a rest—just stopped growing for a while till the fall rains started it again.

This plant along with the other members of the sorghum family possesses the wonderful faculty of adjusting its growth to suit the season. Like the cocklebur it never gets fooled. It will mature some seed, even under the most adverse conditions of soil and season. I raised some last year on land that would hardly sprout corn, yet made a fair crop of both fodder and seed of the Kaffir corn. I consider the grain of equal value with corn for feed and even better for poultry, as it is more easily digested.

I do not wish to be understood as favoring the growing of Kaffir corn to take the place of alfalfa, as was written in O. J. Farmer. But when the land is too poor to produce corn at all, it would always make something. During dry seasons it is often of great value, both as a forage and grain crop when other crops fail. I would not plant extensively in the state of Missouri, or as far east as eastern Kansas, but I would always raise a small patch for the chickens.

Kaffir corn will not mature as quickly as sorghum. In fact, it requires as much time as does Indian corn, so it should be planted not later than the middle of June. It is usually planted with the corn planter, using broom corn plates, leaving the rows about the same as for corn. However, the rows may be closer by six inches or more. If one cares to do so, it may be worked with cultivator, hoeing a little once. The part that I drilled six to eight inches in drill made the best peas and the finest hay. As it may interest some of your readers, I will quote from bulletin on Spanish peanuts, issued by the Arkansas experiment station on distance to plant:

On July 19, 1904, three plots were planted at the distances given and yields were as follows:

Planted 12x14 inches, 143½ bushels per acre.

Planted 12x12 inches, 102 bushels per acre.

Planted 24x12 inches, 91 bushels per acre.

The above plots had been well enriched. In 1900 another test was made

on ground that had never been fertilized and that produced about thirty-five bushels of corn per acre. The results were:

Planted 24x3 inches, 118 bushels per acre.

Planted 24x6 inches, 98 bushels per acre.

Planted 24x12 inches, 90 bushels per acre.

Planted 30x3 inches, 133 bushels per acre.

Planted 30x6 inches, 96 bushels per acre.

Planted 30x12 inches, 91 bushels per acre.

These plots were plowed three times and hoed once. Another test was made at Newport, where they raised 174 bushels per acre by planting 24x4 inches. Thus you see the greatest yield is from close planting. By planting close on common land and giving good cultivation you can make about three bushels to one of corn on good land. It takes about two bushels to plant an acre 30x3 inches. When ready to harvest plow them out with shovel plow in the morning and in the afternoon stack around post, putting peas inward and tops out. Let stand until peas are dry, then pick peas off.

I am going to plant four acres this year for hogs. Will mow the tops off for hay and turn hogs in. I expect to get from one to three tons of hay, as good as clover hay, besides the peas, and expect the peas to make three times as much meat as the same ground planted to corn would make.—A. S. Corbin, M. D., in Southern Agriculturist.

The Hill county Farmers' union held its July session at Lees Summit in the northern portion of the county Thursday and Friday. Representatives were present from nineteen local and the utmost harmony prevailed. Officers elected: M. G. Atwood, president; D. C. Vernel, secretary; O. P. Pyle, editor of the National Co-Operator, was a visitor. The next meeting of the county union will be held at Oak Grove, near Vaughn, Oct. 25.

Of course you earn an enormous salary—but do you get it? All things come to the other fellow if you wait long enough.

A lot of gas is used in pulling teeth and popping the question.

**SAYS CATTLE ARE FAT**

John Dyer Tells How Contentedly the Cows Look

John Dyer has returned from his trip down to San Antonio and west of that city.

"It is a little dry right around San Antonio," he said, "but it rained a good rain down in Atascosa county and it is pretty good down there. Above the city it is bad, a failure almost total. Cotton is doing well. Out Uvalde way the country is just as good as it can be as far as crops and stock are concerned. Grass and the other stuff that that country is noted for as cattle forage is just too slick for any thing, and the cows look at you contentedly and chew the cud and blow their breath on as likely a cow country as is to be seen in many days' travel. Stock are all in good shape, fat in fact, and from the looks of things are likely to remain so. You may say that cow conditions are good down that way."

**TO GUARANTEE TINNED MEATS**

President Gives His Word to English Grocers

SHEFFIELD, England, July 13.—The Grocers' Federation in annual conference here, has received a communication from Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, enclosing this message from President Roosevelt:

"You are at liberty to inform the Grocers' Federation that under the new law we can and will guarantee the fitness in all respects of tinned meats bearing the government stamp. If any trouble arises therewith, protest can at once be made not merely to the sellers of the goods, but to the United States government itself."

**FARMERS INVADING**

Gus O. Keefer, a prominent ranchman of Mitchell county, is in Fort Worth. He said:

"The two days' rain that we have just had up there has put crops in fine condition and the prospects for a good year were never more encouraging. All the old ranches have been cut up and turned into cotton fields. There is very little cattle raising in that section now. Everybody seems to be prospering."

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

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

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

The Agricultural Epitomist—The Agricultural Epitomist is the only agricultural paper in the world that is edited and printed on a farm. On its 650-acre experimental farm near Spencer, Ind., a force of practical, up-to-date men are constantly engaged in experiments in all lines of agriculture, the reports of which appear exclusively in this publication.

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**THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM, FORT WORTH, TEXAS**

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

Name.....

Address.....

**OUTDOOR LIFE**

Will Not Offset the Ill Effects of Coffee When One Cannot Digest It.

A farmer says:

"It was not from liquor or tobacco that for ten years or more I suffered from dyspepsia and stomach trouble, they were caused by the use of coffee until I got so bad I had to give up coffee entirely and almost give up eating. There were times when I could eat only boiled milk and bread and when I went to the field to work I had to take some bread and butter along to give me strength.

"I doctored with doctors and took almost everything I could get for my stomach in the way of medicine, but if I got any better it only lasted a little while until I was almost a walking skeleton.

"One day I read an ad for Postum and told my wife I would try it, and as to the following facts I will make affidavits before any judge:

"I quit coffee entirely and used Postum in its place. I have regained my health entirely and can eat anything that is cooked to eat. I have increased in weight until now I weigh more than I ever did; I have not taken any medicine for my stomach since I began using Postum. Why, I believe Postum will almost digest an iron.

"My family would stick to coffee at first but they saw the effects it had on me and when they were feeling bad they began to use Postum, one at a time, until now we all use Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days' trial of Postum in place of coffee proves the truth, an easy and pleasant way. "There's a reason."

Look in pkgs. for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."



Simpson - Eddystone Shepherd Plaids. Nothing more appropriate and becoming for Spring and Summer dresses. Surely no more durable, economical and attractive material at the price.

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

The number of bushels and pounds in a load of wheat, corn, rye, oats or barley, and the correct amount for same, at any price per bushel. The exact amount for a lot of hogs or cattle, from 1 lb. to a carload, at any price.

The correct amount for a load of hay, straw, coal or coke, from 25 cents to \$20 per ton. The correct amount for articles sold by the bushel, pound, yard or dozen, from 1¢ to \$1.

The exact wages for any time, at various rates per month, per week, and per day. The equivalent of wheat in flour, when exchanging same, from 25 to 40 lbs. to the bushel.

The correct Rule and Table for estimating the exact contents of logs of all sizes. Handsomely and attractively bound in cloth, with round corners and just the right size to fit the pocket.

SAVER—Your walnut Log measures 24 inches in diameter and 18 feet in length, which according to Scribner's or Doyle's Tables, will make 600 feet of lumber.

FACTOR—According to Kopp's Tables (p. 41)—the only correct and reliable Log measure—it will cut exactly 413 feet, and therefore I demand payment for that many feet and no less.

DECKLATER—If you want this Decklating to hold 200 barrels, how are we to determine its length and diameter, and also the number of decklating required to well it up?

CONTRACTOR—How do you know that the interest in \$1000 at 6% for 30 days is \$15.00? It will require to well it up?

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL. Gentlemen—Enclosed find \$1.50 for which move up my subscription for one year, or move up my subscription six months and send the Stockman-Journal six months to the name of the new subscriber named herewith. Send me as a premium postpaid a copy of Kopp's Commercial Calculator.

Fill Out This Coupon. And mail at once to The Texas Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

POULTRY

MILK AS CHICK FOOD. Several years' experience has thoroughly convinced me that I have found a remedy that will positively prevent bowel trouble in young chicks.

It is simply nothing more than feeding boiled sweet milk once a day from the day you begin feeding chicks and continue indefinitely, although after chicks are six weeks old I do not boil the milk, but feed it raw.

When the crop is hard, distended and unyielding there is danger of the bird becoming crop bound. When the crop discharges a streaked with blood it is time to give preventives for diarrhoea.

When the joints are hot and swollen and the fowl is disinclined to stand, rheumatism has taken hold.

When a hen drops down behind, goes to the nest often but does not lay she is suffering from a disorder of the ovitric and might as well be killed and eaten.

When a bird has leg weakness with no disorder of the bones, it is a sign of a disease of the blood.

A Jersey man once started an experiment on a singular poultry experiment. He hunted in New York for the brownest eggs he could find without knowing the color of the hen.

GOOD FOR TURKEYS. It should never be forgotten that in the wild state their food was the bugs, worms, seeds, etc., which they could find for themselves, and which were hunted for them.

COCKLES FROM THE HEN HOUSE. Scam the growing birds for show specimens. A fresh egg has a lime-like surface to its shell.

It is a fact that most of the chickens in market are lean and lanky. A plump body and limbs will go a great way to finding a customer.

It is a useless waste of time and money to have more poultry than can be taken care of.

Do not let the young ducks out in the hot sun, as it is fatal. Do not feed the young chicks for twenty-four hours, but before their first meal should consist of rolled oats.

RAISING POULTRY IS A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS, but it needs to be studied, built up, and taken care of, as any legitimate merchant takes care of his affairs, and keeps up with the times.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

The Leading Breeders of the Great Southwest

HEREFORDS. B. C. RHOME JR., Saginaw, Texas. Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Hereford Bull and Heifer Calves. BREEDING ANGUS. W. W. HUDSON, Galveston, Texas. Exclusive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ONE CENT PER WORD EACH INSERTION. NO AD ACCEPTED FOR LESS THAN 15 CENTS. FOR SALE. FOR SALE—An English-bred Texas-raised registered Red Polled Bull, "Dandy, 9143," 5 years old Aug. 1906.

PAID FOR ITSELF. Colonel R. M. Wynne Jr. prospers on West Texas Tract. Colonel R. M. Wynne Jr. has gone to West Texas to visit his son, R. M. Wynne Jr., who is running an irrigated farm at the foot of the Davis mountains.

SHEEP BAD INVESTMENT. Solon Smith Declares Many Have Stopped Raising Sheep. Solon Smith, the big sheep man, came in with a shipment of marketable stuff and felt somewhat disappointed at the condition of the market.

STOCK IN TARRANT COUNTY. Frank Corn, a representative young stockman and farmer of the western part of Tarrant county, was at the yards yesterday and said that he had nothing to sell but would not mind purchasing something good if he could find it.

BEST SHAPE IN YEARS. E. T. Ambler Talks of Conditions in Garza County. E. T. Ambler, the Garza county ranchman, was caught on the fly as he was passing through the city from Dallas on his way out to his ranch.

ROCK ISLAND RATES ARE LOW. Tourist tickets are now on sale daily to Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Paul, Denver, Colorado Springs, San Francisco, Portland, Los Angeles, Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Detroit, Boston, Montreal, Mackinac, Milwaukee and all other important resorts in the country.

TO THE SOUTHEAST. We sell every day this summer to the resorts in Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, Arkansas, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, West Virginia.

ELKS TO COLORADO IN JULY. One fare round trip-rate to Denver July 13, 14, 15. THROUGH SLEEPERS TO CHICAGO AND DENVER DAILY leave Dallas 7:00 P. M., Fort Worth 9:00 P. M.

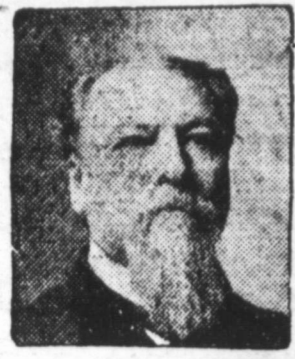
BEAUTIFUL SKIN AND LUXURIANT HAIR. If your own efforts fail to keep your skin young and beautiful, or your hair from falling out, we can tell you just what to do to make your complexion bright and your hair grow again.

Act Quick 2 BIG PAPERS 1 Year for 50c. One year's subscription to The Fort Worth Weekly Telegram. One year's subscription to The American Farmer, a monthly magazine.

ALL ONE YEAR for 50c. One year's subscription to The Fort Worth Weekly Telegram. Think of it—a year's subscription to two first-class publications for the price of one alone.

JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist. 26 W. 23d St., New York. 1225 Tremont St., Boston. Dr. Woodbury is by far the most prominent specialist on the skin and scalp in America.

DR. TERRILL'S LATEST BOOK FREE TO MEN



As the result of 32 years of successful Speciality practice Dr. Terrill is particularly fitted for the task of writing a correct and accurate work on the Pelvic and Special Diseases peculiar to the Male Sex.

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DR. TERRILL GUARANTEES TO POSITIVELY CURE VARIOUS STRICTURE, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, LOST MANHOOD, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, NEURALGIC DEBILITY, EPILEPSY, CATARRH, PILES, HYDROCELE or any of the CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER or PROSTATE GLAND.

IMPORTANT Dr. Terrill has a copyright given him by the Government on a remedy for Lost Manhood and Seminal Emissions which never fails to cure.

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TERRILL MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE, INC. 285 Main Street J. H. TERRILL, M. D., PRES. Dallas, Texas.

FORT WORTH MARE WINS IN MISSOURI

John Harrison's Choineta Curtis Against Seven

IN A 2:35 PACE

Three Straight Heats Won by Speedy Panther City Racer Driven by Al Lawler

In the race at Joplin, Mo., July 4, Choineta Curtis won the rich \$1,000 purse in the 2:35 pace against a field of seven and gained for herself very complimentary press notices.



CHOINETA CURTIS, DRIVEN BY AL LAWLER.

A fine start, with comparatively little scoring, Cottonpatch having the pole. It didn't look like a Curtis victory at first, for Erwin drove Storm around the post horse and took the lead almost from the first, holding it up to the five-eighths post, when the game flyer suddenly showed weakness and its speed slackened.

The Second Heat

Of the second heat it says, in part: "The first half of the second sprint was prettier than the closing half. Choineta Curtis got away with the pole safe and Lawler kept a safe distance ahead to prevent any one taking the advantage from him.

DIVERSIFICATION PAYS IN TARRANT

Wiley Potts Has Tried It Half a Century

Tarrant county is so near home to most people that in their efforts to get reports of various kinds of agricultural, horticultural and live stock from visitors to the various parts of the state its importance as a productive quantity in the total of wealth producers is sometimes overlooked.

"Where was I raised? Well, I was born in Tarrant county, raised in Tarrant county and am now living in the same place where both of these things happened, and I am 54 years old.

"The only product that I do not bother with at this time is cotton and I leave that for my neighbors to raise. Small grain is the thing that I make my main hold. I had in this year 100 acres in wheat and oats and twenty-five in corn.

"Corn is looking well and, with a rain, will be a good crop. I also raised all the vegetables and forage I need for my family and for my stock. Hogs and cattle are my main stays in the cattle line. I forgot to say that I had good roasting ears now. I believe in Shorthorn cattle for leaders of my herd, but cross on the white-faced cattle.

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Texas contains a larger area of arid land than any state in the union. This would all be the most valuable and productive if reclaimed through irrigation. At the meeting of the irrigation congress, which is to be held at Boise, September 3 to 8, 1906, the attention of capitalists will be directed to the great field for profitable investment to be found in this state, through national reclamation and private enterprise.

AN OLD TIME SHIPPER

S. P. Stone One of First Clients of Fort Worth Market

S. P. Stone of Texas has become one of the fixtures as a shipper at the Fort Worth stock yards, and says he will continue to be.

"If you were to come into our town some day you might think that we were great big business men, but our companies, from the number of jugs that are constantly arriving. These jugs contain nothing worse than mineral water from the best well at Hubbard City. This well is 3,300 feet deep and the water is nearly hot enough to scald. In drinking it at the well a person is glad to mix it with cold water. This water is a cure for rheumatism sure, for it cured me. Not many people in the county know that they have such water in their county.

WEEK'S RAINS ASSIST CROPS

Precipitation General Over the State of Texas

The rain Wednesday afternoon, which was not much more than a shower at Fort Worth, was widespread and exceedingly heavy north of this city and extended all the way to the Oklahoma-Kansas line along the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and away up into the Panhandle along the Fort Worth and Denver.

"The cotton plant has splendid growth and promises an abundant yield and looks better really. The cotton I saw in Texas. The corn fields look as if there will be a bumper crop. I also noticed while in Missouri that the apple crop is exceedingly heavy, the fruit being perfect."

"How the farmers are going to gather their corn crop without ladders I cannot imagine. The stalks are so high, chop the corn stalks down, and pull the corn afterward. Two big ears to the stalk is the rule and many stalks have three ears."

Ellis county Farmers' union met in Waxahachie on the 6th for a two days' session. The second day's meeting was given over to an open meeting for the purpose of discussing a proposition of establishing a cotton warehouse in Waxahachie. A committee of business men conferred with the union leaders on this matter.

FEW HORSES HAVE WON 100 RACES

Logan and W. B. Gates Stand at Head of Long List

The death of the four-time Derby winner, Claude, and the retirement of W. B. Gates after winning 100 races, brings back a flood of memories to the minds of old-time turf habitués, for both of these equine phenomena have a record that has but seldom been approached among the thousands of horses that have made the American turf famous.

"During the last twenty years or more history Jim Harnum, Logan and Blitzen the letter 'B' Bradley's 'Iron horse,' are the only quartet that have come near the century mark, and of these Logan is the only horse positively known to have surpassed it, as he has an authentic record of winning 108 races during his career. Nevertheless, by reason of the more or less severe ill usage that Blitzen received during his long years on the turf, more romance has been attached to the son of Blazes than to any thoroughbred within memory of the present generation.

Who among racegoers of twenty years ago does not remember the game little horse struggling winter and summer to replenish the coffers of his impatient owner, many times struggling through snow and ice on the bleak stretches of the old Guttenberg track for some miserable purse that would not pay his feed bills for more than a few weeks. Fortunately for the good of the turf, there are few Bradleys in it, for under proper treatment, the son of Blazes-Germania would probably have been one of the great race horses of his day, instead of going down in turf annals as simply a wonderful bread-winning selling plate. Later, the owner killed Traverser, one of the most promising three-year-olds this country ever saw, and broke down Robert Waddell, winner of the American Derby of 1902, and the gamest horse of his inches that ever looked through a bridle.

Among real equine aristocrats Kingston alone can answer near the century mark, but under the skillful handling of the Deyers, this king among springers of all times was never asked to do the impossible, or to run in races that were not intended for horses of his caliber. Of the many-time winners, combining class, number of times started and general usefulness at all distances, Claude occupies a pedestal by himself. While the son of Lissak was not subjected to such harsh treatment as Blitzen, he nevertheless was shipped all over the country, and given so little rest, winter and summer, that all horsemen of this generation are entitled to believe that a horse showing his marvelous form at every distance from six furlongs to a mile and a half, with all kinds of weight up, had in him the making of the best if handled as judiciously as a horse of his class warranted.

W. B. Gates, while not in the same class as Claude, was a dangerous horse in any company, having all the gameness and stamina of his sire, Prince Royal, one of the greatest thoroughbreds of his day, but lacking his natural speed. W. B. Gates' victories were scattered over a long period of

years, the gelding being over 10 years old, while Claude, on the contrary, came by his speed early and ran all his races within the last three years, his record as a three-year-old eclipsing anything ever seen in a horse of that age before. It was the irony of fate that after racing winter and summer in all parts of this country and Canada, and winning four Derbies within two months when scarcely off the cars on each occasion, Claude died within a few months after being retired to a life of comparative ease on his owner's farm.

"Choineta Curtis won the 2:35 pace with ease on Wednesday. Lawler drove an artistic race with her and has as good a mare as Manza Pierce, 2:13 1/2, that he also marked at Joplin last year."

"Lawler, driving Choineta Curtis, and the six other entries remaining after six had scratched, got away to

gan to string out and Lawler sent Curtis into the lead by several lengths. The field recovered, however, and gave the winner a hard battle under the wire, Curtis finishing with a lead of about a length."

The third heat was much the same as the second and Choineta took the lead at the start and held it throughout. The Horse Review of Chicago commenting on the race paid Choineta the following compliment:

At 4:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon Swift's bass whistle sounding the alarm of fire was heard and the North Fort Worth fire department responded at once, making a record run to the smoke house of the packing plant. Swift's fire department were already at work with a small fire on the roof of the four-story building. It is thought that the fire started in one of the flues as the blaze was confined between the ceiling of the fourth story room. The damage was done chiefly by water and the loss is estimated as being small.

TO MAKE FARMS FROM PASTURES

Big Tracts in West Texas Being Divided

Cutting the big pastures of the western part of the state into sizes suitable for farms is progressing, and Mr. Long of Roscoe, who was in Fort Worth Wednesday, told of two more tracts which will go the same way so many others have gone, from ranch to farm.

One of the tracts he named is about fourteen miles from Roscoe, which is eight miles from Sweetwater, on the Texas and Pacific railway, and the land is only three miles from a new station on the Orient. There are eleven sections in that body of land, 7,040 acres of black wax prairie land.

Charges in South Texas In the Pecos country, down in the Concho, or San Angelo, country, and then on way to the south, where the waters of the gulf lap the shores of the counties, there is the same spirit of change from cattle raising to farming. And yet Texas is not short of its pastures, or its pasture lands, to any marked extent by all that has been done, and is being done, in the development of the farming interests in regions heretofore known only as grass or grazing lands. Irrigation and arid-tesian water have done much, but as much, or even more, has been done by that intelligent system of farming known as "dry irrigation." The possibilities are simply incalculable.

ARMOUR TO BUILD AUDITORIUM HERE

Chicago Packer Offers Money for Fat Stock Show

LARGE SUM IS PROMISED

Condition Is That It Be Made an Annual Event—Meeting Saturday. Board of Trade to Act

Four o'clock Saturday afternoon is the hour scheduled for a meeting of a committee at the Board of Trade to consider the proposition made by J. Ogden Armour, the Chicago packer, who agrees to build a building to cost about \$200,000 for the use of the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, the one condition of the gift to be that the show becomes a permanent feature in this city. The members of this committee are as follows:

Sam Davidson, Marion Sansom, Sterling P. Clark, O. W. Matthews, Clarence Ousley, C. D. Reimers and R. H. McNamara. The death of Jacob Washer removed him from service on the committee. Stuart Harrison was a member, but resigned. At the meeting Saturday afternoon the committee will consider ways and means to continue the organization and make it a permanent one.

A representative of Mr. Armour is expected to arrive in Fort Worth during the coming week and his arrival in this city will be followed by a meeting of the Board of Trade, when the entire proposition will be gone over in detail. In connection with this offer, Marion Sansom and Captain Burnet went to the city of Chicago some ten days ago. It was not known to the general public the special reason for the trip. Three days spent in the Windy City by the two Texans accomplished that for which they went, namely, the construction of an exposition building in Fort Worth to rival in size and conveniences any in the southwest. This Mr. Armour proposes to build. He is able to keep his promises to the extent of many millions of dollars and Fort Worth is assured that another step in progress will be taken when the construction of this mammoth structure is begun.

The building will be designed with a special auditorium of monster size to accommodate convention meetings, etc. There will be massive wings in which the cattle, horses, sheep, swine, poultry and other exhibits will be shown to advantage. As regards the inception of building operations, Captain Burnet and Mr. Sansom, when interviewed on this point, stated that this will depend entirely on the result of the investigations of Mr. Armour's emissary, Captain Burnet. Little doubts that the Fort Worth citizens will be able to convince the gentleman that the building will be merited by the interest which will be displayed in the project and the Fat Stock Show.

"It may be possible," said Captain Burnet, "that the people of Fort Worth will be called upon to assist in the project financially, insofar as the building site is concerned, but I think I can safely say that it will go through, no matter what comes or what goes. It will be our aim to call to our aid the cattlemen of Texas and the southwest and we will show them that this move is for the good of the entire country at large and not for Fort Worth alone. The courtesy on the part of Mr. Armour is extended to the cattlemen of the southwest and not to the Panther City alone. He has agreed to construct the edifice here merely because the packing houses are here and because Fort Worth is the live stock center of the southwest."

COUNTRY NEEDS RAIN

Dallas County Farmer Looks for Half Crop of Corn

Joe Fields, of Carrollton, Dallas county, and is a farmer and stockman. While in the city a day or two ago he said: "What cattle there are in our neighborhood are all doing well and getting fat. Corn is hurt so by lack of rain that it will not make more than a half crop, even if it rains now. We have not had any rain for nearly three weeks and everything is needing rain and will hurt if it does not come soon. The cotton has put on a lot of bolls, but it has stopped growing and if a hard rain should come it will shed badly. However, cotton would have time to recover from such a calamity. But corn, only having just so many days to run, must have the needed moisture at the proper time or it is all up with it. The market is in such condition just now for the ordinary kinds of beef that there is no inducement at all for men to push the cattle to get them in condition for market."

BUTCHERS RAISE PRICES

Declare Increase by Packers Causes Concerted Action.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 13.—Local butchers raised the prices of dressed meats about 1/2 cents a pound. They give the increased price list of packers as the reason. The packers make no explanation. The butchers say the packers are taking out of domestic consumers money lost by the falling off of export trade.

"FEED UP"

Is the Way to Make Old Men Young.

One of the most remarkable evidences of the power of proper food is found in the following interesting story by a Canadian:

"I am now 71 years of age and have been ailing more or less ever since I was 45 years old, part of the time an invalid suffering with stomach and bowel troubles. About two years ago, having learned of the good Grape-Nuts food was doing for some friends of ours, I resolved to try it myself and I immediately found help—more vigor and power of endurance.

"This summer the heat did not affect me as it did before I used Grape-Nuts and after about four months' constant use I began to realize what it was to be well and found my bowels adjusting themselves so that now I am free from the old troubles. I had long despaired of such results and can safely say I am enjoying better health today than for many years past, for this wonderful food has literally made a new man of me. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There is nothing wonderful about it, only sound, scientific reasons that anyone can prove by trial. Lock up a box for the copy of the famous little book, 'The Road to Well-being.' The possibilities are simply incalculable."

DO YOU DIP CATTLE TICKICIDE

Specialized Crude Petroleum. Used for two years by largest consumers. In all instances has given perfect satisfaction. GULF REFINING COMPANY, HOUSTON, TEXAS. Sold only in tank car lots. Write for prices.

The Official Route On Another Large Occasion Is the Old Reliable.

Louisville, Ky., June 13 to 17, 1906, account homecoming week for Kentuckians, the grandest event in the

THE SIGN OF GOOD SERVICE history of the "Blue Grass State."

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

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

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

This is positively the best chance to visit the Blue Grass section this year, and the Cotton Belt is the best road to take. Call on any agent or address either of the undersigned for full information regarding rates, schedules, cost of trip, etc.

D. M. MORGAN, T. P. A., GUS HOOVER, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas. Waco, Texas.

JOHN F. LEHANE, G. F. & P. A., R. C. FYFE, A. G. F. & P. A., Tyler, Texas. Tyler, Texas.

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ELKS meet in DENVER IN July

Rate One Fare for the Round Trip Selling July 13-14-15. Limit Aug. 20, via



for further information ask Santa Fe agent or address W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A., G. C. & S. F., Galveston.

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BEST IN TIME BEST IN RATES BEST IN SERVING THE WANTS OF THE TRAVELING PUBLIC



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

BLACK LEGGINGS THE SIMPLEST, SAFEST, SUREST AND QUICKEST WAY TO VACCINATE CATTLE AGAINST BLACKLEG. No dose to measure. No liquid to spill. No string to rot. Just a little pill to be placed under the skin by a simple thrust of the instrument. An Injector Free with a Purchase of 100 Vaccinations. For Sale by All Druggists. Literature Free—Write for It.

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