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FERNANDO, NO. 3703, FRENCH COACH STALLION, IN HARNESS. PROPERTY OF NATHAN POWELL, COLLEGE STATION, TEX.

Horse Raising In Texas

BY NATHAN POWELL,
College Station, Texas.

The writer of this article is a native born Texan, whose grandfathers came to this state in the early days when it was fashionable to fight the Indians and run from the wolves.

His grandfathers soon became horse raisers of no little note. Now, what is contained in this article is what the writer has seen himself as well as what he has gathered from his immediate ancestors, and is, therefore, practical and experimental.

The Texas horse originated from those abandoned by De Soto, 1539-1542. It is a well known fact that there were no indigenous breeds of horses in America. It may have been that a

goodly number of our early horses were of distinctive Spanish origin, since Texas was until 1839 a part of Mexico. We may well classify all horses in Texas up to her annexation in 1845 as distinctively of the Spanish type and origin, and we may call this the first period in the history of the horse raising industry of Texas.

As soon as our forefathers began to come they brought with them some good horses of good and improved breeding.

It is a well known fact that prior to 1860 my grandfathers had brought to Texas some fine stallions and improved jacks, and mated them with the wild Spanish ponies which were very plentiful and cheap. The herds were rounded up in the spring, the stallions and jacks were, in some in-

stances, turned loose in the herd of mares, and a herder kept them for two or three months.

It would, then, be very proper to designate the period from 1845 to 1870 as the second period of this industry.

After the year 1870, about the time the sons of the earliest settlers had come to their majority, the interest in horse raising subsided to a large degree, having been eclipsed by the cattle industry. And one other reason of this lessening of interest was due no doubt to the fact that the young men who were the immediate sons of these early settlers had not come into contact with the industry and imbibed a love for it as their fathers had before the latter had immigrated to Texas.

The years 1870 to 1890 saw no general development or interest in horses. Here and there some one was patriotic enough to bring to Texas good stallions, but they were few. About the year 1890 or '92 horses reached the bottom in prices. Very good ones

could have been bought for \$8. This may be well styled the period of stagnation.

About this time the importers from the north began to bring to Texas some Percheron and other breeds of the draft type. These were sold at high prices, and the purchasers mated them with the small mare, only to be disappointed from two sources. From some cause the stallions died, and the cross was too great with the small mare. The off-spring were of an ill-conformation, with poor heart and lung action, and gave very poor satisfaction.

With the buying by Europe about the time of the Boer war, horses began to sell for a remunerative price again. We may well say that the year 1900 marked a new era in the horse industry in Texas.

Our present stock of horses is of a decided nondescript type taken as a whole. The early Spanish breed was a good one, even tho it was small, and was capable of doing an immense

amount of hard work on short feed. It is a real pity that the government has not preserved him. This early breed was crossed with stock from Tennessee and Kentucky, mostly of the standard breed type.

What we need now is a strong, long-lined bred sire, not excessively large, but large enough to bring up the size in the first generation. Experiment has shown that these conditions are abundantly fulfilled in the coach horse type, and we believe especially so in the long line breeding of the German

coach. We may confidently expect great results to follow in the mating of these horses with the small, leggy, fine-boned mares which are found now in Texas. The cross is not too severe as to size, and the centuries of pure breeding on the sire's side insures his reproduction in the colts. There has been already enough achieved from this breeding to insure the most desirable results, and the large number of these horses now being sold in Texas will speedily bring in a new day for Texas in the industry of horse raising.

Raising Trotting Horses In Texas

By Col. Henry Exall, Dallas, Texas

From 1895 to 1902 the breeding of a better class of horses in Texas was almost totally abandoned, and in a great many instances the larger ranches castrated their stallions and were willing to sell the mares and the colts for almost any price that would be given them. I recall one instance. In San Antonio, in 1905, the writer was trying to impress upon a convention of cattlemen—who were also large horse breeders—the fact that the almost total abandonment of breeding would presently create a very great scarcity of useful horses of all kinds, and that it was a very great mistake to dispose of these mares for the very small prices that they were then getting.

A prominent breeder said to me: "I have 1,000 to 1,200 mares on my coast ranch that have been more or less improved by the use of good stallions for the past ten or fifteen years. To show you that I do not think as you do I have just offered to take \$5 a head for the entire herd, or to sell the best half of them at \$6." I told him that by the time the foals that those mares would have the coming spring were ready for use, these mares would bring ten times the money that he was then offering to take for them. But the depression and low prices had lasted so long that little heed was paid to these suggestions, and horses were sold or traded for anything of value that might be offered for them.

I had occasion to be in that same section of the country last fall—six years after the conversation just related—and found that mares of the same grade as those sold for \$5 in 1900 were ready sale at \$50, to be used as mule mares. The advance in range stock has been, of course, at a much greater ratio than in the more expensive horses, still the market has been constantly increasing for really useful horses for the past six years, and I confidently expect the best animals of all breeds to continue to advance for a number of years to come.

A large proportion of the horses now in use are old horses; horses that were bred and raised before 1895. They will, in a few years, rapidly go out of commission, and little preparation has been made to fill their places. Probably 25 per cent of the horses in use are females. As horses advance and breeding becomes general again a large number of these will be taken from work and put to breeding. This will intensify the scarcity and increase the prices of the horses ready for commercial use.

I take it that any man who, with good business judgment, selects a lot of sound mares that are well bred and

HANG ON

Coffee Topers As Bad As Others

"A friend of our family who lived with us a short time was a great coffee drinker and a continual sufferer with dyspepsia. He admitted that coffee disagreed with him, but you know how the coffee drinker will hold on to his coffee, even if he knows it causes dyspepsia.

"One day he said to me that Postum Food Coffee had been recommended and suggested that he would like very much to try it. I secured a package and made it strictly according to directions. He was delighted with the new beverage, as was every one of our family. He became very fond of it and in a short time his dyspepsia disappeared. He continued using the Postum and in about three months gained twelve pounds.

"My husband is a practicing physician and regards Postum as the healthiest of all beverages. He never drinks coffee, but is very fond of Postum. In fact, all of our family are, and we never think of drinking coffee any more." Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

good individuals, with stallions of the same character at their head, will for the next ten years find the breeding business profitable, but the great difficulty is going to be, as it has heretofore been, that in a great many instances everything will be bred that is capable of reproducing itself, without giving proper care to the soundness, beauty, and capability of the animals to be raised.


It never was and never will be generally profitable to breed inferior, ungainly, unsound and undersized horses; but, I believe, that it will be very unprofitable to breed large, handsome, sound, well-bred, bold-going trotting horses. The best of these will be great trotting race horses and winners on the speedways; those not so fast will be fine carriage, coach and buggy horses; the coarser and heavier horses from this breeding will make splendid farm, bus and hack horses.

To raise such horses it is not only necessary to select with the greatest care mares and stallions that are to produce them, but it is also indispensably necessary that the mares should be well fed and kept in fine condition while they are bearing the foals, and that the youngsters should be handled early and made to be kind and docile, and should be well fed on nutritious bone-making food just as soon as they are old enough to eat. When the colts are foaled they will weigh anywhere from 100 pounds to 125 pounds. Within a week the mother will give as much milk—her food being the same—as she will give at any time, and the foal getting all that it can take of this most nutritious food grows at a wonderful rate for sixty or ninety days, then stops growing. As an illustration of that, if you will go thru your bunch of mares you will note that the colts that are 100 days old do not look anything like as well as those that are 50 days old; the reason is that they are getting no more milk now, when they have 250 to 300 pounds of live weight to sustain, than when they had 125 to 150 pounds to sustain, and having nothing to grow on.

This is applicable to every class of live stock, and unless some express provision is made for extra food to be taken in connection with the mother's milk as the colts grow older and larger there is always a pronounced dwarfage at the age mentioned, which is a very great loss to the breeder; I would suggest that in every pasture where there is a band of 12 to 15 mares with their foals, a pen, say twenty-five feet square, be built in a shady place, if you have it; if not, made by putting posts eight by ten feet apart and putting a two by six plank at such a height as will allow the young colts to go in, but keep the mothers out. Put a low, wide trough in the center of this pen and keep ground oats and bran constantly in it, so that the little fellows can get an extra dunch whenever they feel disposed; this will prevent the stoppage of growth of which I have spoken, and will also prepare the youngsters to be weaned without missing their mothers much.

I do not offer this as a new suggestion, because I well know that it has been practiced for a long, long time by many of the best breeders in the country; but I mention it for the benefit of those who have not heretofore taken advantage of it.

In connection with the subject of the selection of the foundation mares and stallions for the prospective breeding farm I would suggest to those who are not thoroughly informed that the standard rules in force by the American Trotting Association, while in themselves of very great benefit and really indispensable to the systematic and proper founding of a breed of horses, are in a great many instances very misleading, as the uninitiated are apt to believe that if a horse is standard bred and admitted to registration that he must of necessity be a well bred horse, and probably as good as any other standard horse; now, the fact is that in many instances he may be standard and still be very short bred, and really—very poorly bred.




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INSPECTION LAWS TOO STRINGENT

Conference Called by Secretary Wilson in Session at Chicago

CHICAGO, May 6.—About 150 of the chief and subordinate officials employed by the government in the meat inspection service met here today for a conference, at the call of Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture. The meeting will last several days and is expected to result in many improvements in the service, as a result of the exchange of opinions by the men actively engaged in passing upon the purity of the nation's meat supply. The men in charge of the inspection in other cities will make a thorough investigation of the methods in vogue in the great Chicago establishments, and will also make extended visits to the national packers' exposition now being held here. Owing to the fact that railroads and other common carriers are prohibited from hauling meats that have not been inspected and passed, the officials of the transportation companies have been invited to send representatives to the conference and many have complied with the request. It is expected that from this experience meeting, the inspection laws, at first considered unduly stringent, are now

looked upon with favor by the leading packers in all the great centers. When the law was put into operation about nine months ago there were many gloomy forecasts of failure by the opponents of the measure. Now the packing companies realize that the inspection is a great aid in regaining public confidence and increasing the foreign trade in the products of American abattoirs, which was almost lost as a result of the famous "exposure." Secretary Wilson still believes that there is room for improvement in packing methods, however, and called the present conference in order that new and more stringent rules might be formulated.

NICKERS FROM THE COLTS

The real test of value in a horse is strength, lively action and endurance, all combined in the lightest weight possible.

The horses will get more benefit from their rest at noon if the harness is removed as soon as they get to the stable.

Breed good mares to good horses and you need have no fear of the result. It is blood that tells in horse breeding.

The draft horse sells for more money per pound than any other stock raised on the farm, and is in active demand in all markets.

The principal advantage in grooming well at night is that it puts the horse in a much better condition to secure the full benefit of a night's rest.

MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL EFFECT OF MILK ON HUMANS

Milk is the normal secretion of the mammary glands of all mammals, and the milk of all animals has a similar composition, consisting of fat, sugar, albuminoids, mineral constituents and small quantities of other compounds. The milk of the cow has been studied in greater detail than that of any other animal on account of the extended use of this animal's milk and the products derived from it as human food. Our knowledge of the chemical composition of cow's milk is indeed very complete, while studies, more or less incomplete, have been made of the milk yielded by woman, the goat, the ass, the mare and the sheep. While there may exist a wide difference in the sustaining qualities of the mammary secretion of different animals as applied to man, this difference will be found not only in the chemical properties of the milk, as given by chemists, but we will also add that there is a mechanical effect which milk produces upon the human tissues that must not be lost sight of; there is also a vitality which the animal has which produces the milk that is essential. This vitality is marked by certain characteristics which are all important and to which we will refer later. Briefly, our scheme is to show the mechanical and chemical effect of milk on the human, and why the Holstein-Friesian cow is the food producing ideal.

While the chemistry of the different constituents of milk is only in its infancy, and it may seem premature to discuss such at this time, still, for the purpose of this paper, it will be quite necessary to hint at some of the obscure truths. A word first as to the individual constituents of milk.

The fat, for instance, is of peculiar and complex composition; it differs from other fats in that it contains compound glycerine; it exists in small globules and each globule is surrounded by a true membrane. Now, this last is a proven fact and I would ask you not to debate it for the present, but bear it in mind for future use in the study of this paper.

The sugar in milk is also of peculiar nature. That of the cow's milk is called "lactose," or, more commonly, sugar of milk. It is generally assumed that all milk contains the same sugar, and while it may be so, it is a fact that the sugar of one animal seems to have a property not found in that of another. For instance, the sugar of the milk of the mare has the property of easily undergoing alcoholic fermentation, a property not possessed by the sugar found in cow's milk; so also is it a fact, as stated by Carter, that the sugar of the human milk is not identical with that of the milk of the cow, the properties seem to be the same.

Again, we find that milk sugar exists in several modifications, which are distinguished from each other chiefly by their behavior under certain atmosphere, even polarized light being sufficient to break up milk sugar into a modification of itself. Our present knowledge of the albuminoids of milk is far from complete, too much work has been done on the subject.

CHANGE IN FOOD

Works Wonders in Health.

It is worth knowing that a change in food can cure dyspepsia. "I deem it my duty to let you know how Grape-Nuts food has cured me of indigestion. "I have been troubled with it for years, until last year my doctor recommended Grape-Nuts food to be used every morning. I followed instructions and now I am entirely well.

"The whole family like Grape-Nuts. we use four packages a week. You are welcome to use this testimonial as you see fit."

The reason this lady was helped by the use of Grape-Nuts food, is that it is predigested by natural processes and therefore does not tax the stomach as the food she had been using; it also contains the elements required for building up the nervous system. If that part of the human body is in perfect working order, there can be no dyspepsia, for nervous energy represents the steam that drives the engine.

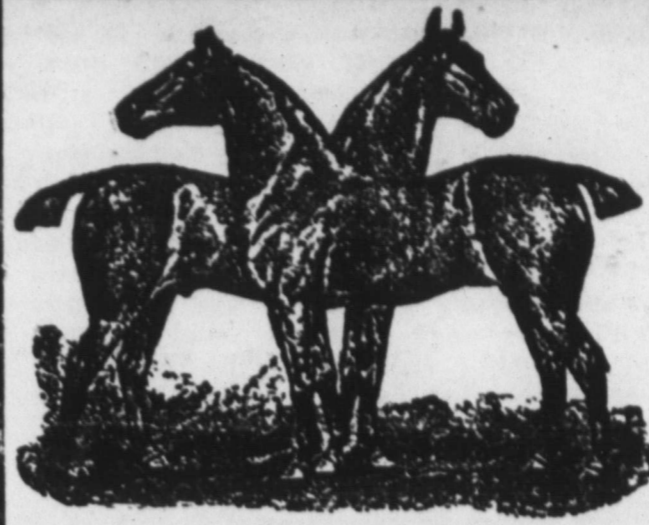
When the nervous system is run down, the machinery of the body works badly. Grape-Nuts food can be used by small children as well as adults. It is perfectly cooked and ready for instant use.

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This is due to the fact that it is extremely difficult to obtain these compounds in anything like a state of purity. The milk albuminoids are bodies of complex composition, containing carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, phosphorous and sulphur. The way in which these elements are combined is not known, but that they exist differently in the milk of different animals is a fact borne out clinically rather than chemically. It is this fact that undoubtedly suggested the comprehensive term "vitality" to Professor Carlyle, as related by Mr. Cortel-you in his address to the twentieth annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association. It was this fact that Professor Holt had in mind when he said that in infant feeding there is a difference among the different breeds. It may be slight, but that difference is shown in the delicate human organization, and to my mind he must have had the Dutch cow in mind when he said, "Select a large, strong and healthy cow and the little difference will not be noticed," and follows up by cautioning the student concerning the fact that tuberculosis is more common in the Jersey than in any other breed.

Taking up once more the albuminoids, we repeat that they differ in the milk of different animals, they may be divided broadly into two classes, those like the cow and the goat which give a curd on the addition of an acid, and those like the human and the mare which do not. Now the curd found in the cow is composed of casein, which is composed in the main of earthly phosphates, the presence or absence of which causes the difference in the albuminoids of the two classes. Besides casein there exists in all milks a second albuminoid called albumin; this differs from the casein by not being precipitated by acids, but will be coagulated by heat. There are other albuminoids described in milk, but enough has been said excepting to allow me to reiterate that the elements found in the albuminoids vary in different animals and this without disturbing the general complex make-up of the milk.

Salts—Henkel and Bechamp are about the only authority. They admit the presence of potassium, calcium, chlorides, phosphates and magnesium; Henkel has gone so far as to find an organic acid (described as citric acid) which he has found at times in some samples of milk, and while this result is not universally accepted, for the sake of future reference please keep this point in mind. If you can only see with me that the atoms composing the different elements, of which we have been talking are so delicately arranged, and the molecules built up in so complex a manner that they cannot be disturbed, you would then understand how even a slight change in some one element would make a vast change in the whole. This is so to such an extent that in the large percentage of cases where the milk is modified the child or invalid does not thrive. By some writers it is said that the reason that the milk of the Jerseys does not agree with subjects of low vitality is that it is so rich in fat that when in combination with the digestive ferments produces a substance that is absolutely toxic. This I feel is not quite true. The difference we will find to be a physiological and mechanical derangement, physiological in the fact that it is impossible for the large membranous covered fat globule of the Jersey to crowd thru the microscopic cells of the digestive organs which they do when assimilation is perfect, and if forced will indeed produce an active mechanical irritation resulting in numerous disturbances of the alimentary tract, while with the Holstein's milk the fat globules are so small that they readily pass by endosmosis thru the cellular tissue. Professor Holt in his summary from figures compiled from 60,000 analysis collected by Mr. Gordon of the Walker-Gordon milk laboratories made from the American grades and common natives, says, leaving out the Jerseys, the average of the different breeds of cows are remarkably uniform in their total solids, now if it is a fact that there is little difference in the component parts between the Holstein and other dairy breeds, wherein are we to lay claim to this superior vitality in the Dutch milk, in two ways, first, the chemical combination of all the elements of the milk. In one breed this combination will produce one result, while in another breed these elements combined will produce entirely different results, in other



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words in one breed these elements are happily combined, while in others these same elements are opposed. How is this so? Well just as one manufacturing pharmacist will make a certain preparation composed of two or more ingredients, the results when given to the body are good, another pharmacist analyzes the product and prepares as he thinks the same, but the result on the body is disastrous. Why? Because there is that lack of what is known in medicine as a happy combination, now so it is between the different breeds, it would be so easy—altho all the elements are present in a certain milk there might be that lack of harmony which would change the final sum. For instance diamonds and charcoal, chemically the same, but such a gross difference in the completed substance. Now what would produce this lack of harmony in the different elements of milk in the several breeds (another claim to superiority) namely, the breed itself. The quality in a breed is one of the most important factors, and that which in-

fluences most of all these factors is first the duration of the purity of breeding without admixture of alien blood, and second the uniformity of type, and the inherent vigor of that type. It is doubtful if any breed of cattle has been bred pure for a longer period than the Holsteins, and the inherent vigor of the breed is indisputable. It matters little with what breed or type a Holstein bull is mated the offspring is almost sure to resemble the sire markedly in characteristics, particularly so in color. Now I speak of this prepotency because it is the vital factor in holding all of the delicate arrangement of the molecular formation of milk in happy relationship! On the other hand take a breed of delicate constitution, nervous and predisposed to all outside influences, are they not more apt to cause an unbalanced condition of all those elements that go to make up the milk. If this is not so then how are you going to explain the fact where a hospital full of patients (ranging from fancy to old age) fed on the

a certain breed, no matter how diluted or modified failed to thrive, but when changed to the milk of the Holstein-Friesian a marked change was shown? I do not think I am presuming too much when I say that it would not be unreasonable to expect in two different milking breeds where all the elements of this great chemical combination are practically in the same proportion, yet one ingredient not up to standard (low grade of phosphorus or poor sulphur for instance) would sacrifice the whole. In other words the difference in the digestibility of one cow's milk over another is dependent upon the difference in their molecular arrangement and not whether they are rich in fat or not, the time is not far distant when the boards of health and city governments will insist not on a high grade of fat, but on a high grade of solids, a fine molecular combination and few bacteria, as most hospitals do now. Right here, it might be patent to add, that a Walker-Gordon representative replied in answer to my question—if left with no other means of feeding infants than raw cow's milk, what breed would you choose, "Holstein" because it comes nearer a balanced ration than any other. To the Holstein breeders I will say you have in your breed all that can be desired for the production of a pure food product, to say nothing of other grand qualities, so don't waste your time trying to breed an absurdly high per cent of fat to the detriment of inborn qualities, qualities that have made the Holstein-Friesian the head of all dairy breeds. ARTHUR E. GUF, M. D. Detroit, Michigan.

SWINE

RAISING PIGS

Professor W. J. Spillman writes in part of the swine breeding operations of W. H. Rowe as follows:

Fifteen brood sows are kept. These farrow once a year, early in April or after danger of severe weather is past. They raise eight pigs to the litter on the average. At first each sow and her litter receives three pounds of corn a day. Sometimes a little oats is substituted for part of the corn. The amount of grain is gradually increased until by fall each sow and her litter receive about seventeen pounds a day. The sows are allowed to wean the pigs of their own accord. At one side of the field a pen is constructed in such a manner as to admit the pigs, but not the sows, and the pigs may thus be fed separately to insure their getting their proper share of the feed. By the end of the summer the pigs weigh about 100 to 125 pounds each, most of this gain being due to clover.

On the approach of winter the sows are removed to the blue grass pasture, where they are confined on two acres with suitable shelter. The pigs are then penned on about four acres of clover sod near the central well. The brood sows are fed in winter about four pounds a day of mixed grains, ground rye, shorts, oil meal and corn. They are also fed clover hay; this feed keeps them in thrifty condition, but does not fatten them.

The pigs in winter are fed by soy beans, hay and an average of about five pounds of grain per head per day.



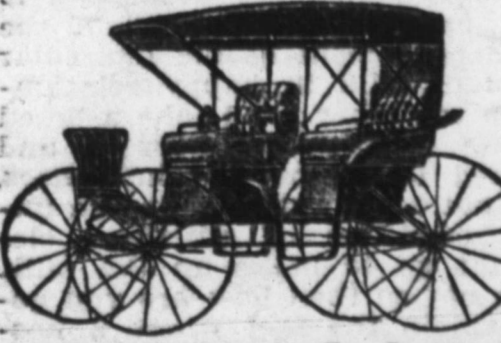
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During a portion of the time this grain consists of a mixture of about three and one-half pounds of corn, three-fourths pound of shorts and three-fourths pound of oil meal per head per day. The amount fed is less in early winter and gradually increases as the pigs increase in size.

In the spring the twenty-acre clover field is divided into two parts by means of a temporary wire fence thirty inches high. One part contains twelve acres and the other eight. One hundred and twenty yearling hogs, weight about 200 pounds each, are placed in the twelve-acre inclosure in early spring and remain until they are sent to market, about Aug. 1 to 10. They are fed about two and one-half pounds of grain daily, and this is gradually increased until they are receiving four pounds a day when sold. The fifteen sows and 120 pigs are turned into the eight-acre division, where they remain until the large hogs are marketed, when they are allowed to run of the whole they are allowed the run of the whole 225 to 350 pounds each when sold.

PIGS ON A PEDESTAL

Hon. F. D. Coburn of Topeka, Kan., the secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, at a banquet, recently given by the "Knife and Fork Club," of Kansas City, spoke in part as follows:

"No reflection, hygienic or sanitary, is cast upon your city when I say that for the hog, it is the most unhealthful in the world. I can count back 64,000,000 of him that have come to Kansas City and the records show all dead. Therefore, as his next friend, and of his family, I come to make a few remarks and introduce resolutions.

"From the repulsive antiquity, thru long progress of years, he has become civilized, is a debt-payer, a mortgage remover and a buttress of prosperity. He yields great luxury. He must be reckoned with the luckless explorer of the Yukon. He is an automatic producer of the corn supply and a raiser of the price. He is a bucolic bond, whose coupons are large litters of pigs.

"He is a patient pig, a condenser of ham, head cheese, glue, bristles, buttons, fertilizer, saddle covers and sausage. He is a mint and the yellow corn is the bullion which he transmutes into coin. In all the homes he is on the tables, high born, rich and poor. He is with the soldier in the camp and the sailor on the deep.

"At \$2.25 per 100 he is a plebian and we won't speak to him when we meet him on the street. At \$7.25 per 100 he is a gentleman and a scholar and stops associating with the country people. He comes to town and becomes an aristocrat, but gets it in the neck at the packing houses, is bled to death and becomes the commerce of the nation, the fat of the land.

The Brood Sows

Your fortune hangs in the balance these days. Misfortune hovers near to make way with the profits. Whether you get good strong litters of pigs or whether you get some without vitality enough to live, or whether the sows turn and eat them, depends on how you feed and handle the sow before the pigs are born.

We presume within the limits of our circulation more sows are bred in January than any other month. February is none too soon to begin to give the sows close attention.

They should have been bred to a mature sire. But if not, make the best of it by feeding vitality into the pigs through the sow. The sows should have a clean, dry, comfortable pen with a chance to take abundant exercise. If they do not exercise they should be compelled to by putting a little feed at the far part of the yard, or by gently driving them about. Medium fleshed old sows are apt to be inactive and become costive. Activity increases circulation of blood and good blood makes good health.

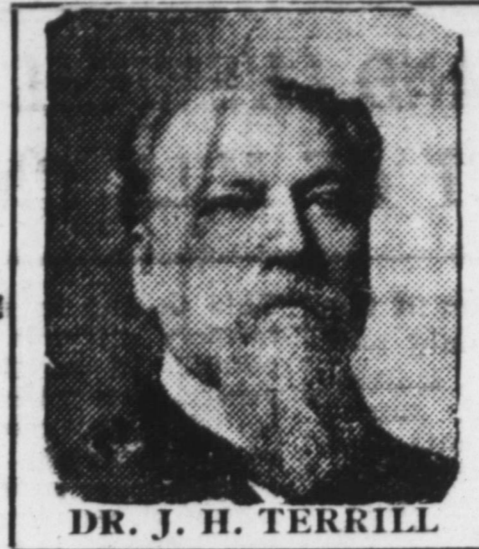
Until a few days before farrowing, the sows can run together, then they should be separated into small pens or given individual farrowing houses these moved often enough to keep them in a dry place.

From breeding to farrowing the all important thing is proper feed. Hog men differ somewhat on the rations, but all are agreed that succulent, well balanced ration gives best results.—Selected.

SQUEALS FROM THE PIGS

The longer the pigs can be made to stretch out the deeper the sides, the more muscular the hams and the firmer the legs the better meat they will make.

Pigs to return the most profit must make a quick growth and an early maturity. This implies a steady growth from the start and this growth must be secured at the lowest cost.



DR. J. H. TERRILL

DR. TERRILL'S TREATMENT FOR MEN

Is the best, the most efficient and the most dependable in existence for diseases such as

LOST VITALITY, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, UNNATURAL DEVELOPMENT, VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, STRICTURE, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, NEURASTHENIA, EPILEPSY, CATARRH, PILES, FISTULA and all CHRONIC DISEASES of the STOMACH, BLADDER and PROSTATE GLAND.

If you can afford to take treatment at all you can afford to take Dr. Terrill's. And when you get his treatment there will be no disappointment. The results are always satisfactory and all of the above mentioned diseases are treated under a

WRITTEN LEGAL GUARANTEE

SPECIAL NOTICE—All men visiting Dallas or Fort Worth for medical treatment are requested to inquire of the leading Banks, Commercial Agencies and Business Men of either city as to who is the best and most reliable Specialist in the city treating the Maladies of Men.

DR. TERRILL'S BOOK IS FREE

Send today for Dr. Terrill's latest and best book, No. 7, on the Diseases of Men. This book is easily the best of its kind ever published and it will tell you where and how to get cured in the shortest possible time and for the least expense. This valuable book will be sent ABSOLUTELY FREE to any address in a plain sealed envelope, free from observation, if you mention this paper and inclose 8 cents for postage. Write office nearest and most convenient to you. Address

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Equipment up-to-date—Chair Cars—Standard Pullman Sleepers and Cafe Parlor Cars **ALL THE WAY**

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CORRUGATED AND PLAIN Cisterns and Stock Tanks

Road Culverts, Gas Machines
Everything Made of Sheet Metal. WRITE FOR PRICES

ATLAS
Metal Works
DALLAS, TEXAS



ECHOES FROM THE RANGE

In Hale County
Plainview Herald.
It gave us great pleasure to shake hands with our old friend Sug Rubertson, who arrived here from his ranch Tuesday last. He is here to ship 1,400 head of cattle to Kansas, and is accompanied by Captain Cook.

In Scurry County
Snyder Coming West.
W. W. Stanley, foreman on the S. W. Grimes ranch, says the loss of cattle on the ranch has been very small during the past winter, the grass is now getting short and water holes giving out.

In Reeves County
Pecos Times.
George B. Landrum, Ralph Landrum and J. G. Love leave tomorrow for Kent where they will take charge of a shipment of cattle which George T. Reynolds had sold to Miller and Luck and are to be shipped to Bakersfield, Cal.

In Presidio County
Marfa New Era.
W. E. Love sold to A. M. Porter, his cows, numbering 180 head, which he was holding here all last week for cars, which never arrived. The cars arrived the following morning after the sale was made, but were rejected. Murphy & Walker shipped this week 1,100 head of cattle to Gridley, Kas., where they will be pastured.

In Lampasas County
LAMPASAS LEADER.
Sheepmen say that shearing will begin as soon as the damp weather is past and there is a little time for the wool to again take its normal condition. The Coffee brothers do not expect to shear before May 25, and say that the wool is in extra condition. Lampasas furnishes about the best wool of any section of Texas, and it always brings the top price.

In Deaf Smith County
Hereford Brand.
Hereford was visited by another refreshing rain Monday. It began raining early in the morning and continued slowly for several hours. The rain was accompanied by a considerable drop in the temperature.

Will Scarborough of Dawson county is here this week to deliver to Griffith and Callen a bunch of eight hundred yearling steers to be shipped to Colorado pastures.

In Howard County
Big Springs Herald.
J. S. Todd shipped 983 head of cattle, 32 cars, to Kansas for pasturage. Ed Nicholson shipped 26 head of cows to Fort Worth Friday. Jerry Williams shipped four cars of fat stock, 106 head, to Kansas City. A. L. Wesson of Dawson county shipped 705 head of cattle, 26 cars, to Kansas Saturday. Fifty-three head of horses sent from

Harness of All Kind



R. T. Frazier,
PUEBLO, COLORADO.
Send For Number 8 Catalogue

El Paso to Fort Worth were unloaded and fed here last Sunday. Four hundred and eighty head of sheep, 4 cars, from Arizona en route to Fort Worth were unloaded and fed here last Sunday.

In Midland County
Midland Reporter.
Colonel C. C. Poole was with us again the latter part of last week in the interest of the Stockman-Journal of Fort Worth. He continues vigilant in his search for that long lost dog. Attorney E. M. Whitaker got a full description of said canine, and was especially commissioned by Colonel Poole to take charge of same if he should run across him. Whitaker will remember, all right.

C. A. Goldsmith returned last Sunday from a business trip to Fort Worth. He accompanied a shipment of 1,500 Godair cows which he, Goldsmith, had purchased and was shipping to Kansas pastures.

In Kerr County
Kerrville Sun.
Sam H. Hill of Kerr county recently sold his yearling steers at \$15 per head, also a bunch of cows with grade Angus calves at \$22 per head. He also sold a registered Angus bull of his own raising for \$150.

W. A. Peril, a prominent ranchman and farmer of Gillespie county spent last Saturday in Kerrville. Mr. Peril stated that good rains had fallen in his section, which were greatly needed. Mr. Peril is much interested in the scalp bounty law that has passed both houses of the legislature and is up to the governor to sign. He says even in his county, the loss of stock from wild animals is enormous.

In Tom Green County
San Angelo Press.
John S. Webster, a stockman and farmer living in the Fort McKavett country, was in the city a few days ago and gave the Press a call. Mr. Webster saw something of the havoc wrought by the recent hailstorm in Schleicher county and reports that it was a very serious one. Stock and farming interests are in good condition in his section and the people are happy and hopeful.

The spring rush is over and as an item of interest it may be mentioned that from April 3 to 24, inclusive, a total of 1,105 cars were shipped from San Angelo, most of these going to Oklahoma for pasturage. The Santa Fe and crews were kept exceedingly busy handling the stock shipments and now that the rush is about over in that direction other traffic will assume a normal condition.

In Crockett County
Ozona Kicker.
There never was as many young calves on the range at this season of the year, and with very few exceptions cow and calf are doing well. Frank Friend is now on the NH ranch with his shearing machine, shearing the 17,000 sheep of McKenzie & Ferguson. The machine averages 1,200 sheep a day. One man made a record the other day of 125 sheep. Word & Sons yesterday moved 2,500 sheep from their Sutton county ranch to their Crockett county range. T. D. Word was in town yesterday and said that he could positively promise a general rain by May 14.

Archie Cochrane, manager of the S. E. Crouch ranch, reports stock of all kinds doing fairly well. With the help of three engines an abundance of stock water is kept on hand. About 75 per cent of lambs have been marked and the most of them are fat and rompy.

In Edwards County
Rock Springs Rustler.
L. M. Doyle sold to Sam Epperson of San Saba his 10½ section ranch, 300 head of cattle, 1,600 head of well graded stock goats and a small bunch of sheep at private terms. He will give possession some time in July. J. W. Gilmer bought of Joe Wood 12 head of young mules and sold them to Wallace & Allison of Sonora. Both deals at private terms. J. Hamlyn and B. D. Sheril bought of M. and J. C. Brazil a 20-section improved ranch five miles west of Rock Springs for \$14,000. This is the old M. W. Warren ranch which Mr. Hamlyn sold to Messrs. Brazil last year, and we are glad to have Mr. Hamlyn back with us. Eugene Mays bought of H. Steib 150 head of stock cattle at \$12.25. J. N. Whitworth sold to some parties passing thru, 15 head of stock horses at \$50 for mares and \$15 for colts and one saddle horse for \$90.

J. R. MIDDLEBROOK, M. D. RECTAL SPECIALIST

1010 1-2 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE CURED ABSOLUTELY and PERMANENTLY

I have been in the practice of medicine for a number of years and during that time have given special attention to rectal diseases. The lifetime cures and satisfaction given those who have been cured of rectal diseases, Piles, Fistula, Fissures, Varicocele, Hydrocele and kindred afflictions by my method should be a guiding star to all seeking treatment.

I have one of the best equipped and modern offices in the state, and I am the only specialist devoting my practice exclusively to the treatment of above diseases. I guarantee every case I take, do not pay me until cured—you are the judge. I treat every patient myself; no doctor or doctors know my method of treatment. Consult a true specialist, whom you know from his permanent and long established reputation is able to cure you permanently and quickly. Ladies, who are afflicted, do not let false modesty stand in the way of a cure. I cure almost as many women as men.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Those who have been disappointed by cheap and unskilled doctors are earnestly requested to investigate my methods, ability, reliability and terms, without delay, which had you done in the beginning would have saved you time, worry, pain and money.

Remember, I am the only specialist in Fort Worth devoting my entire time to rectal diseases, and who gives his patients his personal attention. This feature, together with my methods of treatment, which are mild, not detaining the patients from their occupation, and not requiring hazardous operation, account for my success. It will cost you nothing to consult me at my office or by mail.

J. R. MIDDLEBROOK, M. D. RECTAL SPECIALIST

OFFICE OVER LYRIC THEATER

In Sutton County
Sonora News.
Henry Owens sold his fine team to a San Antonio man this week for \$220.

Bud Dale and Ed Fowler bought from Dud Yaws three registered Hereford bulls each for \$150 per head.

R. C. Logan sold to Cart Mayfield 1,400 head of stock sheep, wool on, at \$3.75 per head. About 400 spring lambs went in free.

Geo. B. Hamilton bought the interest of his partner, Joe J. North in 2,100 head of dry sheep, ones and twos, at \$3 per head.

When you come to town put your teams with Frank Salmon at the Decker stable.

R. F. Halbert sold to Cooper and Savell, the butchers, 3 fat cows, average weight 900 pounds, at 2½ cents per pounds or \$22.50 per head. Pretty good for range stuff.

Geo. and Tom Morris of Sonora, bought from Wylie Jameyson of Christoval 11 head of thorobred Durham bulls at private terms.

Geo. S. Allison of Sonora bought from Wylie Jameyson of Christoval, 12 head of thorobred bulls at private terms. Halbert & Martin, the commission men, made the trade.

In Mitchell County
Colorado News.

Dr. Cooper Curtis, a specialist on the eradication of ticks, is here from Washington, being sent by the agricultural department. Dr. Curtis will remain here several weeks, observing the methods used by Dan McCuningham in dipping cattle.

Dr. Curtis, in talking to the News man, put a great deal of emphasis on necessity of organization on the part of the cowmen, stating that with organization and co-operation, it was his candid opinion that a great deal more could be done toward forever settling the fever problem in Texas. That the method now used in dipping cattle is proving successful, we have only to give Mr. McCuningham's statement that cattle recently dipped and shipped to Missouri, Kansas and Colorado, have passed quarantine inspection. The dip now in use, is clear of Beaumont oil.

Thomas Gourley and W. A. Wallace are up in Garza county dipping cattle for Wicker Bros. and Waskum. Joe Merritt and Frank Smith left Tuesday, for Sterling county, to dip cattle for different parties, while Arnett and Coleman are busy in Glasscock county.

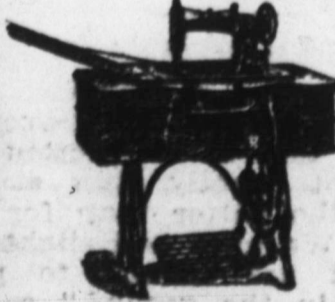
Joe Merritt and Frank Smith, returned Tuesday from Iatan tank where they dipped 600 head of cattle for Mitchell & Davis. They also dipped 150 head for Jarmen & Beal at Conoway's place.

The top of the hog market today was \$6.47½. Among those who made this was John Setkel of McLeod, Okla., who marketed seventy head, averaging 259 pounds.

O. T. Cardwell of Uvalde sold seventeen steers of 1,024 pounds average at \$3.75, five steers of 985 pounds average at the same figure and two cows of 645 pounds average at \$3.

S. M. McDow of Eagle Lake sold twenty-seven steers of 681 pounds average at \$3.

THE ARCADE SEWING MACHINE 200 CO-OPERATIVE CLUB



Organized for the special benefit of its members, enables you to secure a \$40 Absolutely High Grade, Ball Bearing, Fully Guaranteed Sewing Machine at about one-half regular retail price. This machine is the latest design made by the largest sewing machine factory in the world, and is perfect in every respect. Modern with every convenience. We contracted for these 200 machines to supply 200 club members and we secured an exceptional bargain of this quantity, which alone enables us to make this offer. The machine will only cost you \$22.50 DELIVERED. You pay only \$2.50 on joining the club and \$1 each week thereafter until the total \$22.50 is paid. The machine is shipped as soon as possible after your first payment of only \$2.50. You can join no matter where you live. If the machine is not perfectly satisfactory, your trial will cost you absolutely nothing. Send \$2.50 and join today or write immediately for any further particulars desired. Doolittle-Simpson Co., Arcade, Dept. 5, Dallas, Texas.

Talks With Texas Stockfarmers

With Loaded Wagon

C. A. Means, a stock farmer of Tarrant county and the organizer for the Farmers Cotton-Growers' Union in the county, was in the city with some of the products of his labor in the shape of a load of fine turnips. "I am living near Kennedale on route No. 2," said Mr. Means, "and am engaged as I always have been in the cultivation of the soil and in raising some stock of all sorts, that is, cattle and hogs. I also raise some truck for the market here. In other words, I am what the people call a diversifier in agriculture. I have adopted the Swedish plan of never going to town with an empty wagon if it is to be avoided. I came in this morning with turnips and what I brought put in my bank account just five dollars, which more than paid for the trip and wear and tear. We are having lots of rain now and it is making the farmers hump themselves when they get a chance to work. My cotton is not good owing to the cold weather we have had for some time. Corn is doing very well and my truck patch is tolerable only. Stock are in good condition and now with dry weather and hot sunshine, matters will soon adjust themselves and the past months be forgotten."

Fruit Crop Killed

Dr. Holloway of Round Rock passing through from Mineral Wells stopped off to visit the Live Stock Exchange and inquire about the market. "I live in Williamson county," said he, "but have a ranch and farm in Navarro county, near Richland. I also have 200 acres in cotton and an orchard. All my fruit this year is done for except five or six trees, which are just loaded with fruit. Why this is so I can't say, for they were all subject to the cold about the same. It may be possible that the class of peaches may have had something to do with it. These were seedlings and of the old Indian variety. Plenty of rain has fallen and a good season in the ground. I have two farms down near Round Rock, one five or six miles from Mano and six or seven from Round Rock, and the other between Round Rock and Georgetown. Plenty of rain down there, too. Speaking of boll weevil. My place south of Round Rock has never been disturbed by the weevil and has always made a crop, while my other place toward Georgetown was attacked and it took 30 acres to make a quarter of a bale. I have just come from Mineral Wells and can report that a big rain fell there as it did here."

Stockman Editor Farming

Hee. A. McEachin came in from a visit to his farm in Parker county, where he abides glowing with the pleasure that he had experienced in watching nature turn the young and tender plants into staple crops which will in a few weeks be marketable stuff. "I have some of those thin rind" hogs and they suit me to a T," said he, "I don't think that any one has better prospects than I have for good crops. I have ten acres of as pretty corn as one could see in a day's travel and as for Irish potatoes I estimate that the yield will be somewhere near 200 bushels to the acre. I will have to replant my cotton on account of the cold weather putting it out of usefulness. We have had plenty of rain and the season in the ground is good. No one can tell, however, just how things will turn out in the months before me, but it looks optimistic now to me. I have bought some Jersey cows and bred them to a thoroughbred bull, and I hope to go into the business after a while. Farming is a fine occupation, and it is a pleasure to me to get at it."

Tutt's Pills

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

And ALL DISEASES arising from a
Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion

The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small; elegantly sugarcoated and easy to swallow.

Take No Substitute.

Lots of Rain

P. R. Rape, a resident of Ellis county near Midlothian, came in and was found in the Live Stock Exchange. There is one thing about the blackland fellow, he is always ready to discourse upon the merits of his land as compared with other sections, and he sturdily holds up his end of the row. "I am a farmer and stock raiser, but now am paying special attention to hogs. I was at one time a pretty big handler of cattle but of late years have dropped them to some extent, as grass has about disappeared as pasture. We have had lots of rain lately and can stand a little dry times now to give the crops a chance to spread themselves and do some growing. The green bugs ate up all our wheat and oats and now we are not exactly looking for the boll weevil, still we are suspicious to some extent that he is still with us for future mischief. We are all in pretty good shape just now as the rain has put the blues to flight and we don't feel that we are utterly gone yet."

Cotton Looks Bad

W. B. Hebler of Maypearl, Ellis county, with his partner brought in a car of mixed stuff. "I am a stock-farmer and buyer and seller of stock and, with my partner, make the firm of Hebler & Wood," said he. "We have had good rains, three heavy ones in the last ten days and are now in a good, moist condition. Corn looks well, and bids fair to make a good crop. Cotton is bad owing to cold weather, but it has time yet to come and make good. The green bugs ate up the wheat and oats, but the farmers are dividing the land up into cotton, corn, millet and sorghum fields and this will make a big lot of feedstuff for stock. There is not much fruit in our section. We have all the vegetables we want. There are a good many hogs being raised among us which will come on the market after a while. I was born in Johnson county, but have lived in Ellis for eighteen years."

Oklahoma Crop Conditions

G. F. Gossett of Piedmont, O. T., brought in two cars of hogs and reported: "We had a good rain Saturday night, and while we were not especially needing it, still it always is welcome. Wheat and oats are almost an entire failure—green bugs the cause. Corn is late, but doing fairly well. Cotton is not growing fast owing to cold weather. It has been the coldest April in years. There will be a big corn crop and the cotton acreage will be increased, as farmers are planting wheat and oat land in those crops. I brought in two loads of hogs and they brought satisfactory prices, but not what the condition of the market demanded. Cattle, what there are, are doing fairly well. There are none on feed now. Stock cattle are doing well as grass has come on finely."

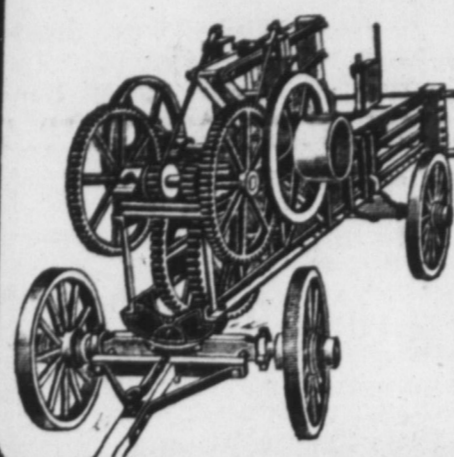
Brought in Hogs

W. J. Davis, of Snyder, O. T., came in with his brother S. W. Davis who is his partner, and had with them 157 hogs of the Oklahoma variety. "We have had plenty of rain," said he, "and crops will soon be all right. Corn is a little spotted on account of the freezes we have had, but it will soon outgrow all of this. I am not planting any cotton, neither is my brother. We are putting in all the feed-stuff we can and will put it into the animals and bring them here to Fort Worth and get a good price for them in the shape of meat. Prices are very good, we getting \$6.42½ per hundred for our hogs. If we had gotten on the market a little sooner we would have gotten \$6.45 as the market has an upward tendency and that figure is the top."

Grass Is Good

G. D. Mattheson of Paradise, Wise county, was in the live stock exchange and reported that in his section matters were not exactly first class at this time, altho better than for some time past. "We have had slight rains recently, but not enough to put a good season in the ground," said he, "but it looks as if more moisture was sure to come and in that event things will resume the conditions before the dry spell hits us. Corn is a poor stand and puny, all on account of the cool wether, and the cotton, much of it came up and died from cold. Cattle are doing very well as grass has not been hurt by frost and is fine. Ours

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.

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9	10	11	12	13	14	15	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
							29	30	31				

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CARRY

WISE ONES

"COOL COLORADO"

WILL YOU BE AMONG THEM?

IF NOT

WHY NOT?

NOW'S THE TIME TO PLAN!

TALK IT OVER WITH YOUR FRIENDS!

A.A. GLISSON, G.P.A.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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To Norfolk,
Virginia
and Return

Account JAMESTOWN TRI-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

CLASS A\$53.60 CLASS C\$68.60
CLASS B\$48.95 CLASS D\$57.20

For information regarding selling dates, limits, etc., call on or address T. T. McDONALD, C. P. & T. A., 906 Main Street.

is a good farming country, and we can produce all kinds of crops as we have a variety of soil."

Partial to Hogs

A. C. Wood, of the firm of Hebler & Wood, was in the market from Maypearl with a car of mixed stuff. "I farm," said he, "and buy and sell stock of all kinds. I raise more hogs than any other kind of stock and am sure that they will pay best in the long run. Rain has fallen in abundance

and there is a fine season in the ground now. This will make people happy and will again bring old Ellis county a banner crop of cotton. Things look all right, anyway."

Don't throw away the stale bread, but feed it to your poultry, after soaking and mixing it with the mash.

Be sure you understand all about an incubator before attempting to use one. Then run it a few days before putting any eggs into it.

CRADDOCK'S

92 or MELBA RYE
\$4.00 PER GALLON

LARGEST SHIPPERS OF WHISKEY
TO CONSUMERS IN THE SOUTH

L. CRADDOCK & CO. DALLAS, TEX.

CATTLEMEN WHO COME AND GO

Rain Out West

J. O. Forrest is a genuine stockman from Taylor county. "I own a ranch of my own," said he, "and also manage one for another man. I bought the Chandler ranch after working for Chandler six years. It is located on Spring Creek, about twenty-five miles from Abilene, in the southwest part of the county. I own and lease both, the leased land being from the Houston and Texas Central railroad, and it takes in part of the Black Hill country. It was a little dry and matters were beginning to look a little blue, but I telephoned my wife from Abilene yesterday evening and she said it had rained and looked like it might rain a flood. It rained a big rain at Abilene and all the way to Fort Worth. Small hail fell at Abilene and it was thicker than any hail I ever saw before. Cattle are doing well and grass is good. I have Durhams and Herefords, grades. There was a good bottom season in the ground, and now that it has rained, nothing more is needed to make things all right."

Thin Rind Hogs

Captain George DuPre of Tarrant county has gone into the hog business right in connection with his cattle feeding interest. "I have a good forty acres on the Trinity with plenty of timber for shade and good spring water, an ideal place for hogs. I have several head of the thin rind breed of hogs and I believe them to be the best breed there is. Why? Well, because, for one thing, they are the greatest breeders and mothers of the hog family. I have some fifty little pigs running about the place, and of these forty are from three sows. Two sows had thirteen pigs each and the other fourteen. How about that for a money crop? They all lived and the mothers never overlaid one. I let them out to look out for themselves and they made their own beds and looked out for themselves. Some other sows I had I took care of on the scientific plan that I read about and the result was not nearly so satisfactory. I am going to let them run on Johnson grass and native grass and shall plant Bermuda also, which is the best grass of all."

Rain in Hill

Captain Jack Larry came in from Hillsboro, looking after his stock interests. "It has rained in splendid style in old Hill county," said he, "and the fear of drouth is a thing away back in the past memories of the pessimists."

who calculated on trouble and wanted everybody else to look at it as they did. There is nothing much doing in stock at this time of the year, but later probably there will be quite a movement. Crops are getting along nicely now, altho there has been some slowness in the growth of cotton, owing to cold weather."

Cattle Doing Well

H. Kapps, the Jack county stockman and feeder, came in with the rain. "We are all right up our way now," he proclaimed, "as we have had plenty of rain and grass is very good. We have the finest grass county in Throckmorton that was ever seen. It was thick on the ground and the young grass came up, and, being protected by the old, was not hurt by the cold, and it now makes a remarkably fine pasture. I am on my way to Rush Springs, in the Indian Territory, where I have some steers on feed. I have also in Jackboro 750 head of steers on feed. I have leased a pasture in Throckmorton county and am running steers on the good grass. This is all outside of my ranch, which I own, partly in Jack and partly in an adjoining county. Cattle are doing well and gaining. There is plenty of stock water now."

Pleased with Market

W. M. Inman of the big firm of feeders at Chickasha, Inman & Thompson, brought in another car of the fat stuff that sells so well on this market. "Yes, I brought in another car," he said, "like the cattle we have been shipping here lately. This load averaged 1,381 pound and brought \$3.40 per hundredweight, which, while not quite up to the figures of the last lot by a dime, was very good, indeed, as the cattle had begun to shrink. We are satisfied now that this is the best market for us and that we have done better in prices than in Kansas City, and there is no comparison when shrinkage and railroad rates are taken into consideration. These steers were 4-year-olds. We have had a great abundance of rain recently and everything, grass and crops, are getting a hurry upon themselves. We think that while the black lands of Texas are very good and worth bragging about, still our Washita soil can beat it easily any year. A half bale of cotton is nothing for us to raise, and as for corn, of course we are not to be mentioned in the same breath with Ellis or Dallas counties, we so far beat them as a corn country."

Horses and Mules

J. A. Bellew of Midlothian, Ellis county, came in to market. "I am a stockman, buying and selling all kinds of stock where there is a good margin. At present I have on hand a fine lot of mules and horse stock and as the animals are in big demand, the profit is good and they are quickly turned into money. Horses and mules do not seem to have any tendency to go lower in price at present, and with all the talk of the automobile taking their place and driving them out, they still show a commendable intention to stay with us indefinitely and forge ahead in value all the time. Everything since the rain points to a very favorable year along all lines in our country and it is to be hoped that nothing will happen to dissipate this."

Are Raising Jerseys

Owl Station is in Grayson county, and it is there that O. C. McCoy has his habitat. "I brought in two cars of fed steers and one car of hogs," said he. "We have had too much rain recently and before that we did not have enough, so things in the farming line are not just as good as they should be at this season. The green bugs got away with the wheat and oats and now the cotton is in a bad way from cold and dry weather. There are a few patches of oats which look very well. Corn is doing very well. If it is dry during July and August, cotton will get thru probably all right, but otherwise the boll weevil is most sure to make a raid on it and about ruin it. People are planting the wheat and oats land with cotton and corn and are trying millet and sorghum. This will give them a good bit of feed. The farmers up our way do not make any pretense of raising cattle, and as there are no more pastures, the stock of beef cattle is limited, indeed. Jerseys are the principal kind of stock used for the farms, and they have to be fed."

Drouth Is Dissipated

Captain J. M. Campbell of Pearsall, Frio county, Texas, was in the city and on the yards with stock. "We have been very dry," said he, "and things were looking kind of blue, but we had a big fine rain just before I left home, a regular gully-washer and

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trash-mover, and a change has come over the face of things. This rain will no doubt be followed by more, as it is said one will always bring three. Cattle were beginning to feel the effects of dry weather and would soon have begun to go downhill. Our country always quickly recovers from a dry spell and it will not be long until grass will cover the earth with its green mantle and the brush be ready for the tongue of the festive maverick."

The Arizona Range

I. P. Blevins of Arizona accompanied his friend, Captain Forrest, to the Fort and was an interested spectator. "I am ranching in Arizona," said he, "near Douglas, now, altho I was raised down in Taylor county, Texas, on Spring Creek. I raise grade cattle—Herefords and Durhams. The range is pretty fair at present. Have had no rain, but do not expect any until about June. The snows and rain of the winter months put a good season in the ground and grass gets a good start from this. I sell to the local butchers, which gives us a very good market right at home and saves us the expense, worry and trouble of shipping. Our hogs come principally from Kansas. My stock is in good condition at present."

The Association Scores

Thru the active agency of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, the Texas and Pacific railroad has been compelled to put on thru interstate rates on cattle. An order of the interstate commerce commission directing the railroad to do this, has been complied with, and cattle shippers along the Texas and Pacific west of Fort Worth may now ship thru to markets out of the state on one billing.

This restores the conditions that had been in effect up to April 1, 1904, when the Texas and Pacific cut off thru shipments of cattle and refused to accept any for points off its lines. This action required cattle consigned for points outside of the state to be transferred and rebilled, and as this proceeding was vexatious and expensive, it brought out a vigorous protest from cattlemen. The railroad company defended its action by stating that it was short of cars, and could not spare enough to transfer to other roads for long trips out of the state; that it had suffered on account of damage suits for injuries done to cattle after they

had been transferred to other roads, and that in general the cattle carrying business was unprofitable and was not wanted.

The Cattle Raisers' Association took up the complaints of its members and went before the interstate commerce commission with a prayer for relief and an order for the Texas and Pacific to receive and transport cattle to their destination. After a hearing in Fort Worth and other places, the commission sustained the contentions of the cattlemen and granted the relief asked for. The road, complying with the order of the commission, has issued circulars restoring the rates and conditions of shipment as they were April 1, 1904, when the order was issued to withdraw interstate privileges.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

This variety is the largest and most profitable of all turkeys. When properly and judiciously bred they are perfectly hardy and easy to raise. The best of all ways to raise turkeys is to allow them all the range they need and compel them to pick up their own living as soon as hatched or a few days after. Contrary to the popular idea, turkeys are not difficult to raise and a great many of the ills that they suffer from may readily be traced to the parent stock. It is one of the most profitable of farm or poultry industry, requiring but little capital and practically no equipment. The demand for turkeys in all the markets of the coast is always larger than the supply, and those who have sufficient range will find that they are truthfully called "the farmer's friend." With good range the profits are large—much larger than with hens, and no expensive buildings are required. If you have the range you cannot do better than to get a few well-bred birds and raise turkeys. If you feasted on turkey for your Thanksgiving dinner you will understand that there must be a huge profit in raising them.—Exchange.

At weaning time, from eight to ten weeks old, the pigs should have learned to depend so much on artificial foods that removing them from their dam will not check their growth.

You can help the spring pigs along in two ways—one by feeding the sows liberally upon milk producing foods, and by beginning early to feed the pigs by themselves, giving good slops, soaked oats, etc.

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TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Consolidation of The Texas Stock Journal with the West Texas Stockman. Published every Wednesday.

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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

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

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

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

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

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

CATTLEMEN ARE DISPLEASED

The live stock interests of the state are not pleased with the action of the governor in vetoing the law which provided for the payment of a bounty for the extermination of wild animals that are depredating continually upon those interests, and in the western and southwestern portions of the range country some very caustic criticism is being indulged in at the expense of the executive. One of the hardest things said of the governor is that he is essentially a product of east Texas, and it were idle to expect that he would be thoroly conversant with conditions in the west and the necessity existing for affording the range stock industry the coveted measure of protection.

The range country of Texas suffers serious loss annually from the depredations of wild animals which prey upon the calves, sheep and colts of that section. Ranchmen declare that their losses from wolves, panthers and wildcats every season amount to a very large sum, and have insisted on the state coming to their relief. They strongly aver that they pay heavy taxes annually for the support of the state government, and that state government is thereby bound to protect them in the use and enjoyment of their property. With thousands of their animals being killed annually by wild varmints, they declare it is practically equivalent to taxation without representation, and they are paying for something they do not get.

The bounty law was fought thru the legislature in a very able manner by the representatives from the range country. They encountered some very determined opposition, but were able to finally convince their colleagues that the bounty law was a public necessity and the measure was passed. It was understood it would meet the governor's approval, and when it was vetoed the champions of

the measure were very much disgruntled and have made vociferous complaint. The matter has been taken up by the ranchmen and the feeling of resentment has grown very strong.

In vetoing the measure, which carried an appropriation of \$100,000 for two years, the governor gave as his reason the unsettled condition of the finances of the state, but that allegation does not satisfy the live stock interests. They declare that the state has been able to see sufficient revenue to provide additional courts and other expenses of an extraordinary nature, and in turning down the bounty law there has been gross discrimination against one of the largest and most important industries of the state. Under such circumstances it is but natural there should be more or less of a wrathful and resentful spirit, but it will doubtless spend its force in time.

There are some people residing in the range country who express satisfaction over the failure of the bounty law. They declare that practically all the big pastures of that section are closed to hunters and it is almost worth a man's life to venture within the enclosures. The larger ranchmen all have their pastures posted and hunting is strictly prohibited, the reason given being that it is not desired that the cattle shall be disturbed in their grazing or be subjected to the dangers of being shot by careless marksmen. These people say that if the bounty law had been approved by the governor the pastures would not have been opened, for they remained closed during the prevalence of a similar law several years ago.

But be that as it may, it is certain that the rapidly advancing tide of civilization in Texas has practically driven the wild animals that prey upon stock westward with the stock in question. As the cattlemen and the sheepman have found it necessary to trek toward the setting sun the wild animals have kept them and their herds and flocks active company. It is no uncommon sight for the ranchmen to ride out in his pasture and find where these animals of prey have held high carnival. On nearly every big ranch in the country there is a standing reward for the killing of these depredating animals, which is paid out of the ranchman's pocket. If the state had stood by the bill passed by the legislature these personal rewards would not have been withdrawn, but would have supplemented the sums that came from the state treasury.

The greatest injury being done is by the large wolves known as loboes. They are reported to be unusually numerous and active out in the range country. When the lobo is hungry he does not hesitate to levy enforced tribute, and is not much concerned about the size of the animal selected. They are doing great injury to the live stock interests of the range country.

HOW TAXES ARE PAID

Ten counties in Texas last year paid more than one-half the total of the taxes collected by the state. These counties are Bexar, Dallas, El Paso, Galveston, Grayson, Harris, Jefferson, McLennan, Tarrant and Travis. Since the tax question has been to the front at Austin, charges have been rife that the black-land farmers and business men of the state were artful tax-dodgers, and the cry has been raised and pressed that they should be smoked out and compelled to stand a greater proportion of the burden of taxation. These conditions prompted Senator Senter of Dallas to do a bit of quiet investigating, and from the annual report of the state comptroller he dug up some facts that caused people not only in Austin, but all over Texas, to sit up and take notice. Following is the table prepared by Senator Senter, showing what these ten counties paid last year as ad valorem taxes and what they received in return from the available school fund:

	Paid in as ad Valorem tax.	Received from available school Fund.
Bexar	\$211,823.43	\$86,262.75
Dallas	261,512.23	105,304.50
El Paso	95,605.49	35,348.25
Galveston ...	140,818.54	36,807.75
Grayson ...	102,944.54	80,823.75
Harris	257,662.19	96,489.75
Jefferson ...	118,999.53	25,310.25
McLennan ..	133,551.24	75,888.75
Tarrant	176,944.52	76,293.50
Travis	90,410.39	55,266.50
Totals	\$1,590,272.39	\$637,795.50

Excluding the property of railroad companies these ten counties rendered \$290,395,170 of property last year out of rendition for the entire state of \$1,132,975,206, or a little more than one-fourth the whole.

When the amounts paid by these ten counties in the way of occupation and all other special taxes are added to what they pay on real property, the

total, Senator Senter says, is more than half the total taxes collected by the state, both for general revenue and school purposes.

Every one of these counties either is in the black-land belt or it has a city of more than 20,000 population. The fact, Senator Senter thinks, refutes the charge made so frequently that the state's financial condition is due chiefly to tax dodging in the cities and in the black-land counties.

The money which these ten counties get back from the available school fund is only 11 per cent of what they paid into that and the general revenue fund.

These figures are a crushing blow to those lawmakers who have so persistently misrepresented facts in their tax-mad rantings in the state capital. They also serve to demonstrate that the process of tax-dodging is not indigenous to North Texas and the larger cities of the state. Senator Senter has done a valuable service in the compilation of those figures.

LEGISLATIVE SALARY GRAB

In the last state election the people of Texas were called upon to swat an attempted salary grab on the part of the state legislature, which very kindly proposed to cut out the use of free passes if their salaries were increased to \$1,000 per annum. Notwithstanding the vigorous manner in which the voters of the state sat upon the measure, the present session of the legislature has submitted another constitutional amendment increasing salaries, to be voted upon at a state election to be held in August. Following is a synopsis of the proposed amendment:

Section 1. That Section 24 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended so as to hereafter read as follows:

Section 24. The members of the legislature shall receive from the public treasury such compensation for their services as may from time to time be provided by law, not to exceed one thousand dollars for each year in which a biennial session of the legislature is held under the provisions of this constitution and five dollars for each day of any special session held during the subsequent year, and in addition thereto, they shall receive mileage in going to and returning from the state capitol, not to exceed three cents per mile; the distance to be computed by the nearest railroad route, and the comptroller shall prepare and preserve a table of distances for each county seat now or hereafter to be established and by such table the mileage of each member shall be paid; no member shall be entitled to mileage for any extra session that may be called within one day after the adjournment of a regular or called session.

Sec. 2. The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the state at an election to be held thruout the state on the first Tuesday in August, 1907.

With its record of incompetency, and the time frittered away at Austin this year, necessitating one extra session and talk of another, the submission of this proposed amendment to the constitution constitutes a rare exhibition of nerve and gall. The men who deliberately wasted time and forced an extra session with a restoration of the \$5 per day compensation, and that holds the champion belt for utter disregard of the wishes of the people, would again demand increased emoluments for service they do not render. Evidently, the legislative hide is as thick as that of a rhinoceros, else the lesson of the last state election would not have been so readily forgotten.

Members of the state legislature should be men of such exalted character that they would serve the state from patriotism. The framers of the state constitution had the proper appreciation of the situation when they made the law what it is, and the present law is the only restraint placed on these men who so soon forget the duties they owe the people. When men can stand up on the floor of the capital building at Austin and declare their independence of democratic state platform demands—place their own predilections in advance of the will of the people, then it is time to call a halt. It is time to reform the state legislature by electing men as its members who are real patriots and not pettifogging peanut politicians. And the time has come for the change.

As the first step in that direction, the people should again swat the proposed legislative salary grab. The second step should be the selection of the very best available material and the election of men next year who possess at least a few of the elements of real statesmanship.

The press of Texas can do the people of the state no greater service than to fight this proposed amendment, Leg-

islative passes have been cut off by order of the people, and this is but a revival of the old scheme of self compensation defeated when first submitted by the press of the state, and which brought retaliation in the form of abrogation of the right of contract between newspapers and the railways of Texas.

Here is the opportunity for the press to again make itself felt in legislative circles, and The Telegram believes it will readily respond to the opportunity.

HIGHER PRICES PREDICTED

There is a growing impression among the cattlemen of Texas that prices have not yet reached their proper level, notwithstanding the fact that all classes of range stuff are bringing from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per head more this spring than was paid for the same class of animals last season. The opinion seems to prevail that as prices remain low so many years the cycle will not now be complete until high prices have ruled the same length of time, and the tendency must now be upward for several years. Ranchmen who visit this city for the transaction of routine cattle business incident to the marketing of their stuff, are more optimistic than they have been for many years. They all tell the same story as to range conditions, scarcity of cattle, good local demand and a general stiffening in prices.

Colonel S. T. Shropshire, of Colorado City, is a man who has kept in touch with the live stock industry for the past twenty years. He annually buys a great many cattle and ships them to market, and his view of the situation is not that of the producer, but serves to show the remarkable unanimity with which all interests are viewing the situation. Colonel Shropshire is one of the most conservative men in west Texas and a man of keen business judgment and sagacity. He says:

"My guess is that cattle are sure to go higher. There cannot be any way out of it, there is bound to be higher priced cattle. Not a man in the state of Texas who is familiar with the cattle situation will disagree with me. Last year thousands of veal calves were shipped from the range country to the markets and slaughtered. Aged steers are not to be found, and 2-year-old steers are very scarce and very high in price. Cows are also very scarce and high in price—something that a few years ago were a drag on the market. There were times but a few years ago when it would not pay to ship cows of the ordinary kind out of the state. But today there is a good market for them, and they are being looked after. A better class of cattle is being raised in Texas all the time. But the shortage is noticeable, and prices are getting as high as the proverbial cat's back."

And that is just about the view they all take of it. Cattle are quite scarce in Texas, and prices are getting up where they begin to mean something for the producer.

Former State Senator R. D. Gage of Pecos has purchased an elegant residence in Fort Worth, and will make his home here. Gage is one of the orators of west Texas, a lawyer, banker and reformed politician, and will make Fort Worth a valuable citizen. The latchstring of the city always hangs on the outer wall for men of the Gage stripe.

What has become of the movement started some time ago for another packing house in Fort Worth? The prime movers in that enterprise should proceed to get busy.

When is work to begin on that new live stock auditorium that is to be the permanent home of the Fat Stock Show? The dirt from its foundation should already be flying.

What are we going to do about that promised cotton mill for Fort Worth? Work on the building ought to be already in progress.

WE DO NOT SELL TO A NEGRO AND PURCHASERS OF OUR PROPERTY MUST SIGN A CONTRACT NOT TO DO SO.

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Unquestionably we own one of the most desirable residence sections of Greater Fort Worth

The air is pure, no ill-smelling, disease-breeding garbage crematory at your back door. The lots are all perfect; 50 by 125 feet, and not set at an angle of forty-five degrees, or standing on end; the streets are all from 50 to 80 feet wide, and the alleys 16 feet.

Macadam boulevards on each side of the property, direct to the city.

Fine soil, not a rock hillside.

PRICES AND TERMS

Some of the best lots in the three additions can be bought for \$200, on a basis of \$10 down and \$10 a month, without interest, and if you die before completing your payments a clear title will be given your heirs.

For full particulars, call at our office, 1016 Houston St., and let us show you over the property in our automobiles.

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?

YOU cannot expect to acquire it all in one chunk, and become a Rockefeller or a Morgan, but you can grab it up in installments, if you get busy, and some day boast of possessing, in your own right, at least a small portion of this mundane sphere.

The time to start is the day before tomorrow; the most desirable place for a beginning (to our way of thinking) is Fort Worth, the commercial and industrial metropolis of the southwest. The easiest and best way to secure your first installment of Mother Earth is to negotiate with

The West Fort Worth Land Co.

Who are home-builders, and are now developing the largest suburban subdivision ever put on the market in Fort Worth, consisting of three additions, namely

Factory Place, Queensborough and Fourth Filing of Arlington Heights

and comprising in all 744 acres, of which 150 acres in the valley and along the Texas and Pacific Railway is set aside for factory sites, and already six large manufacturing concerns are located there. Three of these factories are completed, two are in operation, and the others are either under construction or will be within fifteen days. These factories will employ in all about 600 men.

The remaining 600 acres of this property is on a high plateau, overlooking the city; all of it is well drained; the soil is rich sandy loam, and there is not a lot in the three additions but that is within two and a half miles of the business center of Fort Worth, and some of the land is less than a mile from the city limits. Already we have one good car line paralleling our Queensborough and Arlington Heights additions, and within ninety days will have another directly thru the center of our holdings.

MR. STOCKMAN: If you will come down to Fort Worth we will show you over this property in our automobiles, and if you say that you do not find it just as represented, we will pay your railroad fare both ways.

Write for full particulars and descriptive literature.

We will have another street car line directly thru the center of our three additions within ninety days, adding at least one-third to the value of same. However, this company will not raise the price of a single lot.

LITTLE MAVERICKS

Dakota Range Cattle

"Bob" Carr of Whitewood, S. D., is here and says there will be practically no loss on range cattle in that country. They had some tough weather, but lots of feed. "The long line of homesteaders is the only thorn in the side of the old-time range cattlemen," said he. "However, when they get their cattle improved and begin to raise them and care for them on a different basis, there will be a good many more cattle to the section than there are now to the township."

Importing Mexican Sheep

DEL RIO, May 11.—The United States deputy collector of Customs here has been busy looking after the tariff on 3,000 head of mutton sheep, which are being ferried across the river from the ranch of A. Goodwin, about thirty miles southeast, in Mexico. They have been purchased by Swift & Company. This is the first large shipment of mutton sheep from Mexico thru here to northern markets. The revenue on them to the government will be about \$4,500.

France Must Have Our Meats

The French government has closed new contracts for large quantities of American canned meats, in spite of foreign prejudice and also because France could not supply the provisions for her army from within her own borders. The order given Chicago packers is said to be the largest ever given by France in time of peace. Tho France has accepted American meat inspection as a satisfactory surety of the quality of our meats, the war department has made frequent tests on its own account ever since the mildewed cans of preserved French foods caused so much trouble to her army some months ago.

Establishes Burro Stable

Seth Nasworthy informed the Bulletin man this morning that he was contemplating the matter of putting in a burro stable at Brownwood for the purpose of amusing the children and accommodating the young people who would find enjoyment in donkey riding.

He says he has been thinking about it for several days and has about made up his mind to go west and ship a car of the donkeys. Out at the ranch he has a bunch of the burros and if he can find a place suitable he will open his novel business at once.—Brownwood Bulletin.

Cattlemen Feel Sore

When Governor Campbell vetoed the scalp bounty bill he placed, the citizens of West Texas at the mercy of ravaging lobos and coyotes. He weakened the enthusiasm of thousands of the western ranchmen and stockmen who had given him their support and indorsement. When a measure that is of so vital importance to this entire section of the state is vetoed after it has passed both branches of the legislature by over a two-thirds majority, it lays a great responsibility at the door of the executive and may be the cause of a slumping in this western vote in the future.—San Saba Star.

Evolution in Cattlemen

Evidently a big change has come over the spirit of the southwestern cattlemen's dreams. At the eighth annual meeting of the Panhandle Stockmen's Association of Texas, held at Roswell last week, President T. S. Bugbee referred to the time when it was the aim of the cattlemen to keep out the man with the plow. Now he is welcomed, as he will grow more feed and help develop the cattle industry. In other words, stockmen are now generally coming to recognize the fact that stock raising combined with farming is more profitable than stock raising alone. The farmer has long since learned that farming combined with stock raising is more economical and profitable than farming alone.—Omaha Journal-Stockman.

Sees Big Lamb Crop

"The west is going to have a big lamb crop," said D. D. Cutler, general live stock agent of the Northwestern, to the Breeders' Gazette. "The advance guard is already bleating and with the exception of Montana there will be more lambs everywhere than a year ago. Wyoming and Idaho will break previous records and there will be plenty nearly everywhere else. Even in Montana losses have not been as heavy as was represented. Southern Montana has had absolutely no loss and Wyoming escaped unscathed. I

think this lamb crop will effect a change in market quotations and that the high point has been passed. Cattle are doing well all over the range in the northwest and winter mortality was grossly exaggerated. Of course the run will be lighter than last year both from Montana and South Dakota but it will carry some cattle to the stock yards when it begins."

Rains Help Range

Major Samuel Hunt, representative of the St. Louis Stock Yards in the territories and Texas, told a representative of the National Live Stock Reporter that splendid rains have recently fallen thruout the grazing country in Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas and that altho it has been a little cold, grass is coming everywhere in splendid shape and cattle will come to market in good condition.

Six weeks ago south Texas was very dry and arrangements were being made to ship out the bulk of the cattle to northern pastures, but, owing to lack of cars, shipments were delayed, and in the meantime there have been good rains and grazing conditions have materially improved; consequently south Texas will furnish additional consignments of fattened cattle to the northern markets.

The aggregate of shipments to northern pastures this year is greater than for the past five years, and marketing later in the season will be correspondingly heavy. Major Hunt says that cattlemen are generally figuring on prices at least as good as last year and have made their purchases accordingly, and if they can have a regular uniform market thruout the shipping season they will be reasonably well satisfied.

McCunningham's Narrow Escape

While crossing the Rio Grande in a rowboat near Van Horn, Dan McCunningham, a cattle inspector of the Federal government, came near drowning the fore part of this week.

McCunningham was crossing the river in the small boat with Dr. L. E. Johnson of the bureau of animal industry, capsized, throwing both occupants into the water, and McCunningham under the boat, which overturned.

The accident occurred near the other side of the river and Mr. McCunningham being strong physically, was able to hold his head out of the water and get what air there was in the space

under the boat until he reached shallow water.

McCunningham was formerly located in El Paso and has many friends here. He is now stationed at Colorado City, Texas.

Captain George Smith, chief of customs inspectors here; Dr. L. E. Johnson, and several inspectors have been at Van Horn for the last nine days, passing 1,100 cattle from the T O ranch in Mexico into this country. It was while in the act of crossing from the Mexican side to this side of the river that the accident occurred to Dr. Johnson and McCunningham.—El Paso Herald.

Rain Killed Cattle

"Texas cattlemen have met with severe losses among their cattle on the Kansas pastures during the last few days," said S. T. Haskins of Toronto, Kan., to the Kansas City Drovers' Telegram. "Last Saturday two train loads of thin cows and some calves were unloaded at our place and turned into pastures. The cold rain which prevailed all day Monday chilled them to death. In one pasture late Monday evening 125 cows and a large number of calves were found dead. There is no doubt but what more have perished since that time. These cattle are very thin, and as they came from South Texas, where the weather was warm, they were not prepared for this cold spell. And there is no doubt but what the losses will extend to all parts of Greenwood and other counties where Texas cattle are on pasture."

"There is not a pasture in all that country but what has been leased. The cattle are arriving every day. The pastures were leased at a big advance over last year's prices, and those who had pasture to lease after the first rush was over received still higher prices. The grass is short, owing to the backward weather, but if it warms up there will be an abundance of grass, as the ground has been soaked. The loss among these cattle breaks all records. No one can recall a loss of this kind as late in the year in that country. Of course, this cold rain storm had no effect on the native cattle. They are in better flesh and are able to stand it."

H. C. Thompson, Chanute, Okla., sold sixty-seven hogs of 214 pounds average at \$6.45.

The Garden Spot

GARDENDALE, SOUTHWEST TEXAS—This new colony is located in La Salle county, Texas, immediately on the railroad north of Cotulla, and some 80 miles southwest of San Antonio. The soil is rich, sandy loam, within the rain belt; also artesian wells. There are 16,000 acres cut up into 730 tracts of 20 acres, 10 tracts of 40 acres, 7 tracts of 80 acres and 3 tracts of 160 acres each. The uniform price of each tract is \$420, on easy payments, and each purchaser of a farm will be given one lot in the new town free. The day of opening will be Oct. 31, next, when full possession will be given to the farms and lots. This is one of the best investments, as well as opportunities for homeseekers to be found today. Local agents wanted.
E. C. ROBERTSON,
 216 Klam Building, Houston.

THE DIFFERENCE

October, 1904. May, 1907.
 What Hard Work and Honest Effort Will Do
 Beginning October, 1904, as sole owner, I was salesman, yardman, stenographer, booker and general manager, all combined, with a bank account too small to command or maintain an expensive string of expert solicitors, and with no long list of rich shareholders or high-priced officials (for their influence). I found my task anything but an easy one. I had everything to conquer—everybody to convince that I could succeed. But my business today is a success, for I started at the very door of success—the bottom and free of EXPENSE. Competitors ridiculed me (in expressed sympathy, man's greatest weapon); they called me foolish for the undertaking, but on Oct. 10, 1904, my first shipment came and I proceeded to work, working early and late; but did the work, and work was the foundation of my then little business. My shippers liked it, and they talked it to their neighbors, until before the close of my first year ninety-five shippers were added, ranging from one car to twelve each. On March 1, 1907, my books show an increase of 600 per cent. Surely no live stock commission house can show such a marvelous growth, and especially considering that the only methods employed are just hard work and honest endeavors to get all the dollars possible out of the stock shipped to my house—in short, good service on the yards count.
 As little as you may think, just one car in the beginning, meant more than train loads in years to come when I have grown big like my competitors.
 Thanking you for any favors, however small, and inviting you to see us while at the convention and Fat Stock Show, I beg to remain,
ED F. SMITH,
 Successful Seller of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.
 North Fort Worth, Texas.

The Seventeenth Annual Commencement of Polytechnic College PROGRAM

Sunday, May 26, 11 a. m.—Commencement sermon, Rev. E. D. Mounzon, D. D., of San Antonio.
 Sunday, May 26, 7:30 p. m.—Sermon to undergraduates, Rev. H. T. Long of Stephenville.
 Monday, May 27, 10 a. m.—Inter-Society oratorical contest.
 Monday, May 27, 3 p. m.—Oratorical contest.
 Monday, May 27, 8:30 p. m.—Debate, Inter-Society.
 Tuesday, May 28, 10 a. m.—Prize contest, class in oratory.
 Tuesday, May 28, 3 p. m.—Alumni address.
 Tuesday, May 28, 8:30 p. m.—Annual grand concert, music department.
 Tuesday, May 28, 10 a. m.—Annual meeting board of trustees.
 Wednesday, May 29, 10 a. m.—Commencement day exercises.

Cold weather is exerting a bad effect upon the cotton crop of the state, but corn is generally reported quite promising. The indications are at this time that the state will this year produce one of the largest corn crops in her history.

THE NEW RUBBER PLANT

The fact that the guayule shrub has so suddenly come into demand for rubber making purposes has brought a great deal of land into demand in Texas and Mexico that has heretofore been considered practically worthless, and there are many owners of land in the arid district of Texas who can see fortune smiling upon them thru the sale of this little shrub about which so little is really known. Guayule has abounded in certain portions of Texas about as far back as the mind of man runneth, but it is only of late that it has come into prominence as a source of high-grade rubber, for which there is a steady and growing demand.


The present mercantile value of guayule as a rubber-making proposition was first discovered by Enrique Lemcke, a German resident of the republic of Mexico, while in the employ of the Mexican government as a scientist. For many years the properties possessed by the plant have been known to the Indians and peons of Mexico, which accounts for the name, guayule, or rubber plant, and they chewed it, much as the average American is given to chewing gum. This German scientist was making a trip thru the republic as a special representative of the government in 187 when he learned of the elasticity of the guayule plant. He was so impressed with his discovery that he hastened to make it known to the Mexican government, and also to representatives of the German government. Large quantities of the plant were gathered and shipped to Europe to be tested, and the result has been a large number of methods being devised to extract the rubber from the plant, which are now being employed by several Mexican factories.

Other chemists, employed by private parties and factories, have found various means of extracting the rubber from this plant, and factories for the manufacture of rubber are springing up all over Mexico. The largest of these is the Continental Rubber Company's plant at Torreon, Coahuila, and the Rockefeller interests are said to be behind this concern. Factories are being operated in other portions of Mexico, both night and day, by both English and German companies, and large fortunes are being made out of such enterprises. A Texas man recently cleaned up \$2,000,000 on the sale of a ranch he purchased a short time ago containing large quantities of guayule.

Other factories too numerous to mention are also working to their full capacity, and every day there are hundreds of tons of guayule being converted into rubber. An idea of the enormous quantity of rubber that is being extracted from the guayule plant may be gained from the fact that contracts to furnish from 600,000 to 1,000,000 pounds of rubber per year have been made with European firms. While the contract with American factories manufacturing articles from rubber amount to many thousand pounds, the Mexican factories are thus disposing of their product as fast as it is manufactured and ready for market. The guayule shrub has steadily risen in value during the last few years. When the rubber-making qualities of the plant was first discovered it sold for \$15 per ton, Mexican currency. At the present time the plant is bringing from \$75 to \$100 per ton, and always finds an eager market.

Those factories which have long contracts made with ranch owners for the plant at the time it first came into notice are making huge profits. The land which produces the plant has more than trebled in value. The fact that guayule grows in places where nothing else will grow, and where the soil is unusually poor has made practically worthless lands suddenly become of great value. The only uncertain factor in the guayule rubber industry is the absence of any definite knowledge as to the length of time required for the guayule plant to grow. The fact that it has been considered a useless weed up to a few years ago has kept land owners and others from paying any attention to it. The opinion as to the length of time required for the shrub to grow varies. Some authorities contend that five years is sufficient, while others predict that fifty years will be required. This will be demonstrated in a few years, however, as thousands of acres have already been seeded.

Along the Rio Grande, on the Mexican as well as on the Texas side, tons and tons of guayule are growing on every side. Land owners in that section who have been considering such stretches of country a dead weight are now jubilant over the outlook and dream of untold riches to be realized from their holdings. The humble and heretofore universally despised little guayule plant seems destined to bring fortune to many Texas people.



Crescent Stock Dip

The Greatest Tick Destroyer on the Market, and cures Mange and Itch. Manufactured by CRESCENT CHEMICAL CO., Fort Worth, Tex. The only plant in the Southwest for the manufacture of stock dips. Ask your dealer for it or write

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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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Texas

SEEDS

Fresh and reliable that give good results. Garden seeds, field seeds, improved varieties of cotton. Also fruit trees, shade trees, roses, green

house plants, incubators, poultry supplies, etc. Catalogue free.
BAKER BROTHERS, Fort Worth, Texas

Profit in Hogs

S. W. Davis lives near Snyder, Okla., and is a stock farmer and buyer and seller at the same time. "My father landed in Fort Worth from Missouri," said Mr. Davis, "when land could be bought for \$2 per acre, and I have run jack rabbits over most of the town site. Big difference now, I should say. I now live in Oklahoma, in Greer county, and am satisfied that ours is a good comfortable country to make a living in. Not that we have forgotten Texas by any means, but Greer was once a part of the old state, and we feel muchly at home there. Yes, I am stock farming, but am now paying more attention to hogs than any other classes of stock. The ticks have gotten so bad up with us that I found it best to go a little slow in the breeding of cattle. Of course, I still handle them, but do not make it my main business. I have on hand now some two hundred head of hogs that will be fit for market after a while. They are corn fed and will make fine meat. There will be lots of corn put in this year and the crop will be again large. We have had rain enough to do, and as the farmers were all up with their works, things do not look so gloomy as they might. Cotton has not all been planted yet, but farmers will soon get it in, now that the rain question has been settled definitely. I bought in a car of hogs and they sold on an average for \$6.42½, which is a very good price."

The Pig's One Luxury

"The pig gets one luxury—Dishwater. Dishwater contains preserves, molasses, pepper, tomatoes, onions, steak, gravy, milk, pickles, grease and ex-lled disrags. It is sour and sweet.

CUTS

FT. WORTH ENGRAVING CO.
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wholesome and toothsome.
 "In Texas they have the razor-back hog. He is made after Swiss cottage architecture. The highest peak of his corrugated back is six inches about his tail. His tail hangs like a dishrag from a back window. He leaves the impression of a man starting to his office late in the morning. He lives on roots and peanuts. He will help his neighbor gather the crop by crawling under the fence at night. Crossing him with blue blood gives little improvement. The only effective way to cross him is with a railroad train. He can hide himself in a haystack, where the knife has been rammed in and pulled out."

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 SEND CASH WITH ORDER
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HORTICULTURE

COTTON

Colonel R. T. Milner of Austin, commissioner of statistics, insurance and agriculture for the state of Texas, has given out the following interesting and carefully prepared article on cotton, which Colonel Milner claims to be the greatest industry on earth:

Cotton

The most important thing that grows out of the earth today is cotton. It contributes to the happiness, comfort and pleasure of more people than any other one article produced in fields or in the factories.

From the time when the great historian, Herodotus, 450 years before Christ, spoke of "the trees of India bearing fleeces more delicate and beautiful than those of the sheep," and when Pliny spoke of "wool-bearing trees of upper Egypt, with fruit like the gourd, of the size of the quince, which, upon ripening, bursts forth, displaying a downy wool, from which costly fabrics are made, resembling fine linen," from that time until now this plant has been growing in importance, until today it furnishes the clothing for three-fourths of the inhabitants of the earth.

The first information that we have of the English giving any attention to the manufacture of cotton is furnished by Lewis Roberts, who in 1641 says "that the Manchester company buys cotton wool in London that comes from Cyprus and Smyrna, and at home works the same and perfects it into stuffs, vermilions, dimities and other stuffs."

In an old book that lies on my desk, entitled "Cotton," which treats the plant in all of its aspects and which was written by William J. Barbee, M. D., of DeSoto county, Miss., in 1866, I read many interesting facts pertaining to this staple. But omitting what he says about the introduction of cotton into Europe from India and the West Indies, I shall give a few excerpts relating to the earliest planting of cotton in the United States.

This writer tells us that "in the province of Carolina the growth of the cotton plant is noticed in a paper of the date of 1666, preserved in Carroll's historical collections of South Carolina. In 1776 the plant was known in gardens in latitude 39 degrees north, on the eastern shore of Maryland, and about forty years afterward it was cultivated in the county of Cape May, New Jersey."

Cotton was, however, very little known except as a garden plant until after the revolutionary war.

To quote further from Barbee's book, he states that "in 1748 seven bags of cotton wool were exported from Charleston, South Carolina, valued at 3 pounds 11s 5d a bag. In 1754 another small shipment was made. In 1784 eight bags were shipped to England and were seized on the ground that so much cotton could not be produced in the United States. In 1799 about one-ninth of the importation of cotton was from this country."

From the beginning of the last century to the breaking out of the civil war, there was a steady increase, except for a few years of decline interspersed at various periods, in the number of bales produced, from 100,000 to 4,860,000 in the year 1859.

During the civil war the production of cotton in the United States ceased, and had the war continued four years longer a majority of the people of the earth would have suffered for clothing, as never before in the history of the world; because the year before the war closed the average price of cotton in the United States was 10 1/2 cents per pound.

But the purpose of this paper, and what I desire particularly to emphasize, is the manufacture of cotton by its producers. As early as 1849 a writer in discussing this question declared that—

"The spindles and looms must be brought to the cotton fields. This is the true location of this powerful assistant of the grower. In the west, in the east, or in the north would be better than any foreign country, but the best location is the sunny south, where the cotton is grown. The next best location is in the provision regions nearest the south."

Subsequent history has proved the wisdom of this writer. The rate at which the mills have been coming to the south during the last twenty years is marvelous, and the time is near when a large majority of the cotton produced will be manufactured in the "patches" where it is grown.

Below I have furnished a table, the figures of which read like romance.

This table covers a period of fifteen years, from 1890 to 1905.

Southern Cotton Mill Statistics			
Year	No. of Mills	No. of Spindles	No. bales Consumed
1891-92	293	2,002,819	681,471
1892-93	314	2,166,023	733,901
1893-94	321	2,291,064	723,329
1894-95	322	2,433,248	853,852
1895-96	352	3,011,196	915,810
1896-97	375	3,456,537	1,024,482
1897-98	391	3,670,290	1,227,939
1898-99	414	3,987,735	1,400,026
1899-00	441	4,540,515	1,599,947
1900-01	531	5,819,835	1,667,012
1901-02	570	6,408,964	1,942,881
1902-03	594	7,039,633	2,049,902
1903-04	628	7,963,886	2,007,509
1904-05	659	8,747,810	2,203,406
1905-06	667	9,181,207	2,398,404

Percentage of increase from 1891 till 1905—No. of mills, 127.61; No. of spindles, 358.43; No. of bales consumed, 251.95.

It will be observed from this table that the per cent of increase of cotton mills in the south from 1891 to 1905 was over 127, that the per cent of increase in the number of spindles during that period was over 358, and that the increase in the number of bales consumed was over 251. In 1891 the south manufactured only 681,471 bales of cotton; last year, fifteen years later, she consumed 2,398,404 bales in her own cotton factories.

Now let us compare the manufacture of cotton goods in the cotton states with the manufacture of cotton goods in the New England states at the beginning and end of this period of fifteen years.

In 1890 the New England states consumed 1,502,177 bales; last year they consumed 2,059,900 bales, the per cent of increase being a little over 37, or nearly six times less than the per cent of increase in the cotton states during the same period. Yet the manufacture of cotton in America had its birth in the New England states and for more than half a century it was believed by many persons to be the only section of this country adapted to the manufacture of this staple.

From a study of bulletin No. 63, dated Oct. 30, 1906, and issued by the bureau of census of the department of commerce and labor, we find that Massachusetts exceeds every other state in the number of cotton mill spindles; South Carolina ranks second; North Carolina ranks third; Rhode Island fourth and Georgia holds the fifth place.

The quantity of cotton consumed in Massachusetts last year was 1,234,182 bales, or a fraction over 25 per cent of the total amount of cotton consumed in this country. The two Carolinas consumed 1,345,920 bales, or over 27 per cent. Not taking into consideration Virginia, which secures practically all of its supply of cotton from other states, North Carolina leads in the percentage that the consumption bears to the production, it being 101.4-10 per cent; compared with 59.7-10 per cent in South Carolina, and 29.2-10 per cent in Georgia. Again, within the last six years the consumption of cotton in the cotton growing states has increased 55.8-10 per cent, while in the New England states it has increased only 7.8-10.

The manufacturing spirit was alive in the southern states at an early date. As late as 1810 Virginia surpassed every other state in the union in the value of its manufactured products. But, as negroes increased in number, the south found it more profitable to raise negroes and cotton than to engage in manufacturing. Thru the production of cotton and the raising of negroes, she was rapidly becoming the wealthiest portion of the globe. The civil war, however, changed our entire economic condition, impoverished our country and paralyzed for a time the aspirations and genius of our people. But, without intending to draw invidious comparisons and refraining from indulging in sectional or unparliamentary speech, yet it is the truth that for genius and breadth and grasp of big things the south has never had a superior. The present marks a renaissance of the industrial progress and commercial adventure on the part of the south that today challenges the admiration of the world. The stream of gold that has been flowing from the south to the north and to Europe since the termination of the civil war has changed its course and is now employed to fertilize the region of its source and once more to prepare it for the highest and best civilization of the globe.

The last cotton crop raised in the south is estimated, if we include its by-products, to be worth \$800,000,000 to its producers. Add to this the increase in value of the 2,500,000 bales manufactured here, and we have \$100,000,000 more, or a little less than one billion for one crop. It is safe to say that twenty years from now our cotton crop will reach the enormous sum of 25,000,000 bales, which in their raw state at present prices will be worth one and a quarter billion dollars. Add

LONG TIME LOANS

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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.

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to this vast sum the value of the by-products and the manufacture of 10,000,000 bales, which, at the present ratio of increase, we will be manufacturing in the south at that time, and the total value of our crop to the south will be in the neighborhood of two billion dollars.

Not only are we undertaking to manufacture our own products, but we are beginning to feel strong enough and skillful enough to write and carry our own insurance. This is a great day for the south, portending achievements which in the next decade will bring blessings to this country greater than were ever dreamed of by our ancestors.

The struggle has been an onerous one, attended by the toil and anxiety of a long suffering race, attesting the heroism and fortitude of a people in whose veins courses the purest Anglo-Saxon blood in America. From 1861 to 1865 a long quarrel was settled by the arbitrament of war. In that struggle the south lost. During the next twenty-five years we were little better commercially than the slaves of our conquerors. We annually turned over to our victor at their own price all we produced, and for what we received back from them we paid just what they charged. In fact, they priced all we had, except our honor and our pride. During the next twenty-five years we will receive back all with compound interest, and then the debt will be balanced.

THE BIT OF GREEN

There is nothing that gives more pleasure in its small way than a bit of green in the family living room in the winter time.

Even a bit of a growing plant suggests spring and sunshine while the thermometer is playing around zero and the bitter winds are blowing.

For indoor cultivation palms and ferns are, without any question, the most decorative plants, and altho they are generally considered the most difficult to care for, this is not the case. The secret lies, as with everything, in knowing how.

A popular error, which, however, causes the untimely death of many of these plants, is the idea that they must be kept away from direct light. Neither palms nor ferns require a great deal of sunlight, it is true, altho the former demand more than the latter; but the beauty of both will be very short lived if they are kept persistently in gloom.

When intended for table decoration, therefore, they should be placed on the table only when actually needed, at other times being kept near a window.

The should not be exposed to sudden draughts of cold air, but, on the other hand, they will not thrive in a close, ill-ventilated room.

Ferns require plenty of water and a rich soil. It is a good plan to cover

the top with moss, as this prevents too rapid evaporation of moisture.

The plants thrive best when watered by absorption thru the roots. This is done by putting fresh water every day into the saucer in which the pot stands. A daily shower with a fine sprinker or an atomizer is also a necessity.

A few bits of charcoal placed in the bottom of the pot will insure proper drainage and prevent the soil from becoming stale.

Palms, unlike ferns, should not be kept always damp. In fact, they need not be watered every day, unless the top soil appears dry. They thrive best in a sandy soil, thru which moisture will percolate readily.

Sprinkling the leaves is apt to cause brown patches, but they are greatly refreshed and invigorated by sponging with milk about once a week.—New York Mail.

HONEY IS HONEY

Many people think "honey is honey," all just alike; but this is a great mistake. Honey may be of good heavy body, what bee keepers call "well ripened," weighing sometimes twelve pounds to the gallon, or it may be quite thin. It may also be granulated, or candied, more solid than lard. It may be almost as colorless as water, and it may be as black as the darkest molasses. The flavor of honey varies according to the flower from which it is obtained. It would be impossible to describe in words the flavors of the different honeys. You may easily distinguish the odor of a rose from that of a carnation, but you might find it difficult to describe them in words so that a novice smelling them for the first time could tell which was which. But the different flavors in honey are just as distinct as the odors in flowers. Among the lighter-colored honeys are white clover, Linden (or basswood), sage, sweet clover, alfalfa, willow-herb, horsemint, etc., and among the darker are found heartease, magnolia (or poplar), buckwheat, etc.

A DEAD LOSS

"See here, Aunt Dinah, I sent two brand new shirts of my husband's to the wash last week, and you have brought only one back. Now what have you done with the other?"

"Yes, Miss Lulu, ma'am, I was comin' round to the question of dat dar shut."

"You knows dat I ain't a pussen dat pretends to one things and pretends to anudder, en I see gwine to tell de truf' bout dat shu't. It was dis-a-way. My ole man he up and die las' week, and de Bur'al Sassyty's dey didn't do nuffin' but cavort 'roun', an' I never had nuffin' to lay dat man out in. So I hu'p myself to dat shu't for a fac'. An' oh, Miss Lulu, honey, I jes' wishes you could hab seed how dat nigger sot dat shu't off!"

Headache Sufferers

Do you want relief—in just a few moments and no bad after-effects.


If so, you have only to take, Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

If subject to headache, have them with you always. No harm can come from their use, if taken as directed, as they contain no opium, chloral, morphine, cocaine, chloroform, heroin, alpha and beta eucaine, cannabis indica or chloral hydrate, or their derivatives.

Ask your druggist about them.

"It gives me great pleasure to be able to refer to the Dr. Miles Anti-Pain Pills as the best remedy we have ever had in our house for the prevention and cure of headache. My wife, who has been a constant sufferer for years with the above complaint, joins me in recommending Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, hoping they may fall into the hands of all who suffer."

J. I. BUSH, Watervliet, N. Y.
Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails, he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind



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The Ward Cattle Company of Matagorda county sold sixty-six calves of 197 pounds average at \$4 and ten of 265 pounds aver at \$3.25.

J. A. Cartwright of Gainesville had a load of cows on the market. Ten cows of 1,012 pounds average made \$3.10, two of 965 pounds average sold at the same price and five of 874 pounds average went at \$3.50.

HOUSEHOLD

DO AND DON'TS

Don't take a hot or warm bath in a cold room.

Avoid the habitual use of stimulants of any kind.

Avoid an excessive use of sugar, sweets and starchy food.

Don't cut the nails in points, but carefully arch or round them.

Windows on opposite sides of the room afford the best ventilation.

Do not treat weak hair harshly. Keep the brushes and combs clean.

Don't overeat. Of the two evils, it is better to eat too little than too much.

It is not what one eats, but what one digests, that invigorates and strengthens.

Never twist the hair in a towel to dry it. Let air and sunshine have free access to it.

The juice of lemon is excellent as a gargle for sore throat, but must not be swallowed.

When a "nervine" is needed take a course of celery; or, if a substitute is preferred, choose lettuce or onions.

For earache, dissolve asafoetida in water; warm a few drops and drop into the ear, then cork the ear with wool.

Charcoal, it is claimed, will absorb the injurious gases that are formed in the stomach and bowels by undigested food, and often acts as a mild laxative.

A poultice of fresh tea leaves moistened with water will cure a sty on the eyelid.

When putting the hair up, coil it loosely. If coiled tightly it will not grow well.

GIRL'S DRESS 5361

Made with High or Low Neck, Short or Elbow Sleeves

Such a simple, pretty little frock as this one is sure to find its welcome, both from the young wearer herself and from the mothers who delight in everything fresh and dainty. As illustrated it is made with the slightly open neck and elbow sleeves, so be-



'5361 Girl's Dress,
6 to 12 years.

coming, peculiarly well suited to warm weather wear, but a yoke and deep cuffs can be easily added, when it becomes suited to all seasons. The double sleeves are entirely novel as well as graceful and attractive and the whole design is marked by individuality. In the illustration it is made of pale blue French gingham with trimming of a simple banding. It is, however, appropriated for wool materials as well as for the washable ones, as it can be lined or unlined.

The dress consists of the body lining, which is optional, the front and the backs. These last are tucked from the shoulders and are fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The under-sleeves are simply puffs, while the over ones are slashed at their outer portions. The skirt is five gored, laid in plaits at back and front and gathered at the sides.

The quantity of material required for 27, 4 1/4 yards 36 or 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 2 yards of insertion and 3/4 yard 18 inches wide for the chemisette and cuffs when these are used.

The pattern, 3561, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Elsewhere in this issue of The Stockman-Journal appears the half-page ad of the West Fort Worth Land Company, the largest corporation of the kind ever organized in north Texas. This company is now developing 744 acres of choice suburban property lying near the city on the southwest, all of which is high, well drained and easy of access, being bordered on the north by the Arlington Heights street railway and having another line assured that will run directly thru the center of the property. Since opening the sale of this property two months ago, the company has sold \$125,000 worth of lots out of Quensborough, Factory Place and fourth filing of Arlington Heights. This paper does not hesitate to recommend their proposition as being worthy and meritorious.

PRACTICAL IRRIGATION

"Practical Irrigation"—a 36-page pamphlet—has just been issued by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, Ill. It deals very thoroughly with the mechanical irrigation problem and contains much interesting and valuable information with reference to the many different types of pumping machinery used for this purpose.

There are many fine half tone illustrations showing irrigation plants in actual operation, these installations cover a wide range of service, including pumps operated by gasoline engines, steam pumping machinery, electrically driven pumps, and pumps operated by windmills, and the advantages of each clearly defined.

This is probably the most original and complete treatise ever issued on the subject. A copy of this pamphlet, No. 735PI, will be mailed free of charge to interested parties.

MINERAL WELLS, BY WAY OF WEATHERFORD, MINERAL WELLS & NORTHWESTERN RY.

Great crowds are attracted to Mineral Wells each Spring and Summer, and while the wells are the things that draw, many people are induced to travel to them on account of the convenience of Railway Service.

It's true there is only one line now running into Mineral Wells, still the passenger traffic, as conducted by the Weatherford, Mineral Wells & Northwestern Ry. is first class, and scheduled with special reference to the convenience of those going to these famous wells.

This season finds many patrons at this health resort, which has ample facilities for caring for all now there and plenty of room for others who wish to go.

A RESOLUTION

Be it Resolved, That N. R. Tisdal, Commander-in-Chief U. S. C. V., of Rusk, Texas, and C. A. Skeen, Commander Trans-Mississippi Department, U. S. C. V., Wapanucka, I. T., sponsors and maids of honor, do, with a feeling of admiration, extend to the OFFICIALS of THE COTTON BELT ROUTE our most hearty congratulations for the quick time made, excellent service and equipment provided while en route over their line to Louisville, Ky., and return and for the kind hospitality received at their hands, and we further desire in an especial way to congratulate J. W. Flanagan, General Passenger Agent; D. M. Morgan and Gus Hoover, Traveling Passenger Agents, for their magnanimous nature and winning smiles, and especially courteous attention, and we further desire to assure them and also J. F. Lehane, General Freight Agent, and W. N. Neff, Superintendent, of the high esteem we have for them, with a promise from us that they will ever occupy an elevated position not only in our memories, but deep down in the untarnished depths of our love, and beg that we be permitted to dwell in the shadow of their affection.

(Signed)

N. R. TISDAL,

Com-in-Chief, U. S. C. V.

W. P. LANE,

Com. Tex. Div., U. S. C. V.

C. A. SKEEN,

Commander Trans-Miss. Dept. U. S. C. V.

J. A. CUMMINS,

Asst. Adj. Gen'l., U. C. V.

J. M. TISDAL,

Chap. Gen'l. Trans-Miss. Dept.

MISS NONA LEACH,

Sponsor-in-Chief.

MISS ADDIE COUPLAND,

Sponsor Trans-Miss. Dept.

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Mexico City

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VIA



The Direct Line

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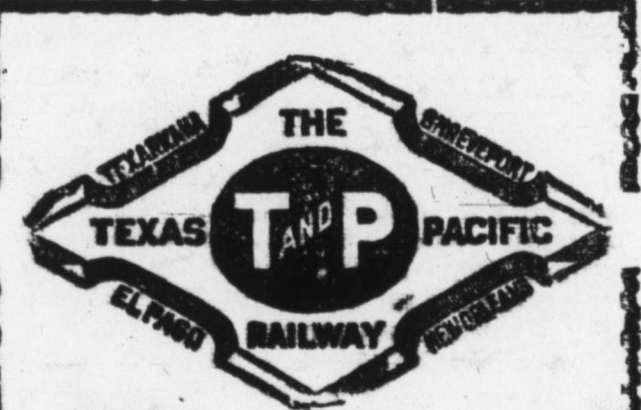
Limit, July 31st

For further information call at City Office, 704 Main street, or write

D. J. BYARS,

Acting Passenger & Ticket Agt.

Phones 332.



West Texas

Is fast becoming the fruit, vegetable, grain and cotton country of the Southwest. It will pay you to investigate right now.

AN IDEAL CLIMATE

HOMESEEKERS' TICKETS

ON SALE DAILY

E. P. TURNER

General Passenger Agent,

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office, \$200 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Surgeon Association, Dept. 17, London, Canada.

Every Farmer Knows

THAT THE

**DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATORS**

are in a class by themselves as the best separators. But many have the mistaken idea, which competitors help to magnify, that they are "expensive" and that something "cheaper" will do in their stead.

THE FACTS ARE THAT THE

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

are not only the best but at the same time by far the cheapest—in proportion to the actual capacity and the actual life of the machine.

These are simple facts easily capable of proof to any buyer who will take the trouble to get at them and who need only apply to the nearest DE LAVAL agent or send for a catalogue to do so.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

RANDOLPH & CANAL STS.
CHICAGO
1218 FILBERT STREET
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9 & 11 DRUMM ST.
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General Offices :

**74 CORTLANDT STREET,
NEW YORK.**

109-113 YOUVILLE SQUARE
MONTREAL
75 & 77 YORK STREET
TORONTO
14 & 16 PRINCESS STREET
WINNIPEG

THE BEE HIVE

THE "FARMER-BEE-KEEPER"

Some writers would lead one to believe that all "farmer-bee-keepers" are alike and very ignorant about the business; and it appears that they would gladly do away with every "farmer-bee-keeper" in the land.

Now, let me ask a few questions. Who is it that owns nearly all the land on which the honey-flowers grow? Who is it that pays the taxes on this land? Just one more question: Can you tell me who has a better claim on this nectar than the farmers? I have met more than one "farmer-bee-keeper" who knew the difference between a drone and a queen bee. Many of them take one or more bee papers, and can read them understandingly too. Suppose a man owns a small farm which does not require all his time. Why should he not devote his spare time to bee keeping as well as to raising chickens, or any other business?

Now, I don't wish to be understood as favoring keeping bees in a "slipshod" manner, for I certainly don't. But why condemn all "farmer-bee-keepers" just because some of them fail to keep their bees as they should? One should not judge all "farmer-bee-keepers" by those who keep a few box hives in some weed-grown fence corner, without care.

There certainly is a whole lot of "farmer-bee-keepers" who keep their bees in an up-to-date manner, using good hives and good methods, and are also furnishing their tables with one of the best and healthiest sweets in all the world. And they do not sell their honey for "any old price" and thus ruin the market as has been hinted (in strong terms) by some.

I know of one "farmer-bee-keeper" who has brought the price of honey up from 15 and 20 cents to 25 cents per section in his locality in the past few years. It was done by producing first-class honey and having it look neat and eatable. Don't you know most people are willing to pay a fancy price if they can get a fancy article?

This man does not stop when his own crop is disposed of, but often buys from some of the larger producers to fill his orders that come in after his own honey is all disposed of. —A. E. Wilcutt, Swift Rivr, Mass.

TASTES DIFFERENT

At the present day honey is placed on the market in two forms—in the comb and extracted. Strained honey, obtained by mashing or melting combs containing bees; pollen, and honey, has rightly gone out of use. Extracted honey is simply honey thrown out of the comb in a machine called a honey-extractor. The combs are revolved rapidly, in a cylinder, and centrifugal force throws out the honey. The comb remains uninjured, and is returned to the hive to be refilled again and again. For this reason extracted honey is usually sold at a less price than comb honey, because each pound of comb is made at the expense of several pounds of honey.

Tastes differ as to honey as well as in all other things. White clover is so generally preferred to buckwheat with its very dark color and strongly marked flavor that buckwheat honey always rules lower in price than white clover, yet there are some who prefer buckwheat to any other honey. Somewhat fortunately, one generally prefers the honey to which he is most accustomed. A Californian thinks nothing equals white sage, while a Pennsylvanian thinks white clover far ahead.

The biggest animal is not always the most profitable one. There is a point in the feeding at which the food support begins to bear an undue ratio to the food for gain.

SHORTHORNS

WM. & W. W. HUDSON, Gainesville, Texas. Exclusive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle.

B. C. RHOME, JR.

Saginaw, Texas.
Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Herd headed by the Beau Brummel bull, Beau Bonnie, Reg. No. 184688. Choice bulls for sale.

DURHAM PARK STOCK FARM—

Shorthorns, English Berkshires, Angora Goats, White Wyandottes, high-class, pure-bred stock in each department. **DAVID HARRELL, Liberty Hill, Texas.**

POULTRY

Profit in Squabs

A squab breeder says for the past year our squabs have averaged us a fraction over 60 cents a pair. Now with an average, as he places it, of six pairs a year, we have a return of \$3.60. The cost of feeding can be brought to inside 90 cents a pair if bought in large quantities, says the American Stock Keeper. It would be well to allow 50 cents a pair for labor and supplies as grit, charcoal, tobacco stems, etc., although the manure will, we think, offset this if sold to the best advantage. Although some of the large profit stories in the squab business are absurd, it seems as if the inexperienced breeder should get a profit of \$200 a year from each pair, provided he starts with well mated, pure Homer stock. The one great secret of success is to have only mated birds. The amount of damage one unmated bird can do in a loft, really seems incredulous. Such a bird in seeking a mate will visit each nest, and such a visit naturally results in a fight with the legitimate owner. The damage may be imagined—eggs rolled out of the nests and squabs trampled and killed. As in all live stock, inbreeding is dangerous, as the main point must be keeping up the size of the breeding stock. A lack of vigor offers inducements for all the diseases of pigeons, therefore see that your lofts contain nothing but vigorous birds. Good stock is the secret of success, and the same care goes hand in hand with it.—Squab Bulletin.

The Bronze Turkey

Mr. F. F. McGrew, of New York, author of Standard Varieties and Management of turkeys, says of this breed, just exactly my opinion in some respects; others, my experience has taught me differently, but on most cardinal points we agree. He says in the beginning of his article that the Bronze variety holds the post of honor in the turkey family. This is said because of its enormous size and hardiness, if properly raised. There are probably more of this variety raised each year than all others—crowding their way into homes and crowding out some smaller variety—as it takes no more care or feed to raise our large Bronze turkeys than other varieties and they surely swell the purse, whether sold on the market or as fancy stock, and that is the point we all look to—that gives the most profit and the least expense. The Bronze turkey has enough of the wild turkey's nature in them to seek the fields for insects and woods for mast, caring very little for grain, but we should endeavor to keep them gentle enough to come home at night for safety from varmints, even as a loss of one is a good deal after raising.

From all that I can gather from all quarters of turkeydom there is a very short crop, and a great demand for breeding stock will be what we look for this season.

TO DETERMINE THE VALUE

The department of agriculture has received a report from the West Virginia experiment station of a test made to determine the value of skim milk as against water for wetting a feed mash. In the first test, which covered 122 days, 22 hens fed skim milk laid 1,244 eggs, as compared with 996 eggs laid by the 22 hens fed mash wet with water. In the first period of the second test 60 hens fed the skim milk ration laid 862 eggs in 37 days, as compared with 632 eggs laid by a similar lot fed no skim milk. In the second period the rations were reversed. The chickens fed skim milk laid 1,220 eggs in 56 days, as compared with 978 in the case of the lot fed no skim milk. In both experiments more eggs were produced when skim milk was substituted for water for moistening the mash. Under the conditions prevailing in these experiments and with eggs selling for 20 to 25 cents per dozen the skim milk used for moistening the mash had a feeding value of from 1 1/2 to 2 cents per quart. In these trials 802 quarts of skim milk were fed, resulting in an increase in the egg production of 702 eggs.—Exchange.

Cackles From the Hens

The egg production is likely to be checked by changing layers to a new house.

Hens have no control over the flavor of eggs. Judicious feeding will add to the richness of the product.

By each year selecting the best layers among his flock, a New York poultryman has brought his average up to 196 eggs a year per hen.

While it is not always the case, the greatest number of eggs are generally secured from a given number of fowls by having the pullets hatched early.

**Breeders' Directory
Of the Great Southwest**

HEREFORDS

HEREFORD HOME HERD of Herefords. Established 1868. Channing, Hartley county, Texas. My herd consists of 500 head of the best strain, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. Bulls by carloads a specialty. William Powell, proprietor.

V. WEISS

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

BLUE GROVE HEREFORDS

W. H. Myers, Proprietor.
Breeder of registered and high-grade Hereford cattle. None but first-class bulls in service. Some young bulls for sale. Correspondence solicited. Shipping Point—Henrietta.

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

FULL BLOOD SHORTHORN BULLS

140 head, non-registered, coming 1, 2, and years old, out of full blood cows and registered bulls, unbranded, dehorned, good colors, etc. Fed and in good strong condition. Immune. Are near Jacksboro. Will sell reasonable. W. P. Stewart, Jacksboro, Texas.

C. BERT & CO.'S

Homestead Herd of Poland Chinas.
125 spring pigs now ready for delivery, sired by Chief Perfection 2d, Moorish Maid Perfection, Roller Boy, Meddler, E. L. Perfection, Impudence, Spellbinder, Perfection E. L. and Highland Chief. Address **BEN H. COLBERT, General Manager, Box 16, Tishomingo, I. T.**


**Camp
Clark
Red
Polled
Cattle**
**J. H. Jennings, Proprietor,
MARTINDALE, TEXAS.**

A. T. DRUMMOND
Dumas, Texas
Breeder of **HEREFORD CATTLE** and **DUROC JERSEY HOGS**. A car load of yearling bulls ready for service, and priced to sell. Can ship from Channing or Amarillo.

IRON ORE HERD
Has thirty (30) registered Red Polled Cattle for sale. **W. C. ALDREDGE, Route 4, Pittsburg, Texas.**

SHORTHORNS
I have for sale highly bred Scotch-topped Shorthorn cattle, bred in the fever district. Young bulls and heifers always for sale. Prices to suit the times.
P. B. HUNT, Dallas, Texas.

RED POLLED
RED POLLED CATTLE—Berkshire Hogs and Angora Goats. Breeder **W. R. Clifton, Waco, Texas.**

EXCELSIOR HERD
Red Polled Cattle of both sexes for sale. **M. J. EWALT, Hale Center, Hale County, Texas.**

GUINEA-ESSEX
"The New Breed," the ideal hogs for the southern states, solid black, very prolific. Have some Polled Hereford bulls, eligible to register. **Wilton Winn, Santa Anna, Coleman county, Texas.**



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS



MR. CLASSIFIED ADVERTISER, many thousand Stockman-Journal readers want what you have, or have what you want. Make your wants known here, at the following rates, cash with the order—One cent a word for the first insertion; five cents a line (six words to the line) for each consecutive issue; no ad. accepted for less than 30c.

REAL ESTATE

STOCK RANCH FOR SALE
 7,000 acres near Eureka, Nevada, patented; plenty of water, perpetual flow; controlling 30,000 acres contiguous pasturage; ranch now stocked with 1,000 head of cattle, many horses, etc.; property fenced and contains modern improvements, houses, barns, etc.; cutting 600 tons hay; broken health only cause for sale. Price \$50,000. For terms and particulars address the owner, Mrs. M. Winzell, Eureka, Nevada.

SPLENDID home, every convenience, in Jacksboro, on Rock Island railroad, with 1,230-acre pasture and farm, within two miles of town, for sale right; fine prairie and timbered land, well watered and improved; ideal combination of fine town home with stock farming proposition in live town and good section; all improvements thoroughly modern and permanent. W. P. Stewart, Jacksboro, Texas.

6,600 ACRES— Five miles above Nuevo Laredo, Mexico; \$3.50 per acre; all fine farming land; good improvements; unlimited supply of water. Land just across the river priced from \$50 to \$100 per acre. Many other good bargains in Mexican and West Texas lands. W. S. ESSEX, Fort Worth, Texas.

A. N. EVANS & CO., REAL ESTATE AND LOANS. We have farms, ranches and city property for sale and exchange. Write us if you have anything for sale or want to purchase. We established business in this city fifteen years ago. 706 1/2 Main St. Fort Worth, Texas.

J. E. HEAD & Co., Real Estate and Rental Agents, Loans, City Property, Farms, Ranches, Fire Insurance, Agents Sycamore Heights Addition, Fort Worth, Texas.

R. G. LUSE & CO., General Land Agents. Special attention given to the sale of ranch property. List your lands with us for quick sales. Brooker building, Fort Worth, Texas.

PERSONAL

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 611 1/2 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.

WEAK MEN—Our improved vacuum developer permanently cures sexual weakness, varicocele, stricture, enlarges shrunken organs; sealed particulars. CHARLES MFG. CO., Charles Building, Denver, Colo.

MEN ATTENTION—Be wise; send for our sealed literature—free and instructing. Only possible cure for sexual weakness; enlarges parts. No medicine, no fake. Soint Co., Box 433, Houston, Texas.

DR. CHAS. MCDOWELL, 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.

DEPT. STORES

Houston, Fifth and Main streets, Fort Worth, **BOOK DEPARTMENT** will supply any book published for **LESS THAN PUBLISHERS' PRICE.** Mail orders filled on day of receipt.

YOUR BEST MAIL ORDER STORE

Send for samples. Shopping here by mail is entirely satisfactory. Your orders are looked after by experienced shoppers, who are only interested in filling your wants satisfactorily. We pay express charges on all orders of \$5 and over. Send in your orders.

HELP WANTED

THE MOLER SYSTEM of Colleges offer special inducements for men to learn barber trade. Demand for barbers greater than any other trade. Tools given, wages Saturdays, positions or locations always on file. Write nearest branch, Moler Barber College, Dallas, Fort Worth and San Antonio, Texas.

WANTED—Gentleman or lady to travel for mercantile house of \$250,000 capital. If desirable the home may be used as headquarters. Weekly salary of \$1,092 per year and expenses. Address J. A. Alexander, 125 Plymouth Place, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents of good moral character to solicit life insurance for the Fort Worth Life Insurance Co. Call or address C. R. Reynolds, 412 Hoxie 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.

FOR SALE—One 220-egg Chatam incubator, two No. 1 outdoor brooders at bargain, 15 White Wyandotte eggs from standard stock for \$1. Henry Lange, 172 Commerce street, Dallas.

PASTURES FOR RENT

FASTURE FOR RENT—Everlasting water and grass for 10,000 head of cattle. Ranch houses and lots, horse pastures, etc., to let to the highest bidder from June 1 to November 3, 1907. Will pay freight on stock to the Single T ranch. S. L. Thomas, Bennington, I. T., P. O. Box No. 15.

GRASS FOR RENT—I have fine grass, plenty of water for one thousand head of cattle. 3 1/4 miles of good shipping point. M. P. Brown, Kiowa, I. T., Box 82.

FIRE INSURANCE

HARRISON, COLLETT & SWAYNE, Fire and Casualty Insurance, Continental Bank Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

ATTY'S DIRECTORY

N. J. WADE, attorney at law. Reynolds building. Phone 180.

RUFUS W. KING, LAWYER, Western National Bank Bldg. Phone 583.

LIVE STOCK

TOPIC (29722), Owned by J. D. Hudgins & Bro., Hungerford, Texas. Topic was bred by Mr. Julius Bauer, Kenmore farm, Lexington, Ky., and is registered as No. 29722. His sire was On Deck, winner of five races, including Spindrift Stakes, 1 1/4 miles. On Deck, sired by Whistle Jacket, winner of Rothschild plate, also sire of many winners. Topic's dam was a noted mare, Bonnie May. We hold Topic's complete pedigree and record, and anyone interested in raising good horses we would be glad to have them call or write us at any time. J. D. Hudgins & Bro., Hungerford, Texas.

RED POLLS FOR SALE or exchange —J. C. Murray of Maquoketa, Iowa, owner of the best known herd of Registered Red Polled cattle in America, offers to sell four carloads of choice animals for cash, or exchange them for Panhandle land, or improved farm in Texas. Write him.

HORSES FOR SALE—90 Mares from two to seven years old, 70 broke geldings from four to seven years old, 25 unbranded yearlings; all of best light harness and race stock. Will be sold at a bargain if taken soon. W. G. Busk, Coleman, Texas.

RAMBOUILLET RAMS—Out of pure bred ewes, by the celebrated doe, "Klondike" registered ram, weighing 251 pounds and shearing 29 pounds, and by others almost as good. Graham & McCorquodale, Graham, Texas.

STALLIONS and brood mares for sale; it will pay you to use stallions raised by me, as I keep them constantly before the world and make a market for their colts. Henry Exall, Dallas.

WANTED—10,000 wethers 1 year old up, immediate delivery, f. o. b. cars your station. Write price and description to Stoller Live Stock commission Company, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Registered Hereford cattle, good breeding and quality. Both sexes. A. N. Wilson, Joshua, Texas.

FINANCIAL

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.

MONEY TO LOAN on farms and ranches, by the W. C. Belcher Land Mortgage Co., Reynolds Building, corner Eighth and Houston streets.

MONEY TO LOAN on any good collateral. John W. Floore, 909 Houston.

W. A. DARTER, 711 Main street, Bargain in city property, farms, ranches.

VEHICLES

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

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.

INSTRUMENTS

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—HED ... 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 THEMODIST 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—First-class pianos. Will take good horse in exchange on any piano in stock. Hirschfeld Piano Co., 812 Houston 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.

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

HOTELS, CAFES

HOTEL WORTH, Fort Worth, Texas. First class, modern, centrally located, American plan. Mrs. W. P. Hardwick, O. P. Haney, Managers.

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.

AMUSEMENTS

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

JEWELRY

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

VETERINARIAN

DR. HAROLD ELDERKIN, veterinarian, office Fort Worth Veterinary Infirmary, Weatherford and Lamar. Old phone 5225.

FURNISHED ROOMS

THE ANGELUS has the best rooms and accommodations of any flat in the city. Corner Fifth and Throckmorton streets.

FOR SALE

\$22.50 WORTH \$40. THE ARCADE Sewing Machine Co-Operative Club alone makes this offer possible. Your opportunity is now. See Ad elsewhere in this issue. Doolittle-Simpson Co., Arcade, Dept. 5, Dallas, Texas.

DENTISTS

GARRISON BROS., modern dentistry. All manner of filling of the highest degree of perfection. 501 1/2 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

INVESTMENTS

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

RANGE REPORTS ARE FAVORABLE

Conditions Are Generally Good Thru Cattle Country

Range reports received at the office of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association show conditions to be good thru-out a large part of the range, altho in the extreme western part of the state very little rain has fallen.

Cold weather still exists in the northern part of the range and thru the territory and Kansas; cold weather was reported last week, altho not as severe the end of the week.

Bovina—Weather dry and cold, 123 cars cattle shipped to Kansas pastures. Among the shippers are Druitt, 14 cars; W. D. and H. W. Johnson, 45 cars; Littlefield, 50 cars.

A. L. CHESHERM, Inspector.

San Angelo—A good rain fell here Wednesday. Fourteen cars shipped by J. W. Friend to Beggs, I. T.

LEE WILSON, Inspector.

Pecos, Midland, Pecos River—The weather in this neighborhood is dry and need rain badly on the Pecos river. Small showers on the plains this week. Twenty-four cars cattle shipped.

W. L. CALAHAN,
Inspector.

Pierce, El Campo, Edna, Clip, Victoria—Range and weather are good. Ninety cars of cattle shipped to various points, including 8 cars to Houston, 3 to Fort Worth, 40 to Hebronville, 20 to Beeville and the remainder to northern pastures. Among the shippers are G. W. Sutherland, 21 cars; W. W. Jones, 40 cars; Nance Bros., 20 cars.

CHARLES E. MARTIN,
Inspector.

Cuero—Range is getting good. Cattle improving and weather clear. Eight cars of cattle shipped, 7 to Fort Worth and 1 to Houston.

W. M. CHOATE, Inspector.

Beeville, Stinton, Tynan—Weather and range good. Thirty-eight cars of cattle shipped, mostly to St. Louis and Fort Worth.

JOHN E. RIGBY, Inspector.

Kingsville, Mifflin—Weather and range fair. One hundred and twenty-seven cars shipped to Hodge to go north. Among shippers were W. E. Halsell, 118 cars; M. P. Jones, 8 cars; C. Hawkins, 11 cars.

W. B. SHELTON, Inspector.

Pawnee, Fairfax, Guthrie—Cold winds existed the first of the week. Tuesday two train loads of cars passed thru Fairfax with range cattle from Texas, considerable loss having been experienced from dipping.

F. M. CANTON, Inspector.

Too Much Rain

VENUS, Texas, May 14.—A slow drizzle of rain has been falling most of the day, and farmers are getting in bad shape on account of the continued wet weather. No farm work has been done for two weeks past, and with the ground soaking wet at this time, and grass up to a complete stand, crops are bound to suffer unless fair weather should begin to prevail at once.

Weekly Review Livestock Market

MONDAY'S RECEIPTS

★ Cattle	2,700
★ Calves	750
★ Hogs	3,200
★ Goats	50
★ Horses and mules	4

Cattle receipts, 90 cars, of which 50 wear steers, 15 cows, 11 calves and the rest mixed. General market was easy to 10c lower. Cornfed steers, \$5.50, meal fed, \$5, grass, tops, \$4.40; bulk of the sales, \$4 to \$4.35; cows steady to lower, top, \$3.50; bulk of sales, \$3 to \$3.35; calves, steady, \$4 to \$4.35; hogs, 40 cars, steady to 5c higher, top, \$6.47 1/2; bulk, \$6.45. No sheep on the market.

The Week's Market

Receipts of live stock on the local market this week display decreases in all branches of the trade compared with the preceding week, excepting hogs, of which a small increase is noted. The supply for the week aggregates 13,730 cattle, 600 calves, 11,275 hogs, 2,230 sheep and 113 horses and mules, compared with 18,311 cattle, 2,033 calves, 10,331 hogs, 4,364 sheep and 270 horses and mules for last week and 8,858 cattle, 1,138 calves, 11,188 hogs, 2,546 sheep and 195 horses and mules for the corresponding week last year.

Beef Steers

The needed tonic of decreased cattle receipts at all markets this week as compared with the preceding week has not only stopped the decline in values, but has permitted packers to remedy the congested condition of their coolers and caused a reaction in prices and considerably improved tone to the trade. Fort Worth receipts decreased about 5,500 head the first four days of the week as compared with the corresponding period last week, while three markets—Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis—decreased 11,000 in the same period. Locally, the improvement in values was not shown until Wednesday, while northern markets strengthened on the first commercial day of the week. Monday's steer supply of eighty-five car loads was about forty loads short of the preceding Monday, but fully up to the trade's requirements, and the trade ruled slow at prices generally about steady. Tuesday the market continued slow and some late selling was quoted weaker. The supply, however, was comparatively light and on Wednesday packer buyers entered the trade with the best orders they had had for a week. A moderate run found ready outlet on a strong to 10c higher basis, and on another moderate supply Thursday, the market developed still more strength, many sales showing a further advance of a dime. Friday, with moderate receipts, the market easily held the Thursday level, and prices generally showed a 10c to 15c advance over last week's closing on all steers that could properly be classed as killers, barring heavy corn-fed beeves, which were not affected either by the decline of last week or the advance of the current one. The week's trade was featured by the sale Wednesday of a load of 1,240-pound high grade and well conditioned steers, fattened on meal and hulls and grass, at \$5, the season's top for other than corn-fed beeves. Thursday a load of choice straight grassers, averaging 1,154, brought \$4.75, equaled the season's car lot top on grass cattle. Heavy and well finished corn-fed steers sold on three days at \$5.40 and were hardly the equal of the \$5.50 corn-fed beeves here last week. A right good class of good weight grassers and meal-fed cattle sold late in the week at \$4.30 to \$4.35, and fair to medium grass and fed steers from around \$3.90 to \$4.20. Light, slippery steers on the stocker or feeder order, were for the most part taboos by killers all week, tho some inferior light Mexicans, averaging less than 700, went for slaughter at \$3.

Stockers and Feeders

Demand for stock and feeding cattle usually dwindles at about this time of

the year and this season is proving no exception to the rule. With butcher cow stuff more plentiful and somewhat lower than at the high time three weeks ago, packers are shunning the light fleshed, low priced steers which they were working in to advantage at that time on butcher stock orders, and such grades have been left almost entirely to the country demand, which has been comparatively light. Most steers now selling under \$3.50 are somewhat lower than a week ago and fully 25c to 35c under the high time. A pretty good class of 700 to 800-pound stockers sold during the week from \$3.20 to \$3.30, and 600 to 700-pound steers from around \$2.75 to \$3. Monday one load of highly bred 1,016-pound feeders sold at \$4.05.

Butcher Stock

The cow market ran along in about a steady notch during the first half of the week, but developed an active and strong tone Thursday, with several outside buyers in the trade, and showed additional strength Friday on everything grading above the canner class. Canner cows are selling about steady with a week ago, with a gradual falling off in the demand for thin young cows, which have recently been finding a good outlet to pasture men. Medium to good butcher cows close strong to a dime higher than a week ago. Fat yearling heifers have been good sellers to packers all week at higher figures.

Butcher bulls have been selling thru-out the week on a strong, active market, packers buying more freely than for some time past, and some outside orders from Cuban exporters and local dealers stimulating the trade. The trade on light stocker bulls has been quiet, with prices tending toward further weakness.

Calves and Yearlings

On very light receipts the market on decent light calves, desirable heavies and well fleshed yearlings has ruled strong this week, and the close shows a general advance of 25c on such kinds over a week ago. Common thin kinds on the dogie order show no improvement.

Hogs

The week in the hog trade opened with liberal aggregate receipts at the various markets and with prices on the down grade, the local trade dropping 5c to 7 1/2c. This loss was practically regained on the succeeding day, under the joint influences of a light run and strong competition from a Cuban exporter. Wednesday and Thursday the market again weakened somewhat, but with light receipts here and elsewhere Friday the trade closed at an advance of a good nickel over Thursday, and now shows a steady to strong range of prices as compared with last week's closing. Pigs are about steady, selling largely at \$5.50 to \$5.75.

Sheep

The market has declined 10c to 15c

IT PAYS.

BENBROOK, Texas, May 14, 1907.
Crescent Chemical Co.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Gentlemen: I take great pleasure in stating that I have been using Crescent Stock Food, Crescent Poultry Food, Crescent Antiseptic and Crescent Disinfectant with best of results. Your Stock Food is a fine appetizer and tonic and the finest food balancer I have ever found. It will pay anyone to use it 365 days in a year. I have used your Poultry Food in feeding my young chickens this season, and out of a hatch of 240 I have lost only four, and they did not die of disease. No Poultry Raiser can afford to be without it. It keeps poultry in a healthy condition and is a fine egg producer. Your Crescent Antiseptic is the best healer that I have ever found; it will do all that you claim for it, and no one can afford to be without it. I have used your Crescent Disinfectant for some time in my poultry yards as a germicide and insecticide and find it far superior to any preparations of the kind I have ever used. It is the cheapest and best preparation of this kind that I have ever been able to get. Yours truly, EX. BOAZ.

this week on good killing grades of sheep and lambs, the loss on such kinds coming Thursday, when four doubles of extra good heavy grass wethers had to sell at \$5.55. The supply of common to fairish mixed sheep and lambs has been rather large and the market dull and unevenly lower. The demand here is incapable of absorbing large supplies of common, thin and half-fat sheep, owing to the light demand previously prevailing for stock and feeding grades, and the fact that killers can use but a limited number of such kinds to advantage.

Prices for the week		
Steers—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$5.40	\$3.80@4.40
Tuesday	4.50	3.60@4.35
Wednesday	5.00	3.65@4.35
Thursday	4.75	3.95@4.50
Friday	5.40	4.15@4.65
Saturday	5.40	
Cows and Heifers—		
Monday	4.00	2.65@3.10
Tuesday	4.00	2.50@3.00
Wednesday	3.40	2.50@3.20
Thursday	3.35	2.65@3.25
Friday	4.50	2.50@3.30
Saturday		
Calves—		
Monday	4.25	2.65@3.75
Tuesday	4.25	2.85@3.75
Wednesday	4.25	
Thursday	4.25	3.25@3.75
Friday	4.25	2.75@4.00
Saturday		
Hogs—		
	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$6.37 1/2	\$6.32 1/2 @ 6.35
Tuesday	6.45	6.30 @ 6.40
Wednesday	6.42 1/2	6.30 @ 6.40
Thursday	6.40	6.30 @ 6.40
Friday	6.45	6.32 @ 6.42
Saturday	6.45	6.32 1/2 @ 6.45

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	mules.
Monday	4,376	452	2,494	221	33
Tuesday	2,914	56	1,695	671	54
Wednesday	1,929	19	2,276	280	1
Thursday	1,762	6	2,489	1,015	20
Friday	2,469	68	1,786	41	4
Saturday	280	1	535	...	1

Squeals from the Pigs

A damp, musty pile of straw does not make a good pig bed.

Even with the best of care, a young sow is always an uncertain element.

Don't blame the pig for being dirty until you give him a chance to be clean.

When the sow gets her full growth her litters will be large, healthy and more uniform.

Dirty pens and anything that comes handy for food will never bring a hog to a profitable market.

Thrifty pigs turn corn into money very quickly.

An abundance of muscle-forming food is required to build up a hog systematically and keep him healthy.

So far as is possible keep breeding sows by themselves and feed them according to the demands of their conditions.

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.

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Fort Worth, Texas, guarantees to teach you bookkeeping and banking in from eight to ten weeks, and shorthand in as short a time as any first-class college. Positions secured, or money refunded. Notes accepted for tuition. For catalogue address J. W. Draughon, president, Sixth and Main streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

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NORTH FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

European plan. Elegantly furnished rooms. Hot and cold bath. All conveniences. Cafe in connection. Half block of all car lines.

MRS. R. L. BROWN, Proprietor.

About the French Trotter

To the Editor: Attention has been directed anew to the French Coacher by the fact that two of the heavy harness horses sent to England by A. G. Vanderbilt to be shown at the International Horse Show in London were got by stallions of that breed.

In France this breed is not known as French Coacher, but as the demi-sang trotteur. Not all the families of the demi-sang possess much speed at the trot, but the best and most valuable do, and for such the largest prices are paid by the French government and by the American importers. The Japanese government has also been a good purchaser of French trotters, spending last year with the French breeders not less than \$60,000 and paying from \$1,400 to \$6,000 each for the stallions selected. Big, coarse stallions of this breed that have no speed and come of families that have not enjoyed the refining influences of the race track may still be bought cheap, but the race winners bring a lot of money.

Beaumanoir was the kingpin of 1906 among the 3-year-olds. McLaughlin Bros. offered \$20,000 (or 100,000 francs) for him and the offer was turned down, the breeder of the horse later selling him to the French government for \$14,000. The same firm offered \$20,000 for the French trotting stallion Azur, but could not get him. Yet the fee of this \$14,000 Beaumanoir will be something like \$20 in the stud, which shows how much France is doing for her horse breeders. Incidentally it may be stated that this stallion really cost the government nothing. The money that was paid for him came out of the tax that is being levied on moneys bet in the mutual pool boxes on races and consequently came directly out of the pockets of the successful speculators, who, it must be adjudged, could well afford to pay it.

The production of trotting speed of a high order has been fixed strongly in France by the uniform policy of the directors of the haras (government stud). The best winners have been annually purchased at the close of their 3-year-old careers and sent im-

mediately to the stud. These stallions are invariably sound, the distances over which the races are contested, the weights carried in the saddle and the rough turf tracks quickly finding out any weak spot in the "timber" below so young a horse as a 3-year-old. If they are not sound to begin with or if they have any defective formation the trying ordeal of races at three miles over poor footing soon finds the weak spot and they disappear into the utilitarian walks of life.

Talking about the French trotting track, this story may be related. A horseman very prominent in harness racing circles a decade ago visited Nice in France, taking with him, of course, his American ideas as to what a trotting course should be like. Some kind American brother volunteered to drive him out to the track and by and by when the carriage stopped on a rough-looking piece of prairie land—as we would say in this country—the object of search was indicated by a wave of the hand. "Nice looking flat," observed the horseman, "but where's your track?" "You're standing on it," was the reply. "Deliver me," quoth the horseman and then he begged to be driven back home. It is on such footing that the high-lifting, long stride of the French trotter or French Coacher in his best estate as we know him here has been developed.

A typical sort of the French trotter was Torrent, who was owned by McLaughlin Bros., and, if my memory is not astray, was champion twice at the International and also at the St. Louis World's Fair. Torrent was a son of the immortal Fuschia, which as a sire got more uniformly high rate of speed in his sons and daughters than any other stallion of which the world has any record. For years and years all the richest purses for trotters in France were won by his get. Now his sons and daughters are breeding on in a highly satisfactory manner. That is the sort of a French Coacher we need in this country. The big, bull-like kind are only slow horses in France and they gain nothing on the journey from Havre to New York.

JAMES HOPE,
 Dupage County, Illinois.

SHEEP

DETERMINING A SHEEP'S AGE

Probably the best way to tell a sheep's age is to look at its teeth. Conditions surrounding the sheep while it is young will make some unnatural changes in the teeth oftentimes, either making them develop more rapidly than usual or they may be retarded in growth. A sheep when fully matured has four pairs (eight) incisors in the lower jaw. (None in the upper). Under ordinary conditions a sheep when from 1 year to 18 months old will have one pair of large incisors or sheep teeth. They are wider than lamb teeth and do not look like them at all. The first pair are, of course, in the center of the mouth, one on each side. When the sheep has matured to 2 or 3½ years of age, a second pair of sheep teeth will appear, one tooth on either side of the first pair. When another year older the third pair will appear, and when still another year older, or 4 years of age, the fourth pair will appear and the sheep will have a "full mouth," as it is termed.

Hence we derive these conclusions: A yearling sheep has its first pair of wide incisors; a 2-year-old, two pairs; a 3-year-old, three pairs, and a 4-year-old, four pairs, or a "full mouth," but the teeth are all white and fresh. Heavy feeding, such as is the case with show sheep or lambs fed for market, will sometimes cause the teeth to indicate that the sheep is older than it really is. The sheep in such a case would be nearly matured at an earlier date than common and the teeth would be advanced in growth in accordance with the rest of the body. Early lambs that have been "pushed" will oftentimes show yearling teeth when they are not yet 12 months old. English sheep sometimes when 18 months old will show "2-year-old teeth." This is due to the fact that they have been fed heavily since birth and are really as well matured as 2-year-old sheep under ordinary conditions. However, the rule given is a good one and can, in most cases, be relied upon. After a sheep is 4 or 5 years old it becomes hard for almost anyone to tell the exact age. Some teeth will wear shorter with age, and especially is this true with sheep that have run on sandy pastures. Some teeth will still keep their length, but will grow apart with age. Age makes irregularity in the

mouth, and after five years of age the age has to be reckoned by the wear of the teeth.—Chandler Bros., in Wallace's Farmer.

SHEARINGS

Care and pampering are entirely different things.

Do not confine sheep too closely, but keep them dry.

Evenness of wool depends upon evenness of conditions of the sheep.

Quantity, quality and density are important factors of the sheep fleeces.

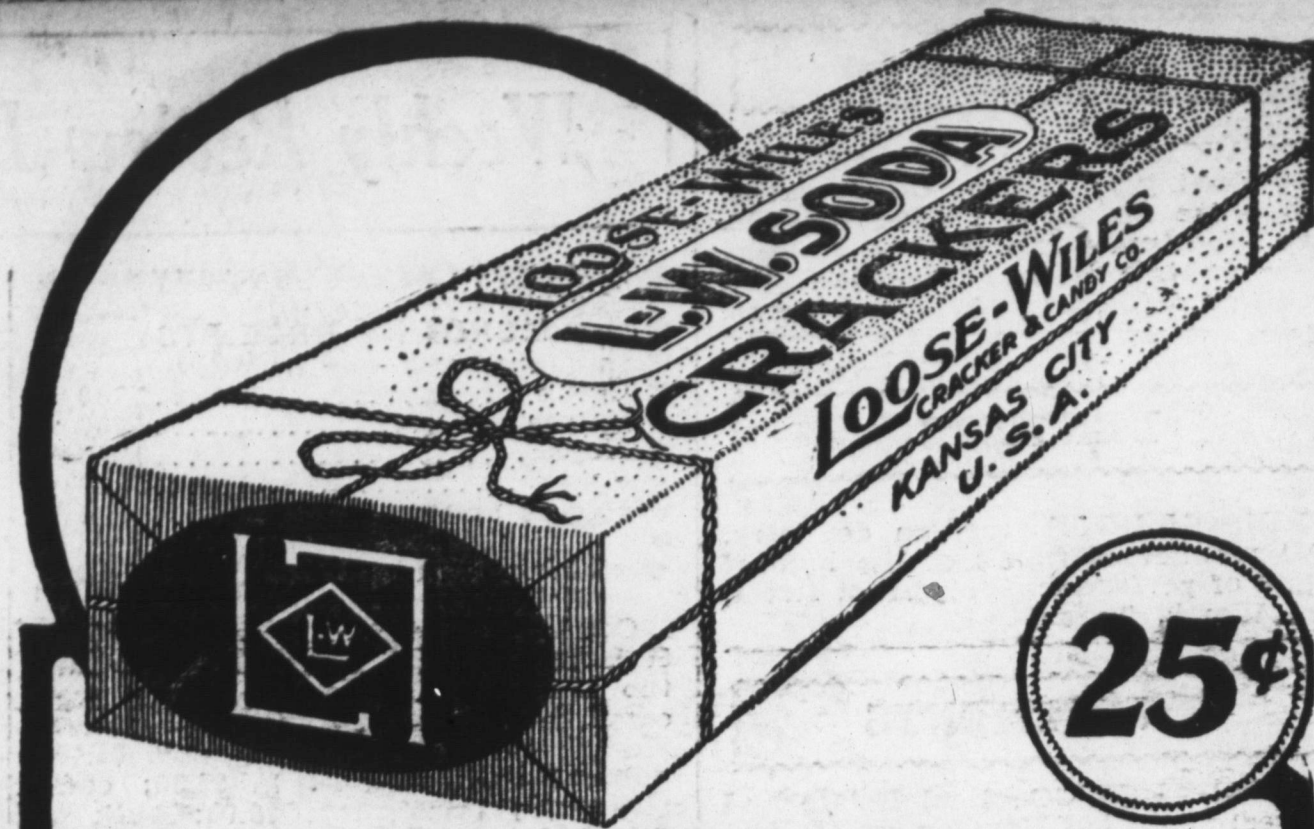
The more off the fleece the more it will suffer from exposure.

The breed of sheep we want is the one that gives early maturity.

Breeding ewes should have a little grain, but not enough to make them fat.

Wool is a product from feeding just the same as fat is to the flesh.

It is doing things at the right time



The Big Package and the Little Price

A 25-cent package of Loose-Wiles Sodas is so big the price is lost sight of—the crackers are so good all others are forgotten.

They are the perfect soda crackers—the kind Uncle Sam's experts say are the most wholesome and nourishing form of wheat food known.

There is as much difference between Loose-Wiles Soda Crackers and some Soda Crackers sold in bulk as there is between a porterhouse and a rump steak. Loose-Wiles Sodas are clean—crisp—flaky—wholesome and appetizing from first to last—made from selected soft winter wheat flour by our exclusive modern method of baking.

Put up in the distinctive Triple Protection package to assure you of your money's worth.

That's why your grocer likes to sell them. Ask him.

LOOSE-WILES KANSAS CITY U.S.A.
 CRACKER & CANDY CO.
 "The Modern Bakers"

that obviates many losses among the flocks.

Ground wheat and corn are given for fattening lambs. Two pints of wheat and one of corn.

The sheep that go into winter in poor condition are under a disadvantage all thru the cold weather.

When too dry wool is harsh to the feel and brittle and loses its natural softness and curl.

FROST MAKES FAT TURKEYS

"Cold weather makes fat turkeys," said the poultterer.

"Why?"

"Because in a warm fall the ground keeps soft, the vegetation lingers on, and the fields are full of worms and

bugs. What's the result. The result is that the turkeys, from sunrise till dark, tramp the tempting fields on long forages, eating the worms and bugs, which thin them, and walking all their soft and fine flesh into tough, stringy muscle.

"A cold fall, with early frosts and snows, freezes the ground and kills the bugs. Then the turkeys are not tempted to wander. They loaf in the farm yard, gorge an abundance of grain and put on flesh like a middle-aged woman at a seashore hotel.

"But in a warm fall, hunting the irresistible bug, the turkeys do their fifteen to twenty miles regularly and become athletes. For athletic turkeys there is no public demand."—Minneapolis Journal.

HOW PEOPLE MAKE MONEY

Have you ever stopped to think how much money other people have and how easy they get it? Do you know how they get rich? Pick any of these men and in each case you will find some years ago they learned how to make a little money do a whole lot of work and now they have big incomes. Why don't you do the same? There is no use expecting to make money by placing your savings in banks, where you will draw 3 per cent a year. Have you ever thought that with the money you have you could, in a few years, build up your capital and be a rich man? Will you let me tell you how to do it?

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If you are satisfied with a paltry 3 per cent on your money, all well and good, but if you want a fair proportion of what your money really earns place it in a new and productive enterprise.

You can subscribe for this stock now at \$25 per share cash, or on the easy payment plan. Our machines are fully protected by patents and there is no reason why this company should not be able to pay the enormous dividends of 50 per cent, or more, per annum on the investment. Write today for full prospectus, together with our references. Address

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