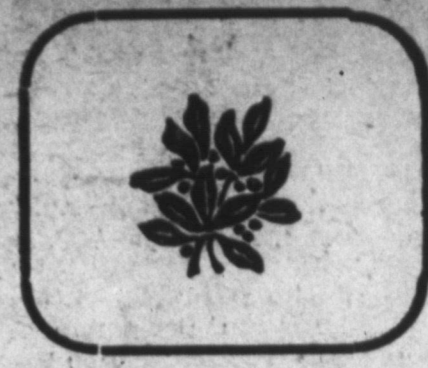


THE TEXAS



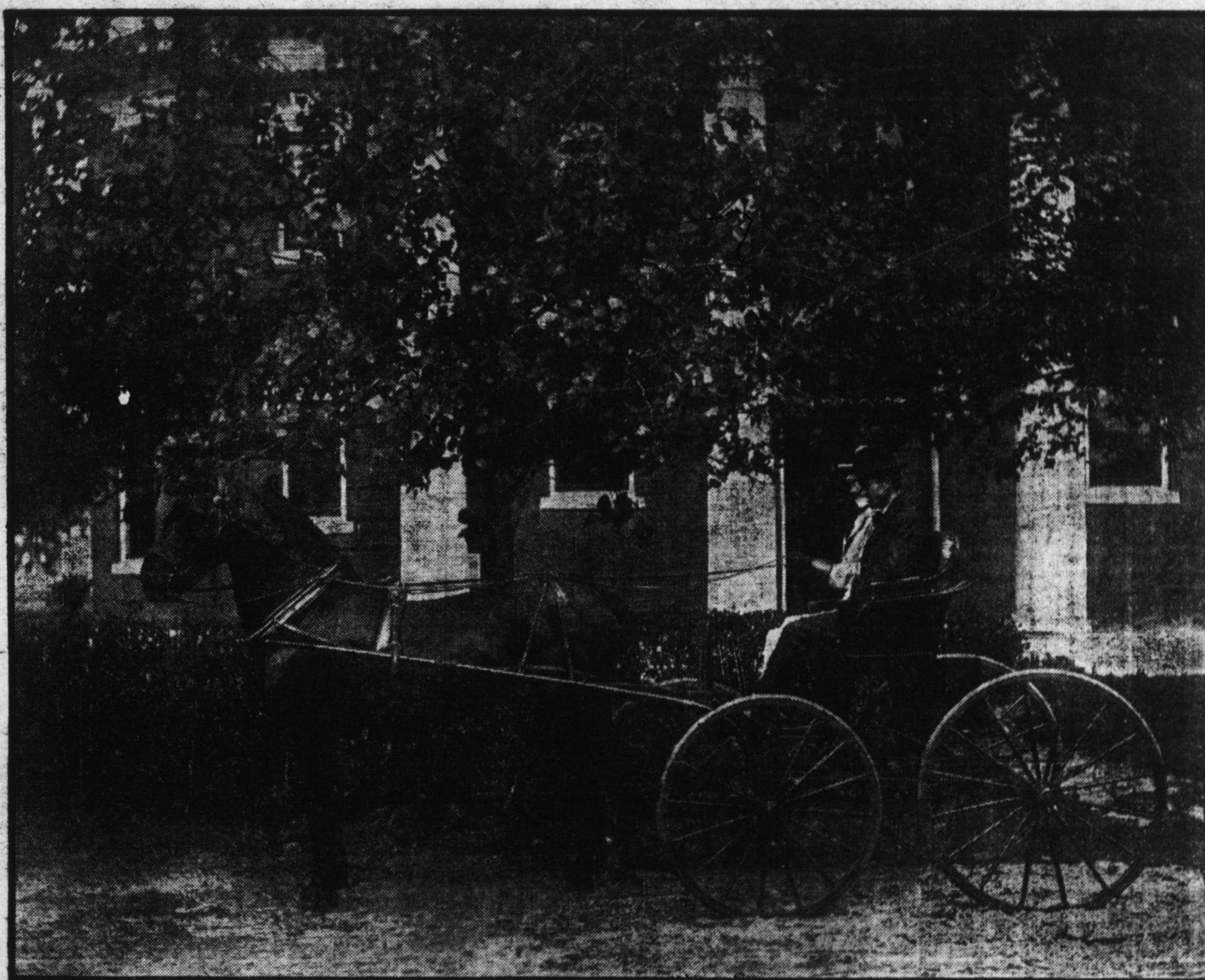
STOCKMAN JOURNAL

VOL. 27

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MAY 29, 1907

NO. 1

Kansas Historical Society
Topeka, Kans.



FERNANDO, NO. 3703, GERMAN COACH STALLION, IN HARNESS. PROPERTY OF NATHAN POWELL, COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS.

Buying Stallions Matter of Importance

This is a subject that is of universal interest as there are but very few neighborhoods or communities in which some if not all of the citizens are interested in good stallions because a good stallion located in a community will benefit indirectly every citizen of that community and he will thru the channels of trade, reap some of the benefits therefrom.

Before one goes too far toward pur-

chasing a stallion, if he is to be bought for public service, he should know something of the mares in the community in which his horse is to be stood and find out so far as he can what breed of horses will cross best on the mares of that community, as well as what breed of stallion will best suit the customers from which he expects his patronage. In buying for his individual use he should buy the stallion

that will nick best with the mares which he intends to cross with. Every breeder should have some type of horse in mind that he wishes to produce, and should breed for that type. We have made a great mistake in this particular thing from the fact that we breed one year to a draft horse, the next year to one of the Coach breeds, and perhaps the next year to a thoroughbred or a trotter and then back to the draft horse. In the windup we have a misfit.

There are really three types of horses: The draft horse; the coach or all-purpose horse, and the saddle and driving type.

Of course there are a number of breeds of draft horses and a number of breeds of coach horses and a number of families of trotting and thoroughbred horses, but the breeders of the draft horses, if they expect to be rewarded for their efforts are all breeding for one type of a marketable horse, which must be a horse of good draft conformation with size and weight not less than sixteen hundred pounds and upwards. A horse weighing less than 1,600 pounds cannot be classed as a draft horse.

The breeders of the coach, or all-purpose horse are breeding for what might be termed the heavy leather or carriage horse. This class of horses

Page Two

are suitable for most all purposes. They can be used to draw medium heavy loads, make good farm horses, fairly good buggy horses and not at all bad saddle horses and will fit more places than any other type of horse, and are the only genuine carriage horse.

The breeder of the thoroughbred and standard bred and saddle horses are either breeding for light harness horses, race horses or saddle horses. They are not paying much attention to size and conformation as the other breeders are. But the standard bred type must have speed above all other things; the thoroughbred must be of the right conformation and must have speed in his line and the saddle horse must have ~~the~~ horse conformation and be bred so as to be easily gaited for a saddle horse. If the mares with which you wish to cross your stallion are of the draft type, then select the breed of draft horses which seem to please you best, but insist on buying a pure bred horse, registered in a recognized book for the breed which he represents and buy from a responsible firm that will sell you nothing that is deceptive.

There are several breeds of draft horses that are recognized in America, the Percheron being the most extensively bred, the Clydesdale, Shire, Belgian and Suffolk Punch following along in the order named.

The French draft used to be extensively bred in this country but are not considered by the authorities as being a pure bred horse. The draft stallion that you buy should weigh as near as possible to the ton mark, but you must not lose sight of the fact as to his soundness and individuality and draft conformation.

If you have small mates, say weighing from 800 to 1,200 pounds, and wish to increase their size, buy a coach stallion of one of the recognized breeds. There are many of them, but the first one we knew anything about is the Morgan horse known as the Vermont Morgan. The word coach horse doesn't mean any certain breed of horses any more than the word beef cattle does not mean any certain breed of cattle. It means a type of horses and is something produced by crossing with the trotting, thoroughbred or saddle stallion; but if you want to be certain of raising the coach type or all-purpose horse, use a coach breed. As we said before, the Morgan is one of this breed; the Hackney, a breed of small coach horses; the Cleveland bay, a horse produced in England; and the French Coach which is raised in France, and the German coach horse of which there are several families seem to be the most popular in America and produce the best results when crossed or used on the heterogeneous breeds.

There was an experiment made at the Iowa College some years ago on preparing range horses for the market and those sired by the German coach horses easily outclassed the ones sired by the French coach and other breeds. These colts were selected a carload from the P. & O. ranch in Wyoming. They were by standard bred and French coach stallions, some of them by Percheron stallions. Another load was selected from a ranch in Montana where German coach stallions were used on range mares.

The colts as soon as they reached the college farm were turned out in pasture. As soon as the weather got too cold for them to run out, they were

FLY TO PIECES

The Effect of Coffee on Highly Organized People.

"I have been a coffee user for years, and about two years ago got into a very serious condition of dyspepsia and indigestion. It seemed to me I would fly to pieces. I was so nervous that at the least noise I was distressed, and many times could not straighten myself up because of the pain.

"My physician told me I must not eat any heavy or strong food and ordered a diet, giving me some medicine. I followed directions carefully, but kept on using coffee and did not get any better. Last winter my husband, who was away on business, had Postum Food Coffee served to him in the family where he boarded.

"He liked it so well that when he came home he brought some with him. We began using it and I found it most excellent. While I drank it my stomach never bothered me in the least, and I got over my nervous troubles. When the Postum was all gone we returned to coffee, then my stomach began to hurt me as before and the nervous conditions came on again.

"That showed me exactly what was the cause of the whole trouble, so I quit drinking coffee altogether and kept on using Postum. The old troubles left again and I have never had any trouble since." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

taken up and tied to the mangers with good strong halters. As time permitted they were taught to lead by the halter and stand tied anywhere. Great care was taken not to fright any of them but were handled in a quiet careful manner. Next summer they ran in a blue grass pasture with water available at all times and shade abundant. The second winter the colts received more care; had their feet properly trimmed, and had the harness put on them. As soon as they got over their fright from the harness they were driven about the yard by a man on foot and in this way they were nicely broken. Of the all-purpose colts, the best pair proved to be the German coach geldings. They were a large pair with considerable style, with fair action and picked their feet up better than the general run of harness horses. They were smooth and muscular and had a set of good legs and splendid feet.

This pair of coachers was sold to Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, for \$1,000. Remember, these were range bred horses out of small range mares. They were a handsome pair of steel browns, with the legs and feet and posterns to stand city driving. They were undoubtedly the best of the all-purpose horses that were brought into the experiment. And in the writer's opinion, the German coach will give the most satisfactory results of any breed when crossed on small mares and all purpose or heavy leather harness horses are desired.

The German coach horse reproduces himself with a wonderful certainty and this is not to be wondered at when it is known how long they have been bred in one line by the German government.

Gnapheus, who was mayor of the city of Norden in 1533, said that the city of Aurich in Friesland had seven celebrated animal fairs to which the Westphalians, Frieslands and Belgians came in great numbers to buy horses (stallions) and cattle for breeding, both being found there only in the greatest perfection. Since the sixteenth century the German coach horse has been recognized as a first class coacher. Especially in the reign of Anton Guenther (1603-1667) the breeding of this class of horses flourished in a high degree. That this breed was highly appreciated was also proven in the circumstance that these horses were considerably used in that time for princely presents.

Count Enne III. of East Friesland in 1608 sent to King James of England (the founder of a more rational system of horse breeding in that country) four German stallions. Well authenticated history tells us of careful breeding of horses in this reign and since war has ceased to be an occupation of the powerful nobles and princes, many of them have made records in improving the original good stock and bringing it to a degree of perfection before unknown.

The great German coach horses are the finest coach horses in the world, the result of breeding in one line for a great length of time. This is a coach horse of the highest type. His points are advantageously placed with deep and well proportioned body, strong and clear bone under the knee and his feet open, sound and tough. He possesses fine knee action, lifts his feet high, which gives elegance to his pace and action. He carries his head well, his neck being elevated and very rangy, long and well cut up at throat; fine ear, well set; broad forehead, with large intelligent eye; with a disposition to carry both tall and head high. They run in height from 16 to 16½ hands, weighing from 1,350 to 1,450 pounds. They mature very young and are fit for work at two years old, and for breeding purposes they are horses that produce all about one type, all dark, deep color, and are the only genuine coach and general purpose horse. No horse can stand for service in Germany unless he either belongs to the government or has a certificate of soundness, breeding and individuality issued by an examining government committee. The owner of a commission stable is liable to prosecution if he has in the same stables a non-commissioned stallion, although he may be simply used for farm work. When a horse has such certificate he may stand for service anywhere in the empire.

Good horses standing from 16 to 16½ hands high are in greater demand than they have ever been and if you will look at the quotations of the horse market you will see that this style of coach horse is bringing old-time prices. Breeding in the last seven years has fallen off to about 25 per cent, so now is just the time to breed good horses that produce like themselves from all kinds of mares and if he can not find that kind of horse he will not breed. The German coach horse, being so purely and strongly bred, reproduce themselves with wonderful certainty and in the colt you see almost the image of his sire.



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SHEEP

Money Makers Are Sheep

G. M. Wilbur is a very remarkable man in the success he has had with sheep, and as at this time the attention of stock farmers in this state is being called to the advantages of having a small flock of these domestic animals on the farms a few of his conclusions are given here, for the experience of a successful man in any business is good as a path that will lead to the same success. He says that "ten sheep can be carried on the same feed which one steer will consume, and this is not guess work, but actual experience, and there is a profit of \$20 on feed which would be consumed by the steer. Now, this would be an average net profit of \$400 per car on cattle you full feed.

"Suppose you started into winter with a band of good breeding ewes, say 200 head, which would fairly represent the same weight of twenty cattle. The 200 ewes would represent an outlay of say \$1,000; wool cut in the spring, \$400; 8 per cent of lambs at \$2 per head, \$320. Allowing for depreciation of value of ewes of \$1 per head, they would be worth in the spring \$800, making a net value of \$1,520, or a gross profit of 52 per cent.

"Your cattle—twenty head—on the same amount of feed would come thru to spring but very little heavier than when they started in the fall, but we will say would be worth ½ cent more per pound; this would make \$5 per head for wintering the steer, or \$100 per car. If your twenty steers cost \$4 in the fall and weighed 1,000 pounds they would represent an investment of \$800 or \$900, in the spring a profit of \$100. Now, I may have figured the gain of the cattle too low, but someone can set me right if I have. The cattle would represent a gross profit of 12½ per cent, both estimates being made up May 1, we will say."

A Sheepman Kicks

Captain W. J. Duffel, proprietor of the Oak Hill stock farm, near West McLennan county, writing to Captain J. B. Mitchell, the president of the Fort Worth Poultry and Pet Stock Show, relative to sheep in his section, makes this statement: "I have sold my sheep, all of them, and my goats, too, and am out of the business. There used to be several small flocks near me, but on account of there being so many things to kill the sheep and there being no protection from the law, they have been sold. We can never expect much in Texas as long as we have such men as Governor Campbell in office who will veto a bill that offers so much protection to stockmen, especially to sheepmen. I wish that he could see this letter. I know something about the demands of the breeders in Texas. I worked for the United States department of agriculture in the farmers' institute work. I quit my home and traveled thousands of miles in this work. I was the first president of the Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association."

In a post script he says if the letter is desired for publication, all right.

Farmers Adapting Themselves to Sheep

W. E. Wintenburg, a sheepman of Lampasas county, was on the market with 500 head of fat muttons. "I am a sheepman, as that class of men are called, and have on the ranch something like two or three thousand head of sheep. They are Black-Tip De Laine, which I consider the very best class of sheep for Texas—that is, for wool. There has been lots of rain down our way and consequently all stock is doing well. There are not many flocks in our section, but farmers are adapting themselves more and more to conditions and are adopting small herds of sheep to add to the profits of the farm. When all the farmers get small bunches the marketable stuff will be largely more than what is now to be had and the condition of the farms in more ways than one will have been improved. Lometa is my postoffice."

Keep the lambs in clean quarters and feed them in clean troughs and give them clean food.

Sheep are apt to have the best fleece which make the best mutton carcasses.

HARNESS FINISH

To give harness a good finish saturate the leather with as much oil as it will take, and then sponge the harness with a thick lather made of Castile soap. When dry, wipe gently with flannel and follow in the same manner with a solution of gum tragacanth, which is made by boiling half an ounce of the gum in two quarts of water, boiling down to three pints, stirring freely while it is on the fire. When cool, apply it lightly on the leather.

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.

HORSES

To Further Encourage

While Mississippi is not looked upon by supercilious cattle sections as much of a stock country, yet the inhabitants of that state think that altho this may be the opinion of others, yet it may prove beneficial to what stock they have, to add a little good blood to it. To help along G. C. Bennett has just donated to Governor Vardaman the noted stallion "Lucky Dog," a racer that carried Burns and Wraehouse colors on Eastern and Western tracks and who has been a fairly successful sire. It is the intention of the state of Mississippi to establish several stations where thorobred stallions will be located for the benefit of the farmers and stock raisers of the state. No, Mississippi may not be in the class of Texas as a horse and stock country, but it does not rely upon its natural resources and trust to luck, but goes ahead and spends money in developing the very best resources of the state. She spent as much as \$25,000 in purchasing fine thorobred horses and other animals at the great Chicago International exhibition last December and is still engaged in the good work. Incidentally it may be stated that Texas did not spend a cent for buying any stock at all. In raising crops of lawyers Texas is a great monumental success, but in supporting its Agricultural & Mechanical institution for the promulgation of something useful and worth while she is not such a blooming success. Can any one answer why?

Not a Distinct Class

The original types of the wild horse do not exist as a distinct class any longer. Where not domesticated by man the hunters of the human race long ago exterminated them. What are now known as the wild horses have escaped from domestication. During the times of great wars thousands of horses are turned loose from one cause or other to roam over the country at pleasure and take care of themselves. No doubt the theory held that the horses of the northern part of the eastern continent that is held by students of animal history, had their origin from this source. The North American wild horse no doubt came from the horses abandoned by De Soto and other exploring Spaniards, and the same may be said of the wild horses of the pampas of South America. The mustang of Texas had its origin from a Spanish stock, and a good one it was, as was evidenced by the courage and endurance that was manifested by them.

German Coach Stallion

Dropping into the headquarters of J. A. Hill, the horse man, the reporter was hailed by Floyd Scoble, with "Hello! The Stockman-Journal played the mischief." How? "Why, in putting French Coach stallion with the picture of Fernando on the first page, when it should have been Fernando, a German Coach stallion."

Captain Hill has gone to College Station to try to induce Professor Nathan Powell to buy a German Coach stallion. He sold one to the Agricultural and Mechanical college last fall and it has been bred to ninety-eight mares this season at \$25 each. Professor Powell is negotiating for another of the same kind, German Coach, to place in his stud at Maysville, Texas, for service. Professor Powell is a preacher, but is a lover of fine stock and is setting a good example to his fellow citizens. Remember that we are handling the German Coach stallion and not the French."

Will Make More Money

More money will be made in the long run by a breeder who only keeps two thirds as many animals as his farm will sustain than if he had overstocked the place. There is every few years a shortage of hay and other forage, especially in Texas and the man who has overstocked will be compelled to sell some of his stock at a sacrifice or buy high priced grain and hay and will thus materially reduce the profits when he sells. If any one will watch the markets in Fort Worth he will be taught what it means to have more stock than grass.

Keep the work horses' shoulders clean. The danger of sores will be greatly lessened.

Costs Money

A horse, like a piece of machinery, costs money. His usefulness is limited by the amount of care given him by his owner. He may be used so that this period of usefulness may extend over twenty years, or he may be utterly worn out in five or six years, it all depends upon what an

owner thinks and cares about the matter. Vigorous rubbing after a hard day's work will go a long way toward soothing aching muscles and a brisk use of the brush in the morning will aid in keeping the pores open, and be potent factor in keeping the health of the horse good.

Mares and Stallions

It is all well enough to keep the very best of sires, either draft or coach pure breeds of good formation and type, but at the same time do not forget to look a little out for mares from which you expect to raise fine stock. If the mares are selected with the same care that is given the sire or even half of it, there would be but a short time elapse before the character of the whole horse stock would be changed into a much improved one.

Old, But a Winner

A Kentucky man had the courage to lay out his money in the stallion, Jaybird some nine years ago, when the animal was 20 years of age, balanced his books not long ago and found that \$37,500 stood to the credit of the horse. The horse was sired by the son of the famous George Wilkes. "Blood will tell," and a good starting can always be relied upon to bring satisfactory results some time, even during old age.

Try It

Maine Farmer gives the following remedy for scratches: Five pounds of sulphur, one pound of saltpeter, one pound of ginger, mix and give one tablespoonful once per day.

If you must have your horse clipped, be sure you do it after the weather is warm for sure.

More bran and less oats are best for a very nervous horse. Try it.

A good bed and a comfortable stall is what the hard working horse deserves, and a thoughtful and considerate master will see that he has them.

A scrub horse does not pay very large dividends.

HEADS AND HORNS OF OUR ANIMALS

Society to Preserve Tokens of Disappearing Species

NEW YORK, May 27.—With a nucleus of twenty-two big game heads and horns, representing nineteen different species, the national collection of heads and horns has been started in the New York zoological park.

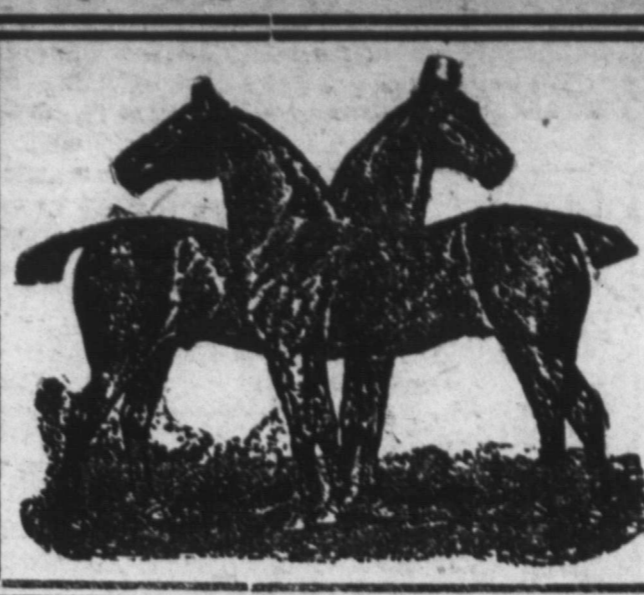
Realizing the threatened extinction of the great game animals of America and in practically all the rest of the globe, the promoters of the scheme believe that the time is ripe for the gathering together of the records and tokens of hundreds of disappearing species. Two series of exhibits are planned, the first zoological and the second geographical.

Under the first head specimens will be arranged to show evolution and relationship. The nucleus collection contains a series showing the progress from the early buffalo bull to the 20-year-old "stubhorn" bull collected on the Montana range. It is probably impossible to duplicate this series from wild resources.

In the geographical series will be shown the centers of distribution and the culminating points of many species popular with American sportsmen and naturalists. Here will naturally be gathered together such a collection of maps and photographs of living wild animals, both in their haunts and in captivity, as has never yet been formed. The records of big game was naturally will accumulate in the national collection will soon represent great zoological value.

Nearly all of the specimens which form the nucleus of the collection were presented by Dr. W. T. Hornaday, director of the New York zoological park.

Besides Dr. Hornaday, who presents the Campfire Club in the movement, the other immediate promoters of the enterprise are Madison Grant for the Boone and Crockett Club, and John M. Phillips, Pennsylvania state game commissioner, for the Lewis and Clark Club. The New York Zoological Society will undertake the maintenance of the collection and it is hoped that ultimately a special building will be provided in which to house it.



We will have a good lot of
GERMAN COACH STALLIONS

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

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Pure Bred Hogs in Texas

The writer is very glad indeed to be able to observe the almost universal transition of the anciently, but once cherished, idea, that one breed or no breed of swine, the mongrel breed, if you please, subserved the interest of the farmer as well as the pure breeds.

The farmer and breeder are becoming ashamed to make this claim in the present enlightened progressive age of up-to-date breeding. There is as much, or even more, sound reason for pure bred swine, as there is to field seed planted by the successful farmer.

A farmer who would claim an antiquated kind of corn, cotton, oats or wheat as good as the improved varieties, would only subject himself to just ridicule. Worthy agricultural and stock papers that for the last decade have gradually but surely been impressing the importance of pure breeding on the best class of farmers and stockmen, have now about completely proven to an accepted actuality that there is as much difference in pure and improved seeds, pure bred stock, etc., as there is in day and night.

It not only took months and years to prove these things to the satisfaction of interested parties, but it has taken nearly a century. The time and effort have not been lost. The better class of editors—God bless them—never cease in their efforts for any and all things that insure the development of country, purity of home, prosperity of profession and a contented constituency.

For years and years the best class of stock and agricultural papers have not ceased to proclaim the advantages of the pure bred hog. They not

only asserted it, but produced facts and figures to prove it.

The farmers and stock growers of Texas and the south should congratulate themselves because of the fact that they have men of character and intelligence, not merely theoretical, but practical as well, as editors and diffusers of this indispensable information.

The only extra cost of the pure bred hog is the first cost, as compared with the "scrub," and this is more than offset within the first year by reason of extra gains and extra values when offered for sale. After that the extra profits are just rewards of a wise and judicious plan of action just a little while back.

If it takes a bushel of corn to produce eight pounds of gain on the common hog, and a bushel of corn will produce twelve pounds of gain on a pure bred hog, this alone should prove that the editors all along have been telling the truth.

As to breed, select the one liked the best. For me, I can see many advantages in the Duroc Jersey breed, especially if you get breeders from a man who develops them to their height of perfection. Some breeds are a garb of fat, all lard and no bacon, others the opposite, but the improved Jerseys occupy the happy medium, not too fat nor too lean—but just right.

Being a very healthy breed, prolific, vigorous, pretty, gentle and as fine a bacon hog as the best, the Jerseys appeal to the best interest of the farmer and stockman, who wants an all round hog and one that usually takes blue ribbons when in competition with other breeds. The Duroc Jerseys are great. Model Hog Ranch, Plano, Texas.

POULTRY

The Poultry Association

"The Poultry and Pet Stock Association," said Judge N. B. Moore, secretary of the association, "altho' of but very recent organization bids fair to outstrip some of the older organizations, such as the enthusiasm manifested by the various members and of the men who have been appointed to the management of the various departments. First let me say that the association now has a full set of officers in its executive branch and also a body of directors who are all capable men and ardent amateurs in the classes which attract their interest. The officers are: Capt. J. B. Mitchell, president, Fort Worth; Walter Burton, first vice-president, Arlington; A. C. Heyle, second vice-president, Decatur; L. L. Jeter, Italy, third vice-president; N. B. Moore, Fort Worth, secretary-treasurer.

"The executive committee for the year is: J. B. Mitchell, J. F. Henderson, J. B. Buchanan, M. B. Moore and F. J. Huntoon, all of Fort Worth."

An auxiliary committee was selected to aid the executive committee composed of the following well known gentlemen: Jno. Sneed, Dr. J. W. Irwin, both of Fort Worth; W. H. Ordway, of Dallas, and W. L. Sargent, of Terrell and Fort Worth. The president, Capt. J. B. Mitchell, is ex-officio a member and chairman of this committee.

The Poultry and Pet Stock Show has been divided into four departments, as follows: First, poultry; second, bench show; third, pigeons and fowls other than poultry; fourth, ponies.

The executive committee of the association met in the office of Secretary N. B. Moore, Wednesday of last week, and gave their attention to the work in hand. The secretary was instructed to compile the catalog and premium list as soon as possible. It was resolved to offer for the best pen of fowls \$75, and for the second best \$25. Managers for the various departments were appointed as follows:

For manager or superintendent of the poultry department—E. C. McCray, of Meridian, Texas.

For manager or superintendent of bench show—John Sneed of Fort Worth.

For manager or superintendent department of pigeons and fowls other than poultry—P. W. Hunt, Fort Worth.

"The selection of manager or superintendent of the pony department was left in abeyance till a future date when it will be announced. You can say that everything is working smoothly in every department and the enthusiastic letters received from every part of the state assures the officers and executive committee that there will be an extraordinary crowd in attendance when the show opens in December. Of course

everything is done according to the rules laid down by the national associations, and a premium here will entitle any one to enter at any show that is pulled off in any part of the United States by the national association. All that is done by the association is with the aid and approval of the Stock Yards Company, who are ready to assist in any way they can. We want as many members as we can possibly get, the more the merrier, even if it is five thousand."

Has Fine Pointers

John Spencer is an enthusiast when it comes to fine dogs and is an earnest advocate of the coming poultry and pet stock show in December. "This bench show just hits me," said Mr. Spencer, "and I shall do all that I can to help it along to success. Yes, I am a great lover of the canine race and think that I have some pretty good ones myself. I have four pointers, registered stuff that came directly from the George Gould kennel in New York state. I got them thru Will Sargent of Terrell, who got them direct from Gould. They are liver and white marked dogs and were sired by a dog that was brought from the English Kennel. They are beauties and I shall them on exhibit and should they not win they will be good to look upon anyway. This poultry and pet stock show will be next to the fat stock show, the greatest thing Texas has ever had."

FIRST HOG SALE IN COLORADO

On April 11 the first exclusive public hog sale in Colorado was held at the Denver Union stock yards. A shipment of fifty-six registered Duroc Jerseys and Poland-Chinas were brought in from the herd of Gerald Wilcox in Nebraska, and by 4 in the afternoon they were all sold at good prices. The average price received was about \$40 per head, while the top of the gilts sold for \$65 and a handsome mature sow for \$107.

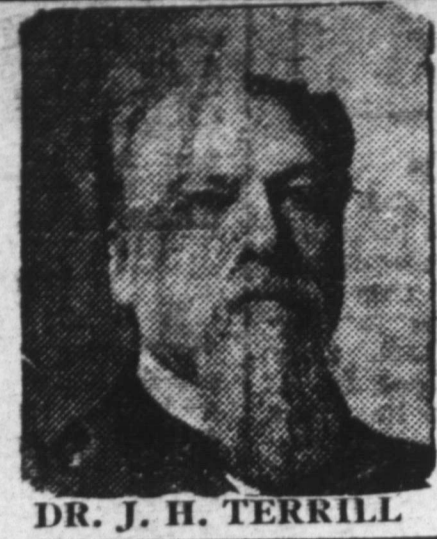
On account of the sale not being well advertised, there was but very few buyers present, but thru the superior ability of that prince of live stock auctioneers, Colonel Callahan, the stuff was readily sold at good prices. Possibly Colorado has good auctioneers but they have not made themselves known and stockmen cannot afford to take chances. In securing a live stock auctioneer the best is always the cheapest, and Colonel Callahan will have many calls to this country.

NICKERS FROM COLTS

A colt should be kept eating, growing and exercising until he reaches maturity.

A horse that is quick to learn bad habits is one that can be taught good traits easily.

Keeping the skin clean enables the work horse to sweat freely and this helps to keep him healthy.



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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ECHOES FROM THE RANGE

In Concho County

Paint Rock Herald.
Wyatt & Kirkpatrick this week sold their sheep, 2,000 head, to B. Herring of Coleman county at \$3 for grown sheep and \$2 for lambs. Mr. Wyatt is thinking of moving to Alpine.

In Llano County

Llano Times.
A. S. Justice of Ballinger, who was in Llano some time ago, endeavoring to purchase the Llano county school land situated in Tom Green county, was here again this week, urging the commissioner's court to act in behalf of the county's 17,712 acres of land. He agrees to pay \$10 per acre for the land, the notes to bear 6 per cent interest. This offer was turned down.

In Carson County

Panhandle Herald.
Mr. Williams, manager of the Dixon Creek pasture, delivered 1,200 head of cattle to Kansas buyers Saturday evening, but owing to the failure of the railroad to get cars here the cattle were not shipped until Monday evening. On Thursday he took 1,600 head to Groom and delivered them to a feeder who shipped them to Manhattan, Kan.

In Presidio County

Marfa New Era.
W. M. Weber, who lives down in the Alameto country, was in town yesterday and called around to talk with the boys a while. He says it's getting dry down in that country, and that the cattle are dying.
Ed Myers, one of Presidio county's most popular and highly esteemed young ranchmen, had the misfortune of being severely injured by a horse falling on him. It seems that Myers' horse stepped in a prairie dog hole, threw his rider to the ground and fell on him.

In Briscoe County

Silverton Enterprise.
The J. A. boys found the skeleton of a white man in the Palodura canyon last week, near the mouth of the Deer creek. There was an ax and Bowie knife near, with the end of the blade broken off, the under side of the ax had rusted away, and the handle was rotten, there had been two nails driven in the end of the handle to hold the ax on.
Albert Pietzsch delivered to August Holland on the 2d instant, seventy yearling steers at \$14 per head, Holland having made this purchase some time ago, spring delivery.

In Sutton County

Sonora News.
Martin & Savell of Sonora bought thirty-five head of yearling steers from John A. Ward at private terms. Pascall Odorn bought the O B steer yearlings, 250 head, from John Martin

at \$14.50.

Martin & Savell bought twenty-five head of yearling steers from Hollis Carson of Sonora at private terms.
Pascall Odorn sold 150 cows, four up, to Weaver of Crockett county, at \$20. There were a few calves thrown in.
J. A. Cope, the commission man, sold for Frank Harris forty head of stock horses to John A. Allison at \$35 per head.

In Lampasas County

Lampasas Leader.
Sheep shearing has already begun, and a few clips have been brought in and stored. The market is reported as being "off," that is there seems no demand at the present, from the fact that the season has been very backward, and those who finally use the wool are in no hurry to enter contracts. The market will open one of these days, and the grower will get a good price for his wool, but what that price will be waits to be seen.
A number of clips of wool have been brought in and stored, and the shearers are busy now taking the wool from the sheep. Prices are not yet fixed, the buyers not being ready to make any direct propositions, and the growers having enough money on hand to run them without rushing their wool on the market. The growers and farmers are all well fixed and the cattlemen consider that they are in clover, so mild has been the winter and so favorable the spring.
Stockmen are busy with their flocks and herds. There is considerable trading among the cattlemen, but prices are not given out to the public. The good stock in this country always has a market right at home, and men who know how to handle the stock are purchasing it.

In Tom Green County

San Angelo Standard.
Three years ago Mr. I. G. Yates, a prominent stockman of San Angelo, bought a mustang pony from a Mexican at Los Cruces, N. M. Mr. Yates was attracted to the pony by reason of his remarkable color, that of a brindle. Nearly everybody has at some time in their lives seen a brindle cow, or a brindle dog—and even a brindle cat is within the limit of possibility and the horoscope of strange optical adventures, but a brindle horse! Who ever heard of such a thing before!
Mr. Alvaro Yates, son of the veteran horseman, brought the pony up to the front of the Standard office Wednesday morning for the inspection of the force, and if there were any skeptics on the staff concerning the genuineness of a brindle horse, it was soon evaporated. The pony is brindle, all right, from his hocks to his fore-top, and he would be a curiosity anywhere.
Mr. Yates intends to exhibit him at the Dallas fair next fall, where he will no doubt occupy a place high up among the Class A attractions.
W. L. Holmsley, of the Pecos, is in the city visiting M. B. Pulliam and family. Mr. Holmsley has just delivered 300 2-year-old steer to Harris Bros., of San Angelo, and on his way to his home in Midland. Mr. Holmsley, while roping a steer, caught his right hand in the rope, which crippled his hand pretty badly.
Charles T. Adams of Carlsbad, N. M., sold to Russell Hamilton of San Angelo 4,300 shorn muttons at private terms. The sheep are in Lee Bros' pasture, ten miles west of San Angelo.

In Potter County

Amarillo Herald.
Earle Thompson, deputy sheriff and stockman of Horace, Hutchinson county, is here today on a peculiar mission. Last Sunday his brother-in-law, Will Yake, disappeared and altho the entire country has been searched for him no trace can be found of him or the horse he was riding when last seen.
Yake is 28 years of age, unmarried, and lives with his father on quite an extensive ranch west of Big Creek, north of the Canadian. Three miles above the Yake ranch is the ranch of Earle Thompson and last Sunday young Yake left the home place to go to Thompson's to assist in the roundup. He was to start the cattle toward the other ranch as he came but apparently never began the work. He has not been seen since and every possible effort is being used to find some trace of him.
Yake is about 6 feet tall, weight 185, smooth shaven, light hair and eyes, with the top of the index finger galled from an old injury. When he left home he was riding a bay horse

with a good unstamped saddle.
Since the disappearance nearly every man in the county has been looking for him and a systematic search with dogs has been made of the country in the vicinity of the two ranches. There is a great deal of broken country in that section and it is barely possible that horse and rider have fallen into a ravine and are still in the country. No possible reason can be assigned for the man's disappearance on any other ground. He had no enemies of consequence and no reason can be assigned for foul play.

In Borden County

Gall Citizen.
A manager of the Half Circle S ranch in Dickens or Crosby county living with a woman who was cooking for the ranch, then supposed to be, but since learned not to be his wife, was poisoned by the woman and was buried at Plainview last week. The deceased carried a \$2,500 life insurance policy, for which the woman is said to have poisoned him. Names are not known.
Five of Garza county farmers have been here for several days closing a sale of their ranches to J. B. Slaughter. These ranches were in the Slaughter pasture. The parties referred to are E. S. Bouldin, Hall Graham, Henry Johnson, J. F. Maxey and Perry Graham.

In Edwards County

Rock Springs Rustler.
Lindsay & Edwards bought of T. B. Satathite 2,400 high grade goats at \$2.80.
Henry Bunton returned the first of the week from Hondo, Uvalde and Laguna, where he bought for the Wade Bunton & Powers firm about 2,900 one's and two's at \$13 and \$18.
Ben Powers came in Wednesday from the Leakey country with 821 head of one's and two's and three's, which had been bought of various parties for Wade, Bunton & Powers.
Thompson Bros. moved their steers this week from the Hearn ranch to the Smith-Dobbins ranch.
V. A. Brown, one of the champion goat men of the Southwest, reports an extra good kid crop of 1,200 kids from 1,100 nannies.

In Crockett County

Ozona Kicker.
J. B. Moore sold his Terrell county ranch to J. L. Edwards for \$1,750.
E. B. Baggett sold to his son, Early, 3,000 sheep at private terms. Early is now a full fledged sheep man.
M. Seitz delivered yesterday to McKenzie & Ferguson the 2,000 shorn mutton sold to them some time back.
Wilson & Young took 500 muttons to San Angelo to ship last week, but instead sold them to Will Noelke for a top price, and will shipped them.
Ned Friend and Prof. Pearce returned Friday from the Indian Territory where they went with the Friend territory cows. Ned reports the territory in fine shape and grass fine.
It is reported that J. W. Friend & Sons bought last week from F. M. Brannon his entire stock of horses numbering about 200 head. We are unable to learn the price.
Charles Evans, representing William Anson from Anson's Saginaw farm near Fort Worth, is in the city trying to buy horses, and incidentally boasting the English Suffolk stallion, of which Mr. Anson is a heavy importer.
Albert Kincaid's carload of high

DR. TALKS OF FOOD

Pres. of Board of Health.

"What shall I eat?" is the daily inquiry the physician is met with. I do not hesitate to say that in my judgment a large percentage of disease is caused by poorly selected and improperly prepared food. My personal experience with the fully-cooked food, known as Grape-Nuts, enables me to speak freely of its merits.
"From overwork, I suffered several years with malnutrition, palpitation of the heart, and loss of sleep. Last summer I was led to experiment personally with the new food, which I used in conjunction with good rich cow's milk. In a short time after I commenced its use, the disagreeable symptoms disappeared, my heart's action became steady and normal, the functions of the stomach were properly carried out, and I again slept as soundly and as well as in my youth.
"I look upon Grape-Nuts as a perfect food, and no one can gainsay but that it has a most prominent place in a rational, scientific system of feeding. Anyone who uses this food will soon be convinced of the soundness of the principle upon which it is manufactured and may thereby know the facts as to its true worth." Read "Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR BELATED HEREFORD BULL BUYERS

GRAND AUCTION SALE

85 Registered HEREFORDS

Leedale Stock Farm
SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

Thursday, June 6th

This sale includes the entire registered Hereford herd of C. W. B. Collins, who is selling out on account of having sold his ranch. There will also be offered at this auction, four of Lee Brothers' prize winning Hereford herd, and thirty-four other selected Leedale animals, besides five registered Herefords from Broome & Farr's herd.

For free catalog, containing descriptions and pedigrees of the eighty-five individuals to be sold, address a postal to Phil C. Lee, San Angelo, Texas.

Fancy prices are not expected at this sale. The stock will be halter-broke and in best condition for future usefulness.

C. W. B. COLLINS,
BROOME & FARR,
LEE BROTHERS,
San Angelo, Texas.

grade bulls arrived in Ozona Saturday and were quickly distributed among the ranchmen who were in with him, namely, W. D. Jones, Elam Dudley, W. H. Laney and Jones Miller. Albert also bought one thoroughbred for his own use. These are dandy good yearling bulls and the purchasers are well pleased with them.

E. B. Baggett bought of his son Bright and Windrow Payne four sections each, which they owned in his pasture and sold them his one-half interest in the old Byrd and Cooper and Brannon ranches; Bright and Windrow now being equal partners therein. He also sold Bright his half interest in the Baggett & Payne sheep, numbering about 7,200 head. These deals aggregate about \$40,000.

BIG LAND SALE

Hundred Thousand Acres Included in Deals Just Closed

Word was received here Thursday of the sale of 100,000 acres of land for a consideration of approximately \$1,000,000 by Bob Pyron of the Bob Pyron Land Company to William Rule and others of Kansas City.

The deal was closed at Kansas City where Mr. Pyron has been for the past month and involves the Bush and Tillar ranches in Scurry, Borden, Howard and Mitchell counties, containing 56,000 acres; the Bob Pyron ranch of 10,000 acres in Scurry county; and the Bob Pyron Panhandle ranch of 30,000 acres in Wheeler and Gray counties. The terms of the sale were private, but the total amount will run over a million.

The land purchased by a syndicate of eastern capitalists will be thrown open to settlers immediately.

The Bush and Tillar ranch was purchased by Bob Pyron, Ed. C. Baker and the O'Neal brothers of Mineral Wells about six months ago.

Windows alone won't enable a fellow to look out for himself.

Harness of All Kind



R. T. Frazier,

PUEBLO, COLORADO

Send For Number 8 Catalogue

Cattlemen Who Come and Go

Grass is Fine
 Capt. I. D. Warren, of Buffdale, Erath county, came in and was found in the Live Stock Exchange. "Cattle are doing better than I ever saw them at this time of the year," said he, "and on grass, at that. We have had plenty of rain and well distributed and grass is just fine. With plenty of water and grass, cattle would be tough subjects indeed if they failed to respond to the touch of such conditions. Crops are doing very well, only cotton is late and suffered from the chilly weather of last month. Altogether stock matters are in fair condition, even with a falling market."

Early Grass in Coryell
 G. F. Boon from Turnersville, Coryell county, came in with a load of cows and steers each, the steers having been fed cotton seed and the cows simply grass. "We have the earliest grass that I have seen in years," said Mr. Boon, "and the condition of the stock is as good or better than usual. We have had lots of rains and there is a good season in the ground and plenty of stock water. Crops are not so good as could be wished. Corn is pretty fair, but cotton isn't at all good. It don't make much difference what happens, however, for we have made as much or more cotton in our section than people could pick anyway, and that despite the weevils and other insects that have a liking for the plant. This has been the case every year since 1901."

Good Calf Crop
 W. A. Coggin is a descendant of a line of Texas stockmen and makes that his sole livelihood.

"I live in Colorado City," said he, "but have a ranch in Fisher county, five or six miles from Roby. Grass is very good and cattle are in good shape, picking up. I will make above an average calf crop, all things considered, and an average crop is 90 per cent, so you see above an average comes near being the whole thing. I will ship a lot of dry cows next week to this market from the grass. I also have a ranch in Garza but it has not gained as much up there as it has down in Fisher, altho we have had good grass rains there. I brought in four loads of fed steers that were fed at Colorado City. They are good, too. Horses and mules are being raised more generally now among people, but I am not in that business—strictly cow for me. It will be only a short time when the farmers and the ranchmen, too, will be raising hogs, as it is a good business, especially as feed is so plentifully to hand."

Market Has Declined
 W. H. Abernathy is in charge of the business end of one of the big commission houses in the Live Stock Exchange and is always pleased to render any assistance or give any information to a belated newspaper man. "The market," said he, "is not so very bad, but it is not as good as it was a few weeks back. Four and a half is about the thing now when not so very long ago the same stuff would have brought probably as much as 6 cents. There are various reasons for this, I suppose, but probably, as there are a lot of good grassers coming in now, that may have a lowering effect on the whole market. I had a letter from my father recently, who is interested in the oil mill business up in Greer county, and he said that so much cold weather had retarded the farmers in their work and crops were very backward. They were still ginning cotton up there, but the oil mill was winding up the business for the season. Cattle were in reasonably good condition at present."

Cattle Getting Scarce
 T. P. Rogers, a member of the stock firm of Hadley & Rogers of Honey Grove, was on the market. "I deal in stock, principally cattle, altogether. Cattle are getting very scarce up our way, and in fact about all the cattle there are the farmers 'cow-pen' stuff, and they are only on hand mostly at one time of the year, generally the fall and winter. They are good stuff enough. Have had plenty of rain last Tuesday a week ago. Cotton is very poor up our way. That planted before the rain is up nicely, I mean just before the last rain. All that was planted earlier never came up. Replanting has been done three times already and seed is getting scarce. It is true that the oil companies have proclaimed to the world that they intend to let the farmers have all the seed they need, but they are charging 65 cents a bushel for the seed to plant, which makes about \$21.50 a ton for what they paid the farmers only \$12 for, and when this seed finally brings

forth fruit they will only pay the farmers \$12 a ton again. There is some good wheat. The straw is not long, but the heads are large. Have some good oats. Corn is good. There are no cattle, but lots of hogs being raised."

Grass is Good
 Arthur Sears is a young cattleman who lives out in the famous Mulberry Canyon, on the line of Nolan county. "My postoffice address is Merkel," said Mr. Sears, "and my ranch is in Nolan county. I have a small spot of cultivated land, but I use it only for feed. I handle steers mostly and buy them and then fatten them on grass. Grass is good. We have had some rain, but while we are not suffering we would be better for a good rain in a few days. We have plenty of stock water from wells and springs, which are in abundance. We rough feed the stock thru the winter with cotton seed to keep them up to a standard. I brought in a load of fat grass cows."

Water Now Plentiful
 Captain Joseph Payne, the well-known cowman, came in, bringing reports of rains where he had been looking after his cattle interests. "I have just come in from Graham and that section of the country," said he, "and can say that there has been an abundance of rain and there is water everywhere. Grass is very good and cattle are doing well. The drouth did not hurt very much after all, and then you know the wonderful facility with which Texas and especially the Young county part of it recovers from dry weather, so such a little one as we have just passed thru did not cause the loss of a breath. Cattle have stood all the changes for the last months remarkably well."

Conditions Out West
 Captain Ike Brown, the well-known stockman of Taylor county, was on the market with 1,500 head of fed muttons, which he fed at Abilene. They were in good fix and shapely stuff. Captain Brown's ranch is the old C. P. Warren place in Taylor county and he has 10,000 acres owned, and leases 7,000 more. He breeds White-Faced cattle and is a progressive and energetic man. Grass is very good with him and cattle are doing well. Rains have fallen and everything points to a successful summer and fall in almost all industrial lines out west."

Plenty of Rain
 Captain Billy Meyers of Henrietta, the famous Hereford breeder of Clay county, was in the city. "By the way," said the captain, "I compromised my claim with the Denver and settled out of court. We have had plenty of rain up our way and the grass is doing well and in consequence cattle are, too. Everything is backward about four weeks this year, but it will probably incline toward warm weather now, and that will make vegetable life hustle up and do double stunts in the growing line. My stock interests are all in very good shape."

Cattle Doing Well
 R. Gilroy of Marshall, Okla., came in with a load of hogs. He is an old shipper to this market, altho he does not come often himself. "I am a stockman and dealer in grain," said Mr. Gilroy. "We have had plenty of rain and crops are putting on a better look. It has been dry and cold, almost too much so for this time of the year. Grass is good for the time of the year and the obstacles that have been of hindrance to its well-being during the last month. Cattle are doing very well, what there are of them. Corn is a little backward, but will make a good crop; small grain was not much good, Texas having furnished her green bugs a feast on it. I have been on a trip to Seattle, but have not seen anything that beats out section, after all."

Hogs furnish one of the best mediums for marketing the bulky products of the farm in concentrated shape as they do not take long for transforming them.

Barbecue at Leedale
 Lee Brothers, C. W. B. Collyns and Brooms & Farr, prominent breeders of Texas, will conduct a grand auction sale at Leedale Stock Farm, which is picturesquely located seven miles southwest of San Angelo, Thursday, June 6, at which time eighty-five registered Herefords from several of the best prize winning herds of the state will be offered to the bidder. A barbecue will be served at the ranch at 11 o'clock, June 6.

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Rates Lowest

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The Home Company

Insure in it and you will never be required to pay your premiums in St. Louis or New York, or your widow compelled to go out of Texas to collect your insurance when you die, as the

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BIG CHECK FOR LAND PURCHASE

Paper Calls for Payment of \$200,000

W. B. Worsham, a banker of Henrietta, had the experience this week of being asked to cash a check for almost \$200,000. The check was handed in by W. H. Chilson of that place and represented a large part of the final settlement for the purchase of the old Sam Davidson pasture of 13,000 acres, located eight miles northwest of Henrietta.

This property has been sold by the Dale Land and Cattle Company, which purchased the land of Sam Davidson ten years ago for \$65,000, holding it until it was recently disposed of thru Chilson & Company of Henrietta to Ike Kempner of Galveston for \$208,000. The check which was deposited in the Henrietta bank was drawn by Ike Kempner and called for payment of \$191,840.

The tract will be subdivided and sold for settlement by the new owner, marking the passage of still another of the large ranches of the state.

RAISE SUGAR BEETS

Sugar beets are the best known roots for keeping the hog in a healthy condition. Every ranchman should plant from one to three acres in sugar beets this spring for his hogs, and he will find that they will pay him a handsomer profit than any other crop of four times the acreage. Sugar beets, together with a forage crop, peas or barley, completes the ration for the bacon hog, which has been demonstrated to be the most profitable for the West.

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Dallas, Texas.

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A HORSE TRADE LAW

The Indiana legislature has adopted a horse-trading law, not only forbidding the use of drugs or of any article to conceal the fact that a horse is sick, lame or defective, but requiring the trader to run down his own horse.

"Whoever shall sell or offer to sell or exchange any horse or mule, knowing the same to be afflicted with 'glanders' or any infectious or contagious disease or knowing it to be afflicted with the 'heaves' or to be 'broken winded' or a 'cribber' and shall conceal the existence of such disease from the person to whom he is offering the animal, shall be fined not more than \$500, to which may be added imprisonment in the jail, or work house not longer than six months."

To show that this does not merely refer to 'doping' a horse or otherwise taking active means of concealing his defects, employing 'any trick, artifice, drug or any device to conceal the existence of such disease or defect,' is specially made punishable."

Oklahoma Experiment Station Bulletin

Vaccination to Prevent Blackleg

The Oklahoma experiment station began the free distribution of blackleg vaccine in 1900 and has continued since that time to furnish vaccine free of any charge to the stockmen of Oklahoma. Every man who handles cattle is familiar in a general way with this disease, so that a general description of the symptoms and nature of the disease is not necessary at this time. Stockmen know that young cattle, and especially those in good flesh, are the ones most likely to contract blackleg, and that cattle sick with this disease generally died within a few hours after they are first noticed to be sick. Post-mortem examination always shows about the same conditions. The muscles are black at the seat of the disease, filled with gas and have a peculiar odor. If the hand is passed over the diseased place a crackling sound is produced on account of the accumulation of gas in the tissue.

Since 1900 the experiment station has distributed over 625,000 doses of vaccine to the farmers and stockmen of Oklahoma. This represents a total value of over \$60,000 at the price usually paid for vaccine when purchased in small lots, such as is required by the average stockman who vaccinates from ten to a hundred calves a year. Vaccination is the only remedy we have to offer for this disease. Formerly many requests were received asking for a remedy that would cure blackleg, but experiments with many of the so-called cures have proven them worthless, so we have no suggestion or remedy to offer except to use vaccine and to use it only as a means of prevention.

The only instrument necessary to administer the vaccine is a good stout syringe, and with this anyone with a little care can administer the vaccine. Young cattle should be vaccinated twice a year, in March or April, and again in October. If they are to be vaccinated only once, then the work should probably be done in the spring, as the disease is more prevalent then than at any other season.

A great many stockmen use vaccine regularly and by so doing avoid any loss from this disease, but too often they wait until one or two calves have died before they think of the precaution. There is no doubt but that the continued use of vaccine has had a tendency to lessen the prevalence of blackleg, but this is still one of the most destructive diseases among cat-

tle that we have to deal with, and as long as this condition exists, young cattle should be vaccinated regularly. The vaccine can be obtained from the experiment station free by sending in a request stating the number of cattle to be vaccinated.

Canker

The receipt of several inquiries in regard to this trouble among pigs seems to indicate that the disease is present to a considerable extent in some localities. This is a parasitic disease and is contagious, spreading rapidly among pigs. The cause of the disease is a small parasite similar in some respects to that of mange, but is much more difficult to treat successfully.

The disease first shows by a contraction or wrinkling of the skin of the nose or face. This is often accompanied by slight swelling. The pig rubs its nose, snuffles and shows in various ways that the diseased spots irritate and burn. Gradually these diseased spots break out as small sores, occasionally sloughing out to form ulcers of considerable size. These sores or ulcers may occur on any part of the head and occasionally they will extend over the sides and under part of the body.

Since the disease is contagious and spreads easily, all pigs showing any signs of the trouble should be separated from the healthy ones. The following preparations should be applied to the diseased spots: A mixture of carbolic acid and lard in the proportion of one of acid to eight of lard may be applied to the diseased spots before sloughing occurs. For open sores or sloughs use iodine one part and vaseline six parts. Apply this ointment once every two or three days. A tobacco solution, tobacco one part and water twenty parts, may be made by steeping the tobacco for ten to twenty hours in warm water. This may be applied to the ulcers instead of the iodine and vaseline. The disease is generally stubborn to treat and several applications of any of the above remedies may be required to effect a cure.

Intestinal Parasites of the Hog

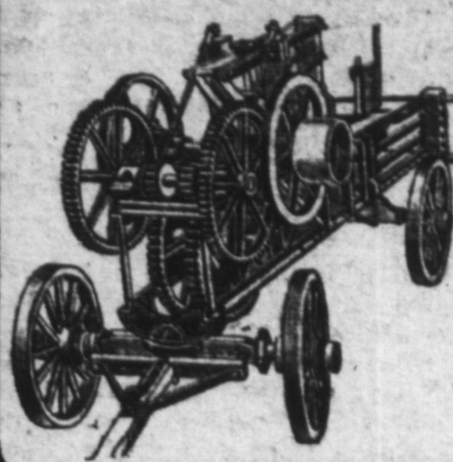
There are a number of different kinds of worms found in the alimentary canal of the hog, but probably the one most commonly found is a large white worm, varying in length from five to ten inches. This parasite is usually found in the small intestine. Other common parasites of the intestine include the thorn-headed worm of the small intestine, the pin worm of the rectum and the thread worm of the large intestine. The effect of large numbers of any of these parasites is to interfere very materially with the growth of the hog. Young hogs and pigs are injured to a greater extent than adults, as they frequently become stunted to such a degree that it is difficult to get them to growing and thriving as they should.

Generally no care is taken to prevent the hogs from becoming infected. One infected hog in the lot will, under ordinary conditions, soon infect all of the hogs in the lot, as the principal means of spreading the infection is thru the dirt of the feed lot and by means of surface water that is frequently used for the hogs to drink and wallow in. The treatment for most of the intestinal worms is simple and generally very effective, there being a number of remedies valuable. The following are among the most common and effective of the remedies and the dose given is for each 100 pounds of live weight: Fluid extract of spigelia and senna mixed in equal parts in half ounce doses twice or three times a day until purging takes place. The cedar apple may be ground up and given in thirty-grain doses three times a day for two days and then followed by a physic. A mixture of powdered wormseed and areca nut in teaspoonful doses twice a day is recommended. Turpentine is probably the best general remedy to use. Give two teaspoonful in milk or a small amount of siop twice a day for two days. If a number of pigs are to be treated they should be divided into lots of five or ten and then give the medicine mixed with their feed. All of the remedies should be followed with a purgative except where the remedy itself is a physic. For this purpose give an ounce of castor oil or linseed oil. A mixture of salt and ashes kept in the lots where the pigs can get what they will eat of it is a good remedy to use for preventing intestinal worms.

Stockmen Are Desperate

Unless more freight cars can be built, the stockmen of New Mexico would do well to plan some way to drive cattle to market and pastures or build and equip a railroad. During the last spring the losses to stockmen

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on account of lack of shipping facilities have been hard to estimate, but in Eddy county alone the loss will probably aggregate \$50,000. This sum would buy at least 1,000 stock cars and it would seem that the stockmen might as well go into the railway business, purchase cars, lay track and run their cattle east, as to lose all by the delays of the kind experienced this season. Some people, however, have the nerve to tell us we have enough railroads to handle the business, while

every stockman who is holding cattle waiting for cars will confess to an average loss of 20 per cent. The loss occasioned during this season would build and equip a railway from Carlsbad east to the Texas state line, then the people of the plains in Texas will easily lose enough in two years to build the line to Quanah. From there the country is thickly settled and it would be no trouble to connect at some point or points whereby the products of this western country could be gotten to market.

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Entered as second-class matter, January 5,
1904, at the postoffice at Fort Worth, Texas, under
the act of congress of March 3, 1879.HEC A. McEACHIN.....Editor
D. R. MURRAY.....Business ManagerOFFICE OF PUBLICATION, TELEGRAM BLDG.,
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FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

Fully appreciating the efforts put forth by The Stockman-Journal in furthering the interests of the cattle industry in general and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in particular, and believing that said Stockman-Journal is in all respects representative of the interests it champions, and reposing confidence in its management 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.

WORK OF TICK ERADICATION

Dr. Joseph W. Parker, of San Antonio, in charge of the work of tick eradication work in this state being done by the bureau of animal industry, spent several days last week at Colorado City, looking after the work that is being done in that section. Dr. Parker is thoroly in sympathy with what is being done by both the state and federal authorities in this direction, and in discussing the situation said:

"The most important recent development in tick eradication work in Texas, is that a number of wealthy ranchmen, farmers and feeders in the central part of the state are putting in dipping vats and will undertake the complete eradication of the ticks. Their first aim will be to have their feed lots free from ticks next fall, and free all cattle of ticks by dipping before they enter the feed lots. This is expected to prevent a heavy annual loss from fever, many of the cattle being bought on farms from which the ticks have disappeared, and are consequently, not immune against fever.

"It is possible, also, that an official dipping station will be established, giving immediate admission into northern feed yards and markets. They will eradicate the ticks from the cattle and pastures as fast as possible, having become convinced thru experience that ticks are not a profitable crop to raise on \$50 land and \$100 cattle. The work is certain to spread rapidly as soon as a market is created below the quarantine line for tick-free cattle.

"Several large ranches in the southern part of

the state are undertaking tick eradication. In fact, Texas cattlemen are beginning to look out for their future markets. With tick eradication work in progress in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, more stringent regulations for entering Osage and Cherokee nations may be expected by another year, and thus further restricting the market for ticky cattle.

"The work in the areas of partial infection above the quarantine line is progressing with all the energy that could be expected. About 200 dipping vats are in operation in the special quarantine counties, and are being operated all the time. Millions of ticks are being destroyed and good results are already apparent. The plan of eradication generally adopted is to free the cattle of ticks by dipping, and place them on clean pastures if such are available. If cattle are returned to ticky pastures the dipping is repeated at intervals of about one month. In this connection, cattle owners should be cautioned that the dippings should be repeated before the ticks begin to drop off of the cattle.

"There are no reports of any failure of the arsenical dip to entirely free the cattle of ticks in eight days' time. No injuries to the cattle from one dipping, but two dippings, four days apart, have burned the cattle a little. The arsenical dip has successfully stood all tests, and is now proven to be entirely successful as a tick killer, without injury to the cattle. The bureau force in Texas is here to co-operate with the cattle owners in the eradication of ticks. It is the cattle owners' work—we are here to help them wherever our help is needed."

It will be seen from this statement made by Dr. Parker, that the cattle owners below the line are waking up on the subject of tick eradication as well as those in the border counties. The fight now being made for the extermination of the tick is not confined to the counties adjacent to and above the quarantine line that have been under inspection for a number of years, but is being pushed into the section where the ticks have had full sway since the country was first settled.

It must naturally follow if intelligent and concerted action is taken in the tick breeding center to wipe out the source of the supply, the time must come when the supply will be appreciably diminished if not entirely eliminated. Of course, it is a great big undertaking to attempt to free Texas entirely of the fever tick, and time will be required to lessen the supply. But it is believed if cattle owners generally will enter into the spirit of the undertaking and give it the benefit of hearty co-operation, the time will come when Texas will be practically free of the fever tick and the quarantine line across the state maintained by the state and federal government will become but a memory.

It is gratifying to note the preliminaries in that direction are being so successfully arranged, and if the cattle owners of Texas will but do their plain duty in the premises they will soon be both surprised and gratified at the results. Freedom from ticks means a great deal for the cattle owners of all the infested territory.

CATTLEMEN AND THE RAILWAYS

The final arguments in the case of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and other railways, alleging discrimination in live stock rates, will be made in Washington June 25, and it is a matter in which every live stock shipper in the state is vitally interested.

The original complaint was heard by the interstate commerce commission in 1904 and a decision was given two years ago ordering the railroads to reduce the freight rates. Unfortunately for the shippers, the commission was not clothed with the necessary authority to enforce its decision, and under the provisions of the new Hepburn bill, a new hearing was ordered, which has just been held in Chicago.

This is the case in which the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas expects to obtain a refund of \$1 per car on all shipments made since the new rates complained of were put into effect, and the aggregate of the amount expected to be recovered will reach the enormous total of about \$600,000. This is the matter the general manager and attorneys of the association are now looking after

so energetically, and data is being gathered at all the eastern markets that will enable the association to make a direct and specific claim for the return of this money.

The railway side of the controversy is well presented in the allegations set forth by James Peabody, statistician of the Santa Fe system, in his testimony before the recent rehearing in Chicago. Mr. Peabody contended that under the present rates the railroads are losing money in the hauling of live stock. In reference to the terminal charge of \$2 per car at Chicago, he declared the Santa Fe paid out in actual cash \$1.83 per car on 7,969 cars handled in 1906, and that amount did not include any provision for the wear and tear to equipment or maintenance.

It is claimed the Santa Fe lost \$31.83 on every car of live stock hauled from San Angelo, Texas, to Chicago at present rates, and \$19.92 on every car to Kansas City. From Pecos to Chicago the loss was \$13.34, and to Kansas City \$6.16, and from Midland, Texas, via Pecos, the loss was \$67.15 per car. The only rate under which the Santa Fe could realize a profit was from Fort Worth to Chicago and to Kansas City, but the road had not hauled a car from Fort Worth in years.

It was shown that the total claims paid for live stock killed by engines at crossings and otherwise on the Santa Fe system during 1906 amounted to \$112,518.46, or 19.03 per cent of the total claims paid, whereas, the gross earnings from live stock shipments for the same period were only 6.23 per cent of the total gross earnings of the system. Mr. Peabody said to the commission, "The Santa Fe is out of the live stock business as far as it can get out."

These statements are not accepted by the cattlemen and live stock interests engaged in fighting the rate and seeking to recover the excess alleged to have been paid. They declare the railroads have arbitrarily advanced the rates from time to time, practiced discrimination and so conducted the handling of live stock that it has resulted in great loss to the shippers. They declare there has been a steady and persistent advance in rates with no corresponding betterment of the service, and insist they are but striving to obtain justice in the determined move they have made for redress. Having won out in the original contention when the commission was without authority to enforce its decrees, they are encouraged to next proceed in the matter of perfecting the law so that the tribunal could enforce its findings. Having also won out in that undertaking, they have returned to the original point of attack flushed with the two former victories and confident of the ultimate result when the case is argued next month at Washington.

It has been a long and bitter fight on both sides, and there will be no fagging of energies in the final showdown when it occurs at Washington in June. The cattlemen and shippers will be represented there by men who are amply able to take care of their every interest, and the railways will be provided with all the necessary talent to look after their side of the controversy. But the cattlemen and livestock shippers are going into this final hearing absolutely confident as to the result. They expect relief from the fact that the relief prayed for seems so absolutely essential to the live stock industry of the country, which, of late years, has been battered by just about every thing it has come in contact with, and has been made to pay enforced tribute in many directions.

The determination of the Fort Worth packers to spend \$100,000 in the development of the Texas hog industry, means a great deal for Fort Worth, from the fact Fort Worth will be a direct beneficiary of the investment thru the development of the local hog market. Add to this the \$175,000 to be expended here this year in the construction of the live stock auditorium, for the further encouragement of the live stock industry, and it will be seen that Fort Worth as the live stock center of the Southwest is no longer an iridescent dream.

It is gratifying to note that preliminary work is being done on that proposed cotton mill, but too much time should not be consumed in arranging the preliminaries. Fort Worth needs that cotton mill as soon as it can be constructed.

LITTLE MAVERICKS

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

Heavier Southern Movement

A Denver dispatch says: Receipts of southern cattle for the season to date show a slight increase over the same period last year. The run thus far, however, has not been heavy, owing to the fact that stockmen are having difficulty in securing cars to load.

New Mexico Conditions

Reports from the different sheep and cattle raisers in the Las Vegas section of New Mexico state that there are heavy losses of sheep and a very small per cent of lambs. The sheep are just about living and cattle are very poor, and the calf crop is very small. There is plenty of moisture in the ground, but the pasture land is very poor, as the grass was frozen during the many cold nights.

Importations from Mexico

The importation of live stock from Mexico in April showed slight increase, especially in sheep, of which 500 were imported at San Diego and 2,994 at Eagle Pass. Nine horses came thru the San Diego district, two thru Nogales and one each thru Eagle Pass and Laredo; two mules were inspected at Laredo; six asses at Eagle Pass; one swine at El Paso and twenty-six at San Diego, and seventeen goats at San Diego.

Zebra Cross Breeds

The United States department of agriculture is investigating the practicability of crossing the zebra on our native mares. The experiment is being conducted in co-operation with the Maryland experiment station at College Park. It is intended to breed the large Grevy zebra, presented to the president by Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia, to a number of good farm mares weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, the object being to ascertain what commercial value the resulting hybrid possess. It will of course, be necessary to obtain female zebras soon in order to maintain the zebra stock.

Hold Annual Round-Up

The annual round-up of range horses in the Yakima valley in Washington will take place in a short time. A corral has been built on the Homi ranch, between Toppenish and Fort Simcoe, and Samuel Ashue has been named range master. In addition to the range riders, a number of Indians from the reservation will take part. It is estimated that 3,000 head of horses roam over the reservation, all of them wild and unbranded except in a few cases where branded horses have escaped. After the horses are corralled they will be apportioned between those taking part in the round-up and then branded with the individual mark of the new owner.

Better Calf Prices

Now that the great bulk of the spring crop of calves has been marketed, dealers look for better prices. Naturally when calves are coming at the rate of about fifteen thousand a week there is but little chance to secure high values, yet the market during April and the first half of May was in good shape, considering the number received, and was higher than in many previous years on an average. During the last year veal has sold remarkably high, and the indications are that it will soon be back to another high level. Mutton and veal seem to work along the same lines, and both are generally up at the same time. As soon as receipts fall down to small proportions, prices are likely to crawl up the ladder, and many predict that good calves will be selling at \$8 again before many weeks.—Chicago Live Stock World.

Rains Have Fallen

"We have had good rains recently, which insures our crops and grass," said R. M. Turner of Junction, Texas, who arrived at the yards this morning with five car loads of goats. "The weather was dry for several weeks, and it kept back grass and the crops, but now the ground is well moistened, and everything is coming along all right. It has only been in recent years that we attempted to farm much, and find that it pays, especially in raising forage feed. I have been a resident of Johnson county for twenty-six years, and have handled cattle and goats all the time, and some hogs. Hog raising is not carried on very extensively yet,

as we are not prepared to handle them as we ought. As a rule we have simply allowed our hogs to run at large, and fatten in the fall on acorns. That is why the quality has not been good."—Drovers' Telegram.

No Profit in Scrubs

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

Cotton Seed Ration

"Cotton seed meal as a ration," said B. F. Parker of Waco, Texas, yesterday, "is in its infancy as a stock feed. People have only begun to see its great benefits. The time is coming and is not far off when farmers up here in the great corn belt will feed it all the time as a balancing ration to cattle. In parts of Texas farmers have been feeding it to hogs, and with the very best of results. The old way of feeding cattle on corn alone will not do. It has been demonstrated that when they are given a little cotton seed meal with corn, they do better, and put on fat faster. It also puts a fine finish on the cattle, and adds to their appearance. It has been found to be a good ration for hogs. In many places in Texas hogmen are now using it and the farmers here in the center of the corn belt will also find it advantageous to feed. I have tried it with hogs and would not be without it."—Drovers' Telegram.

Prairie Dog Market

A report from South Dakota says that 2,000 prairie dogs at \$3 each have been contracted for by English lords, who have exterminated the rabbits and hares on their shooting preserves in England and are languishing for sport. Mrs. Nellie Madden of Waukon, Wis., has withdrawn her farm north of Huron, S. D., from the market, believing its value has enhanced immeasurably by the demand for prairie dogs, with which it is overrun. It is believed that the English noblemen have encountered another Yankee game and that the character of the prairie dogs has been misrepresented to them. The animals are the size of an overgrown rat, live in communities, their holes connected with outlets every rod or two. They are spry enough to arouse the sporting blood of the British, but when wounded drop into their holes, or, if dead, their fellows quickly drag them in.

Violating the Law

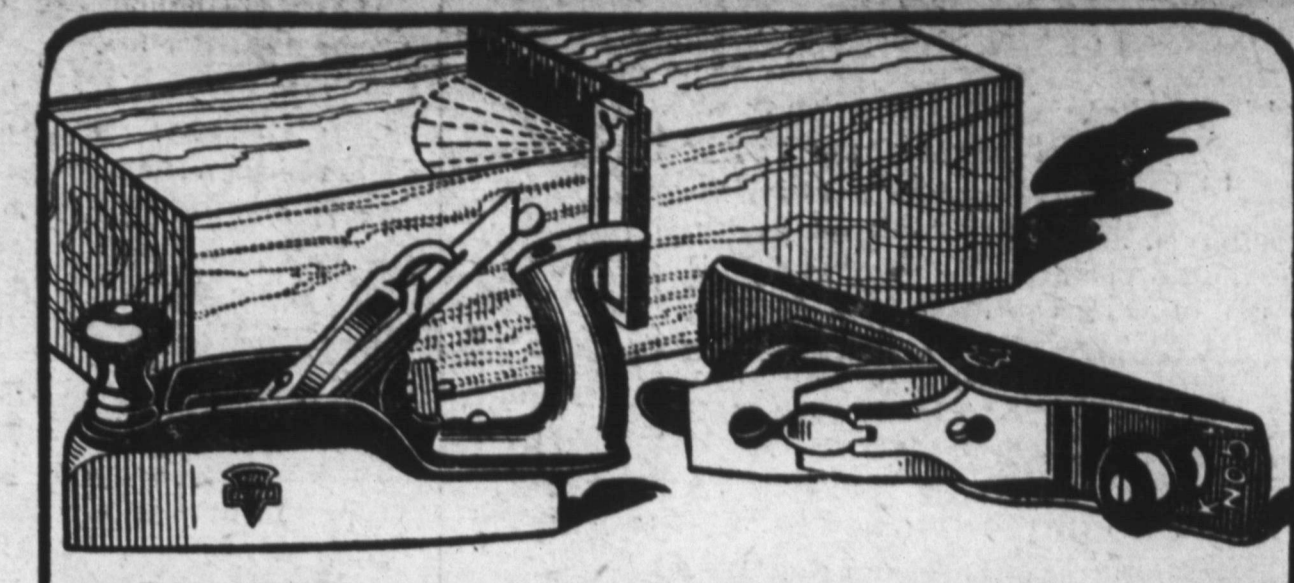
One of the principal offenders against the new 28-hour law affecting cattle in transportation is the Terminal Railway Association of St. Louis.

George R. McCabe, solicitor of the department, has received evidence of about two score violations of the law by the Terminal and proposes to prosecute them to the limit.

More than 500 cases are now pending in the courts against the various railroads of the country for ignoring this law. The law requires that cattle shall not be kept in cars longer than 28 consecutive hours without being taken out, rested and watered.

The Terminal takes many consignments of cattle from western roads. These cattle are shipped chiefly from points in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and when they reach St. Louis have been in the cars longer than the time allotted.

They are then taken by the Terminal and another period elapses before they are unloaded at the East St. Louis stock yards. Each instance in which the Terminal accepts cattle under these circumstances constitutes a vio-



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lation of the law.

Mr. McCabe is informed that the Terminal will plead that it is not a railroad. He expects to have this question promptly answered by the

courts, in his favor. He has found that the terminal is formally incorporated as a railroad in the state of Missouri and that it is engaged in interstate commerce.

Talks With Texas Stock Farmers

Hogs and Heifers

J. B. Langham is from the Indian Territory and lives near Duncan on the line of the Rock Island railroad. "I brought in a car of hogs and a car of heifers of my own raising. I being a stock farmer. The heifers were grass fat. The hogs brought me in \$6.40 per hundred, which is very good. Cattle are steady and I did very well. I am planting 220 acres this year in various kinds of stuff. It is dry with us and more than two-thirds the cotton is not up yet. Corn was bit down by the frost twice. I run Durham cattle as I think that they are much better all round stock for the stock farmer who only raises a few head each year. I cross these with the white faced and thus get the best qualities of both strains. My hogs are pure bred animals and are the Jersey reds. They are as good as any hogs and better than some. At seven months they will average from 225 to 230 pounds on as small an amount of feed as any swine. This is pretty good and they are a money maker when they can be sold at that weight. Alfalfa and corn are our food for hogs. There is a big lot of old corn yet on hand which will carry us over a little hard times."

Crops Are Backward

J. W. Ansell was another young man who is interested in stock and feed for them. "I am a stock farmer," said he, "and I give attention to cattle, hogs and horses, not many of any one kind, but a few of all. Polled Durham are my cattle for all round purposes. I have none but registered stuff which I brought from the Burgess people of Tarrant county. I am a double brother-in-law of Tom Frazier, he having married my sister and I his, so I am a Duroc-Jersey hog man, as Tom is the champion in that line. I brought in a car of fed cows. We have had plenty of rain and crops are all right except that they are a little backward."

Depend on Alfalfa

C. C. Wallace of Frederick, Okla., was on the market with something to sell. "I am a stock farmer, raise cattle, hogs and feed. Stock are doing very well at this time and grass is getting better every day the warm weather lasts. Had plenty of rain to keep things growing. It has been a very late spring, indeed, and plant life is very backward. Cotton not growing much, has had too hard a time between dry and wet cold weather. Corn is distinctly one of our great crops, but it is much behind normal, and it will probably take good growing for it near to catch up. Cotton will have to be re-planted. Alfalfa is mighty fine and is what we farmers depend upon to keep stock in condition."

Mules Good Property

E. G. Watley of Frederick, Okla., was around, keeping tab on the market situation. "Our fruit is fine this year. Not hurt a bit by the cold. Berries are not ripening yet. There are not many strawberries in our section, black and dewberries being the rage. It is a great hog country and a lot are shipped out to market, principally here. We have the alfalfa and hog and alfalfa go together. More and more horses and mules are being bred by the farmers and a good brood mare bred to either a good stallion of jack is a very profitable animal to have around the place. We have a very good mule and horse market and good prices are realized. Mules are always in demand and they are invaluable to a stock farmer. It is much cheaper to raise a pair than to buy them at present prices, for your own use."

Grass Getting Short

H. E. Thompson is a native of Texas who has expatriated himself for a number of years and now lives in Wagoner, I. T. "I am connected with oil mills, etc.," said he. "We have had too much rain up our way and also too much late cold weather when it should have been warm growing weather. Tho in March we had fine grass and it looked as if we would get in our hay unusually early, but the cold came along and now when we should have had our hay cut by the 20th of this month it will be at least a month, or the middle of June, before the harvesting can be done. Cattle are in reasonably good condition. There is trouble, however, with the men who had 1,000 head of cattle in pasture in April, for now the grass has failed and the stock are falling off. Of course, when the grass gets a chance it will come, but it don't get

much chance when a thousand head of husky steers are hungry for every sprig that gets its head above ground. We had a heavy frost on the 15th of this month."

Sold Panhandle Hogs

Judge J. E. Southard of Panhandle City, was on the market all right. "I am the county judge of my county," said the judge, smiling, "but I hardly think that that adds anything to the value of the hogs, for they are sold for their good qualities to which I could not honestly add a pound. My hogs are fair, having brought me \$6.30 per hundred. We have had plenty of rain but not enough to last if it should turn dry. We are not in as good shape this year as we were last, but we are not suffering much yet and won't I hope. There does not seem to be any cessation of the demand for Panhandle lands yet."

Crops Needed Rain

"We are needing rain just now on our crops," said Colonel Marion Sansom, "and especially for the corn. The dryness has brought the cinch bugs out in strong force and they are attacking the corn and will do no end of damage if it continues dry. The renters on the place have cotton planted, but I have none. I do not know exactly how it is, but suppose it has suffered, as it has in other sections, from the chilly weather which followed the dry spell of March. Matters will probably arrange themselves from now on satisfactorily, as it must get warm from now on in the natural course of events."

Looking for Stockers


F. G. Bentley is a Hillsboro man; that is, he lives in Hillsboro, but has 1,000 acres in pasture, and as much in farms, his brother-in-law being interested with him in the business. "Our firm is Bentley & Warren," said he, "and we are here to look up some stockers in the cattle line. We have bought 171 head already and will ship them to our pasture at once. Grass is very good and will be better. Have had plenty of rain and that black land of Hill county is much wet. I. D. Warren, who is here and who has a ranch in Erath county and does a strictly cow business, has bought a lot of stockers, too, for his grass. His were yearlings. I was in the hog business for a while, but quit, not because it was not a good business by any means. Hogs can be raised easily, and as there is an abundance of food that can be raised for their sustenance without corn, there will be no trouble when the people at last awake to the profit there is in swine."

Oats Make Good Yield

J. N. Gilmore of Coperas Cove, Coryell county, is a wide-awake young stockman and farmer. "I buy and sell stock and raise some, besides feed. It has rained a good reason now. It rained about two weeks ago and that helped the oats crop mightily, and now we are going to have more oats than we looked for. Corn looks well. A streak of hail passed thru that part of the country wherein lies the Saddle, Bean and Jackson ranches and cut up things over the course it passed. It was about a mile wide and several miles long. Cotton was taken by the weeds and goose grass as soon as the rain came, for it was so spindling and weak it was not of much account. The people, or many of them, are plowing it up and replanting, preferring to do this rather than undertake to get the weeds under control. It is less work and saves time. Lots of cotton will not be up until June. Once when I was fresh from school I took a notion and cleared up some land and planted it in the last of June and first of July, the last being put in on the 3d of July. I made eight bales of cotton from twenty acres of that land, and it was raw land at that. Fruit is all killed. Cattle doing well and getting fat. Our grass is partly sage and partly mesquite."

Producing More Cotton

E. S. Wallace of Coryell county, who lives near Turnersville, came on the market with a load of stuff fed on grass and cotton seed. "There are still some grass lands down in our county," said Mr. Wallace, "although there are no big ranches left. The topography of the country is such that there will always be some grass left for several years. I am convinced, however, that there will be more cattle raised by the farmers than were the results of the old ranch and grass methods. In old days the cattle were nearly all in the hands of a very few men and the herds made a big showing when rounded up. It is a fact, however,



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that the assessor's books show that there are many more cattle assessed each year now than there ever was before. There are no specially large holdings, but everybody has some, and the aggregate makes the total surprisingly large. The thicker the people the more cattle for sale and better. Have had good rains and a good season is in the ground. My stock are the White-Faced."

Cow Pen Stuff

G. F. Newberry from Honey Grove said: "We have had too much rain after our drouth. I am a farmer and stockraiser. All or almost all of the cattle raised in our section now are 'cow-pen' stuff and raised by farmers. The ranches as they were known of old have about passed into the unknown. Corn looks fairly well and will make a pretty good crop. Cotton has to be replanted and this is the third time this has had to be done this spring. Crops altogether are not much and nothing like what we are accustomed to."

Cotton Very Backward

S. B. Winters is from Lampasas county and gets his mail from Evant, whereas he ships from the town of Lampasas. "Now I have 320 acres of my own which I have in use partly as a farm and I have rented four sections of pasture. The property lies sixteen miles north of Lampasas and is very fertile and good grass land. I have Durham cattle, which I like best, altho I have nothing to say against other classes. Have had plenty of rain both for farming purposes and stock water. Our wheat was not so good, but the oats are very good. We had some hail that did considerable damage. Corn looks very well at present. Cotton is very backward not much up yet. Any kind of decent farmer can make half a bale of cotton to the acre any year, at least that has been the case down with us every year since 1901. Cattle are doing finely and getting fat. Grass is very fine."

Corn Is All Right

R. M. Hanson, a Bosque county man who resides on rural route No. 2, Meridian, Texas, was in with a mixed load of cattle and hogs. "We have not lacked for rain while the rest of the country was getting it," said he, "but have had plenty. Corn is all right and cattle doing fine. Grass is growing and makes the country look like spring. Behind? Yes a month, but that is passed now and no Texas man will complain of the past. Wheat is short. Fall oats no good, but spring oats a middling good crop. Cotton is June up, but it is no use talking about cotton. It was planted too early and the cool weather just ruined it, but it will come out all right. Corn and cotton both need good warm weather to do their best, and they will get it soon. I brought in cattle and hogs, both of my own raising."

Profit in Horses

W. A. Ritter is a Panhandler who lives at Chillicothe, on the Denver. "I am farming and stock raising," said he, and brought in a car of hogs to show what we can do. They sold pretty well at \$6.37 1/2 a hundred, but

they were on the wrong side of the line to bring top prices. We have had a good rain, but it is still dry in most of the county. I am raising good white faced cattle, horses, pigs and alfalfa, milo maize and kaffir to feed them on. Horses do well, and I have some eighty head on the ranch now. I own a standard stallion, as good as there is. Harness and riding horses are the class I breed for. I do not raise any mules. Grass is very good but it has been so cold it has not grown as it should at this time of the year. It is a month behind. There is considerable fruit despite the frosts. I went into my orchard just before I left home and found a lot of peaches on the trees. We have a very good cotton country. Last year we made 278 bales off of 450 acres of cotton. Better than the black land could do."

Pleased With the Hog Market

"Here I am again with a load of porkers for the market," said G. F. Gossett, "and I was up all night to get here. It has rained a plenty up in the Territory and from now on things will go with a rush as the warmth of the season permeates the soil and sends life into the failing tendrils of the young plants. Corn is not what it should be owing to the cold, but it is not hurt all seriously and will make all right now unless we are going to have a July freeze. I brought in my usual quota of swine to keep this market going and the prices are satisfactory, being the top, \$6.35 per hundred. This is a good hog market sure. My postoffice is Piedmont, O. T."

FEEDING BROOD MARES

Sprinkle about a half bushel of oats on the ground in a good, clean place the first thing in the morning. The sows in picking this up get some exercise, and the oats furnish protein which is beneficial. After this they get corn, which keeps up the animal heat. At noon they get what water they want, and the evening meal consists of oats, barley, bran and shorts mixed into a thick slop with warm water. This slop is mixed so it will pour from the pail nicely. The bran has no feeding value to speak of, but it acts as a laxative and helps prevent constipation, the only thing necessary to guard against in order to keep the hogs healthy.—O. R. Aney in Dairy Farmer.

REMEDIES FOR LICE ON HORSES

A horse authority says that the simplest remedy is to clip the hair, as lice will not stay on a clipped horse. Tobacco water made by boiling some strong tobacco in water is effectual, but is somewhat poisonous if used too freely or made too strong. One pound of tobacco to four gallons of water is about the proper proportion, but, as tobacco varies considerably in strength, this may not be quite strong enough. Coal oil is too hard on the skin to use undiluted, but made into an emulsion by mixing with strong soapsuds is very good. In places where fish oil can be obtained this is a good remedy, but makes the skin greasy and dirty for the time.

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MEAT PRICES MAY ADVANCE

Because Packers Refuse Payment on "Cow Stuff"

THE SUPPLY SHORT

Shippers Advised to Ship No Cattle to Markets Controlled by the Meat Trust

CHICAGO, Ill., May 27.—Meat prices in Chicago may jump skyward this week unless the "beef trust" recedes from its recently announced intention to delay payment on certain live stock purchases until they passed the government post mortem examination.

Packers have notified commission firms that beginning today they would no longer stand loss on condemned cattle, and in order to protect themselves they found it necessary to refuse payment on "cow stuff" until it passed government inspection. During the latter part of last week thousands of letters and telegrams were sent out by the commission men to customers, notifying them of the action that had been taken by the packers and advising them to withhold all shipments of cattle to the big markets controlled by the trust until the difficulty is adjusted.

This is expected to cut the meat supply tremendously before the week is over, and prices are expected to go up correspondingly. Commission men declare the intention of the packers to enforce the rule with regard to "cow stuff" now in hope that similar action may be taken later with reference to purchases of sheep and hogs.

"Cow stuff" is a minor item in the packing houses' business, and commission men say it is for this reason the packers have selected it as the objective in the new ruling. Some leading commission firms and shippers communicated with the secretary of agriculture at Washington with regard to the new action on the part of the packers and said assurances have been given that any attempt to delay payments on live stock, as threatened by the packers would result in the withdrawal of the inspection service.

GOOD LOCAL SUPPLY

Cows and Heifers Offered Freely at North Fort Worth

Anticipated action of the cattle commission firms to refuse to sell cows and heifers to the packing houses on Monday morning failed to materialize and the buyers for Swift & Company and Armour & Company succeeded in getting the usual number of cows and heifers upon "Diamond J" terms, for a Monday market.

Shipments were almost as heavy as usual, advice sent out by a number of firms to their customers to hold cows and heifers, failing to reach the shippers in time to prevent receipts for the Monday market. A number of commission firms, however, did not send out this notice.

When the packing house buyers started bidding Monday morning they had no difficulty in getting what cows and heifers they desired, sellers understanding, from previous notice, that all such purchases were subject to post mortem examination, tankage prices only being paid for such cattle as are found to be diseased.

Principle difficulty will be experienced by the office forces of the commission firms in settling for the cattle bought under these terms. Instead of remitting the day after sale, customers will probably be denied their checks until reports are received from the packers.

Little difference is expected in prices here, however, on account of the new order, as it is expected that little of the stuff purchased will be found to be affected by the examination. Commission firms have not, however, given up efforts to have the order changed, so as not to include the Fort Worth market, and it is hoped that they will still be enabled to present the matter to headquarters in the light that, being as little dairy stuff is presented here, there is really little

need for such an order in Fort Worth. Unless the order is changed, few of the commission houses look for a variation in position, the effort for a united stand on the part of the commission firms having been declared a violation of the anti-trust law. It was probably on this account that individual firms failed to take a stand Monday.

BEST HOG TO RAISE

Speaking upon the above subject at the Michigan Association of Improved Live Stock Association of Improved Illinois, said:

Now, I suppose many of you think I am going to name some particular breed, or that I have an "ax to grind." Far from it. The best hog to raise is the one that best suits your fancy, or that you think it best adapted to your surroundings. There are many good breeds, all very similar, and any of them will pay you well if properly cared for, and also any of them will die of the cholera, or swine plague if the germ gets into the herd, sure cures to the contrary notwithstanding. This matter of swine disease, while a great drawback to the business, is something that no man has yet mastered. There are all kinds of beliefs regarding this disease, as well as cures. From an experience of nearly thirty years as a swine breeder, I must admit I know as little about it now as I did in the beginning. One thing that I do know is, that no matter in how good a condition the animals may be, or how few are kept together, or what the feed may be, or the weather, if the germ once gets into the herd they are practically a goner. I personally know of cases where nearly the entire herd has been lost and the hogs were in perfect health and condition, not over six or eight in a place, the lots being good grass and clean sleeping places, clean feeding floors and troughs, hogs regularly disinfected, pens also, fed only the best feed for growing animals, some with very little corn mixed with the feed and many of them with none, yet the disease broke out in a very malignant form, sweeping four-fifths of the herd, yet other farmers in the neighborhood, who gave no attention whatever to their hogs other than feed them, lost no more, or as many in proportion to the number; and in the same neighborhood, still another farmer lost none, and so it goes over the different states. Yet, possibly, for a series of years swine plague may not be such a curse after all. Were it not for this, who could venture to prophesy what the future price of hogs would be on the market in five years. Their number would simply be marvelous.

THE SEPARATOR THAT PAYS FOR ITSELF

Occasionally the intending buyer of a cream separator who has but a small amount of ready cash to invest is tempted to put his money into one of the so-called "cheap" machines which are being largely advertised. Altho he recognizes the superiority of the DE LAVAL machine and his need of a good separator, he invests in the "cheap" trashy machine because he does not happen to have ready the full amount which he supposes to be necessary to buy a DE LAVAL. This is where closer investigation of the matter would pay him well. A

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

may be bought upon such liberal payment terms that it will more than earn its cost while the buyer is paying for it. In addition the DE LAVAL buyer has positive assurance that his machine will be good for at least twenty years of service, during which time it will save every possible dollar for him and earn its original cost over and over again. If he purchases the so-called "cheap separator he must pay cash in advance and then take the chance of the machine becoming worthless after a year or two of use, to say nothing of the cream it will waste while it does last,—all of which means that the buyer has virtually thrown away all the money invested in the "cheap" separator and wasted his time, labor and product in the bargain. The DE LAVAL is THE separator that pays for itself,—lasts on the average ten times longer than any other machine and insures the greatest possible profits in the end. This being the fact there surely can be no economy in the purchase of the so-called "cheap" separator. However small its first cost may be. Remember that the DE LAVAL pays for itself. Catalog and full particulars gladly sent upon request. Write today.

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To hard-working horse repose is as much a necessity as good food, but tired tho he may be, he is often too shy to lie down, even when a good, clean bed is provided for him. Unless a horse lies down regularly his rest is never complete, and his joints and sinews will stiffen. While it is true that some horses that sleep in a stand-

ing position continue to work for many years, it is equally true that they would wear much better if they rested naturally. Young, nervous horses not infrequently refuse to lie down when first led to the stall, and when introduced into a town stable the habit may be confirmed, unless inducements are offered to overcome the disinclination.

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Nothing so surely offers as large returns as a good manufacturing stock. Probably you do not realize how many people are enjoying a regular income as the results from investing in manufacturing stocks. There are thousands of them and they are largely those who bought their stock when the opportunity was first offered. To secure shares at a low price before the company has been fully developed.

Stocks of many manufacturing companies have advanced from a few dollars a share to prices ranging from \$100 to \$5,000 a share in value, and besides have paid back to the investors in dividends many times what they first invested. Many of the companies are paying from 50 to 100 per cent in dividends on the first price for stock.

To grasp this opportunity purchase stock in the Empire Machine Company at \$25 a share. This company is in the hands of men whose ability and integrity cannot be questioned and these men pledge themselves to see that each and every investor in the enterprise receives an equal division of the profits.

CONCRETE

Concrete has long been recognized as the building material of the future; its development as such is becoming a necessity. That some new material is needed is proven by the diminishing supply of wood, which is estimated will all be cut in twenty years.

Wooden buildings have practically a short life of usefulness and buildings of brick, altho they have a longer life, are subject to weather conditions and will eventually disintegrate. Concrete, on the contrary, when subjected to the same conditions, becomes stronger as time goes on.

The Empire Machine Company has just been organized as manufacturers of Concrete Block Machines, Concrete Brick Machines, Concrete Mixers, Concrete Sidewalk Machines, Concrete Fence Post Machines, etc. This company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000, divided into shares of par value of \$100 a share, temporary price \$25 a share.

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AUSTIN, Texas, May 29.—Never before in the history of the state has there been such a general demand for state school lands and other public domain. During the past week Land Commissioner Terrell has opened bids for the sale of certain school lands and the price bid for these lands greatly exceeded the price offered for the same kind of lands several years ago.

For an instance, bids were opened for the sale of several sections of school land situated in Presidio county, and the bids ranged from \$5 to \$20 an acre, while only a few years ago, according to Land Commissioner Terrell, this land could have been bought for 50c and \$1 an acre. The great demand for this land is one of the reasons for the price to soar so high, and the other is due to the act passed by the legislature which requires the bidding for the purchase of school lands. This causes considerable competition and consequently this has brought up the price to a considerable extent.

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PASSING OF THE BUFFALO

The last of the Texas buffalo have been shipped out of the state and perhaps for the first time in its history this once monarch of the plains is entirely off Texas soil.

Captain Charles Goodnight, of Claude, Texas, has recently sold the last of a small herd that he has for several years kept on the famous Goodnight ranch in the Panhandle, to the British government, and they have been shipped to the purchasers.

It was the original purpose of Capt. Goodnight to perpetuate if possible the Texas buffalo and many years ago he acquired several head. They were captured in the wild state and kept in a strong enclosure of several hundred acres of land, and from this number he was partially successful in perpetuating the buffalo for a time.

During this time he conceived the idea that a cross between the buffalo and Angus cattle would originate an entirely new and at the same time desirable strain of beef cattle. He was an old ranchman and successful in breeding cattle, and was also familiar with the habits of the buffalo, but his efforts in this branch of stock raising were not satisfactory, and having re-

ceived an offer from the English government at a fair value, he decided to dispose of the remainder of the herd, which, it is said, was gradually diminishing.

In captivity the buffalo was almost as ferocious as in the wild state. Many stories have been told around the cowboy camp fires in Western Texas, by those who had at times been employed on the Goodnight ranch, of the narrow escapes from death by those whose duty it was to look after the buffalo herd.

When provoked, the buffalo bull was a dangerous proposition, and it was often necessary to kill one in order to escape serious injury if not death.

It is claimed that they never displayed much tendency to become a domestic animal, and it was with difficulty that they were crossed at all with domestic cattle, and it was apparent that within a few years, perhaps, the buffalo would become entirely extinct in Texas.

So far as is known there are only two small herds now in the United States. One of these is in the Yellowstone Park and the other is a small herd in Oklahoma.

pleted in the potato in about thirty-five days.

The beetle can subsist on other plants besides sweet potatoes, principally on those plants which are closely related to the sweet potato vines, such as morning glory plants.

The insect has never been seen in flight in this country. It has well developed wings which makes it appear that migration on the wing is possible.

Rotation of sweet potato fields, combined with other methods, is of value not only from an insect standpoint but from an agricultural point of view as well. Plant as remote from last field as possible.

We have not found any variety of sweet potato that is immune. Raw tubers should never be thrown out nor fed to stock without having been boiled.

Harrow the ground after the crop has been gathered. In the spring by means of volunteer plants the overwintering weevils may be destroyed on them.

As a rule stock will eat the tubers with the exception of those badly ridled and dried up. Remnants left by stock should always be gathered and destroyed by burning.

Burying infested tubers is discouraged.

A totally infested crop should be gathered clean, and vines and all thrown into a hot fire and burned.

Tuber traps may be used to advantage if carefully manipulated.

Gathering volunteer slips from tubers left in the ground from the last crop as well as selecting home grown seed from infested farms is dangerous.

Adults can be easily killed when exposed to the fumes of carbon bisulphide (high life) at the rate of one pound to 1,000 cubic feet of space for twenty-four hours.

To kill the stages in the tubers carbon bisulphide should be used at the rate of three pounds to 100 bushels, or 1,000 cubic feet of space for thirty hours. The bin should be tightly closed.

All seed should be imported from non-infested sections, carefully packed to avoid danger of infestation en route. Tie vines, such as morning glories,

should be kept down by grazing or otherwise, as much as possible. When this is impossible they might be poisoned in and about a potato field.

Farmers should co-operate in controlling the pest.

This information and suggestions as to destroying the beetle has been sent out in order that the hundreds of letters received asking for such information may be answered in such way as to reach all the farmers in the state and thus enable them to prepare for the inevitable fight for their great food crop.

BETTING ON RACES IS NOT ILLEGAL

Important Ruling Made by Attorney General Davidson

County Attorney Roy has received from Attorney General Davidson a ruling of that official which will be hailed with much joy by the lovers of horse racing thruout the state. In brief, by virtue of this ruling it will be possible to hold race meetings in Texas this fall and the Texas state fair at Dallas is a certainty. It also insures an excellent race meet for Fort Worth to say nothing of Houston, San Antonio, Denison and other places in the state.

Attorney General Davidson rules that the drastic anti-gambling law recently enacted by the legislature, does not repeal that act of the Twenty-ninth legislature, legalizing book-making and betting on races, if transactions occur on the track where the race is run.

Lined cakes as a horse feed are growing in favor. Work teams can be given a pint three times a day safely.

SWINE

Poland China Breeder

George H. Shifflett, a breeder of fine Poland China hogs, who lives in Burnett county, near Marble Falls, and who has made a big success of the swine business, upon request has given the following short history of the methods followed by him in bringing his business to the successful position it has attained. "That the hog is a money maker at all times and upon all occasions would not be true," said Mr. Shifflett. "To get the best money it is necessary to get good stock and then to give constant and intelligent care is a necessity. With these and the great varieties and profusion of feed that can be grown in Texas, there is not a line of farming or stock raising which will come near hogs as a money maker. Now how to do this:

"Get good stock to start with. Arrange to have green stuff for them to eat all the available time, which means, in this climate, about twelve months in the year. It can be done with wheat, barley, oats, rye, cane, alfalfa, rape, clay peas and a little corn to finish.

"Build some sheds for dry sleeping quarters and keep it clean of dust and vermin.

"Use Moore's car. sulphur dip, by sprinkling with my wife's flower sprinkler, as a disinfectant and to kill the vermin. In summer provide plenty of water for them, clear running water being best, but a good tank is sufficient and they will enjoy this most and will keep themselves clear of lice in summer by drowning them.

"Set a box (low) of salt, wood ashes and charcoal in a dry place where your hogs can get to it at will and renew it when empty, and it's little other medicine you will need.

"For your sows at farrowing time provide, in a shady grass lot if possible, separate pens, about 8x10 with fenders of 2x4 scantling around three sides about eight feet high and six from the walls to protect the little ones from getting between the sow and the walls. Put the sow in a day or two before she farrows and after, for twenty-four hours, give her nothing but water. A bran mash, with little corn not as much as she will eat, for five or six days, gradually increasing up to one month's time, and then what she will clean up with pasture. Pigs should follow sows early, for they need exercise. The chances are that you will save all of your pigs and have the satisfaction of knowing that you are growing coin.

"In East Texas there are large quantities of unsaleable fruit which can be turned into cash by the hog or its equivalent—lard and sausage for the family. In South Texas some truck is now raised and with the present influx

of farmers from the North and emigrants from the old country, how much will be raised five years from now? Guess. It is safe to say that some more than a ready market for all and I expect that now some shipments of melons and potatoes might be cultivated and fed to the pig with profit. Spanish peanuts grow well and are said to be a fine feed for hogs. I have never tried them. Clay peas do the work satisfactorily and may be planted between the corn rows after the last plowing and they will help your land. The waste grain in the fields after harvest is turned to ready cash by the pig. I say cash. All you have to do is to get the porkers large enough and fat and ship to some one of the packeries in the state. The cash is there ready for the exchange.

"The packeries are here to stay and are urging Texas people to plant hogs.

"The Poland Chinas are my favorites, my first pair costing me \$105 delivered. Most of my neighbors considered me hog crazy. In about a year I got another pair which cost \$100 delivered. 'Getting worse' was the verdict. It has been a profitable investment. I have sold hogs over Texas and out, sell to guarantee satisfaction and have never had a hog returned up to date. An uncle of my wife's, near us, has long been a hog man—is partial to Poland Chinas—and keeps his own counsel, but last fall a year ago, he admitted clearing \$12,000 on hogs, mostly of his raising. Of course there are some failures, the result of poor stock to begin with and bad management."

HORTICULTURE

The Sweet Potato Root Borer

Investigations made by A. F. Conrad, entomologist at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and thru letters received from prominent potato growers, it is learned that the sweet potato industry in Texas is threatened with serious injury, if not with total destruction. From the Bulletin No. 93, just issued, the following facts are gleaned relative to the potato beetle and his habits, etc.:

"The insect being of tropical origin is most destructive in south Texas, less so in central Texas, while sporadic outbreaks are possible during the growing season in any section of north Texas."

The insect has been on record since 1798. It was probably introduced from the West Indies. The first report from Texas being 1890. It is present in south Texas west as far as Comal and Cameron counties and north as far as Milam county.

Early varieties as well as potatoes planted early are more seriously injured than late varieties and those planted late.

Shallow planted tubers are more infested than those planted deep. The weevil reaches the tubers chiefly by burrowing along the vines. The full grown insect is an elongated glossy snout beetle with a black head, middle part of body and legs red, hind part dark steel blue and about one quarter inch long. It lays its eggs on tubers and vines. The larva, which is a white footless grub about one-fifth of an inch long, tunnels in the tuber. It pupates at the end of its tunnel. The entire life cycle is com-

Breeders' Directory Of the Great Southwest

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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.

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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.

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125 spring pigs now ready for delivery, sired by Chief Perfection 24, Moorish Maid Perfection, Roller Boy, Meddler, E. L. Perfection, Impudence, Spellbinder, Perfection E. L. and Highland Chief. Address BEN H. COLBERT, General Manager, Box 14, Tishomingo, I. T.



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

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

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

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PANHANDLE LAND—3,080 acres fenced in solid body with 4 wires on cedar posts; two windmills, small ranchhouse, about 1,000 acres tillable land on this ranch, but none in cultivation, balance rough, rolling, but no windhills. An ideal stock ranch, a fine variety of grass, 10 miles from railroad and county seat town, Miami, Roberts county, Texas. Price \$5 per acre bonus; would take in small black land farm at cash value; balance one-half cash, remainder 1, 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent interest. Address owner, J. S. Little, Amarillo, Texas.

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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.

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.
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Fort Worth, Texas.

320 ACRES of alfalfa land 2 miles from Grand Falls, Texas. Every foot of this land is now in alfalfa, all under irrigation with all water rights, etc., in excellent shape. Price \$65 per acre. The present crop will net owner \$10 per acre. Howell, Bowers & Cummings, 111 West Ninth st.

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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.

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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.

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

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Weekly Review Livestock Market

Receipts of live stock on the local market this week show a slight increase in calves and again in horse and mule receipts over the run of the preceding week, while supplies of cattle, hogs and sheep have decreased. The week's run aggregates about 11,900 cattle, 2,375 calves, 10,600 hogs, 3,300 sheep and 527 horses and mules, compared with 12,699 cattle, 2,034 calves, 13,569 hogs, 6,370 sheep and 154 horses and mules last week, and 13,369 cattle, 1,863 calves, 11,842 hogs, 2,283 sheep and 223 horses and mules for the corresponding week last year.

Beef Steers

With more moderate marketings of cattle, the local market has been in better tone thruout the current week than the preceding week. The better killing grades of both steer and cow stuff have been pushed up on an advance and have practically recovered the slump of the preceding week. In the steer trade the price tendency shows a continued disposition to widen. While medium to best killers have been selling on a generally active market and have fully recovered the 10 to 15c decline of last week, green and light ordinary to fair kinds have sold to little if any better advantage than at last week's closing, tho the trade on such kinds is spotted. The week's offerings have included choice cornfed beefs at from \$5.00 to \$5.50, thick, fat heavy steers selling on Tuesday at the latter price, and choicely bred and finished 1040-pound yearlings from Indian Territory making \$5.25 on Thursday. A two-car shipment of the Gatewood choice cake-on-grass beefs, averaging 1210, sold at \$5.00, heavy and extra good meal and hull steers run on grass, landed at around \$4.50 @ 4.85, and the bulk of the good well conditioned beefs sold from \$4.25 @ 4.45. Good grass steers have been very scarce. A pretty desirable class sold late in the week around \$4.10 @ 4.15, but the supply has been rather light and the bulk of the straight grass cattle offered consisted of plain green looking and light weight to medium killers, selling largely from \$3.45 @ 3.90, while very common kinds sold down around \$3.10 @ 3.30, and some coast and light Mexican steers in canner flesh below \$3.00.

Stockers and Feeders

As the season advances the demand for stock and feeding cattle continues to dwindle, the output this week having been the smallest for some time, tho steers of a class that were much more desirable as stockers than for beef were not wanting. The trade, while quiet, has been conducted on about a steady basis with last week's closing.

Butcher Stock

With good supplies of cows and heifers the market showed further weakness from last week's closing on the first two market days of the week, but on Wednesday trade conditions were more active and Thursday in a snappy session in which butcher buyers were quite lively competitors, good butcher grades advanced a big 10 to 15c, and the cheaper classes sold with considerable strength. Friday's market was quiet and prices barely steady with Thursday's advance, tho the few strictly good fat cows and heifers here sold largely at 10 to 15c better advantage than at last week's closing, and not far from prices current before the slump, which occurred on Wednesday of last week. Canner cows are but little changed from a week ago, while medium killing kinds show strength where any change is noted.

Butcher bulls have lost since Monday the advance of last week, outside competition being less active, and packers' demands less urgent. Stocker grades, which failed to advance last week with the fat heavy kinds, are

FOR SALE

\$22.50 WORTH \$40. THE ARCADE 200 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.

holding about last week's closing, tho demand is light.

Calves and Yearlings

The market on fair to good veal calves has advanced fully 25c this week, with some traders quoting a 25 to 50c higher level than a week ago. Demand has been active for desirable kinds, helped along by the buying of several loads by Nelson Morris, the Chicago packer. Thin dogie calves and yearlings have not shared in the advance and continue of quiet sale at about last week's prices. Two loads of good light veals sold Friday at \$4.75, with \$5 quotable for strictly choice kinds of the most desirable weight, around 160 to 190 pounds.

Hogs

Conditions on the local hog market were favorable to the selling side on Tuesday, the trade being featured by liberal outside buying in which San Antonio, Dallas, Houston and Cuban buyers, in addition to local packers, participated. At the excited close of the day's session, prices showed 10 to 15c advance over the close of last week. On Wednesday the market weakened 2 1/2 to 5c, a big run of 24,500 hogs at Kansas City, and a 7 1/2 to 10c lower market there being the controlling factor. Prices fell at the same rate on Thursday and Friday, leaving the market at Friday's closing a shade better than a week ago on light and best butcher weight hogs, but 2 1/2 to 5c lower on heavy mixed and heavy packers. Packers have been discriminating buyers since Tuesday on loads containing any rough or extra heavy hogs, and loads containing hogs of these classes have either had to sell at a discount or the objectionable hogs thrown out at a lower price. For the first time this season, light and butcher weight hogs of a smooth and finished grade have sold on this market this week at a premium over the best heavies. Heavy receipts Monday, more than 5,000 head, forced the price down from 20 to 25c. Pigs show strength over a week ago, tho a straight bunch of pigs could hardly be sold on its own merits much above \$5.50.

Sheep

The sheep market has shown an improved tone this week over last and sales have been made on a steady to stronger basis, tho Friday's supply of 1,550 head of grass wethers proved too large for the demand, the market closing barely steady. Three doubles of right good 88-pound wethers sold steady, however, at \$5.30. Choice fed wethers sold earlier in the week up to \$5.50, and choice lambs at \$6.50.

Prices for the Week

Steers—	Top.	Bulk.
Tuesday	\$5.40	\$3.75 @ 4.25
Wednesday	5.00	4.00 @ 4.50
Thursday	5.25	3.65 @ 4.45
Friday	4.60	3.70 @ 4.20
Monday	5.50	3.75 @ 4.50
Cows—		
Tuesday	3.25	2.30 @ 2.75
Wednesday	3.25	2.50 @ 2.90
Thursday	3.50	2.50 @ 3.25
Friday	3.00	2.50 @ 2.30
Saturday	3.25	2.40 @ 3.00
Monday	3.40	2.50 @ 3.10
Calves—		
Tuesday	4.85	4.25 @ 4.50
Wednesday	4.50	4.25
Thursday	4.60	4.35 @ 4.60
Friday	4.75	3.50 @ 4.75
Saturday	4.75	4.25 @ 4.35
Monday	4.75	4.25 @ 4.40
Hogs—		
Tuesday	6.45	6.35 @ 6.40
Wednesday	6.47 1/2	6.35 @ 6.40
Thursday	6.40	6.30 @ 6.35
Friday	6.35	6.30 @ 6.32
Saturday	6.35	6.30
Monday	6.15	6.05 @ 6.10

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle.	Clvs.	Hgs.	Shp.	H&M
Tuesday ..	2,150	243	2,213	1,383	39
Wednesday ..	2,734	198	1,982	...	27
Thursday ..	1,520	507	1,907	132	266
Friday	2,007	324	2,342	1,549	37
Saturday ..	575	450	750	...	22
Monday	2,700	650	5,200	400	100

Receipts for the week compared with last week and the corresponding week last year:

The three great industrial nations, England, France and German, each consumes about 80 per cent of the manufactured goods produced at home. The United States sells only 5 per cent of manufacturer goods abroad.

ORAN

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Panoramic view of Oran, two years ago only "a country store," today, over sixty good, substantial houses. This shows how majestically she is spreading across the "gateway" between the famous Keechi Valley and the outside world. The acknowledged logical **Shipping Point** for that section of country. Extending from 6 to 18 miles north, south, east and west of her. 400 lots remain unsold—at \$10 each. On easy terms.

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**RANGE REPORTS
SHOW DRYNESS**

Car shortage Also Reported on Some Lines

Reports of the inspectors of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association indicate that little rain has fallen in the sections which have been complaining of dry weather for the past few weeks. No more reports have been received of cattle dying this week on account of the drouth, the reports from the El Paso country not having come in yet.

A shortage of cars is still complained of. Shipments from the Pecos Valley country to Kansas points still continue to go out in large numbers. One inspector shows total report of 169 cars of cattle to Kansas pastures. San Angelo—Weather dry and the range needs rain. Cattle doing tolerably well; 5 cars cattle shipped, 3 going to Fort Worth. Lee Wilson, inspector. Beeville, Skidmore, Wades—Range and weather good. 24 cars cattle shipped to Dilley, Floresville, Wharton. John E. Rigby, inspector.

Kenna—Weather warm and dry. Stock looks well however. Heavy shipments going north to Kansas ranges. 169 cars cattle shipped. Among shippers are Wood & Egan 43 cars; Hudson & Chase 7 cars; Dick Walsh 50 cars; Blocksher Bros. 22 cars; Interstate 23 cars; Nat Bank 45 cars. C. E. Odem, inspector.

Fairfax, Ralston, Pawnee—Weather warm and fair; cattle doing fine. E. M. Canton, inspector. Victoria, Edna, Midfield—Range good, weather good. 29 cars cattle shipped to Fort Worth, Houston, Algiers, St. Louis. Charles E. Martin, inspector.

Kingsville, Refugio, Inara—10 cars shipped by R. J. Kleberg to Fort Worth. 3 other cars to New Orleans and Fort Worth. W. B. Snelton, inspector.

Odessa, Midland, Pyote—Weather dry. 55 cars shipped north. Cars very short. Range getting exceedingly dry. W. L. Calahan, inspector. Texhoma, Opting, Liberal—Range

and weather good. 13 cars cattle shipped to Dodge City and Kansas City. C. W. Jackson, inspector. Tulla, Dalhart, Pompa, Amarillo, Higgins—Rain needed. 75 cars cattle shipped to Kansas points. Sowder & Sadler, inspectors.

JUSTIN MORGAN

Horse historians are agreed that Justin Morgan, the original Morgan horse and founder of the breed, was foaled at West Springfield, Mass., in 1789. He was taken to Vermont at an early age. His ancestry is a matter of dispute, but as he possessed strongly the characteristics of the Arabian, it is reasonable to believe that he inherited largely the rich blood of the noble and aristocratic horses of the desert. He was strong, hardy and ambitious, with a constitution of iron, and is said to have been not quite thirteen and three-quarters hands high, and to have weighed in good driving condition not over 850 pounds.

Justin Morgan possessed in a remarkable degree the power of prepotency. He transmitted to his offspring not only his characteristics—conformation, endurance, beauty and intelligence—but his own prepotency, and gave to America a distinct breed of equine beauty. In the Morgans the farmers of New England had an opportunity to develop an American breed of family, carriage and general utility horses of the highest type. But this opportunity was neglected, and now, while there are many so-called Morgans, they differ in size, style and conformation to such an extent that it would be impossible to give a "standard." Every breeder of Morgans has his own individual ideal. There are probably as many real Morgan types as there are breeders of Morgans, and as many ideal types as there are men who have made a study of Morgan horse history. The Vermont Morgan Horse Breeders' Association admits all horses tracing in direct female line to Justin Morgan and having one thirty-second of his blood.

A bill for the taxation of whiskers has been introduced by a New Jersey legislator. The proposed tax is to range from \$5 for ordinary whiskers to \$50 for a goat's, and red whiskers 20 per cent extra.

CLUB HOTEL

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.

Armour Talks of European Prospects

At the request of Alvin H. Sanders, editor of the Breeder's Gazette, J. Ogden Armour has prepared a statement of the packer's view of the value of a Continental European outlet for American feed-lot products. It appears in the May number of the "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science," along with other contributions bearing upon the question of reciprocity:

"The vital effect of our foreign commercial policy upon the packing industry may be readily understood when we consider that the value of our exports of packing house products amounted in 1906 to nearly \$208,000,000. Cotton is the only article whose exports exceed this value, and Europe is obliged to take our cotton; they cannot do without it. On the contrary, the export business in packing house products has been built up in the fact of hostile legislation in every country of the world save one. Whenever our tariff has been raised for the benefit of our manufactures, Continental Europe has retaliated by some form of restrictive measure.

"Serious discriminations in rates of duty in favor of other meat-producing nations, so-called sanitary measures designed to exclude rather than regulate steady and thoroly organized press campaigns against the purity and healthfulness of our herds and products are just a few of the difficulties the packing industry has had to contend with in our endeavor to extend our markets into every corner of the world. Unfortunately ill-advised and unwarranted attacks by Americans on one of the greatest American industries have given new life and strength to these attacks abroad. Much of the ground already gained has been lost and our work must be done over again.

"There are more people financially interested in exports of meats than in any other industry in the United States. The production of meat food animals is diffused over almost the entire country and is a distinctly national industry. The last census (1905) shows that there were nearly 1,000 slaughtering and meat packing establishments, whose total output was well over \$900,000,000.

"It is an economic fact, too well known to require argument, that the market for the surplus of any commodity governs the price of the entire production. It is equally true that broader markets mean higher prices and greater facility of sale. Nowhere is this more clearly demonstrated than in the packing industry. The export business in cattle and meats and meat products is the safety valve of the stock raising and meat producing industry. It takes care of the surplus from the farms. It provides a market for grades of cattle and beef that would find but a limited market or none at all in this country. It thus preserves the balance between production and consumption, giving the American stock grower a fair price for his product, and giving the American consumer the kind of meat he wants at a fair price.

"A great deal of credit is due to the modern packing house for its development of the export trade in meats. In 1860, before the modern regime began in the meat industry, our exports of beef and pork to the world amounted to less than \$8,000,000. It was not until progressive houses organized the trade and perfected methods of curing and packing that meats were shipped to Europe and around the world for household consumption. The packer has been a good commercial agent for the farmer and cattle raiser. He has won the patronage of the world against the greatest odds by furnishing meat products of the finest quality, overcoming the difficulties of transporting perishable products great distances, and by establishing direct agencies in every market of the world to look

after the business. It would seem that we have accomplished much, but large as this export business is it could be made much larger, with corresponding increase in profits to live stock raisers, by a little consistent and co-operative effort.

"Great Britain is now our best customer. Her markets absorb nearly 65 per cent of our total exports. But Great Britain is an outlet for the better grades of live stock, leaving us to find a market elsewhere for the commoner qualities. Continental Europe ought to—and would under proper cultivation—furnish a vast outlet for the classes of meats for which there is least demand in America and Great Britain. The masses of the people of Continental Europe are practically without meat at all times. They cannot afford to buy it. Horse meat is a recognized article of commerce. They would be delighted with cuts that our people pass by. Instead of steaks and roasts which we demand they would be pleased with boiling cuts and corned beef. As for other meat products—hams, bacon, sausage and the like—a market for literally millions of American corn-fed hogs would be provided in Germany, France and other Continental European countries, if our meats were treated fairly as to tariffs, sanitary regulations and information of the public.

"We find in Germany a concrete example of the way hostile foreign legislation operates against increase in our exports of meats and meat products. In 1904 (the last year for which I have official figures) Germany imported 321,879 cattle, worth nearly \$27,000,000, mostly from Austria-Hungary, Denmark and Switzerland. During the same year we sold Great Britain 401,245 cattle worth nearly \$35,000,000. In the same year German imported packing house products to a total value of \$43,472,200, of which we supplied \$25,206,000. Great Britain imported \$22,171,623, of which we supplied directly and thru the Netherlands (which take out oleo oil and manufacture it into margarine for the English market) over \$105,000,000.

"Given a fair opportunity, there is no reason why we should not be able to sell Germany a large proportion of the cattle she imports annually. But better still from an economic American standpoint we should, with a fair adjustment of our tariff relations, be able to sell her immense quantities of pickled and canned meats. Her people would be glad to get them, if given a chance. When Germany prohibited the import of American canned meats at the close of 1900 her annual imports represented 100,000 cattle a year, about 2,000 head a week.

"A most important fact to be remembered is that the German market would absorb the grade denominated 'range cattle,' for which there is but a limited demand at home and in England, and even then only for the ribs and loins, the roast and steak-producing cuts of the carcass. There might be a great increase in the exports of meat, with a corresponding gain in the income of the farmer, without any advance in prices of the popular cuts used at home.

GOVERNMENT TICK EXPERT

Dr. Cooper Curtis, a specialist on the eradication of the boophilus annulatus, or fever tick, has been sent from Washington to Colorado City by the bureau of animal industry, and will remain there several weeks for the purpose of witnessing the dipping methods used there under state and federal espionage. Dr. Curtis thinks that if the desired end is to be reached in the work now being done in that section of the range country there must be complete organization on the part of the cattlemen in order that there may also be the proper co-operation. If this is done in the proper manner a great deal will be accomplished toward forever settling the vexatious problem of southern or splenic fever. The discarding of the Beaumont oil dip and the adoption of the arsenical dip this season is giving the most profound satisfaction. Thousands of Texas cattle have been dipped in this new preparation this season and shipped to Kansas pastures, and not one of the lot has failed to pass inspection after being dipped. Dipping is now being done in a number of west Texas counties, and new dipping vats are being constructed. Following is the vat that meets with government approval:

The vat proper can be made of lumber, galvanized iron or concrete. The vats generally used and least expensive are constructed of selected pine flooring, straight and free from knots. The frame work should be of 4x4, 18 inches apart, with bottom sills

Axtell-McKee Manufacturing Co.

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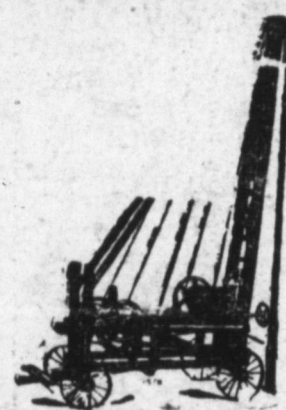
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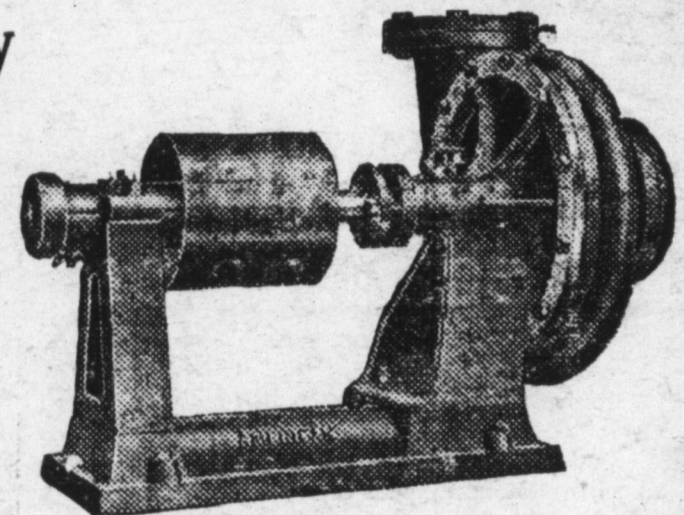


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Centrifugal Pump.

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well put together. The vat should be 20 feet long, 16 inches wide at the bottom, 36 inches wide at the top and 7 feet deep. It should have a strong brace in the center to keep it firm and prevent the earth from pressing it in. Use 2x16 cypress in order to have a solid bottom which will not spring with weight of the cattle. The slide going in should be 6 feet and the one going out 8 feet. The slide going in should be made of 2x6 pine lumber and covered with galvanized iron. The slide or slope going out should be made of 2x6, with 2x4 cross pieces to keep the cattle from slipping. All seams should be put together with cold tar or white lead and all joints made to fit closely. The dripping pen can be made 10x12 or 12x12, as desired, and 2x8 sills and hard pine flooring. The floor should slope sufficiently to insure quick drainage into a gutter ending with a barrel with a screen top to keep out dirt. A pipe from the barrel should convey the fluid back to the vat.

RAISING AND FEEDING PIGS

Professor W. J. Spillman writes in part of the swine breeding operations of W. H. Rowe, an extensive swine breeder, 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 bluegrass 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 center well. The brood sows are fed in winter about four pounds a day of mixed grains, ground rice, 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 soy beans, hay and an average of about five pounds of grain per head per day.

Rogan & Simmons

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During a portion of the time this grain consists of a mixture of about three and a half pounds of corn, three-fourths pound of oil meal 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 August 1 to 10. They are fed about two and a 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 the run of the whole twenty acres. The large hogs weigh 325 to 350 pounds each when sold.

THE HOG

That great mortgage lifter, the hog, has come among us to stay, and every farmer who will consult his best interests will invest in a number of these profitable animals that are always ready to turn into cash, when money is most needed. For good profits and quick returns, there is no other animal that will equal him. One good sow, well cared for, will make the owner a profit of \$100 to \$150 per year, while the time spent in her care will scarcely be missed.

A good proportion of hogs for the ranchman is one for every acre of land he cultivates. In this proportion, the ranchman who cultivates 80 acres will find that after he has marketed his hogs at an average price he will have realized more than \$1,200 from them and still have sufficient feed left for his other stock and much produce to market besides. The above estimates could be multiplied by two and still be conservative.—Ex.

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