

# THE TEXAS STOCKMAN JOURNAL

VOL. 27

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, JUNE, 12 1907

NO. 3

## My Experience with Shorthorn Cattle

By John E. Brown, Granbury, Texas.

Upon several earnest solicitations of The Stockman-Journal to write my experience concerning the Shorthorn breed, I herein give impressions of my experience and advantages of the pure-bred Shorthorns over the scrub and the grade, and other pure-bred cattle.

In viewing over the situation of the future increased values of land in Texas some years ago, I realized then, as it seems to me every man in Texas should realize now by actual experience, that land was and always will be in the future, too valuable to graze the five-dollar scrub, and we could not, as our fathers had done in the days of free grass, buy a yearling and turn him loose to be rounded up in the spring without further cost or trouble, and when sold, all over the purchase price was net profit, or as some of the boys call it, "velvet"; and we would of necessity be compelled to breed livestock of some kind that would pay at least some interest on our investment, or sell our lands; also realizing that the more strings a man has to his "fiddle" the better he can play, and the oftener he can please, therefore I, in studying over the different breeds, had an idea singular to those points, and in casting about, found some with the "beef string" only and some with the "milk string" only, and not being a very good "fiddler" anyway, didn't think I could play to the best advantage with only one string, therefore I looked further and at last, after some years of thought and some little experience, and some practice with the one-string kind, concluded the best for a farmer to buy was a "Shorthorn fiddle," one that almost any tune could be played with, from "Getting Out of the Way of the Heelfly" to "Home, Sweet Home," including the very catchy piece "The Beefsteak That's Juicy and Tender." However, there is one tune I don't think can ever be played successfully on the "Shorthorn fiddle," and that is "The Man Behind," for the strings can never be tuned low enough.

### Ideal Farm Cow

In my mind the Shorthorn cow is the ideal farmer or stock-farmer's cow, for she is never too young and never too old to fatten and make good beefsteak (the juicy kind) and she is ready to furnish something good for your table all the time, whether fat and ready for the block or in ordinary condition, giving milk and butter for "home" consumption and at the same time raising a big fine youngster (or young steer) that will find ready sale in all the civilized world at a nice profit to the breeder.

She is the only "fiddle with five strings," all good and useful to the player, and all big strings, the "bull-string," the "milkstring," the "beef-string," the "butterstring" and the "heiferstring," each as important as the other, and you can play any tune in the world, and the music you produce is worth from 6 cents (beef) per pound, 20 cents (butter) per pound and \$10 (bull and heifer) per pound and more, and did you know this "Shorthorn fiddle" was often played to a full house and an appreciative audience.

### Shorthorn Prices

At New York Mills she was played to a \$381,990 house at one performance, and for a single piece, the 8th

Duchess of Geneva, R. Pavin Davies of England paid \$40,600; Paderewski, the great pianist, or Patti, the noted prima donna, never filled the souls of men with sweeter music than that, which fell from the stand of the auctioneer, J. R. Page, while playing the "Shorthorn fiddle" at the New York Mills on the 10th of September, 1873, and

ing no appreciation for what you have done for him (just like some scrub men), therefore how much more pleasant it is to deal with the "pure-breds" and feel like you have bettered the individual and the world at large and at the same time helped yourself. How easy it is to give when you know you will receive three times the amount in return, but how hard to give, even to charity (for most of us) when we know without a doubt it is gone from us and our heirs forever, and, I take it, that is the reason the scrub animal

one wants to be known as a scrub, so beware of the company you keep.

The breeding and handling of pure-bred animals is very fascinating; it brings you in contact with the broadest minded men in the world, for they must be unselfish absolutely to be a true breeder, and unselfishness means broad-mindedness, for no selfish person can be broad in any sense, therefore you as a breeder are thrown with a class of men that have materially helped to make the world, and are necessarily broad, and if you are a success as a breeder, you are a fit companion for those you are thrown with. Then for one to breed and develop an animal that is the peer of any of his kind is well worth the trouble.

There is an ambition, or should be, in everyone to excel over all others in anything they may undertake, and to excel is evidence of a strong will-power and good judgment.

### Get the Best

If you are in the livestock business, don't be satisfied with any but the best, for you will always be happy in the fact that you are doing your best for yourself and your best friend, the animal, and rendering a service to your country, that looks to you and I for the development that will bring forth the hidden treasures, and our names will live and be remembered for the usefulness we owe to our posterity.

Some pure-bred animals have almost human sense, and often an attachment forms between owner or herdsman and the animals that endures for life on the part of the man, and how do we know but it does on the part of the animal; we have good reason to believe it, and it has been known where an old herdsman would speak almost reverentially of an offspring of some great bull or cow even to the tenth generation.

It should be our aim to make the breeding and handling of animals a pleasure as well as profitable, and to do this we must love our dumb friends, and to love them we must first respect them, and who could ever respect a scrub, much less love it?

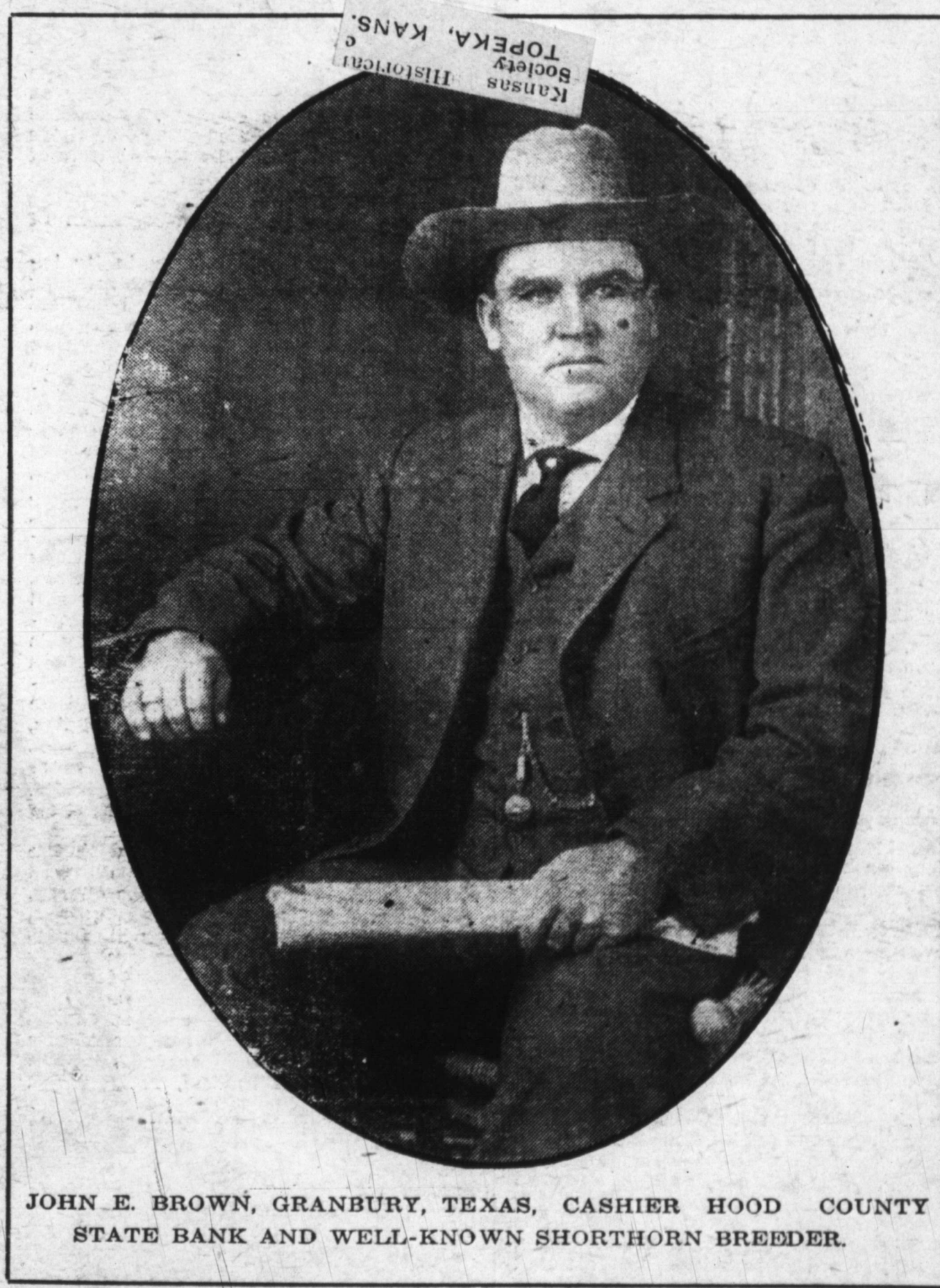
## HIGH PRICES FOR MUTTON CUTS

NEW YORK, June 6.—Retail butchers about town are complaining of the great scarcity of lamb and mutton and declare that if the prices keep rising they will not handle any lamb whatever.

Within the last three weeks the wholesale price of lamb went from 13 to 16 cents a pound. The price of poultry also advanced, while the market price of choice beef was a cent higher than had been the case a week ago.

In some sections of New York on Tuesday lamb chops were 28 and 30 cents a pound at retail.

Many of the small retail butchers said if the prices went up any higher it would drive them out of business. At the lamb market, which is in Jersey City, it was said that the prices of lamb would go still higher within the next few days. The scarcity of lamb, the wholesalers explained, was owing to the fact that there had been practically no spring weather.



JOHN E. BROWN, GRANBURY, TEXAS, CASHIER HOOD COUNTY STATE BANK AND WELL-KNOWN SHORTHORN BREEDER.

two nations, England and America, danced with fevered steps to the enchanting strains and paid the "fiddler" fabulous sums for a single tune.

The advantage the pure-bred has over the grade is the same the grade has over the scrub, and the only difference of pure-breds and scrubs is the difference in owning and maintaining a purchase price, for a scrub will eat as much as a pure-bred if you will give them equal attention, while the pure-bred will respond to kind treatment and appreciate by giving you value received and the scrub takes all he can get and gives nothing in return, show-

receives so little, for it is all charity and no profit.

### Duty of Man

Man, the highest of all animals, should strive to bring his lower brother to a higher standard of development, and should use his dollars and "senses" in so doing unbegrudgingly, for God has endowed him with enlightened mind and reasoning power for a purpose, and we should use it in such a way that the world will be better for our having lived.

There is a saying, "A man is known by the company he keeps"; surely no

## HORTICULTURE

### Beautifying Schoolrooms and Grounds

An organization known as the "Farmer Boys and Girls League" is part and parcel of the meeting of farmers and those interested in the various agricultural problems of the state, known as the farmers' congress, and it is intended as a school for the young ones, where the discussion of various topics give them a chance to tell what they know and learn from others of things that will be useful to them in their future lives as citizens of this great state. Among the papers prepared and read before this society of young people last year, one by Miss Bess Kerr of Sherman is selected this time, not because of any superior qualities it may have, but from the fact that it touches upon a subject that should be of the most importance to all those young people who use the school houses of the country. Here it is, "Beautifying School Rooms and Grounds":

"This is a subject that has long occupied columns in our principal papers and magazines and it is well worth the space allowed it, for does not beauty in the home originate from beauty in the school room? Pictures in school rooms and flowers about the grounds are but examples to school pupils how their homes may be made beautiful in the same manner. Altho our America has many beautiful homes it needs many more, and so we have at least one reason out of the many for beautifying our schools and grounds.

"Pupils puzzling over problems in algebra and sentences in Latin can certainly solve them better when situated in pleasant surroundings of fragrant flowers and pretty pictures. Geraniums, palms and sprengeri and the like are appropriate for schoolroom windows, and pictures such as "The Gleaner," "The Angelus" and "The Horse Fair" are pretty, as well as instructive for schoolroom walls. These are a few of the many ways in which a schoolroom may be made attractive. As for the grounds, there is a growing interest in the adorning of school grounds. San Antonio especially is taking great interest in them. In a recent election the school garden was made a political issue and I am glad to note that the party that supported school gardens was elected. It is wonderful how a small flower bed adds to the appearance of school grounds and how many flowers can be cultivated in little nooks and corners of crowded school yards. There is nothing prettier than beds or borders of ever blooming roses. Carpet beds of foliage plants are beautiful. The various shades of coleus can be massed together in figures equal to a carpet. Altemanthera also make pretty carpet beds. A pretty bed can be made of canna's and nothing is prettier than beds of nasturtiums and verbena.

"Of course all school yards should have trees, in fact, a school yard without trees is a sad sight.

"As opportunities are so many, I think we should all follow the example of San Antonio and beautify our school

## BAD DREAMS

Caused by Coffee

"I have been a coffee drinker, more or less, ever since I can remember, until a few months ago I became more and more nervous and irritable, and finally I could not sleep at night, for I was horribly disturbed by dreams of all sorts and a species of distressing nightmare.

"Finally, after hearing the experience of numbers of friends who had quit coffee and gone to drinking Postum Food Coffee, and learning of the great benefits they had derived, I concluded coffee must be the cause of my trouble, so I got some Postum and had it made strictly according to directions.

"I was astonished at the flavor. It entirely took the place of coffee and to my very great satisfaction, I began to sleep peacefully and sweetly. My nerves improved, and I wish I could warn every man, woman and child from the unwholesome drug (caffeine) in ordinary coffee.

"People really do not appreciate or realize what a powerful drug it is and what terrible effect it has on the human system. I would never think of going back to coffee again. I would almost as soon think of putting my hand in a fire after I had once been burned.

"A young lady friend of ours had stomach trouble for a long time, and could not get well as long as she used coffee. She finally quit it and began the use of Postum and is now perfectly well." "There's a Reason." Read the little "Health Classic," "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

grounds. With a pretty room to study in, and a beautiful ground to play in, I am sure the boys and girls that graduated from these schools would have a much higher sense of beauty and our country would be benefited by it."

## SHEEP

### Dipping Sheep

Dipping sheep for the various skin diseases has become the common law among sheepmen, and it is but a scabby man who will not spend time and money to eradicate such diseases as will eventually destroy his flock, not saying anything of the inoculation he is apt to give his neighbors' flocks. While everyone dips, still there is much to be learned from the experiences of others, and it is well for one to study well the practical methods of any man who may show that he has found something better than the average. John H. House of Columbus, N. Y., gives some of his experiences in dipping his flock thru the medium of a letter to an exchange, from which the following is extracted:

"I have practiced dipping my sheep for many years and would not think of keeping a flock for a year without dipping them. Have used a number of dips that are on the market, all of which were satisfactory, yet we prefer the liquid-poisonous dips, for they are more easily mixed with the water than the powder dips. Have not used the government formula. Neither have we been bothered with scab. For the dipping of a flock of 100 ewes and their lambs we arrange a triangular apartment in the barn for the purpose of chasing the sheep as little as possible, with one of the points at a small door just outside of which is located a galvanized tank sunk in the ground, the top of which is on a level with the barn floor, and as the sheep escape from the barn, thru the small doorway, they are unable to go elsewhere than into the tank, in which they are kept nearly submerged in the tepid fluid, preferably diluted with seventy gallons of soft water (the hard water will do) to one of the purchased dip for at least two minutes. Then they move up an incline containing a water-tight door, so that the dripping from their wool will run back into the tank.

"After some minutes they are allowed to go down an incline into the field. For the purpose of drying lambs' wool as soon as possible, choose the fore part of a warm, pleasant day, as soon as convenient after shearing. The whole flock should be dipped and if recently purchased, with innumerable parasites, a second dipping ten days later is advisable. If the sheep are properly shorn with a machine, there will soon be but few, if any, ticks on the shorn sheep, and the lambs will harbor most of the ticks; but if the lamb is dipped and the mother is not, it puzzles the mother's smelling instinct and she is liable to disown her lamb. The above will surely destroy ticks and lice and assist in a healthy and heavy fleece of wool. But for the scab a stronger solution must be used."

### Crossing to Breed Early

Recent experiments made by an eastern sheepman made with the view of getting ewes to breed as early as possible by subjecting them to mate as early as the first of July. Flushing was adopted, but proved unsuccessful. Nine grade Shropshire ewes, the result of Shropshire rams on a Merino foundation, were crossed with a pure-bred Dorset ram and the ewes from the cross inherited many Dorset qualities as to form and fleece, besides the characteristic of breeding at an early date. Nine shearing ewes of this cross averaged 153 pounds and sheared 7.1 pounds of unwashed wool, as was anticipated the first cross. Dorsets were early breeders, as they were all, with a few exceptions, bred before the 9th of July. The first lambs were dropped by Nov. 16, the lambing season being completed about Sept. 21. The lambs showed marked Dorset characteristics, as they were pure white and all had horns. Two of the ewes of this cross averaged 109 pounds in weight at 1 year of age."

### In Kent County

Five years ago there were no railroads in a great scope of country between the Denver and T. P. the Pecos Valley and Wichita Valley railroads. There was but little framing done then, nothing much but cattle raising thru-out this whole scope of country. But the lands have gradually increased in value and now in some parts of the country are selling at \$30 and \$40 per acre. A few persevering farmers at first and others that joined them later on, have proved that West Texas can be depended upon as a farming country.



## Simpson-Eddystone Shepherd Plaids

Bright, cool and dainty-looking. Durable and fadeless; some designs with a new silk finish. Beautiful for Spring and Summer wear.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Shepherd Plaids.

Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints.

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## HOUSEHOLD

### Tree Growing on the Plains

L. P. Landrum of Hereford read a paper before the meeting of the State Horticultural and Nurserymen's Association last July which contained the following information as to forestry as it is in the plains country. As there are so many people making inquiries at this time relative to the section of Texas known as the plains, it is deemed wise to publish what Mr. Landrum had to say for the general information of the public:

"Forestry planting is now in its infancy, and yet there are now millions of trees scattered over the beautiful prairies with their magnificent green foliage and splendid branches pointing heavenward. This is self-evident of the assurance of growing large and splendid forests in our section of the state. Quite a variety of forest trees are growing here successfully, some of which are the cottonwood, poplars, black locust, mulberries, osage, maple, ash, elm, hackberry, catalpa, walnut, pecan, cedar, arborvitae and a number of others; in fact, almost all trees that have been tried here succeed, which is a good evidence that our soil and climate are adapted to tree growing, and, in my judgment, the day is not far distant when the plains, which have been known as the Great American desert, or Treeless Plains, will be a timber market for posts, railroad ties, telephone posts, bridge timbers, etc., unless it is crowded out by a more valuable class of trees, such as fruits, grapes, berries, etc., which are now producing paying crops.

"Almost all kinds of fruits, with the exception of tropical fruits, do well here, such as apple, plum, cherry, peach, apricot, prunes, pears, quince, etc., besides almost all small fruits grow in abundance. Trees are easily transplanted and are long lived so far as we are able to tell, some of the oldest orchards being about fifteen years old, and as yet we are practically free from the common enemies known to trees, such as insects, fungus, rot, etc.

"Our trees produce a very fine quality of fruit, large size and free from rot. Among the leading varieties of apples that grow well here are Missouri pippin, Ben Davis, winesap, M. B. twig, willow twig, Johnathan, Gano, Arkansas black, yellow, transparent, red June, early harvest, maidens blush and many others.

"Of the plums the Chickasaw is the best adapted; however, many other classes succeed very well, the hybrids, America, Gonzales, Nona and many other varieties. In the Japan, red June, Wickson, Burbank; in the European, blue damson, green gage, the prunes and others too numerous to mention.

"In peaches, the Indian is the most prolific, but it does not grow above medium size, while the Alton, Mamie Ross, Crawford's, Elberta and many others grow as fine here as the world produces.

"The cherry tree is rather hard to propagate, but is a perfect success and easily transplanted and produces enormous crops of fruit almost annually. Early Richmond, English Marillo are

among the leaders, while some the sweet cherries also grow fairly well. "As to pears, the Keifer makes a rapid growth and fruits fine. The Bartlett and many other varieties are a perfect success. The pear crop here is one of the most certain, as the crop may be counted on practically every season."

## SALT DEPOSIT IN ANDREWS COUNTY

### A Lake That Furnishes an Inexhaustible Supply

AUSTIN, Texas, May 28.—Information has been received here that an immense and almost inexhaustible salt deposit has been found on the ranch of J. F. Bustin, a wealthy stockman in Andrews county, Texas. Mr. Bustin, in writing about the salt deposit, says:

"For the last fifteen years I have had a ranch in Andrews county and Shafter's lake is about the middle of that ranch. During dry spells I gather salt from the lake. The fresh water runs into the lake, it soon becomes salt. As the water is evaporated by the sun it leaves a deposit of salt, very thin at the edge, but increasing as one goes toward the center of the lake. Two men haul a slide (a box on runners) out to where the salt is, say one inch thick, and fill it with salt. Then a team on the solid ground hauls by a long wire, say one to three hundred feet, the box of salt. In this way three men in two days carried out to the bank and sacked about forty thousand pounds.

"For three consecutive years there is sometimes too much water, so I am now having a large tank or reservoir made near one edge of the lake. Into this, when the lake is 100 per cent brine, I propose to pump brine until full. As the water evaporates I shall pump more. Finally I will have a layer of salt two feet thick. Being fifty miles from a railroad, I will have no demand for the salt, except for what can go by wagon. We hope some day, to get a railroad, then it will be a great industry. I have never had any of the sale analyzed, but I cannot tell it from the salt made at Colorado City, Texas, by solar evaporation. I and my neighbors have used the salt for the last several years for stock and for keeping meat. When used on the table it is ground.

"The lake covers a little over two square miles. I do not know how the salt got there. Perhaps there is a solid bed of salt covered now by sand and soil washed in by rains. The well water on the west side of the lake, where we are now starting a town, is fresh and good. East of the lake, on about twelve square miles, at eighty to ninety feet, we get strong wells of salt water, enough to be unfit for use except for stock to drink."

## Col. Poole at Midland

MIDLAND, Texas, June 18.

I had the pleasure of spending two days at this place, meeting many old friends who gave me a hearty welcome. I was very much surprised to find Midland as large as it is, altho I have heard the praise of Midland everywhere I have been. This is a well built, progressive little city of about 4,000 people. The court house is the best built and prettiest structure of the kind in the west. The new Baptist church, nearing completion, will cost about \$30,000. The Christian church and the new Methodist church to be built soon are each to cost as much. Midland, before the end of the year, will have four of the finest churches of any town of the size in the state. The Presbyterians have a beautiful little church, nearly new. I made a tour of the business part of town and each firm subscribed for The Telegram.

Met my old friends on every side, and they gave me the glad hand. Met Mr. J. H. Barron of the "Everybody's" store, George D. Elliott of "Elliott's" store, a large department store which carries an immense stock of general merchandise. I also called on Mr. B. F. Whitefield, manager of the Midland Dry Goods and Grocery Company, which carries a stock of general merchandise amounting to about \$40,000. Also met Mr. J. E. Shumate, manager for the large mercantile establishment of the Gary & Burns Company, which carries a stock of over \$50,000. This firm also has a large store of the same kind at Big Springs. The two banks, the Midland National and First National, are both flourishing institutions. With a combined capital stock of \$150,000 they carry an individual deposit account of \$550,000.

The combined surplus fund and undivided profits are \$179,000. The bank buildings will class with nearly any city in Texas.

There are other institutions here, too numerous to mention, that goes to make up an ideal business community. The Dorsey Bros. barber shop is finer than anything of the kind in Fort Worth or Dallas. The Midland Drug Company is really a city drug store in all of its appointments. Managed by Mr. Wm. J. Sparks.

On my arrival here I was presented with a visitor's card to the "Commercial Club." This is as fine a club house as is to be found anywhere. It is 50x100 feet in size. Has a beautiful ball room. The reading and reception rooms are simply splendid. I must admit that I expected to find something above the average, but must confess that I was not expecting to find things done on the grand scale that found here. These people are rich, and happy. The streets are crowded with prosperous looking farmers, with good teams and wagons, loading out lumber and household goods, to their new homes. I always judge a farmer by his team, and by that judgment, if correct, then Midland has as much right to be proud of the new settlers as of the old timers, who started the ball to rolling.

I am indebted for courtesies shown me by the Jack Carter Land and Commission Company of this place, composed of Jack Carter, an old general land office boy, and J. M. McKenzie, one of the old time cowmen, and the first man to establish a ranch on the South Plains. This firm has sold over \$400,000 worth of land, in the last six months, and I can especially recommend them to anyone wanting to buy a farm or ranch or a large tract of

### AN OLD EDITOR

Found \$2,000 Worth of Food

The editor of a paper out in Okla. said: "Yes, it is true when I got hold of Grape-Nuts food it was worth more than a \$2,000 doctor bill to me, for it made me a well man. I have gained 25 pounds in weight, my strength has returned tenfold, my brain power has been given back to me, and that is an absolute essential, for I am an editor and have been for 35 years."

"My pen shall always be ready to speak a good word for this powerful nutritive food. I had, of course, often read the advertisements regarding Grape-Nuts, but never thought to apply the food to my own use, until, in my extremity and sickness the thought came to me that it might fit my case. The statements in regard to the food are absolutely correct, as I have proven in my own case. One very fortunate thing about the food is that while it is the most scientifically made and highly nourishing, concentrated food I have ever known, it has so delicious a taste that it wins and holds friends." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

land for an investment, or colonization proposition. They have an immense list of all kinds of property, and I personally recommend this firm.

Met Mr. W. M. Holloway, an old cowman that now owns a big livery, and Copeland & Grace, the blacksmiths, who read The Telegram.

### To Build New School

The \$12,000 school house built a few years ago is too small to accommodate the children, and a \$10,000 addition will be added this year.

This country is fast settling up. All the pastures are being cut up and sold to settlers. Lands are still cheap but steadily increasing in value.

I visited the orchard and vineyard of D. W. Brunson, near town. I never saw finer trees and vines in my life, and all loaded with fruit, and all grown without irrigation. This is the finest orchard and vineyard I have seen in Texas. Mr. Brunson is an old cowman and now a banker, and does not pay any particular attention to his orchard and vineyard, and it shows it—just grew, and is fine because it can't help being fine. This country cannot be beat for fruits of all kinds, and if the people would only turn their attention to fruit growing, there would be some fortunes made, as the late frosts never kill fruit here. There are peach trees here twenty years old that have never missed a crop since beginning to bear. This country is so rich in resources that the fruit grower has an open field, while a great many successful little orchards and vineyards are being grown, they are only grown for home consumption with no thought of marketing the surplus. This will all change some day.

### Largest Herd of Galloways

Nelse Morris was shipping 6,000 steers to his beef ranch in South Dakota, while I was here. They were all "black muleys" or Galloway cattle. This is the largest herd of Galloway cattle in the world. Morris has over 16,000 head on his ranches near here.

T. F. B. Sotham of Kankakee, Ill., has already contracted 5,000 head of calves to be shipped this fall to his sales pens to be distributed to the farmers and feeders of Illinois and adjoining states. In mentioning the cattle interests here, I will state that Scharbauer Bros.' "Lone Star Herd" of 2,000 head of registered Herefords, and George D. Elliott's herd of 800 head of registered Polled Angus cattle seems big to me yet.

I had to refuse an invitation to go to Mr. Elliott's ranch today fishing. This is a dry town, and I was assured I would be "in on" a barrel of beer on ice at the ranch. Had to refuse the invitation or fail to get this letter off.

In conclusion, will say the people here are going to drill for artesian water, \$10,000 having been raised by popular subscription.

I am delighted and charmed with this little city and its generous, happy, wholesome people, who are hospitality personified.

Am stopping at the Llano hotel, which is conducted by Mesdames Wade and Hunt, and is first class in every particular. I can commend this hotel to my friends, and the traveling public.

There were a few cases of smallpox here about two months ago, but the health officer told me there was only five cases, and not a single new case and no deaths for six weeks. This scare was very detrimental to this place and it was published all over the country that there was an epidemic of the disease here which was very unjust to Midland, which is the healthiest and cleanest place I ever was in.

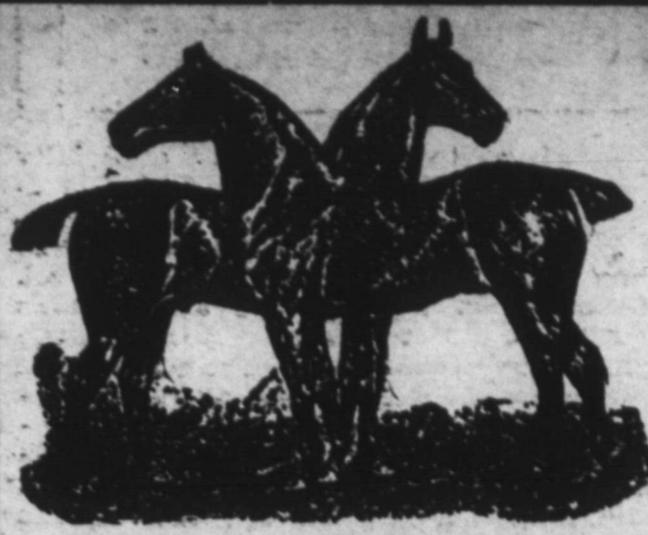
C. C. POOLE.

## THE BEE HIVE

### Peculiarity of the Bee

Bee culture in the state of Texas occupies the attention of many more persons than most people would imagine and the association of these men, who make the industry prominent in their lives, into an organization has resulted in the Texas Bee Keepers' Association which has a large membership and which, thru delegates, has a voice in the Farmers' Congress. At the meeting of the congress last July the Texas Bee Keepers Association held a class meeting for the purpose of discussing their business and the best methods of encouraging its promotion. The president of the association, F. L. Allen of Round Rock, in his annual address, said:

"Gentlemen, the bee from its singular instincts, its active industry and the useful products resulting from its la-



## GERMAN COACH STALLIONS

We will have a good lot of 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.

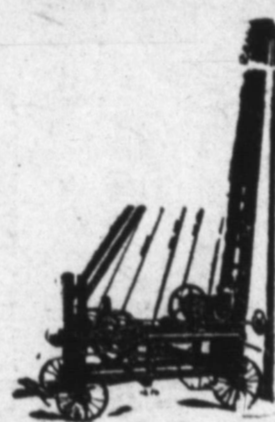
**J. CROUCH & SON**  
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## FOR SALE

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

**W. J. STATON, Beeville, Texas**

## Well Drilling Machinery

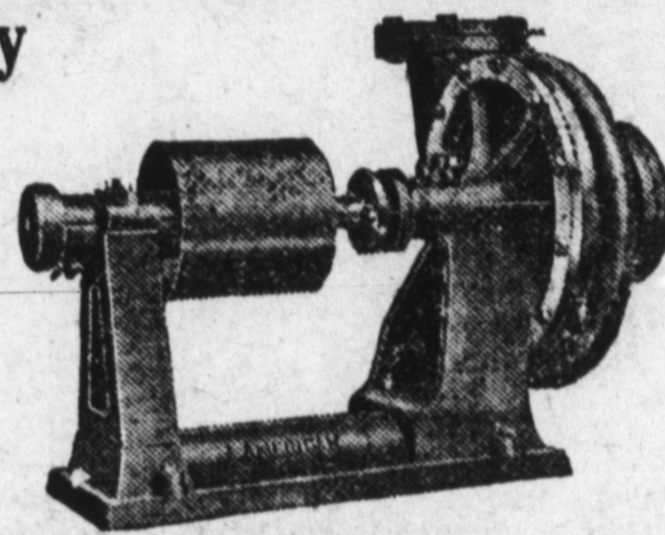


Drilling Machine.

## Pumping Machinery

For Deep or Shallow Wells, in Stock at Dallas

Come and see us. Write us for Catalogue B. It is yours for the asking. Our goods are the best, our prices right.



Centrifugal Pump.

**AMERICAN WELL WORKS, 171 Commerce Street, DALLAS, TEXAS**

bors, has from the remotest times attracted general attention and interest. No nation upon earth has had so many historians as this remarkable class of insects. A very great many authors have written express treatises on bees; books have been published relating exclusively to the management and economy, and learned societies have been established for the sole purpose of conducting researches on the subject.

"The leading feature in the natural history of bees, and one that distinguishes them from almost all other insects is their singular distribution into three different kinds, constituting to all appearances so many different modifications of sex. The drone, which is characterized by a thicker body, a round head, a more flattened shape; the queen bee, which is recognized as the female, is larger than any of the others, has an abdomen of greater length; the working bees compose the third class, and are distinguished by the smallness of their size, their lengthened proboscis, the peculiar structure of their legs and thighs, which are adapted to the collection of certain materials obtained from vegetables. Till recently the worker bee was regarded as devoid of sex, and was accordingly termed neuter. It is their function to perform all the laborious offices for the community, to construct the interior of their habitation, to explore the country in search of nourishment and other materials, to collect and bring them to the hive, and apply them to different purposes, and to attend the queen and supply all her wants, to defend the hive from the attack of depredators and carry on hostilities against the various enemies of the tribe. The life of the queen is chiefly engrossed with the duties of laying eggs. The drones produce neither wax nor honey, and depend on the rest for their substance, and are idle spectators of the other laborers. The pollen or fertilizing dust of flowers is collected by the bees for the purpose of feeding the young. It is stored in the cells until required, and then part-

ly digested by the nurses with honey and a kind of chyle formed on it. When natural pollen cannot be obtained the bees will eagerly take corn meal or cotton seed meal.

"Honey and the honey bee has been man's companion from the earliest history of time, and man does not know all about the little creature to the present day. That is what we gathered here in this meeting for, to learn more about the busy bee. Now, let us all tell what we have learned in the last year that we think will be of profit to each other. Let us work together for the upbuilding of the bee industry. We are more in need of a pure honey law than ever before, as this is another poor honey year, and the scarcity of honey makes it profitable for the adulteration of honey. We should send a committee to our next legislature and look after the interest of the pure honey law."

## RAIN SCATTERED

Ranchman Reports Varied Conditions Within Small Area

Sol Mayer of Sonora, a member of the executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, was in the city Saturday for a few hours, and reported a peculiar state of affairs on the range from Sonora to San Angelo. On one pasture which he owns, Mr. Mayer stated that there had been a number of fine rains and the grass was as good as could ever be expected at this time of the year, while on another pasture but five miles away, there had not been a drop of rain for several months and the grass was not sufficient to feed a single steer.

Rain thruout that section of the state has been streaky, part of the range having some rain and other parts none at all. Most of the range, however, could stand a great deal of rain.

Regular feeding with sheep is preferable with poor feed to good feed fed in a slipshod way.

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DALLAS TEXAS

## Government Tick Eradication in Texas

The eradication of the cattle tick is the subject of an interesting and instructive report compiled by Louis A. Klein, V. M. D., which has recently been issued by the department of agriculture.

In transmitting Dr. Klein's report to Secretary Wilson, Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry, says: "This paper represents the initiatory effort in a series of co-operative experiments undertaken by the pathological division of this bureau in conjunction with the South Carolina agricultural experiment station. The principal method recommended, that of oiling the cattle, is especially applicable to certain sections of the country where the land is not fenced or where tenants, hired hands and owners use one pasture in common."

In a number of states where on most of the plantations no land is fenced except a few acres for pasture, and where in many places tenants and hired hands do use the pasture in common with the land owner for their milch cows, driving these cows to their individual lots and barns at night and back into the common pasture in the morning, the conditions demanded a method of tick eradication that could be applied without making any change in the pasturing, feeding or milking of the cows. Texas crude petroleum of a certain grade, having given the best results in destroying the ticks on cattle when used in the form of a bath or dip, it was decided to try the effect of this substance to the cattle by hand, while they continued to use the tick infested lots, and to determine the best time to begin the applications and how often and at what intervals it would be necessary to reapply the oil in order to free the cattle and the premises from the ticks.

The methods which have been operated successfully in the experiments made by the department and which can be expected to work with equal success in all cases are as follows:

About Oct. 15 all the cattle on the place should be given a thoro application of the crude oil. Then examine the cattle closely at least every week and when the ticks are found on any of them apply the oil again to all of them. Unless the winter is mild it will probably not be necessary to make a second application of oil until some time in March. After making the second application the cattle should be kept under observation as before and the oil reapplied to all the cattle as soon as ticks are discovered on any of them. A third application will very likely be necessary about four weeks after the second and after this in most cases no ticks will be seen.

If for any reason it is more convenient, the work can be begun in the spring without any disadvantage. If the first application is made when the first crop of ticks appears on the cattle and before any have time to drop off, the ticks will in most cases be eradicated after the third application, provided that none are allowed to mature on the cattle and drop off between applications.

The oil is easily applied to cattle that are at all gentle by tying them to a post and rubbing the oil on both sides at the same time. When the oil is applied on both sides simultaneously the animal submits to the process much more quietly than when it is applied to one side at a time. Nothing will serve better than a piece of burlap about a foot and a half square. If many cattle are to be oiled it will save time to have two buckets to hold the oil, one on each side.

The oil must be applied all over the animal and rubbed into the hair, so that the skin as well as the hair will be thoroly coated with it. The region between the brisket and the fore leg, the inner side of the flank, the internal surfaces of the ears, the depression on either side of the root of the tail are,

according to observation, especially liable to be neglected unless the oil is applied thoroly.

None of the animals treated in this way suffer any injuries from the oil, altho in some cases the applications were made in the hottest part of the summer. In hot weather for the first day or two after the oil has been applied the cattle usually showed a disposition to keep in the shade of the timber during the day. If there is no timber in the pasture, some means should be provided to afford protection from the sun when the oil is used in hot weather. Milch cows when treated in this way, when properly milked, suffer only a slight decrease in the milk yield, such as might be expected when a cow is subjected to such unusual conditions. The odor of the oil was not transmitted to the milk in the case of any of the cows in the experiments, but it so happened that all of the milking was done out of doors.

The oil used in these experiments was a certain grade of Texas crude petroleum, altho successful results have been found by using oil from the wells of West Virginia and Kentucky, known as black oil.

It is a very general belief that in all sections where cattle are infested with ticks that the administration of sulphur internally will keep cattle free from ticks, but in all experiments carefully carried out by the bureau of animal industry and other investigators, cattle receiving sulphur became infested with ticks as readily as other cattle kept under exactly the same conditions except that they did not receive any of the drug. The department has also found cases where infested cattle which had been given sulphur for some time to free them from the ticks. There does not seem to be any basis in the fact for this belief and results will be disappointing where sulphur is depended upon to eradicate the ticks.

## "GET BUSY," SAYS PAT PAFFRATH

Suggests Committee to Go After More Packinghouses

Time Fort Worth was going after another packing house, ininks "Pat" Paffrath, land and cattle broker, philanthropist and general promoter of good ideas.

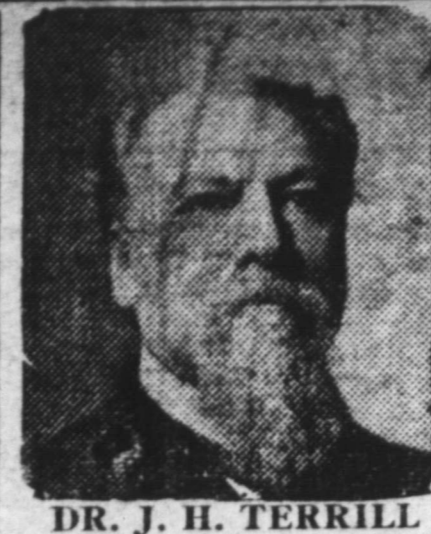
Mr. Paffrath thinks the Board of Trade ought to have a committee able to deliver the goods, which can go out and add some more packing houses to Fort Worth's list, and boost their home town accordingly. Wednesday Mr. Paffrath said:

"Much is being said about Nelson Morris and Cudahy, two prominent packers, as to what they have done and what they intend doing toward building packeries. My idea is that the way to find out what they are going to do is to appoint a committee from the Board of Trade with authority to meet these packers and negotiate with them to come to Fort Worth and build their packeries here. This committee, representing Fort Worth, should be authorized to guarantee the payment of a bonus to either or both of the packers, provided they come here and build a packery of a given capacity to give employment to our labor and perpetuate Fort Worth as the greatest live stock market in the southwest and for the benefit of all the people inhabiting the entire southwest. To this end I am ready now to subscribe \$100 to each packery above named, and I will give an additional \$100 to the Sulzberger & Schwarzschild packery if they will also locate here. Let us get in the middle of the road and pull together and do something for the town."

## LIVE STOCK RULING

Advices have been received that interstate shipments of live stock to expositions and fat stock shows will no longer be permissible after July 1. The ruling does not affect state shipments and consequently will not injure the show in this city very much, as almost all the cattle exhibited here come from state points.

Under the old method it was customary to allow an exhibitor to practically ship his cattle back home after a show, free of charge. The single rate was charged to the show and then they were returned without additional freight charge.



DR. J. H. TERRILL

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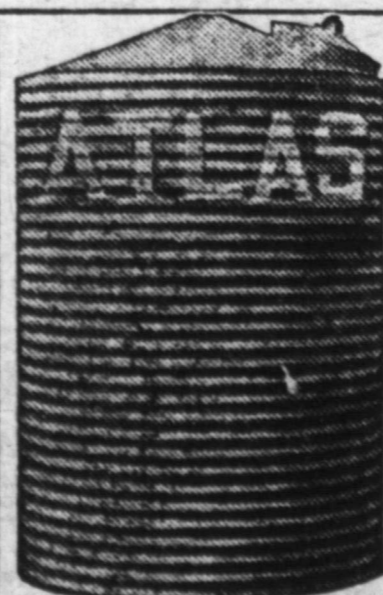
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# ECHOES FROM THE RANGE

## In Bee County

**Beeville Bee.**  
Onie Sheeran has purchased of W. F. McWhorter his Live Oak county ranch, consisting of 500 acres, together with what cattle there is on it. The price paid is \$6 per acre and \$12 a head for the cattle.

## In Borden County

**Gail Citizen.**  
Two herds of steer yearling were driven up the trail last week, to be delivered at Hereford to Northern buyers. They were the herd of Francis Abney and Lillo Munger, about 1,600, and 1,400 head of W. J. Turner.

## In Mason County

**Mason News.**  
Henry Hoerster shipped several cars of sheep last week from Brady. Alex Durst and R. D. Kiser shipped several cars each of fat cows. These stockmen annually ship several hundred cars of stock, but most of it goes by Llano.

## In Scurry County

**Snyder Coming West.**  
A heavy rain that thoroughly wet the ground fell here Wednesday and extended over a broad scope of country. Through the courtesy of W. S. Adamson, manager of the T. & P. telephone system at this place, we learn that the rain extended over a broad territory, from Midland to Merkel and to Lamesa on the plains.

## In Howard County

**Big Springs Enterprise.**  
A heavy rain fell Wednesday and everyone, especially the farmers, were made glad. This rain has done incalculable good and the promise for crops is now assured. The rain pattered on the roofs, gushed from the waterspouts and flowed in miniature rivers thru the streets. No one, after this, can say: "It does not rain in Big Springs."

## In Childress County

**Childress Index.**  
Childress county received a good rain Monday night, Tuesday and Wednesday. The ground is wet to a good depth and farming operations can now go forward with a vim. A great portion of the country received good rains more than a week ago, but the last rain reached all parts of the county, and as a consequence the farmers and business men are happy.

## In Mitchell County

**Colorado News.**  
Dan McCuningham reports that there are now thirty-odd dipping vats in operation in Mitchell and adjoining counties and that the stockmen are taking to the dipping proposition like ducks to water, or words to that effect. This new dipping process is a good thing. The News advocated it from the very beginning because we had

confidence in the men behind it; so did every stockman in West Texas. They all knew Dan McCuningham and knew that when he advocated a certain thing it was just that way or else he was badly fooled. The new dipping process for the eradication of ticks on cattle in order to prevent fever has proven a success and the News is ready to doff its hat to the government and the men who have so loyally stood by the cattlemen's interests in their efforts to prove the virtue of the new dipping process.

## In Uvalde County

**Sabinal Sentinel.**  
The finest rain that has fallen here this year began about 7 o'clock Sunday evening and came down in torrents for a short while and then slowed down to a steady ground-soaker and continued almost all night. That the ground is thoroughly soaked goes without saying. This, following other rains that have fallen during the past month, will make things hum in this section.

## In Lampasas County

**Lampasas Leader.**  
Wool is coming in from all directions and soon the warehouses here will be filled with this staple, which is said to be about the best grown in the world for certain purposes. Quite a quantity of it has been sold at 23 cents per pound direct to mill representatives. While this is below the price at which it sold last season, the growers are well pleased to get this price, as it seemed for a time as if the market would be very dull.

## In Brown County

**Brownwood Bulletin.**  
Frank Lacy, who has charge of the cattle shipping business for the Brownwood Oil Mill, this morning shipped the last eighteen cars of the longhorns that have been on feed here for the past few weeks. There were about 400 of the steers and they will be shipped to St. Louis to market. In the early spring there were about 1,600 head of the longhorns shipped here from the west to feed, and the shipment today is the last of them to go to market.

## In Reeves County

**Pecos Times.**  
The U's shipped out Thursday to White Deer, 1,500 head of yearlings. Smith Wilson and Ora Beauchamp went with one trainload. H. T. Hodge has just returned from his ranch near Welcome schoolhouse, and reports grass good and his cattle doing well. Had a very heavy rain at his ranch in March which made grass good, though it is getting dry now. Johnson Bros. shipped out from the W ranch two trainloads of two-year-old steers to Malta, Mont., via Pecos Valley railroad. There were 1,638 head and were loaded at Pyote. The first train was shipped Thursday and the other today. They will ship another trainload tomorrow.

## In Sutton County

**Sonora News.**  
Payne Rountree sold all his steer yearlings to Martin & Savell at \$14. The Barton & Rhodes brands of cattle, about 500 head, owned by E. F. Tillman, will be moved to the Bear Creek pastures. Tom Barksdale was up from the Neuces country Tuesday, with a bunch of horses he recently sold to Lem Stokes. Tom Adams came in from the ranch Saturday with a mutton sheep which weighed 110 pounds, which he sold to Cooper & Savell, the butchers. Wallace & Allison bought of John Mayfield of Sonora 150 head of stock horses at \$30 per head, colts thrown in. There were five jacks and two studs in the bunch. John R. Word, who has his sheep at R. T. Baker's, on Bee Hollow draw, of the North Llano, was in Sonora this week. Mr. Word reports good rain in that locality. Joe North of Sonora has bought shorn mutton sheep as follows: 1,180 head from Ed Smith, at \$3; 1,100 head from Ed Draper, at \$3; 600 head from T. W. Dobbins, two up, at \$3.25. Robert Anderson of Sonora, the livery man, was a fortunate bidder on four sections of the state land in the Juno country. His bid averaged \$1.50 for the land and there is a well on one of the sections. E. F. Tillman of Sonora bought from I. W. Ellis of Menardville his one-half interest in the 23,000-acre ranch on Bear Creek, at \$2.50 per acre. The

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other half is owned by R. R. Russell. E. F. Tillman of Sonora sold to Sam McKnight of Brady his ranch of 15,000 acres, sixteen miles east of Sonora, at \$5 per acre. The trade included the F T brand of Hereford cattle at satisfactory prices. Mr. McKnight is the owner of a fine herd of Herefords and will move them to his new ranch in the Sonorado country next month.

## In Midland County

**Midland Reporter.**  
O. F. Bates, of the Bates Cattle company, ranching near Stiles, got in Thursday morning. He reports the country pretty dry down there, up to that date, having had none of the recent rains that fell on the Midland country.

The "C" ranch has been making a big shipment of cattle this week to South Dakota. A trainload Wednesday, one Thursday, one yesterday, one today and one tomorrow. The entire shipment will aggregate 6,000 head, most of which are yearling steers. Manager W. N. Pence tells us there is a shipment of 5,000 more to be made about the middle of this month.

J. C. Kirk, a real estate man of Hamilton county, has been with us this week. He is operating with the Jack Carter Land and Cattle company of this place, and sold this week the H. C. Boone nine-section ranch seventeen miles southeast of town to Capt. W. B. McAnelly, of Hamilton county. The consideration in the deal were \$50,500, and we feel safe in saying this property is one of the choice ones of the Midland country.

## In Tom Green County

**San Angelo Standard.**  
A. W. Mills shipped eight cars of muttons and W. Schneeman four cars, to Kansas City Friday. Men who know say that they are a first-class lot.

Lee Williams of South Concho, has purchased another bob-tail registered draft horse in Fort Worth, which cost him \$3,000. At this rate of progress it won't be many years before Lee will be in the millionaire class.

J. D. Sheen and son, J. L., bought 1,100 one, two and three-year-old steers in Irion and Schleicher counties at \$14, \$18 and \$22.50, and have put them into the Sheen 26-section pasture on Dove creek. The senior Mr. Sheen is the gentleman with the keen black eye. Johnnie is all right.

Caldwell Palmer of San Antonio, representing Jeremiah Williams & Co., of Boston, is in the city, sampling some of the wool clip that will be marketed at San Angelo. A prominent merchant of this city stated that the wool marketed at San Angelo would probably be sold here about three or four weeks from now, and that the marketings would aggregate approximately 2,750,000 pounds, representing a value of about half a million dollars.

## Will Dip Cattle

N. T. Wilson, the San Antonio member of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, has recently made a trip up to Edwards county to consult with a number of stockmen who are making preparations to dip their cattle. He says some active work will be done as soon as the necessary arrangements favor of dipping is growing stronger can be perfected. "The sentiment in as the days go," said Mr. Wilson to the Express Saturday, "and while I was in Edwards county I met a Mr. Kirkland, who had moved there from the Panhandle, and who was doing much good in disseminating the gospel of tick and insect extermination from the herds in that section. He told me that an animal that had been positively freed from ticks and lice thru 2 dipping was as much superior to one that had only had the vermin partly removed by one dipping as there was between a high grade steer and a scrub. His contention was that the dip was beneficial beyond the fact that it killed the ticks, as it makes the skin healthy."

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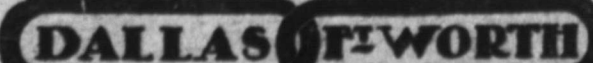
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## REMINISCENCES OF A CATTLEMAN

The last cattleman came into the smoking room of the sleeper just as the train was leaving Kansas City for its long journey to the other side of the great divide. Everybody who has been out west, especially those who lived out west in the better days gone by, knows the type. Tall, raw-boned yet full-blooded, wind-tanned and sunburned, a certain air of self-confidence allied close to a modesty approaching bashfulness, the great, gray eyes looking out on the world kindly and questioningly—and a smile, half humorous, half cynical, lurking around the corners of his mouth. Add that he wore corduroys, that he was straight as an arrow, albeit a bit bowed in the legs from hugging a horse's flanks with the things God gave him to walk with, and you have the picture.

The train sifted along the Kansas river valley past Topeka and swung south past Emporia and Florence, and at Newton wheeled its face toward the setting sun. Our Gentleman of the Corduroys sat quietly in the corner watching the panorama unroll and then shut up again like a jack-knife when the shadows fell. He drew a silver flask from his pocket and extended it with the cheery invitation: "Won't you gentlemen join me in a drop of the 'creetur'?"

We, who had at need, drunk from a tin cup or from the mouth of a glass bottle, found a certain satisfaction in seeing the rich juice of the corn gurgle out of a monogrammed receptacle, and we "joined."

"Going west?" he asked, rather unnecessarily, because the train was making a good forty miles an hour in that direction. So we merely nodded assent.

"Things have changed since I first came to this country twenty years ago and more, to go into the cattle business. This old world has gone around several times since then, several thousand times, more or less," he mused, "and it is going to keep on going around and around and around, whether we like it or not. And it's bound to bring change to some of us. It's bound to deal death to all the hopes of some of the best of men. Take my business. Why, I used to think that when all the big ranches were cut up into small farms that the cattle business would play out, and, when the cattle business played out the world would starve, for where would it get meat? Now I have lived to see all the big ranches disappear like snow on the desert, have seen them divided into sections and quarters sections, and have seen towns and cities rise where my cattle used to graze. Yet the people still get just as much meat as ever, and there are as many steers as there ever was. It's the cattleman is played out. It's my kind of people who are in the way. But it was not always so, not always."

And he laughed, a hollow, mirthless, bitter laugh.

The train trundled down into the valley of the Arkansas. The Last Cattleman took in the whole group of us with a sweep of his arm. "We came to this country," he said, "before some of you youngsters were born. Back east, in those days they said the three principal products of Western Kansas, Western Texas and Western Indian Territory it was then, consisted of bad Indians, bad men and bad whisky. The coyote, the jack rabbit and the prairie dog didn't count. But we came for all that. And we've stayed with it thru thick and thin, thru good days and bad, till the damned country thinks it has got too civilized for us and tells us to go away because we are impediments to progress. Hear that? We have fought for this part of the country, some of us have died for it, we who were the first white men to live here and who made it possible for others to live here, we who got here before the railroad got here, we are impediments of progress and must move on. Funny, isn't it?"

"Women and republics both have short memories," he went on, "and we should have taken that into account. We spent millions of dollars out here making this country. Until we came God seemed to have kind of pigeon-holed the plains. But we resurrected them and put them back on the map, good and strong, put them back on the map to stay. We found the plains just a big, old, overgrown sandpile lying, lazy like in the sun, no good for anything or to anybody except Indians, and they never was anybody and never will be till you change Indian nature, and it requires a special act of providence to do that. There might have been some prairie dogs and rattle-snakes, but they didn't amount to anything."

"You talk about cowboys being here first. Why, the cowman brought the cowboy into this country. The cowman paid the cowboys wages, kept the cow-

boys out of jail, paid the score ever and always without a murmur. He did various and sundry other little things like that which will not bear repetition now. The only people who were here when the cowman got here were the Indians, and they were before Columbus found this country at all.

"Well, it was a fine crowd of boys who came west in those days. Second sons of British lords, fine, strong, manly young chaps anxious to have their fling at the world, the best blood of the south fired by the spirit of adventure, the best blood of the north seeking freedom from the overcrowded cities with their ever-lessening opportunities. The best blood of everywhere from one cause or other came west and went into the cattle business. It took money to buy and sell cattle in those days and the boys had the money. Money was the cheapest thing between Kansas City and Santa Fe. If you did not have any yourself all you had to do was to ask the next man for it. It was a strange thing, an incongruous thing, but they established and maintained for a generation a civilization of the highest type, an aristocracy of blood and brains, in which women had no place or portion. They made common cause against the Indian and drove him into a little reservation that you can ride across any fine day without tiring your pony. They made cattle stealing rather a hazardous business, as two or three of the gentry discovered when they got to the end of the rope. They had fine, old-fashioned ideas of things. They believed in paying their debts. They believed that a word was what it meant and not merely a cloak for thought. They despised and hated cowardice, hypocrisy and cant of whatever description. Separated by miles and miles there was a common bond of brotherly love between them, a companionship and comradeship which laughed at space and has lived beyond the grave. Their hands were always in their own pockets and their hearts were as big as the ranches. Every man was his own master in those days. The sometimes might made right, there being no law in this country in those times except those we made and observed, yet on the whole, a gentler, juster, braver set of men never threw a leg over a horse. They had a code of laws of their own and they lived up to it. It was what this country needed then, and it was a better code than was ever framed by all the lawyers this side of Canaan.

"It was a free, open, man's life. Occasionally we would have meetings at Denver or Fort Worth and Kansas City, renew old acquaintances, compare notes and incidentally open some bottles. But this was just a breathing space in the game. For the rest of it we had the sand and the sun and always the smiling coyote and the solemn face of the prairie dog. Those were the days, boys, when the world seemed to stand still. And we had the Indians to fight, and we had the thieves to run down, and we had the bills to meet. It was a struggle, sometimes a real war on a little scale, but other articles from the residence of we held our own thru it all. We always stood for a square deal. But this is past and forgotten. It's all in the past. It's all buried.

"You boys remember the drouthy years, the years when water was worth more than fine gold, the years when the desert claimed its tribute of flesh, brute and human. You know how we stuck to the fight. You know how we struggled thru a load of debt that would have paralyzed any set of men not used to doing things. You know how, at last, we redeemed the country and redeemed ourselves and our credit. You know there is not an old cowman who cannot get money at the bank even yet because of the honor of those days which stood every test. We put it all up and we won out, tho the hand of God seemed against us. But we won out, we won out. 'Don't forget that.'"

He had grown calm and exultant in reciting the glories of the past. He had met the foe and vanquished it and the shoulders drooped just a trifle and the voice softened.

"When we first came to this country there was not a wire fence between Abilene and the Rio Grande. They have changed it all. Now you cannot ride a mile without running into a fence. They have crowded us out as tho we were trespassers on the land, the land we saved. They think we have no rights. They forget that to the sage brush and the sun we have given the best of our lives that this generation might have the land. They forget the graves, the graves lying all the way, unmarked graves of heroes, unrequited tho they were. They forget that this old windswept, lonely country

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has become a part of us, is the marrow of our bones. They forget a whole lot of things. But they don't forget to keep on driving us out. They have been after us, the miserable, old, land hungry, roving hellions, for twenty years and they have got us at the last. But we gave them the best we had in the shop. The 'Cattle Baron' died like a man and a gentleman. I wish to God we had kept them out till I died."

He had the ring of musket butts on the flags of his voice and the old, hard fighting spirit of the plains shone in his eyes, the old spirit which mocks at defeat.

"Now, that they have driven us out, what have they given in return? For a band of the best men the sun shone on we have a lot of farmers. For the highest type of civilization the west has ever known we have the neighborhood scandal and the neighborhood gossip. The country is a whole heap the better off by the exchange, isn't it? I ask the question in good faith."

"It's a fierce thing to talk like this," our friend continued, "but I feel very deeply about it. Why, think of it, we are turned out like an old horse is turned out to die. Evicted, that's it. And we have nowhere to go. Even in Mexico and British Columbia the fence-building, land-grabbing horde has swept everything before it. There's Argentina, but that is too far away. I'm too old to begin it all over again. Argentina is too far from God's country for, when all is said and done, good and bad, this is God's country after all, and I ask you to drink to it."

We clinked the glasses and drank to "the little old United States which has got too small for the big ranches." We had not noticed the flight of time till the gray of dawn began to steal thru the window. Our friend stretched his arms, rose to his full height, yawned and put on his bearskin coat.

"This is Trinidad," he said. "I get off here. I'm going down into the Panhandle to collect some money from the sale of the ranch, the place which has been home and friend to me for twenty years. After this I guess I will go to all the other places because I have no home." He closed the door and disappeared in the mist of the morning.—Kansas City Star.

## SUPPORT GIVEN PACKERS' FIGHT

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—It was learned today that while maintaining a neutral attitude officially the department of agriculture's bureau of animal industry staff would like to see the packers win their present fight.

The meat inspection officials believe that if the packers are firm in their determination not to pay for condemned cows and helters, it will be a long step toward wiping out tuberculosis among both cattle and hogs, the latter being

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largely infected by proximity to the former.

The American Meat Packers' Association makes public today the following circular notice:

In order that shippers of live stock may clearly and correctly understand the position of this association in respect to the purchase of female cattle subject to postmortem inspection department of the bureau of animal industry, we beg leave to state the case as follows: The packers of the United States as represented by this association should no longer pay for such animals condemned as unfit for food by government inspectors. No change has been made in the method of paying for such stock when purchased.

We contend, however, that the purchase price of condemned animals bought subject to inspection shall be refunded by the seller less the full market value to be allowed for hide and offal, claim to be made within forty-eight hours after purchase. Our reason for applying this rule to female cattle only is that tuberculosis is largely confined to dairy cows and from them the disease is communicated to other classes of cattle and hogs. We are assured by the best authorities that if the disease in cows is stamped out the result will be its final disappearance in all live stock. For these reasons we ask the co-operation of live stock breeders and shippers in an earnest effort to wipe out the disease, feeling sure the justice of our opposition merits its approval, in addition to the fact that shippers of sound animals should no longer contribute to the carelessness and negligence of breeders and shippers of diseased animals, as evidenced by the increase in the price paid for healthy animals as result of our stand against the payment of those diseased.—American Meat Packers' Association, by Michael Ryan, president; George L. McCarthy, secretary.

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### Impracticable Features of the Packers' Order

The farmers and stock producers of the country are bound to win in the contention with the packers because they are right. The idea of delivering a perishable property like fat cows and heifers "subject" to whatever may happen to them within the following several days is preposterous and the country will never submit to it if they understand it.

Even if it were theoretically proper and right, it is physically and practically impossible to handle the business in the proposed way. The proposition could not have been suggested by any one acquainted with the details of the stock yards end of the business. It was surely evolved by some of the owners or general managers of the packing houses, far removed from the details of the business. In such a large, complicated business, which on account of the perishable character of the property involved has to be handled promptly and carefully, it would be entirely impossible at any reasonable expense to preserve the identity of the individual animals, so that it might be known to whom any particular condemned animal belonged when reports would be received several days later.

The packers have never made a suggestion on this point, except, it is understood, they suggested in a Chicago meeting that the commission men must tag their cattle. Any one connected with the stock yards business would know how impossible and absurd this would be and what delay and damage to the cattle in the process. It is a mistake to suppose that the interest of the commission men is selfish in this controversy. The commission charges would be the same, "subject" or "not subject," and their services

would be just as indispensable; in fact, more so. The commission men, as agents for the countrymen, are fighting the proposition because they see that the foundations would be laid for all kinds of delay, shrink, injustice and wrong, with more to follow; because, if accepted, this method would be extended to all other kinds of live stock. The ordinary laws and customs of the trade would be reversed and turned into all kinds of unknown channels with unknown results, except that the big packers would have privileges more unfair and oppressive than ever before. By no possibility could this privilege be extended to the small independent and distant packers and slaughterers. No dreamer would ever dream of sending property "subject" all over the United States, yet if this were not done, the big packers would have an advantage, which would inevitably and absolutely drive all these small people out of business. It would give a discrimination in comparison with which old-time freight rebating might be a bagatelle.

Then again, there is the stock yards room problem—pens could not be found to handle all this "subject" stuff separately. To illustrate: On a day in January last the packers bought 3,152 cows and heifers. In this number they had 311 drafts for "special" pens and 240 drafts for other pens for separate purchases. Now, if they had to be kept separate on account of separate original owners, the whole of Kansas City would not be space enough to accommodate the offerings.

From every standpoint the proposition is too absurd to talk about, unless the whole cattle shipping public has gone into mild insanity.—Drovers Telegram.

### SWINE

#### Environment of Swine

At the 1906 meeting of the Farmers' Congress at College Station the various associations composing the congress held class meetings before which papers were read and speeches delivered, covering topics of interest to the membership. Before the Swine Breeders' Association the following paper was read, emanating from the knowledge and brain of that hog expert,

H. E. Singleton of McKinney, Collin county, Texas:

"That the farmers of the corn belt of the United States have reached a rich reward in the production of pork in the past forty years will not be denied. It was not because these farmers were especially qualified for this line of work, neither could it have been due to their special liking for the business; but with a climate and soil particularly suited to the production of corn, without shipping facilities to reach a remunerative market, these farmers were forced to concentrate their bulky grains by feeding and converting into meat that would justify transporting to other parts of the United States and to their countries. Here is a case where environment had an influence.

"The farmers of England, Ireland, Denmark and other countries whose lands were high-priced, were forced to turn the products of the fields into pork, beef and mutton that they might be enabled to pay the exorbitant rents of from ten to fifteen dollars per acre and at the same time by this feeding process on the farms the fertility of the soil might be maintained so that it would be possible to pay such rents in the future.

"But the surrounding conditions or environments had a still greater influence on the swine industry in these countries, where they have to look to other sources for their food supply than the corn fields of our vast prairie farms. Corn is not produced in those countries. In their field crops are barley, oats, peas, beans, flax seed meal and root crops. These highly nitrogenous feeds produce pigs of remarkable growth of bone and muscular development; the continued use of these feeds for a number of generations has produced the bacon type of hogs, such as we see in the Yorkshire, Tamworth, etc. Environment has this influence on the swine industry of these countries. The feed stuffs produced in the northwestern part of Canada are much the same as produced in foreign countries mentioned, and here again where the environments are similar we find the bacon type of hog that commands a premium in some markets. This influence may be narrowed down and is noticeable on individual farms where hogs are closely confined and fed exclusively on a fat producing ration, we find invariably animals weak in bone and muscular development, producing litters of twins or possibly triplets, while perhaps starting from the same parent stock on an adjoining farm, where pasture has been provided abundant room for exercise and such feeds furnished as will develop the whole animal, we find strong boned, large animals, sows producing large, strong litters of thrifty pigs, the kind that develop into hogs such as the market demands.

"Before passing this paper we should consider how does environment influence the swine industry in Texas. In

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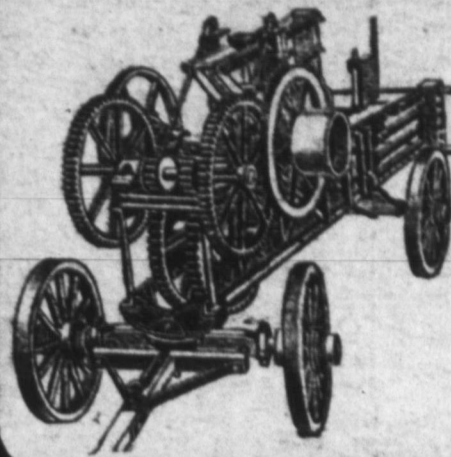


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corn production we are not far behind the corn belt, where they produce practically no other grain feed. In the production of wheat, oats and barley we are not far behind the great northwest, where they produce nothing else in the way of grain feeds. Then, in addition to these great grains, in grand old Texas we can have in unlimited quantities the by-products of the cane mills, the rice mills, peas, peanuts and last but not least by any means, cotton seed meal, each and every one of them rich in protein, the ideal feeds for producing the cheapest pork on earth. Surely with all of these advantages

bidding the Texas farmer take hold, it must be that he finds cotton farming so profitable that he is unwilling to lay it aside for a more pleasant and less laborious calling. Surely he must think that his rich lands will never become exhausted by continued cropping and returning nothing to the soil.

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PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

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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## 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.

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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.

## TICK MUST GET OUT

One of the best posted men in Texas on the fever tick is Dr. Joseph W. Parker, of San Antonio, who has recently been over some of the tick infested counties along the quarantine border, where the federal government is trying to teach Texas ranchmen how to exterminate ticks, and he thinks that Texas should at once become more active in this great work. He says:

"There is an old saw that apparent failures are the stepping stones to success. The advent of the cotton boll weevil was regarded as an unmitigated curse, but by the enforced diversification of crops is now more prosperous than before it had crossed the Rio Grande. The cattle tick is equally injurious to agricultural interests as the cotton boll weevil, but with this difference, the experts generally concede that complete eradication of the boll weevil is not to be hoped for, while the eradication of the cattle tick is an increased certainty. With the disappearance of the ranges, and the increased demand for fed cattle for the packing houses, Texas must not only produce a better grade of cattle than the average at present, but must mature them for the Fort Worth and other local markets—a quality that will compete with any northern beef. To accomplish this, the farming country must be looked to. Five millions population for Texas in 1910 and possibly 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 in 1920, means that there will be more mouths to feed at home, and closer competition. The development of the farming country, not cotton alone, but products of the soil, must be looked to to support this population

which is now knocking at the doors of Texas.

"As a general principle, the most profitable results can be attained on the farm only by producing matured live stock of the very best grade, to consume what would otherwise be wasted and to market products at home. With the handicap of the cattle tick in the best agricultural portions of Texas, the best grade of cattle cannot be produced. And unless the best grade is produced, the farmer of the South cannot compete with the northern farmer in the production of beef successfully. Fortunately, ticks tend to disappear from a country that is mostly tilled so that the problem of eradicating the ticks from the farms is a simple one. Many of the cattle raisers on farms throughout the black land area never have enough ticks on them to immunize them against the fever. Feeders who buy up these cattle say that if placed on pastures that are ordinarily ticky, a considerable number of them die with all the symptoms of Texas fever. Many of them do not yet realize that it is truly Texas fever, but such is the fact. Veterinarians in various parts of the state, and indeed in the whole South, frequently encounter these cases and report them at the veterinary meetings. As the country becomes more closely farmed, the ticks continuing to disappear, the people will become thoroughly enlightened by reading and experience and will undertake the complete eradication in a closely framed country, once the people become fully awakened to its necessity and the methods necessary to accomplish it, will be slight. The administrative measures necessary to reach all the people and instruct them as to the means, and to afford them protection from infected cattle of the same locality, with least possible injury to all concerned from the necessary quarantine measures, constitutes the chief problem.

"This problem must be met by the state, as it only has power to make local regulations and establish local quarantines. It is hoped that the federal government will continue to help with this work, in such states as desire the help, until tick eradication is fully accomplished, yet mutterings are already heard that the Southern states should take care of their own live stock sanitary problems without asking the North to contribute to that work. Another year's work, until June 30, 1908, is assured by the appropriation of \$125,000 recently made. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, \$107,500 will have been spent in tick eradication in Southern states. From eight to seventeen federal employes have been kept on this work in Texas since September 1, 1906, and as a result, as nearly as can be estimated, the ticks have been eradicated from about half of the ranches and farms above the quarantine line that were infested with ticks at the beginning of the work. An eminently satisfactory dip has been placed in the hands of cattlemen, one which does not injure the cattle, and yet destroys all ticks on them at one dipping. It has been tested on all classes of cattle, including those that were so poor they could scarcely get up when down, and herds that were dying of Texas fever, with the result that the cattle began to improve in condition and losses from fever ceased at once."

## EFFECTS OF FEVER TICKS

Dr. Lewis A. Klein, of Washington, formerly in charge of the federal work of live stock inspection at Fort Worth, has given much study to the matter of tick eradication, and gives expression to some timely suggestions relating thereto. He says:

"The eradication of the cattle tick is a subject well worth the attention of every cattle owner and of every person interested in the development of the livestock industry in the South and the maintenance of the productivity of the soil. To prove this, it is only necessary to mention some of the injuries and losses resulting from the presence of this parasite.

"Cattle ticks transmit the disease of cattle known as Texas fever, splenic fever, distemper, big gall, bloody murrain, red water, tick fever, acclimation fever, etc. When calves and young cattle are infested with cattle ticks, they do not show any visible symptoms of the disease, but if their temperature is taken with a thermometer and their blood examined it is very evident they are passing thru a mild attack. This mild form of the disease, to which all calves born in tick-

infested premises are exposed and from which they nearly always recover, endows them with a natural resistance or immunity to the disease, and when such animals are exposed to infestation with cattle ticks in later life, even if they have been free from ticks for some time, they do not suffer from the disease if they are in normal health and condition at the time of exposure. This is the reason that the cattle in sections where ticks are common may be seen heavily infested with ticks and yet in good health. On the other hand, animals that are born on tick-free premises are attacked by the disease if exposed to ticks in later life. Those under 18 months old at the time of the first infestation with ticks may recover, but with the mature cattle the disease is usually fatal.

"Previous to the passage of the stock law in South Carolina all cattle ran at large and all were exposed to ticks as calves and acquired immunity to the disease. Consequently little or nothing was heard of Texas fever among the cattle that were native. But since the stock law went into effect many of the pastures have become free from ticks for various reasons which are well understood by those familiar with the life habits of the cattle tick, and cattle raised in such pastures do not acquire an immunity to the disease, so that when they are removed to another pasture where they become infested with cattle ticks they contract the disease as readily as cattle shipped in from the north.

"Territory in which cattle are infested with the Texas fever tick is placed below the Texas fever quarantine line maintained by the United States department of agriculture. The markets north of this quarantine line are only accessible to fat cattle ready for slaughter. There is a demand at all these markets for young cattle in a thrifty, growing condition, but not fat, from farmers who desire to take them home and fatten them on their grain and hay crops; and thousands of such cattle are sold annually, but the man in the infested district who can produce these cattle economically is barred from this trade because the ticks with which his cattle are infested would spread Texas fever in their wake if they should be taken out into the country. For the same reason thoroughbred stock suitable for dairy or breeding purposes cannot be sold to go to any point above the quarantine line.

"Cattle ticks live and grow upon the blood which they suck from the animal to which they are attached. A few ticks may remain upon immune cattle continuously and produce no apparent effect, but when they become more numerous, enough feed must be given to maintain the ticks as well as the cattle, or the latter will become weak and impoverished. Sometimes this will occur in spite of good feeding, because the animals are not able to digest and assimilate enough food to meet the demands of the ticks and their own bodies for blood. In biting into the skin to connect their sucking organs with the blood supply, the ticks set up little areas of inflammation, and when the parasites are numerous the irritation thus produced is the cause of considerable worry. Young animals exposed to excessive tick infestation become stunted, weak, and more liable to succumb to disease; dairy cows give a reduced yield of milk, and beef cattle can only be fattened, if at all, at increased cost. Improvement of the native cattle is seriously retarded, because unless the animals are brought in early and subjected to the inoculation process, the introduction of new blood is limited to animals from tick-infested territory."

East Texas can not stand other portions of the state out-doing her. The Marshall Messenger chronicles the marketing of onions that average more than a pound each, the crop making 150 bushels to the acre. And the Timpson Times rejoices in an onion 1 1/2 inches in circumference. Now let Cotulla speak up.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

The Tyler school board has named a new handsome school building after the first school teacher of that place, Colonel F. N. Gary. It takes a long time for school teachers to get a few words of appreciation. Colonel Gary has been dead several years.



# LITTLE MAVERICKS

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

## Big Arizona Deal

One of the largest cattle deals ever made in Gila county, Arizona, was consummated when Griffen brothers sold Dr. J. D. Jacoby of Fresno, Cal., the flying H ranch on Salt river and all of the cattle, 4,000 head. The consideration, while not made public, is said to be in the vicinity of \$65,000.

## Harris in Charge

At a meeting of the board of directors of the International Live Stock Exposition held in Chicago last week, Colonel W. A. Harris of Kansas was elected managing director of the show. Mr. Harris will have general charge of the entire show and his authority will be exercised thru the general superintendent, Bernard H. Hide.

## New Mexico Conditions

The cattlemen of the Jorondo del Muerto, between the Rio Grande and the San Andreas mountains are engaged in the annual round-up. The calf crop this year is very good and the outlook in the cattle business is most promising. Large shipments will be made to the eastern markets from that section.

## Feeding a Horse

What does it cost to feed the work horse during the year? It is claimed that when timothy is worth \$18 per ton; wheat bran, \$17.50; corn, \$22; dried brewers' grain, \$17; and gluten meal, \$29 per ton that a horse can be fed during the six months when the hardest work is done for \$31. During the remaining six months the cost of feed is put at \$24.70.

## Verdict for Sotham

Mr. T. F. B. Sotham, president of the T. F. B. Sotham Company at Kankakee, Ill., has just been given a verdict of \$10,000 by the jury impaneled in his suit in the Jackson county circuit court, Kansas City, Mo., against the Drovers Telegram Publishing Company for libel. We are informed that this is the largest verdict ever returned in the above court in a libel case.—Chicago Live Stock World.

## Means Complete Change

The fight that has been started between the commission men and the packers may have far reaching results. The new order requiring the purchase of cows and heifers subject to postmortem inspection means practically a complete change in the method of conducting the live stock business at the stock yards of the big market centers. While the order applies only to "she" stuff, it will be made to apply to all kinds of cattle and hogs as well.

## Heavy Wool Yield

John Pace sheared three bucks last week that sheared respectively thirty-eight, thirty-four and thirty-one pounds, making a total of one hundred and three pounds for the three sheep. This is quite likely the heaviest wool clip ever reported from a similar number of sheep in Bell county. These bucks are registered Merinos, have been carefully looked after by Mr. Pace and would be prize winners anywhere.—Killeen Messenger.

## Big Lamb Crop

A. J. Knollin is back from his Idaho ranch, where he has been lambing. Under shed in March he realized 120 per cent. Breeding stock is selling at unprecedentedly high figures in the west, he says, with very little for sale. Last week Karl Spinner of Green River, Wyo., sold a band of wool ewes at \$8 per head. The country is full of water and all that is now needed is warmth. Wool growers are not pursuing buyers and are confident of getting last year's prices.—Chicago Live Stock World.

## Valuable Brood Sows

An Indiana correspondent of Indiana Farmer gives the following account of the brood sows of one of his neighbors: "A farmer living south of Fountain City, Wayne county, has six Duroc Jersey sows which have farrowed and raised 135 pigs in fourteen months. In that time he sold ninety-two of them for the sum of \$1,378, still having forty-three shoats on hand." These figures show that the pigs sold at an average of \$14.62; and if sold as pork they would have averaged at least 200 pounds to bring this sum. If the sows each had pigs twice in the fourteen

months they averaged over eleven pigs at each farrowing. Few men have sows that do as well as that, but that is the kind to breed for.

## Stock Shipments Heavy

This is the season when cattle shippers are shipping their cattle to the pastures preparatory to fattening them for the markets. Stock shipments from the Pecos Valley are very heavy on railways entering Wichita. So far this year the Missouri Pacific railway has shipped 570 cars of cattle from Quanah, Texas, and other points in the Panhandle of Texas and the Pecos Valley country. These cattle are consigned principally to the pastures in the Flint hills at points between Eldorado and Yates Center, Kan.

## Milch Cows Sell High

Breeding of milch cows is left largely to the farmers in the more remote districts of England, comments the London Meat Trades Journal, and as the rate of production has not in recent years kept pace with the increase in the demand the present high prices are an inevitable result. Cumberland and Westmoreland supply most of the cows suitable to the requirements of the yearly increasing number of milk-selling farmers. In those counties the milking properties of the shorthorn breed have been assiduously cultivated and a handsome reward is obtained in enhanced prices.

## Need More Cars

The annual movement of cattle from this section to the north and northwest began May 1 in lively style, says the Deming, N. M., Headlight. George Chessman of Denver loaded 1,351 head from the JBL and Parks Co. on that date, and contracts that are now in hand will make things quite lively here for the next month or two, provided, however, that cars can be obtained. Shippers are very much averse to bringing cattle to the pens on the uncertain conditions that now exist regarding cars. This matter will no doubt be remedied in a short time, as the Santa Fe is doing all in their power to get cars here.

## Arizona Has More Sheep

"Valley grass was early this spring, but the mountain feed is backward," said W. H. Campbell of Flagstaff, Ariz., to a representative of the Kansas City Drovers' Telegram. "This condition is due to the backward spring. In that country lambing begins in the valleys in February and continues up on the higher altitudes until the last of May. The crop this spring is a good one, being fully up to last spring, and that was a good one. I think it is safe to say there are now in that country 40 per cent more sheep than at this time a year ago. They wintered well and are in good condition now. Sheepmen are feeling fine and are predicting another good year."

## Mad Dog Kills Cattle

A Des Moines dispatch says: An entire herd of thirty valuable cattle owned near Fort Des Moines has been killed by the bites of mad dogs. State Veterinary Surgeon Talbot was called by the owner, who was mystified at the death of his stock. The veterinarian pronounced the cause of their death as rabies. Dr. Talbot immediately reported the matter to Chief of Police Jones and the county sheriff. They, in company with a number of officers, left for the south part of the city to kill all dogs which cause trouble. It is reported that one little girl in South Des Moines has been bitten. Reports come from Bloomfield township that a number of mad dogs have been causing excitement and trouble there. Warren county is in a state of fear because of the number of dogs which have gone mad there.

## Corn Main Crop

R. McLish lives in the Indian Territory, where he was born. "I live near Wapanucka," said he, "and am a stock farmer. I raise the usual crops and feed for stock, but corn is the main crop when it comes to feed. Horses, cattle, mules and hogs are the animals I do the work with. I only raise mules enough to furnish my own supply for working purposes. Crop prospects are very backward at present owing to the late cold spell. Corn is small and cotton just about coming up. If it will get right down

to work with some warm weather thru the months of June and July, we will make cotton, but should it take a notion to rain much during the summer then our chances are mighty poor indeed."

## Judge Breeds Cattle

Judge H. G. Hendricks of Miami, Texas, accompanied by his wife, came in yesterday with two carloads of 1,422-lb. steers fed on corn raised on the judge's big ranch. The steers were a little on the coarse order but fat, and sold for \$5.25. Judge Hendricks presides over a district of the circuit court which covers nine counties, but, with all his court matters, he finds time to give some attention to his large ranch. After spending the day at the yards, Judge Hendricks and his wife departed for Jamestown, Va., where they will spend ten days before starting on the return trip. For many years previous to his election to office, the judge was interested in cattle and ranch matters. He is an extensive land owner, and has in addition to raising a high grade of cattle, introduced farming and corn raising, and also cattle feeding.—Drovers' Telegram.

## Canned Beef Industry

A Washington special to the Boston Evening Transcript says:

The canned beef industry of the United States received a blow in the Reynolds-Neill report of one year ago from which it has not yet recovered. Whether the industry will soon recover from the blow is a question which the department of agriculture is not prepared to answer at this time. One thing is certain, according to the department, and that is that if there is to be a continuation of the agitation in favor of additional legislation by congress affecting the industry a lean market abroad may be expected. Secretary Wilson is hopeful that the business will recover from the shock it received if there be no more agitation for legislation. "We now have the best meat inspection law on earth," said he to the Transcript correspondent, "and we should be satisfied. I have not examined the latest figures relating to the exports of canned meats, but I know that some of the large packers are just now in a fair way to make some large contracts abroad."

## The Midland Country

C. C. Johnson of Midland, Texas, a native Texas cowman, who is spending a little time here, is the owner of a cattle ranch of 20,000 acres, located 20 miles from that place. He says that the quality of cattle raised in that vicinity is the very best to be found anywhere. "It has not been so many years ago," said Mr. Johnson, "since we commenced to buy registered bulls and breed up our herds. As a rule, Missouri bulls are used, and they have been found to be hard to beat. About a year ago I bought a carload of registered bulls from a Missouri breeder, which I found to be very satisfactory. As our land is getting higher pricer each year we find that we must do things a little different from what we did a few years ago. I have land in my ranch that cost me \$2 an acre 7 years ago that I could sell any day for \$15. That is doubling up very fast. We are farming, and raising all kinds of grain and forage, and keep our cattle in better shape than we did in the days of the open range. And we find that it pays to do so."—Drovers' Telegram.

## History Repeats Itself

In an article warning shippers to hold back cows and heifers, as indications pointed to a reduced demand this week, and giving the general condition in regard to the deadlock between commission men and the packers on account of the refusal of the commission men to sell the stock "subject," the Kansas City Drovers Telegram closed an article last Friday as follows:

The present cow and heifer blockade reminds one of the blockade in the hog trade some 20 years ago. When the Live Stock Exchange was organized, the packers had for some years been docking their own hogs. The practice had degenerated into simple robbery, as will be well remembered. Finally, the commission men got together and agreed with each other that they would sell no more hogs except to be docked by a disinterested docker. The packers determined they would buy no hogs unless they could get their old time privilege of docking. The trade was at a deadlock. At that time there were a few commission firms, as there is one now, who were willing to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage, and mortgage the furniture for a pittance of temporary gain. To these the packers offered all kinds of prices, and all kinds of magnanimity in the way of dock, in fact, they could see neither sows nor stags. While a few shippers were blinded by the dollar held right

up to their eye, and ordered their commission men to sell "subject" to packers' dock, or turn their hogs to some firm who would do so, enough shippers in the country nobly backed up their commission men to force the packers to terms.

## The Packers' Side

The American Meat Packers' Association issued the following statement, giving the packers' side of the post mortem inspection controversy:

In order that shippers of live stock may clearly and correctly understand the position of this association in respect to the purchase of female cattle subject to post mortem inspection by the United States meat inspection department of the bureau of animal industry, we beg leave to state the case as follows:

The packers of the United States as represented by this association should no longer pay for such animals condemned as unfit for food by government inspectors. No change has been made in the method of paying for such stock when purchased. We contend, however, that the purchase price of condemned animals bought subject to inspection, shall be refunded by the seller, less the full market value to be allowed for hide and offal; claim to be made within forty-eight hours after purchase. Our reason for applying this rule to female cattle only is that tuberculosis is largely confined to the dairy cows and from them the disease is communicated to other classes of cattle and hogs. We are assured by the best authorities that if the disease in cows is stamped out, the result will be its final disappearance in all live stock. For these reasons we ask the co-operation of live stock breeders and shippers in an earnest effort to wipe out the disease, feeling sure the justice of our position merits its approval, in addition to the fact that shippers of sound animals should no longer contribute to the carelessness and negligence of breeders and shippers of diseased animals, as evidenced by the increase in the price paid for healthy animals as a result of our stand against the payment of those diseases. AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASS'N. BY Michael Ryan, President, Geo. L. McCarthy, Secretary.

## Wire Clippings Kill Cows

J. A. Smith of the El Paso Dairy Company reports having lost during the last three years about forty milch cows as a result of feeding baled hay which contained scraps of baling wire, says a bulletin from the New Mexico experiment station. Dr. W. H. Harbrough of the United States Department of Agriculture, writing under the title of "Injury to the Heart by Foreign Bodies," (see special report of bureau of animal industry, 1892, on Diseases of Cattle, page 89), states as follows:

"Cattle are addicted to the habit of chewing and swallowing many objects not intended by nature or man as articles of food. Every veterinarian of experience has met with instances to remind him of this, and it is well known to butchers. Among the great variety of things that have thus found their way into the stomachs of cattle the following have been noticed: Gold finger rings, knitting needles, old shoes, table knives, wood, leather, pieces of wire, buttons, hairpins, nails, brushes, coins, etc. The more sharply pointed objects often penetrate the wall of the stomach, gradually work their way toward the heart, pierce the pericardium, wound the heart and prove fatal to the animal. This article also contains a list of symptoms of this trouble, but lack of space forbids quoting further.

Mr. Smith states that considerable more than 50 per cent of the deaths in his herd are caused by this wire trouble, as shown by post-mortems. That the cause is invariably wire scraps in his case is shown by the fact that in each of about fourteen post-mortems where careful search was made a scrap of baling wire ranging from three to seven inches long was actually found piercing or in the immediate direction of the heart. Tracing back along the path traversed by these wires, H. R. Blair, veterinarian in charge of the herd, finds that these wires invariably come from the stomach. Thus Mr. Blair has again proven the well known fact that scraps of metal, swallowed by cows frequently find their way into the pericardium and cause death.

Prince Yungchin of Korea is now old enough to be married, and must soon take to himself a wife. He does not have anything to say about who he shall wed, for a commission of six elders chooses the girl for him. She is sent to the palace and told to marry him, and that is all either of them have to say about the matter. It is not so different from the way European royalty is mated, either.

## TALKS WITH STOCK FARMERS

### Territory Is Prosperous

D. R. Rock is another Territory man who believes in the Fort Worth market and ships his good stuff here. "My postoffice is at Kanawa, I. T.," said he, "and I am a stock farmer. I brought in a load of hogs and find the market pretty good. We have had plenty of rain and conditions are fine with us. Crops are backward, but that will be remedied now that the good old summer time is on us with hot sunshine, and everything will make rapid growth from now on. The country is very prosperous and the future looks good. Grass is very good and cattle are in excellent shape."

### Cotton is Dying

W. S. Templer, who makes his home at Comanche, I. T., was on the market with a load of hogs.

"I am a stock farmer in more ways than one, that is, I have more lines of stock than one, but just now hogs are my preference. We have had plenty of rain and the soil is moist to a considerable depth and a good season is in the ground. Cotton is dying and a large proportion of it will have to be planted over. In fact none of our crops are very good owing to the cold weather and excessive rains. Cattle are doing very well and grass is growing fast now under the moist conditions and the warm weather. The ground has not been warmed up by the sun for some time and crops won't grow under those conditions, that is not very satisfactory."

### Too Much Rain

C. G. Pettit is a promoter of the gentle art of stock raising and in addition, planting a variety of stuff to furnish feed for them.

"I am stock farming," said he, "and find it a very good business, for it gives a man more irons in the fire than two and thus finds him ready for whatever mishap may come to one or two and he is always sure of some profit. Everything is looking fine up with us now that war mweather has come, growing weather, as the farmers call it. We have had too much rain, but that being in the past, it is a trouble no longer. Of course while crops look well, they are very backward. Cotton is not much, some of it having to be re-planted, and should it continue to rain during the next two months there will not be much of it raised. Brought in a load of hogs to try if the market was all right."

### A Square Deal

Is assured you when you buy Dr. Pierce's family medicines—for all the ingredients entering into them are printed on the bottle-wrappers and their formulas are attested under oath as being complete and correct. You know just what you are paying for and that the ingredients are gathered from Nature's laboratory, being selected from the most valuable native medicinal roots found growing in our American forests and while potent to cure are perfectly harmless even to the most delicate women and children. Not a drop of alcohol enters into their composition. A much better agent is used both for extracting and preserving the medicinal principles used in them, viz.—pure triolein-glycerine. This agent possesses intrinsic medicinal properties of its own, being a most valuable antiseptic and antiferment, nutritive and soothing demulcent.

Glycerine plays an important part in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia and weak stomach, attended by sour risings, heart-burn, foul breath, coated tongue, poor appetite, gnawing feeling in stomach, biliousness and kindred derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Besides curing all the above distressing ailments, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a specific for all diseases of the mucous membranes, as catarrh, whether of the nasal passages or of the stomach, bowels or pelvic organs. Even in its ulcerative stages it will yield to this sovereign remedy if its use be persevered in. In Chronic Catarrh of the Nasal passages, it is well, while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" for the necessary constitutional treatment, to cleanse the passages freely two or three times a day with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. This thorough course of treatment generally cures the worst cases.

In coughs and hoarseness caused by bronchial, throat and lung affections, except consumption in its advanced stages, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most efficient remedy, especially in those obstinate, hang-on coughs caused by irritation and congestion of the bronchial mucous membranes. The "Discovery" is not so good for acute coughs arising from sudden colds, nor must it be expected to cure consumption in its advanced stages—no medicine will do that—but for all the obstinate, chronic coughs, which, if neglected, or badly treated, lead up to consumption, it is the best medicine that can be taken.

### Cotton Needs Growing Weather

Will Schults a young worker among stock and agricultural productions in Tarrant county, was in the Exchange in his usual good humor. Well, if you wish to know how things are, meaning I suppose, how are crops and stocks," said Mr. Schults. "Corn is about all we have now, and it is doing fairly well. There is some cotton on the place but it is so far behind that it looks like it will be distanced in the race unless growing weather sticks and continues for some time. We have had lots of rain and grass is doing well. The animals on the ranch are doing fine, especially the sheep."

### Farmers Raising Hogs

W. L. Stephens is a resident of Comanche county near Proctor, and is, as he said, a farmer and stockraiser. "I buy and sell, as well as farm," he said. "Farmers furnish the most of the stuff that we get now, as most all the ranches have been sold to farmers. We have had plenty of rain and crops are fairly good. Cotton is very weak and spindly, but corn is all right. The stuff I brought in was fed on cotton seed and grass. There is considerable small pasturage to be had at present, but it is hard to get as it is in demand. There will be lots of stuff raised among the farmers after awhile, especially hogs."

### Hill County Hogs

Captain Ware of the firm of Ware & Company, Brandon, Texas, was in with hogs. He is an extensive planter and stock raiser, and also has two extensive gin plants. He raises hogs in some quantity and has for breeds Poland China and Berkshire crossed. He says that there had been a lot of rain, too much for the black land farmers, who are in a muddy and weedy condition just now. With plenty of good warm sunny weather, however, there will come a reaction and things will take on a good growth and folks will forget that there ever was trouble with the weather, grass and weeds. Cotton is in a very sorry state but corn is doing nicely."

### The Abilene Country

J. W. Davis returned from a visit out west where he traveled over some of the best country. "You know that I used to live out in Jones and Taylor counties," he said, "and I know what they are. There has been plenty of rain out there and the country is in good shape indeed. Cattle are looking well and grass is fine. Conditions are good. Crops are backward as they are everywhere, but they will soon pull up now that the sun has had a chance to get his face from under the cover and let its reflection fall upon the crops. There will be plenty of cotton raised this year, about as much as people can pick anyway. I think that the Abilene country is about the best in Texas all round."

### Panhandle Hog Raiser

J. J. Simpson of Plainview, Texas, came in with some hogs for market. "Yes, I am a stock raiser and farmer," he said. "I raise hogs myself, and as we can have plenty of feed for them of our own production, too, why there is no good reason why everybody who farms up our way should not go into the business. The two cars containing 160 hogs were all bred and reared by me. Conditions are good with us; have had good rains and the grass is simply good enough. Cattle are doing well and will not take long to get on lots of fat. Crops are tolerably good, but very backward. Cotton is not good for much because of the lateness of the season. What fruit there is is good and there will be considerable."

### Stock and Feed

L. C. Beebe is a stock farmer who gets his mail at Hastings, Okla., and makes a practice of bringing to this market good bunches of hogs of his own raising.

"I am a stock farmer," said he, "and give my attention to feed stuffs and with this I can always rely upon having good stock to put it into, for it is no use trying to raise stock without feed a plenty. We have had plenty of rain, some people say too much, but I don't know, things are doing very well and will soon get over what drawbacks have heretofore been injuring the crops. What grass there is, that is pastures, I mean, is growing fast and is good and in consequence cattle are doing very well and taking on fat. I brought in a load of hogs."



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### PLAN A DOG SHOW

Will Be Run in Connection With the Poultry Show

Arrangements have been perfected for holding here, December 3 to 6, in conjunction with the Fort Worth Poultry and Pet Stock show, a bench show on a scale which has never before been undertaken in Texas. Additionally to the bench show will be held at the same time of field trials for bird dogs. Prizes up to \$1,500 are assured. A special committee to make all of

the preparations is composed of W. L. Sargent, of Terrell; J. B. Mitchell, John Sneed, Dr. J. W. Irion and P. W. Hunt, of Fort Worth, and W. H. Ordway, of Dallas.

The show will be held under the rules of the American Kennel Club and any and all advantages which may accrue from such exhibitions will attach to the Fort Worth show.

A circuit is suggested to include Fort Worth, Houston and New Orleans, dates to be set so there would be no conflict, and in that way a much higher grade of exhibits can be secured, it is deemed certain.

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IF YOU CAN make a dozen or more words send in your list. It will cost you but the postage and there is room enough on a postal card for the words.

FOR THE LARGEST LIST of words, made in compliance with the conditions as stated, we will give first award of \$25.00. FOR THE SECOND largest list, as above, \$15.00. FOR THE THIRD largest list, as above, \$15.00.

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Should there be ties on either of the lists the money will be divided among those entitled to it for we shall surely give it; and disinterested judges shall decide who is entitled to it.

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Be sure to send your name and address very plainly written, with your list. If you want to know who received the money awards in first contest send stamp for May number of Everyday Life.

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### Cattlemen Who Come and Go

**Looking for Stockers**  
O. A. James, a leading cattle dealer of Chicago was in the city on a visit of search and inquiry. "Yes, I am a resident of the Windy City," said Mr. James, "and I came down on a look for some stockers. I can't say when I will return to Chicago, as the stock business, you know, is of an uncertain sort and one cannot always answer for his going and comings. What do I think of the new rule of the packers relative to paying after death and inspection? Well, I don't think that I care to go in print on any expression on the subject. I'll wait and see what the result will be."

**Rain at Midland**  
"Yes, I am located here now, at least temporarily," said Buck Sanson. "We sold out everything in the Midland section and I am helping father on his place near the packinghouses. Oh, I do not know that I will stay here all the time. There has been plenty of rain now and grass is coming on fast and I may go straying again from the very love of the smell of it. I have always had something to do with cattle from boyhood and it is hard to wean one away from his early training. It has been dry out at Midland, but the recent rains have fixed matters and there is no more fear of that."

**El Paso County Rains**  
Bert Simpson the cattle man from El

Paso county, was in the city looking after his cow interests. "We have only had a few light showers," said he, "but I hear that since I left it has been raining a lot. I would be glad if you would ask any one you know whether it has rained since this last spell has come on. Matters are getting along all right out our way except for the drouth. Grass is not so very bad and cattle are not suffering as much as town people would believe, considering the amount of dry weather talk. I shall go back in a few days. I am rather sorry that when I sold out in the Mohanans country I did not locate here. It would have been a good investment."

**Grass Is Good**  
Col. W. F. Cowden of Midland a cowman all his life and one who can judge conditions as well as the next man, was in the city and on the yards. "We have had very fair rains out our way," said he, "and stock are getting along all right. Grass is good and getting better all the time. I went out to the Midland country in 1885 and have been cattle raising out there ever since. Our calf crop is a good one, up to the average, which is 85 per cent. I hear since I left that it has been raining again both below and above town. Yes, we have had the cotton fever out with us and have a gin which ginned 200 bales this season. I suppose after a while there will be more farmers come in and then we will become a cotton people sure."

**Pryor Sells Ranch**  
Colonel Ike T. Pryor, it is understood, has sold his Nueces river ranch of 100,000 acres, the price per acre being \$6.50. The agreement made for the sale has a provision that the colonel shall hold his cattle on the ranch until the lands are largely disposed of for farms, say for fifteen years. This ranch is one of the finest in the state and has not less than 90 per cent of agricultural lands. The far-famed Nueces river runs thru it and gives it an unfailing supply of water. Rains have fallen in that section recently and the threatened drouth has had its back broken. This property at one time was in the possession of Hyliard & Bussard, well-known cowmen of the '70s, and was always considered among the best in that section of Uvalde county.

**Matagorda County Stockman**  
L. A. Baer of San Antonio came in with some steers from his ranch down in Matagorda county. "I am the owner of an old ranch property on the Colorado in the Bay Prairie section of Matagorda county. Grass is very fine down our way and so is cattle. We have had plenty of rain, and, for a wonder, the mosquitoes and flies are not bad this year. Matagorda, you know, is one of the oldest settled counties in the state and many big stockmen have come out of there. Shanghai Pierce was an owner of some very fine property and his cattle roamed on endless pasture belonging to him. Yes, we have gradually eliminated the Brahma stock from our herds and are building up on lines that will show up well with the best breeds in the state."

**The Panhandle Country**  
Capt. Tom Yarbrough took advantage of the holidays coming so near together and skipped out on a visit to his ranch in Cottle and Childress counties. "Yes, I took that run up the Denver, as I threatened when I saw you last," said Capt. Yarbrough, "and I am glad I did, for it satisfied any doubts that I may have had as to the real condition of things up there. We have had plenty of rain and matters are again smiling. My wheat turned out better than expected—about 15 bushels to the acre; my barley also made a fairly good crop. Grass is just fine, and cattle doing well. There is nothing like it to a cowman when he has plenty of good grass and moisture in the ground to keep it going for some time. Calf crop very good this year."

**Cattle Are Scarce**  
F. P. Graves of Milam county was in with a shipment of four loads of steers, shipped at Rockdale. "Our place is sixteen miles northwest of Rockdale, near Bartlett, or, rather, on that big prairie that Bartlett is located on. It has rained no end down our way and crops of all kinds are very backward and full of weeds and grass. Our black land is a terror when it rains much and puts the average farmer up to his trumps to keep his temper and not despair. Germans and Swedes are buying up the country and will soon own it all. Cattle are doing well and grass is very fine indeed. I bought in four loads of steers, which averaged 978 pounds and sold for \$4.05 per hundred-weight. There is still some cattle in

## JACKS FOR SALE

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

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our section, but they are very scattered and scarce."

**Southwest Texas Dry**  
Colonel Marion Sanson returned from South Texas several days ago and reported that matters were better as to rain than a while back. "There has been rain west of San Antonio as far west as Del Rio, I know, and in the neighborhood of San Antonio there has been plenty. South and southeast of that city there has been plenty and in the Falfurrias section. It is dry, however, southwest about Cotulla, which is near the center of the dry section. Cattle seem to be doing better than they were. Cattle have, possibly, held their own, but not much more, as it was dry over most of the country down there just when the weeds and other such stuff should have had rain to make it come."

**The Panhandle Range**  
Pat Paffrath returned from a long trip up in the Panhandle section of the state. "I was north of Amarillo, northeast, northwest and down the Santa Fe to the Roswell cattle meeting and back, only returning home one day during the whole time. I found conditions altogether very good and since the rain, improved very much. Cattle are in very good condition and taking into consideration the extremely unusual spring and late cold which affected the grass, they are in a remarkable condition. In parts of the country where I was there was not much farming under way, but where there was it seemed to be getting on well, but very backward. Yes, I made some trades, which you no doubt saw in the papers."

**Pleased With Market**  
Chickasha, I. T., is probably one of the biggest feeding points in the Territory and turns out some very fine beef. The location gives it the advantage of cheap corn and plenty of cotton seed and its resultant feedstuffs. Among the best known feeders is the firm of Inman & Thompson, who make a habit since they found out the benefits of this market, of sending their beef stuff here for sale. "I am a stockman, not a stock farmer," said Mr. Inman, "not that I have any word to say against the stock farmer, but because I would much rather he would raise the stuff and then sell it to me. I am a buyer and seller. We have been very successful with our stuff that we have fed and sent to this market, and have realized a very nice profit. I brought in two loads of corn-fed steers today and will have three loads in tomorrow, all fed stuff, which will wind up our feeding for the season. The loads I brought with me averaged 1,126 pounds and sold for \$5. Cotton and corn are both backward, but grass and cattle are both good. I am a banker and live stock dealer."

**Breeding Polled Durhams**  
John Hunnicutt, a well known and

popular Shackelford county stockman, was on the market with some calves. "I brought in some calves," he said, "that I had to take away from their mothers to give the latter a chance. My calf crop was good, best in several years. I live near Albany, which is my postoffice. Crops are sorry. We had a rain a week ago, a good one. It started in to rain on Wednesday, and continued to rain all Thursday and Friday. Cotton is very sorry. That planted a second time is just coming up. I had 100 acres in grain and it was all lost. Ours is a good stock country, but this thing of boosting the land up to the extent they are doing now is nothing short of a crime upon poor men. I remember that our lands once before went up to \$8 per acre and then dropped to \$1 and no takers."

"Cattle are doing moderately well. With another rain we would have good grass the rest of the year. There was a heap of old grass left over and it greened up. We will have fat cattle this fall sure. The wolves have become very bad. It is only within the last few years that they have learned to kill a calf. I have 7½ sections of pasture. I have the Durham muleys. Have a hundred young cows now all natural muleys. If I could I would get East Texas cows and breed them to Hereford bulls and then cross this cross upon the Polled Durhams."

**The Alpine Country**  
ALPINE, Texas, June 8.—J. D. Jackson purchased from a man from Missouri fourteen head of registered Hereford heifers and one registered bull yearling, paying \$100 apiece for them. These are a fine lot of animals.

J. A. Hargus of Oklahoma has bought the H. Spruce ranch near Marathon, paying \$15,000 for it. Mr. Hargus has secured a good ranch.

Sloan Mathews from Reagan county has bought J. L. Crawford's ranch, the price paid was \$11,500. This does not include any cattle.

Wagon after wagon loads of people are arriving daily and every train that arrives brings in prospectors who are looking for a location. The country is rapidly settling up and in two or three years there will be hundreds of small farms where it is now used only for grazing. The big pasture is now a thing of the past.

Plans are under consideration for a new hotel to be built by John R. Holland and to cost \$15,000. Mr. Holland is one of the best known stockmen in west Texas, and the venture, while new to him, will undoubtedly prove to be a paying investment, as he has plenty of money to back it up. A good hotel, under the right management, could easily be made to pay 50 per cent on the investment. A good hotel is what has been needed in Alpine for many years and good money could be made if the hotel were only to be open three months in the year, as we now have and have had for a number of years more summer visitors than we have accommodations for.

## The Secret of A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION Now Revealed FREE

What beauty is more desirable than an exquisite complexion and elegant jewels. An opportunity for every woman to obtain both, for a limited time only. The directions and recipe for obtaining a faultless complexion is the secret long guarded by the master minds of the ORIENTALS and GREEKS.

This we obtained after years of work and at great expense. It is the method used by the fairest and most beautiful women of Europe.

Hundreds of American women who now use it have expressed their delight and satisfaction.

This secret is easily understood and simple to follow and it will save you the expense of creams, cosmetics, bleaches and forever give you a beautiful complexion and free your skin from pimples, bad color blackheads, etc. It alone is worth to you many times the price we ask you to send for the genuine diamond ring of latest design.

We sell you this ring at one small profit above manufacturing cost. The price is less than one half what others charge. The recipe is free with every ring.



It is a genuine rose cut diamond ring of sparkling brilliancy absolutely guaranteed, very dainty, shaped like a Belcher with Tiffany setting of 12Kt. gold shell, at your local jeweler it would cost considerable more than \$2.00. Notice style of ring.

We mail you this beautiful complexion recipe free when your order is received for ring with size marked on diagram herewith and \$2.00 in money order, stamps or bills. Get your order in before our supply is exhausted.

This offer is made for a limited time only as a means of advertising and introducing our goods. Send to-day before this opportunity is forgotten.

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**FREE** To women for collecting names and selling our novelties, we give big premiums send your name to-day for our new plan of big profits with little work write to-day. Address C. T. MOSELEY Premium department, 12 E. 23rd Street New York City.

**Blacklegoids**  
Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of  
**BLACKLEG IN CATTLE**  
NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.  
Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.  
**PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY**  
HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.  
NOTICE—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

## HORSES

## Standard and Non-Standard Registration

Editor Stockman-Journal:

Inclosed you will find two articles from the Breeders' Gazette of March 20 and April 17, respectively, 1907, by S. T. Water, Valley, Texas, making inquiries, as you will see, as to the legality of non-standard registration in the case under consideration:

## Legal Aspect of Non-Standard Registration

S. T. Water, Valley, Texas, writes: "Will you please give the legal aspect of the following transaction: A sells a yearling filly to B by letter for \$50, delivered, payment to be made on delivery. Filly is to be registered at the expense of B of certain breeding, which is stated by A, or on failure to register same purchase money is to be returned. B receives and holds the filly three weeks, but fails to pay for her. Breeding of filly is sent to B for inspection, who forwards it for registration. On receipt of the certificate of registration he returns the filly on grounds that filly is registered under non-standard rules instead of standard, as he expected, stating that he was unaware that a filly could be registered otherwise than as standard. B is responsible and his promise to pay is in writing. Can A compel B to fulfill his promise?"

A cannot compel B to keep and pay for the filly. When an animal is sold, warranted registered or eligible to registry, it is understood that the registry is to be under standard rules, and neither party can impart other meaning to the expression except by agreement at the time of sale.

The pedigree with accompanies this indicates that the filly in question was got by a trotting stallion out of a mare got by a French coacher and hence she is not entitled to registration as a pure-bred. Even if she is inscribed in the non-standard department of the American Trotting Register, she is not entitled to be considered "registered" in the proper meaning of that term.

In the Gazette of March 20 we gave an opinion to the effect that when a filly was sold to be registered the condition was not fulfilled unless the registration was standard. The answer did not please the inquirer and he objects to it on these grounds:

First—the price (\$50) was not the price of a standard bred animal.

Second—The filly was not sold as "registered," but was plainly stated to be registered of a given pedigree.

Third—The breeding was sent in by the buyer for registration and the application form stated the rule at the head of the application.

Fourth—In the breeding of the filly there is no suggestion of "standard."

He says further that since the inquiry came from a range country, Texas, and the filly was from a ranch that had not produced a standard bred horse in twenty years, there could have been no idea of "standard" registration.

As the inquiry came to us it resolved itself to the question: "What is meant when a horse is sold 'registered'?"

First—The price of the animal sold does not affect the meaning of the term "registered." Does S. T. mean that if a horse is sold below one hundred dollars it is understood to be registered under one set of rules and if above \$100 under another set?

Second—An animal sold "to be registered" is warranted so, and this warranty is good against the seller altho the pedigree showed that the animal was not "standard bred." This applies also to the third and fourth objections.

If the breeding is warranted the purchaser is not obliged to examine or know the pedigree except as a matter of precaution against mistake or misunderstanding, but may rely on the specific warranty. The substance of the whole matter is what the buyer understood by the term "registered." If, as he says, he thought the standard registry was the one intended, he can return the filly. If he knew that by this term a non-resident registry was meant he can be held on his contract.

The difficulty comes from the fact that the American Trotting Register has a department in which any kind of a horse, with any kind of a pedigree—whether of trotting, running, coach or draft blood—may be registered as non-standard. It opens the door to deception and fraud in the sale of a horse.

I desire to state that I am very glad to see the inquiry and reply, and the views taken by the Breeders' Gazette. We believe in cutting off all things that have a tendency toward or liability of "opening the door to direct fraud," in the sale of horses or anything else. Instead of lowering the standard or object for recording of our live stock registry association, let us

all help to build them up to a higher plane. Any deception or chance of deception in any way, weakens the strength of any association and if that be the case, we believe that this "non-standard" registry should be dropped or its name changed.

Any arousing of suspicion or fear of would-be purchasers of good stock is not only liable to prevent their purchase of really well bred stock at times, but also weakens their faith and confidence in an association, and the association is to this extent injured.

How often has it been repeated by ignorant or unscrupulous owners of horses that such and such an animal is registered, or is entitled to registration, etc., and in this carrying the idea that such an animal has all breeding or papers of our standard bred horses and many of these innocent listeners have no reason to believe otherwise, unless versed in the rules and regulations or later have a chance to see and test the offspring of the animal in question.

As stated, all misleading assertions have a tendency to weaken our registry association, as does possibly other conditions, but instead let us all strive to strengthen our registry association by making it more difficult to deceive in any way, and also make the standard higher.

Not long ago one of our largest Hereford breeders in Texas told me he believed it would be beneficial to compel the altering of at least 10 per cent of the bull calves of registered herds. I believe this also, so let us continually live for a higher standard, instead of a lower one in all breeds and classes of stock.

It further seems to me if any association allowing stock to be recorded or registered as non-standard, thus making the liability for opening the door to deceive and fraud, as the Breeders' Gazette states, that for reasons above stated this non-standard record or registration should be dropped or given another name or term.

Buyers of horses are quite frequently unaware of the non-standard department, and are apt, of course, to be deceived and for this and other reasons, as is also the opinion of the Gazette of March 20, 1907, a horse must be registered under standard rules, and "even if a horse is inscribed in the non-standard department of the American Trotting Register, she is not entitled to be considered 'registered' in the proper meaning of that term."

We hope this will be of interest and enlightenment to some of the readers of the Journal.

W. C. GAY JR.

Coleman, Texas, May 27, 1907.

## PLAN PONY SHOW

Fort Worth Poultry and Pet Stock Show to Be Incorporated

The Fort Worth Poultry and Pet Stock Show is to be incorporated. That was a determination reached at the meeting of the directors of the association Tuesday evening, the meeting being held in the office of the secretary-treasurer, Judge N. B. Moore, in the Powell building. An admission fee of 15 cents will be charged for adults to the next show to be given, beginning Dec. 3, and children will have to pay 10 cents. Season tickets will be sold for 50 cents.

A special feature to be encouraged is the pony display and it is the hope that the exhibits will warrant the continuance of that part of the show year by year.

Premiums for the best ponies of the different breeds will be offered, the exact amounts to be set later. Prizes will also be given for the best pony outfit, best decorated cart and pony, best girl rider under 12 years of age, best boy rider under 12 years of age, best boy or girl hurdler on pony.

The big prizes of \$75 and \$25 for the best pens of birds other than solid colors are to be duplicated.

The secretary is to prepare the catalogue and premium list for the December show as soon as is expedient.

Those present were E. C. McCary, superintendent of the poultry department, Meridian; P. W. Hunt, superintendent of the pet stock department, exclusive of the pony, Fort Worth; John Sneed, superintendent, and Dr. J. W. Irion, assistant of the dog department, Fort Worth.

## FANCY PRICE FOR SHEEP

BURNET, Texas, May 31.—John T. Clements this week shipped five hundred muttons to the Fort Worth market which brought a fancy price. The range is getting in excellent condition, owing to the continued rains and this county is furnishing some very fine beef and muttons.

Live stock interests are doing well, which is about all that can be said of this county.

Sheep involve less planning, less machinery, less labor and less expense when intelligently followed.



\$175 to  
\$1,000

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## NEW GUARANTEED UPRIGHT PIANOS

Terms \$6 monthly and upwards at no advance in price. We sell Pianos and Organs everywhere. Before buying a Piano write for catalog No. 180. The NEEDHAM ORGAN is the best reed organ in the world. Catalog No. 181.

41 YEARS IN TEXAS. ONE PRICE. THE OLD RELIABLE.

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Largest Piano House in the Southwest. Stores in Galveston, Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, Austin, Waco, El Paso.

## Rountree Sanitarium

Opium and whisky addiction cured without any pain or suffering. No restriction. Patient allowed his accustomed stimulant, given any time patient calls for it. No money asked for until the patient says he is cured. All correspondence on plain envelopes and strictly private. Ask for pamphlet.

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## FAIRFIELD INN

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A Modern, Up-to-Date Hostelry, Steam Heated,  
Private and Public Baths, Rooms Single  
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RATES—Per day, \$2.50 and up. Per week, \$15 and up.

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## MINERAL WELLS SANITARIUM

The Only Sanitarium in Mineral Wells, Texas, the Great Health Resort. An invalids' home, up-to-date in its equipments, and has a corps of trained nurses. This institution furnishes all the comforts of a home and sanitarium combined.

J. M. MASSIE, M. D., General Manager and Physician in Charge.

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DR. J. H. MASSIE, Bacteriologist and Microscopist.

## FARMERS &amp; MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK

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

## TOOLS IN THE HOME.

Everyone knows in a general way the usefulness of tools, but few seem to realize how much expense and inconvenience can be saved by having a tool cabinet in the house. Repairs can be made at once, shelves put up, screens made with but little practice or experience, and the price of the cabinet can be saved dozens of times over.

The main requirement for good work is that the tools be good tools.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets are made to fill adequately the needs of the householder. They contain various assortments of tools, every one belonging to the famous Keen Kutter brand.

These cabinets are beautifully finished, and are fitted with racks and hooks for every tool, keeping them from knocking against and damaging one another. They are well supplied with drawers, which contain numberless little helps that you would rarely find in the ordinary home kit.

Keen Kutter Cabinets come in different sizes and prices, from \$7.50 to \$100, according to the number of tools in the set, and may be found at the leading hardware stores. The smallest contains just the tools that are absolutely indispensable, and the largest a complete set, sufficient for any kind of work.

They all contain, however, in varying numbers and varieties, Saws, Braces, Bits, Chisels, Drills, Gimlets, Brad-Awls, Scratch Awls, Planes, Hammers, Hatchet, Files, Pliers, Drawing Knife, Screw Drivers, Wrenches, Nail Sets, Reamers, Rules, Squares, Tape, Level and many accessories.

The Keen Kutter Tool Cabinet Booklet will be sent free, to anyone writing for it to Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.



# West Texas

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

**AN IDEAL CLIMATE**

**HOMESEEEKERS' TICKETS ON SALE DAILY**

**E. P. TURNER**  
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**Farmers' Sons Wanted** with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office, \$600 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Western Farm Science Association, Dept. 28, London, Canada.

Alleging that there were unwarranted delays and rough handling Ira W. Word has brought suit against the Fort Worth & Rio Grande and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railways for damage amounting to \$20,000, alleged to have been inflicted on 4,000 cattle which he was shipping from Brady to Indian Territory points.

## POULTRY

### Poultry and Pet Stock Show Plans

The executive committee of the Poultry and Pet Stock Association held an important meeting Tuesday of last week, the meeting being held in the office of the secretary, Judge N. B. Moore. Those present were: J. B. Mitchell, president; C. C. French, J. W. Buchanan and Secretary Moore. P. W. Hunt, superintendent of the pigeon and pet stock department; John Sneed and Dr. J. W. Irion of the bench show sub-committee and E. C. McCray, superintendent of the poultry department, were in attendance. It was decided that each department of the show be conducted entirely separate from all the others, and while the executive committee will have supervision of all of them, the details shall be left entirely to the superintendent and committee in charge of each. The poultry show will be made a special feature of the meeting. There is reason to believe from the interest manifested by kennel men and owners that the bench show will surpass anything ever seen in Texas. The entry fee for chickens has been placed at 50c for each bird and \$1 for each pen. Admission for adults will be 15c to all departments during each day and 10c for children. The season ticket for the four days of the show will be 50c.

There was a general opinion expressed among those present that the show to be held Dec. 3-6 will be the most successful ever held by the association.

The secretary announced that he had mailed out 2,000 circular letters, giving full details of the show, to poultry raisers, kennels and pet stock.

It was decided to hold the dog show under the auspices of the American Kennel Club, and the secretary was instructed to send in the association's application for membership therein.

The manager of the bench show announced weekly meetings of his committee and reports would be made of results to the executive committee each month. Field trials for bird dogs, it was stated, would be made a part of the show. It was decided to incorporate and offer the stock at \$5 per share.

The secretary and Superintendent McCray will spend a week in canvassing the city for special premiums for all branches of the exhibition.

The next regular meeting of the Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held one month from this meeting. There will be a total of several thousand dollars offered in prizes in all the departments.

### Lawyer, Poultryman

Sometimes a lawyer gets into side lines not at all connected with his profession, and this is the case with Leon A. Baer of San Antonio, who has made poultry an attraction.

"We are in the poultry business upon rather an extensive scale," said Mr. Baer. "We have on hand now about 2,000 chickens of two varieties, white Langshang and Plymouth Rock. It is our intention to make a market in Mexico for our product, for there is a very extensive and alluring field there for birds. Mexico has been noted for her fine game chickens and the propensity of the natives and affiliated nationalities for testing the fighting qualities of the birds, but as to other classes of poultry very little has been done so far to benefit the breeds. We have a poultry association in San Antonio, which was organized in deference to the wishes of the fair association, and it has proved so excellent a thing that we continue it enthusiastically. Fort Worth being the natural headquarters for all classes of stock and poultry, it ought to make the association which you have organized here a great success."

### Chicken Fancier

Gene Stacks of Fort Worth makes a specialty in breeding chickens of the Plymouth Rock breed, which he considers the best fowls for all purposes.

"I have on hand now," said he, "forty young ones, a year old, all hen hatched and cared for. I have not yet introduced the incubator and brooder, believing that unless necessary it is best to depend upon nature providing in such matters. They are all being hatched on a hopper fed, which means that they are kept shut up all the time and not allowed to range. I get from fourteen to fifteen eggs a day, which makes very satisfactory eating, knowing as I do that they are fresh without a certificate to that effect. My stock are registered, or can be, which is best when you are breeding on a small scale. With a reputation for good stock one can make some money by selling eggs when people learn that your stock is first-class in every respect. Eggs sell for \$3 a setting of fifteen."

# IMPORTANT CROP FACTS

Farmers generally are very "blue" over the unfavorable grain outlook at this time, but there is one crop that they need not feel doubtful about and which becomes of even more than usual importance to them by reason of the uncertain prospect as to other crops, and this is the MILK CROP, which continues month in and month out, regardless of good or bad weather, and of which it has well been said "the harvest never ends."

There is nothing doubtful about the outlook for the MILK CROP. Dairy product prices have been high and are sure to continue so. The uncertainty about other crops makes it all the more important to make the MOST of the one that is sure. There is only one way to make the MOST of it, to be certain of recovering all the butter-fat with the least effort and under the most favorable conditions, and that is with the help of

## A DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Every farmer with milk to separate needs a separator, and there never was a better time to make the purchase of one. There can hardly be good reason to defer putting in a machine or replacing a poor one with a DE LAVAL. Machines are made in all sizes to meet all conditions, and may either be bought for cash or on such liberal terms that they will actually save their own cost while you are paying for them.

Catalogue with full particulars is to be had for the asking.

## THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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## 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.

### V. WEISS

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

### BLUE GROVE HEREFORDS

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

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

### COLBERT & CO.'S

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

### SHORTHORNS

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

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



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

### A. T. DRUMMOND

Dumas, Texas

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

## IRON ORE HERD

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

### RED POLLED

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

### EXCELSIOR HERD

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

## GUINEA-ESSEX

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

### B. C. RHOME, JR.

Saginaw, Texas. Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Herd headed by the Beau Brummel bull, Beau Bonnie, Reg. No. 134633. Choice bulls for sale.



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### REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—5,863 acres in tract, 40 acres in cultivation, 25 acres more can be put in irrigated from never failing springs, 1½ miles river front, plenty of pecan timber, church and school adjoining this place. Divided into seven pastures, well and windmill, ranch house and good fence on back of pasture. All this land under good 4 to 7-wire fence, plenty of good cedar for all building purposes, on farm good houses, barns, buggy and implement houses. Good ditch of water running thru yard with a good rock milk house over ditch. Plenty of good pens. Orchard. One of the most desirable places in western Texas. Can raise anything you want that grows in this climate. This place on South Llano, 14 miles from Junction, Texas. Parties wanting any more information about this place write to me at Junction. O. B. Fleming.

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

\$23,000 of cows, mares, mules, with 3-year lease 7,000 acres pasture, and 1,000 acres cultivated, business paying \$7,000 yearly.

Old Mexico, well improved ranch, 65,000 acres, fenced, streams, buildings, well cultivated, good income, near railroad, \$1.25 acre.

Fine Fort Worth residence, valuable grounds, choice location, \$17,000.  
S. M. SMITH,  
Delaware Hotel, Fort Worth.

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.

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

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

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

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### AMUSEMENTS

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

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YOUR BEST MAIL ORDER STORE

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

### PERSONAL

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

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

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

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

SITUATION WANTED—Experienced teacher, Virginia, Texas, wants position in family or school; literature, music. Mrs. M. Burkhead, Maud, Texas.

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

**WOOD & WOOD**

401-403 Houston Street,

COLUMBIA,

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

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

### LIVE STOCK

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.

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

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

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

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—STOCKMAN C C—FINANCIAL . . . LONG TIME LOANS on cattle or land. If you can give good security and will pay 10 per cent interest, you can obtain long-time loans from an old-established private bank; large loans a specialty; will buy vendor liens netting 10 per cent.  
Address Box 557, Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

MUTUAL HOME ASSOCIATION (Incorporated 1894), pays 5 per cent on demand deposits, 6 to 8 per cent on time deposits. Deposits Jan. 1, 1905, \$61,593.44; deposits Jan. 1, 1906, \$85,541.49; deposits Jan. 1, 1907, \$118,950.81. Loans made on Real Estate only. A. Arneson, Secretary and Manager, Sixth and Main.

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

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

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

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

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EVERETT PIANOS—This Artistic Piano is preferred by the World's Greatest Artists. Warranty unlimited. Sold on easy terms of payment if desired. For prices and terms apply to THE JOHN CHURCH CO. of Dallas, Texas, 328 Elm Street.

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

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

### 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.

**SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT**

Gets in foal all mares bred with it and greatly increases the income from your stallion. Durable, easily used and GUARANTEED to produce results. A necessity for every horse breeder. Can YOU afford to be without one? Price, \$7.50. Write for descriptive circular.  
I. O. CRITTENDEN, 25 FOX BLDG., ELYRIA, OHIO.

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## Rogan & Simmons

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Rooms 9, 10 and 11, First National Bank  
105 W. 7th. St. Austin Texas.

### SALE OF CATTLE

Sam Davidson has completed the sale of 2,000 two-year-old heifers from his D Z ranch, in New Mexico, to C. C. Judy of Illinois, delivery to be made the last of June. Terms of the sale are private.

### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

We will permit any one to drive cattle to Bovina for shipment included within the following lines:

Beginning at Texico and running south along the state line between New Mexico and Texas to the southwest corner of Yoakum county, thence east along the south lines of Yoakum and Terry counties to southeast corner of Terry county, thence north along the east lines of Terry, Hockley and Lamb counties to the northeast corner of the Elwood pasture, thence east to the southeast corner of the North ranch of George M. Slaughter, and along the east and north lines of said ranch to the east fence of the Spring Lake pasture of the W. E. Halsell ranch, thence north and west along the old original lines of the capitol syndicate ranch to the Pecos Valley railway.

It is mutually agreed that parties driving cattle to Bovina shall have only a reasonable length of time to drive thru pastures of the undersigned, and two days for shipping at Bovina. For any further time required 2 cents per day per head shall be charged.

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

## Weekly Review Livestock Market

A liberal and increased supply of cattle has been received here this week over the run of the preceding week; calf receipts show a gain of about 1,500 head; the sheep run a large gain, and horse and mule receipts an increase of about 80 head. Receipts of hogs have decreased about 950 head. The week's run aggregates about 16,675 cattle, 4,785 calves, 12,600 hogs, 4,689 sheep, and 263 horses and mules, compared with 13,152 cattle, 3,265 calves, 13,548 hogs, 4,403 sheep and 184 horses and mules for last week.

### Beef Steers

The beef cattle market has shown decidedly good form during the week now closing, the demand having absorbed the largest week's run of the season and at prices at the year's high point on the good kinds, and the cheaper grades at somewhat weakened, but nevertheless good figures. Receipts of steers of useful killing quality, which, last week reached about 300 carloads, ran to about 400 carloads this week. Of this number nearly 120 loads were on the week's opening market, making the largest supply of the year for any one day. Packers bought heavily and actively thruout the week, and snap was added to the market by the presence in the trade of buyers for Cudahy, Nelson Morris and Swartzschild & Sulbury, the local packers did the hog end of the buying.

The mid-week receipts were heavy, Wednesday's and Thursday's steer supplies aggregating 150 loads. Practically all were sold, and the medium to good kinds to an active demand at firm to strong prices, while low grade steers, selling from \$4 down, went at somewhat lower figures on the late Thursday market. Friday, with about 60 cars of steers on sale, the market held generally steady, with Thursday's closing, leaving prices on the pretty good to choice beeves selling from around \$4.50 up, strong with a week ago, the fair light to medium killers going from \$3.90 to \$4.00, on about a steady basis, and the common to plain light grass cattle from \$3.85 down, on a week to 15c lower basis than at last week's closing, the decline affecting most the common little light fleshed steers selling from \$3.60 down.

### Stockers and Feeders

Stock cattle trade continues of small volume the lateness of the season curtaining a demand which would otherwise be influenced into activity by the good tone being shown in the beef cattle trade.

### Butcher Stock

The cow market has not been in as good form this week as last, weak spots appearing in the trade most every day, and demand for the medium and all in-between grades being much less brisk than last week, altho prices have continued good and the demand has absorbed a comparatively good supply at slight concessions. Strictly good butcher cows and heifers have shown little if any change, and canner cows have sold in about the same notch as last week, but practically everything selling within a range of from \$2.40 to \$3.25, which includes a large quota of the receipts, has sold on a spotted market and will average at the week's close a dime under last week's closing.

### Calves and Yearlings

Veal calf buyers have secured the largest run of bawlers of the season, and at prices only exceeded by the high time early in April last. Demand has been urgent, so much so that buyers have been on hand in the early hours of the morning to meet salesmen as they appeared on the scene and escort them to pens.

The demand which has been of large volume from local packers, has been enlarged by the buying here of vealers outside packers. Trading has been active thruout the week, and prices have advanced fully 50 cents per cwt. closing at the week's high point.

### Hogs

The hog market at the close of today's session showed a decline of 10 to 15c on all grades from Saturday of last week. The market dropped fully 15c on Monday and Tuesday, and recovered a small portion of the decline in the late trade on Wednesday, but showed a further half-nickle loss on Thursday. Friday's market was steady to strong

and the trade closed strong to be higher today, with a top of \$6.25 and the bulk at \$6.17 1/2 @ \$6.20.

### Sheep

The sheep market has made a beneficial advance of 25 to 50c this week, a good class of 80-pound grass wethers selling Friday at \$6 that could hardly have been landed at \$5.50 on the same day a week ago, and, tho in good flesh, were not comparable with the choice heavy grass wethers which averaged 103 pounds and sold a week ago at \$5.75.

### Prices for the Week

	Top.	Bulk.
Steers—		
Tuesday .....	\$5.00	\$3.90@4.75
Wednesday .....	5.00	4.00@4.65
Thursday .....	5.00	4.10@4.65
Friday .....	4.90	3.65@4.70
Saturday .....	5.50	3.90@5.10
Monday .....	5.10	3.70@4.50
Cows—		
Tuesday .....	3.40	2.35@3.10
Wednesday .....	3.75	2.65@3.10
Thursday .....	3.25	2.40@3.15
Friday .....	3.65	2.40@3.00
Monday .....	4.75	2.65@3.30
Calves—		
Tuesday .....	5.75	4.00@5.65
Wednesday .....	5.65	4.50@5.15
Thursday .....	6.00	4.85@5.65
Friday .....	5.85	4.00@5.85
Monday .....	6.00	5.00@5.65
Hogs—	Top.	Bulk.
Tuesday .....	\$6.22 1/2	\$6.12 1/2 @ 6.17 1/2
Wednesday .....	6.20	6.10 @ 6.17 1/2
Thursday .....	6.17 1/2	6.12 1/2 @ 6.15
Friday .....	6.20	6.17 1/2
Monday .....	6.17 1/2	6.15 @ 6.17 1/2

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	M.
Tuesday .....	2,299	548	1,922	11	38
Wednes. ....	3,756	619	4,151	1,311	42
Thursday .....	3,393	1,732	1,626	872	75
Friday .....	2,500	350	750	965	23
Saturday .....	550	850	1,650	525	35
Monday .....	3,200	1,250	1,200	3,000	87

## INSPECTORS TELL OF CAR TROUBLE

### Weekly Reports to Cattle Raisers' Association Received

Weekly reports of the inspectors of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association show that there is still a shortage of cars for cattle shipments from all parts of the state. Inspector Sadler, stationed at Amarillo, reports a shortage in that section, while from the Kingsville country the same complaints are being made.

Dry weather is still reported from West Texas altho from Pecos there is mention of a slight local rain, while Midland also reports local showers, but not of much consequence.

Reports are as follow:

Amarillo, Wasburn, Pampa, Dimang—Shipments of cattle have been delayed on account of lack of cars. Rain and hail fell the first of the week. Fifty-seven cars of cattle shipped out. Shippers were Prairie Cattle Company, 11 cars; J. P. McChristian, 22 cars; Muirhead & Marriott, 24 cars.

H. L. SADLER, Inspector.

El Campo, Victoria, Edna, Louise—Range is in good condition, and the weather has been good. Forty-eight cars of cattle shipped to Fort Worth, Houston and Algiers.

CHAS. E. MARTIN, Inspector.

Kingsville, Sinton, Casve—Shortage of cars reported. Weather and range are good. Thirteen cars of cattle shipped to Fort Worth.

W. B. SHELTON, Inspector.

Pecos—Light showers reported on Wednesday. Weather has been very dry the rest of the week. Eleven cars of cattle have been shipped out, six going to El Paso and five cars to Midland.

C. BROWN, Inspector.

Dickens county—Rain is needed badly. Range is good, altho the weather has been hot and dry. Quite a lot of

# ORAN

## The "Ten Karat Diamond Stud" in the Shirt Bosom of that FAMOUS KEECHI VALLEY

A "Bright Spot" in the future history of this section of Texas. The Town of Possibilities.

Another "Mineral Wells." Oran has the Mineral Water, Crystals and the Oil.



PANORAMIC VIEW

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 \$70 each. On easy terms.

## An Opportunity for the Man of Moderate Means

To get in a healthy location where prosperity and happiness reign supreme. For further particulars address

## THE ORAN LAND CO.

FRANK M. WHITE, Mgr. of Sales, P. O. Box 96, Mineral Wells, Texas, Or BAKER & O'NEALL, Real Estate Agents, Mineral Wells, Texas.

young cattle are going to the northern ranges. J. D. HARKEY, Inspector.

Midland—Weather has been dry, altho local showers have been reported. Sixty-three cars of cattle have been shipped by M. Half to Kansas.

W. L. CALOHAN, Inspector.

Alice, Hebronville, Benavido—Range is getting dry. Fifty cars of cattle shipped, mostly to Fort Worth. Among shippers were T. Ragland, 3 cars; F. Clark, 3 cars; C. Vella, 2 cars; W. W. Jones, 23 cars; Holbein & Co., 9 cars.

JAMES GIBSON, Inspector.

## CATTLE RAISERS LIST OVER 2,000

### Sixty-Two New Members Are Received Tuesday

Condemnation of stock yards companies at St. Louis and Kansas City for refusing to allow the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association to use their books in getting data for the cases of the members of the association for refund of excess charges of the railroads was the principal point of discussion at the morning session of the regular quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association Tuesday. Sam H. Cowan, attorney for the association, was instructed to draw up resolutions of protest, and these resolutions were presented to the committee at the afternoon session for passage.

Outside of this only routine matters were taken up at the morning meeting. Sixty-two new members were admitted to the association, the largest list which has ever been taken in at any quarterly meeting. Total cattle rendered by the sixty-two members was 36,990.

Membership in the association now runs considerably over two thousand, with the last list of additions.

Members of the executive committee

present at the meeting Tuesday were: I. T. Pryor of San Antonio, Richard Walsh of Paloduro, J. H. P. Davis of Richmond, S. B. Burnett of Fort Worth, S. D. Gardiner of Fort Worth, Joseph F. Green of Gregory, Martin O'Connor of Victoria, J. H. Parramore of Abilene and H. C. Boice of Channing.

List of new members is as follows: J. R. Aaron, Robert Lee, Texas; L. C. Adams, Cedar Vale, Kan.; Mrs. Janet Adair, San Diego, Texas; W. A. Allen & Co., Standart, Texas; John T. Baker, Junction, Texas; William Bevana, Menardville, Texas; Charles Blandon, Del Rio, Texas; Bouldin Brothers, Litwalton, Texas; Louis Brook, Katemey, Texas; W. H. Brooks, Benavides, Texas; Charles P. Broome, San Angelo, Texas; W. H. Cardwell, Wrightsboro, Texas; George W. P. Coates, Albany, Texas; Connell, Lucas & Hufstutler, Georgetown, Texas; F. A. DeNoya, Burbank, Okla.; J. F. Dickle, Cedar Vale, Kan.; Dooley & Stadler, Bracketville, Texas; Walter M. Doughty, Delfina, Texas; W. F. Dutton, Brady, Texas; Adolfa Garcia, Fairfuries, Texas; Claude W. Gilliam, Hondo, Texas; L. C. Halbert, Ralston, Okla.; Lawrence Haley, Alpine, Texas; Leonard Haynes, Laredo, Texas; F. W. Henderson, Brady, Texas; J. M. Holmes, Sheffield, Texas; J. Humphris, Marfa, Texas; Joe Jansa, Free, Texas; J. M. Justiss, Hubbard, Texas; Samson Lamb, Wortham, Texas; Letts & Letts, Clarendon, Texas; John Monroe, Sheffield, Texas; T. J. Martin, Spofford, Texas; J. M. Moody, Fairfax, Okla.; G. Bedell Moore, Del Rio, Texas; John Moore & Sons, Ashby, Texas; Lee & Will Murchison, Menardville, Texas; John J. McMahon, Fairfax, Okla.; George D. Norton, Chickasha, I. T.; Howard B. Opp, Fort McKavett, Texas; James & T. A. Parkenson, Waggoner, I. T.; Charles D. Peavy, Cuero, Texas; C. C. Pegrum, Lakewood, N. M.; Ragsdale Brothers, Hallettsville, Texas; Duncan Ruthven, Palacios, Texas; J. F. Schaig & Brother, Brady, Texas; William Schupbach, Sanderson, Texas; G. D. Scott, Missouri City, Texas; Slimmer & Thomas, South St. Paul, Minn.; H. L. Smith, Midland, Texas; E. C. Snyder, Fairfax, Okla.; J. B. Sorell, Voca, Texas; Spring & Son, Ryan, I. T.; J. B. Tallafiero, Eolian, I. T.; E. F. Tillman, Sonora, Texas; W. E. Weathersbee, Del Rio, Texas; W. H. Weldon, Ashland, Kan.; West Bros., Batesville, Texas; A. P. Wilbar & Co., Dumas, Texas; C. A. Wilpits, Brookshire, Texas; C. C. Wright, Corpus Christi, Texas.

## 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.

## Pig Feeding Experiments in Wisconsin

For ten years past the Wisconsin experiment station has been testing the value of feeding corn in comparison with corn meal as the main portion of the ration for fattening pigs. During this period eighteen trials have been made and the results published from year to year. The work of the past year with a summary for the entire period, will complete the work of comparing whole corn with corn meal for fattening pigs.

In this experiment it has been the aim to use sufficient animals and to extend the feeding trials thru a series of years in order to make the results reliable and reasonably conclusive. The 280 pigs used in this experiment belonged to various breeds, cross-breeds and grades, as follows: Poland-China, 91; Berkshire, 52; Duroc-Jersey, 2; Yorkshire, 2; grade, Poland-China, 2; grade Berkshire, 11; grade, Chester White, 13; cross-bred Poland-China-Chester White 13; cross-bred Poland-China-Berkshire, 65; cross-bred Poland-China-Chester White, 25; Razorback, 6; cross-bred Poland-China-Razorback, 5; cross-bred Berkshire-Razorback, 6. The various breeds, cross-breeds and grades were divided equally among the lots receiving shelled corn and the lots receiving corn meal.

The corn used in the experiment was, with one exception, over a year old. For six years it was imported from Iowa. For the last year, 1906, corn was secured near Madison, grown the same year. The results obtained with shelled corn can-

not only in using a variety of grains but will find it to his advantage to add skim milk to the ration whenever he can get it.

The totals and averages for the ten years show that the 140 pigs receiving shelled corn as the principal ration ate 46,736 pounds of shelled corn and 22,590 pounds of wheat middlings, or a total of 69,326 pounds of grain, on which they made 13,823 pounds of gain.

The 140 pigs receiving corn meal as the principal ration ate 50,647 pounds of corn meal and 24,189 pounds of wheat middlings, or a total of 74,836 pounds of grain, on which they made 15,891 pounds of gain.

The 140 pigs receiving the corn meal ate 5,510 pounds more grain and made 2,036 pounds more gain than the pigs receiving shelled corn.

The pigs receiving the shelled corn consumed an average of 501 pounds of grain for each 100 pounds of gain.

The pigs receiving the corn meal consumed an average of 471 pounds of grain per 100 pounds of gain, thus producing 100 pounds of gain on 30 pounds less grain than the pigs receiving shelled corn.

In the eighteen trials there were eleven which showed a saving by grinding, the amount saved varying from 2.5 per cent in trial 11 to 13.5 per cent in trial 18. There were seven trials where there was a loss from grinding, the amount lost varying from 1.1 per cent in trial 10 to 11.1 per cent in trial 14.

The average of the eighteen trials

## Axtell-McKee Manufacturing Co.

### MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS

Corner Second and Throckmorton Sts., Fort Worth.  
Standard and Monitor Wind Mills, Power Pump Jacks,  
Well Casing, Pipe, Fittings, Tanks, Etc. Gasoline En-  
gines. Irrigation Plants a Specialty.

Where there is plenty of time for maturing the pigs, and it is not necessary to secure the maximum daily gain, it is doubtful if it pays to grind corn for pigs.

The test shows that where quick maturity is an important item, better results are secured from the corn meal. Pigs fed corn meal eat more grain and make somewhat larger gains.

Corn meal can doubtless be used to good advantage in finishing off a bunch of hogs which were at first fed shelled corn. Changing over to corn meal near the close of the feeding period also furnishes a change in the character of the ration, which will be satisfactory to the animals.

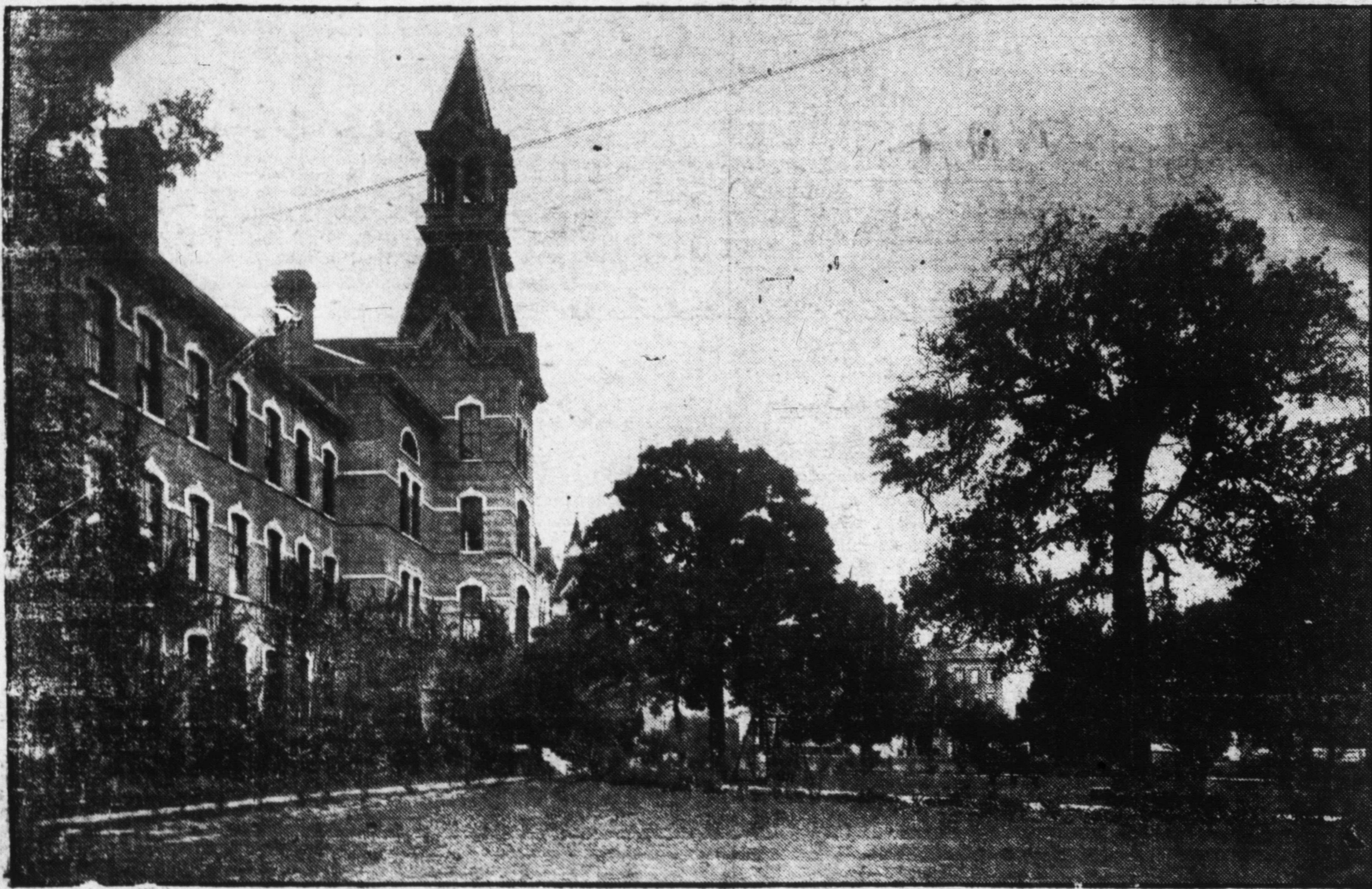
There are conditions and circumstances where it is not advisable to grind the corn, even tho the corn be high priced. On the other hand, when fitting hogs for show, sale or in high pressure feeding for market, the feeder will consider it advisable to grind the corn, even tho it is expensive to do so. The feeder, knowing these results, will use them to suit his own conditions.

Belt Railway Company in the other. The penalty for violation of this law is from \$100 to \$500, and the maximum penalty is asked for.

The petition in the suit against the Frisco alleges that Feb. 17, 1907, the railway company received a consignment of eighty hogs from J. C. Rea at Roff, I. T., for shipment to the Davis-Hamm Commission Company of Fort Worth. The hogs were loaded at 1:35 p. m. on that date and reached Fort Worth Feb. 19 at 12:45, being en route thirty-five hours and ten minutes.

Under the operations of the law, the twenty-eight hour limit may be extended to thirty-six hours on written application of the owner or person in charge of the shipment. The petition asks that this written application was not made. It is therefore charged that the hogs were confined without rest, food or water for more than the legal time allowed by law and a penalty is asked against the carrier.

In the case against the Fort Worth



CAMPUS VIEW, BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, WACO, TEXAS.

not, therefore, be attributed to the use of soft corn.

In the ten years covered by the experiments eighteen trials were made with a total of 280 pigs, one-half of this number receiving shelled corn as the principal portion of the ration and the other half corn meal.

The feed required to produce 100 pounds of gain varied from 360 to 820 pounds. The poorest gains for feed consumed were made where corn alone was fed to young pigs averaging 84 pounds in weight at the beginning of the trial. This emphasizes what is a common experience among hog raisers, that an exclusive diet of corn is not desirable with any class of hogs, and is especially to be avoided with young pigs. The evil effects of this kind of a ration were shown in the decreased thrift, appetite and gains, and in the large amount of feed required to produce 100 pounds of gain.

The best gains for feed consumed were made with young pigs where the grain, consisting of equal parts, by weight, of corn and middlings, was supplemented with a small allowance of skim milk. The pig feeder is war-

shows a saving from grinding corn of 6 per cent.

By taking the average gain per pig of both lots in each trial and counting the number of pigs that gained more than the average and those gaining less than the average, it was found that with the lot receiving shelled corn as its principal ration there were 45 pigs that gained more than the average and 95 pigs that fell below the average.

With the lots receiving corn meal as its principal ration there were 31 pigs that gained more than the average and 49 that fell below the average.

The economy of grinding corn will depend on the price of the corn and the cost of grinding.

Results show that when corn is worth 25 cents per bushel, the saving from grinding is only 1.5 cents, not enough to cover the cost, unless cheap power is available. As corn advances in price the saving per bushel increases three-tenths of a cent with each five cents' advance. With corn at 75 cents per bushel, the saving from grinding is 4.5 cents per bushel.

## FILE SUIT ON 28 HOUR LAW

### Two Roads Must Explain Regarding Shipments

Suit for penalties has been filed in the Federal court by United States District Attorney Atwell against two railroad companies for violation of the Federal law known as the twenty-eight hour law governing the shipment of live stock. These cases are the first filed under this law in the Northern district of Texas and it is believed in the state.

Mr. Atwell filed the cases Saturday morning. The St. Louis and San Francisco road is made the defendant in one case and the Fort Worth

Belt Railway Company, it appears that the consignor had made application that the time limit be extended to thirty-six hours, but that the live stock was in transit in excess of that time, or thirty-eight hours and twenty-five minutes.

The petition sets forth that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road accepted 143 hogs from O. D. Hurley of Foss, Okla., on April 27 last, consigned to the National Live Stock Commission Company of Fort Worth. The swine were loaded on two cars and the loading completed at 4 o'clock that afternoon. The cars were delivered to the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf at 5 p. m. April 28 and delivered by them to the Fort Worth Belt railway at midnight on that date. The cars were permitted to remain loaded until 6:25 a. m., April 29, making the stock in transit two hours and twenty-five minutes over the time limit.

Sam McKnight of Brady, Texas, sold 245 grass wethers of 78 pounds average at \$6 and 244 grass wethers of 86 pounds average at the same price.