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The Goodnight Ranch and Buffalo

Under the heading of the "Passing of the Buffalo," an article has been going the rounds of the current publications to the effect that the last of the buffalo have been shipped out of Texas—that Colonel Charles Goodnight has recently sold the last of a small (?) herd that he has for several years kept on the famous Goodnight ranch—to the British government and they have been shipped to the purchasers. Both on the authority of Colonel Goodnight and from my own knowledge, I am able to state that the article in question is wholly and totally at variance with the facts and will not attempt a review in detail of a common error of opinion which largely obtains as to the passing of the buffalo.

The article in question says that the Goodnight buffalo herd has been sold to the British government and shipped to Canada and that the efforts to perpetuate them has been a failure. On the contrary no proposition has ever been made to Colonel Goodnight by any agent of the British government or otherwise to purchase his buffalo, none have been shipped and never before have they been in finer condition or more prolific than during the present season. Already twenty calves have been born in the pure bred herd, bringing the number of pure buffalo up to eighty head.

This same alleged news item refers adversely to Mr. Goodnight's efforts to cross breed the buffalo with domestic cattle, pronouncing his efforts a failure. This statement is in the same category with the rest of this unwarranted libel. A fixed type of quarter-buffalo and three-quarters domestic bloods has already been established here so that it can be perpetuated by proven fertility on both sides. While there is young stock coming on that will no doubt enable this breeder to fix a type of half bloods with fertility on both sides, there is also a certainty that the quarter-blood sires successfully mated with three-quarter, seven-eighths and full-blood buffalo cows with whom they have been reared and it is simply a question of their maturity to demonstrate their further fertility. For over fifty years it has been known on the frontier that the male buffalo raised with domestic cattle would successfully cross with such cattle in the production of female offspring but that when the resultant calf was a male that either the mother cow or calf would die, but that by breeding the pure buffalo to the half-blood the birth of a three-quarter buffalo blood male could be produced and that such animal would be non-fertile.

While the female line could be bred on indefinitely until the domestic blood retained would be almost eliminated, however, to continue this character of breeding the blood of the pure bred buffalo could be extended along these lines only by having the buffalo in his native purity to draw on. Many of the practical breeders have been of the opinion that if it were possible to produce a half-blood male that there was a probability that such an animal might be carried on for ages in the blood of domestic cattle so that the original type of the buffalo could be produced at the will of the breeder. Acting along that line of thought many prominent cattle breeders thought they could take the male calf from the cow by castration-section. Out of fourteen experiments where buffalo bull calves

were sired only two were partially successful, that of Governor John Sparks of Nevada and W. S. Vanata of Fowler, Ind. In the former case the calf was taken from the cow alive but died immediately and in the case of the latter the calf lived for several hours. While these heroic efforts were in vain, Colonel Goodnight conceived the idea of approaching the problem another way and bred pure Angus bulls on half-blood buffalo-and-Angus cows with the result of the production of unusually prepotent sires which are now in use on the "Cattalo" cows of the quarter, half, three-quarter, seven-eighths and full-blood buffalo heifers above alluded to; the product of which now comes without the fatality which attended breeding the other way. Thus Mr. Goodnight's efforts in the interest of scientific breeding has overcome what by some was regarded as natural barriers for the successful cross breeding of the buffalo and domestic cattle,

be bred back to his exact form in a few generations.

This great "wild cattle" preserve, in my opinion, will mean more to the future of Texas and America than the British wild cattle at Chillingham means to the English nation. I therefore seek this means of correcting an erroneous idea which has become prevalent thru ignorance of existing facts.

In this connection, I hope you will indulge me in correcting another error emanating from the fertile brain of other closet naturalists or romancers which credits Mrs. Mary A. Goodnight with the management of this herd of buffalo and a large cattle ranch, together with a galaxy of other strong-armed yellow-backed masculine heroines purported to be in the same line of business out west. While it is true that it was thru Mrs. Goodnight's suggestion and sentiment that the wild buffalo was enclosed on their native heath with a view of perpetuation, and to her Mr. Goodnight cheerfully accords the credit and calls her the nominal owner thereof, she is the very anti-thesis of the Amazonian "cow

So much for the perversity of the "penny-a-liner" of the yellow press who so persistently distort facts to earn a precarious living. As to the future of the Goodnight buffalo preserve, the school children of the Lone Star State, when the proper time comes on a basis of ten cents per capita can perpetuate this buffalo herd where they are now located without assistance and will probably do so.

It is to be regretted that a greater number of people have not interested themselves in the domestication of the buffalo, the wildness of which is due to their timidity and not to their ferocity since they became tractable with gentle and kindly treatment. Of course here on the Goodnight stock-farm that part of the place set apart for the buffalo consist of herbage covered hills, canyons and plains, watered by spring streams, covered with a variety of grasses and other vegetation, which was the habitat of the present herd of buffalo which thrives upon it, this tract of land was especially selected for perpetuating this herd of buffalo by Colonel Goodnight and remains in the state of nature existing when this preserve was fenced and set apart for this purpose.

So in the meantime, the colonel will undoubtedly continue to manage his own affairs as successfully and in the same public spirited manner, as he has in the past and will give to the world as the result of his labors, not only a new race of cattle with the added valuable characteristics, but practically verifying what was believed to be possible by Darwin, Spencer, Agassiz, Rothschilds and others, all of whom except the latter have passed to the great beyond, and who entertained the belief that at some period of unrecorded time the same experiments now being demonstrated by Charles Goodnight was brought about on the European continent. Respectfully,

WILLIAM PENN ANDERSON.

Good Enough for Hogs

While man is careful of his food he regards any old thing as good enough for his hogs. They are regarded as natural scavengers and expected to devour all the garbage. Some of this, such as vegetable and fruit parings and refuse food from the table, is well enough and is relished by the hog, but there is always danger of other matter being mixed with it that is not wholesome. This is a matter of importance, not only from the standpoint of the hog, but also of the hog's owner. It involves the question of health, both for man and beast. For this reason it has attracted the attention of various health boards and been made the subject of earnest discussion at their meetings. The most serious ailments of hogs, such as cholera, swine plague, trichina and others, are germ diseases and usually the result of their food or drink. The notion that any kind of foul or stagnant water is good enough for the hogs is a mistake, as they need pure water as badly as do human beings. Water that is not safe for one is not safe for the other. It is easy enough to see that as the hog furnishes so large a part of human food, it is of the most vital importance that its health should be kept good, and none but healthy animals exposed to sale.

Go to any farm where turkeys and chickens are kept, and this fact will impress you: A rooster acts like a bachelor, whereas a turkey gobbler acts like a married man. A turkey gobbler always assists in taking care of the young.

WATCH!

The coming issues of The Texas Stockman-Journal for full report of the doings and sayings of the Farmers' Congress at College Station, Texas, July 23, 24 and 25.

This report will contain all matters of interest, both general and specific, including papers read by practical stock-growers and farmers.

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producing what he pleases to call the "Cattalo" and should the male offspring of these quarter-buffalo sires bred to a seven-eighths heifer (the offspring of which would be a nine-sixteenths) prove fertile, and there is every probability that they will, then without further experiment it will be practically demonstrated that the buffalo Americanus can be carried forever in the blood of domestic cattle and reproduced at the will of the breeder. Altho the facts of this complicated work are as I have crudely presented them above, it was not Mr. Goodnight's desire that anything authoritative concerning his efforts should be given out as scientific fact until his present generation of "Cattalo" arrived at maturity and put the question of their successful perpetuation beyond the possibility of a cavil on the part of closet learned sceptics. There is now about 150 head of variously graded and bred "Cattalo" on the Goodnight ranch and there is no doubt about the perpetuation of the full bred herd in its purity nor is there in my mind any doubt but that the "Cattalo" in the near future will furnish cross bred sires from which the buffalo can

girl" (illustrated in all of the paraphernalia of the wild west show) represented as managing the "round ups" on the vast ranch of her late husband; as pictured currently, while said "late husband," in the full robust manhood of a well spent life, continues serenely to care for a fine herd of Polled Angus cattle and Persian sheep together with his buffalo and "Cattalo" herd, much after the manner of a large fine-stock farmer in central Missouri, and the vast ranch so frequently alluded to is dotted over with farms in the possession of similar fine stock farmers in the midst of which, near the station and village of Goodnight, is a brick built college which was practically founded by the Goodnights and where at the recent commencement over a hundred students were participating in exercises in which Mrs. Goodnight took enthusiastic interest as the school is the result of one of her benefactions; and in consistency with her life work as an educator; since she herself is one of the pioneer teachers of Texas who taught one of the earliest schools at her old home at Weatherford, Texas, which was attended by many pupils who have since become prominent in the affairs of the state.

Range Horses Have Hearts

"Did you ever hear of one mare kidnaping another mare's colt?" asked a stockman from Tee Dee, Mont., who drifted into town last week with a carload of horses off the range. "It isn't exactly common, still scarcely a spring passes with its crop of young colts that I don't have one or two cases right in my own house bunch.

"It's one phase of the love horses feel for one another. The attachments of animals for one another and for men and places make an interesting chapter in natural history.

"You can't work much among horses—or cattle, either, for that matter—without coming up against their friendships and their dislikes. And even mules—Western mules, that is—sometimes show a genuine affection and something enough like conscience and what in a man you'll call professional pride to be keen for them.

"The kidnaping of colts generally takes place after the first colt or two have come. The first colt is always an object of tremendous interest to the rest of the bunch. The grown-ups hang around it, they watch it every movement, protect it, pet it. It's like the first baby born to a young couple, with a big circle of adoring uncles and aunts and grandpas and grandmas standing around worshipping it.

"Sometimes this affection will run away with one of the mares, especially if she has lost her own colt. She will hang around a colt trying to enlist its affections, with a view to coaxing it away from its mother, and some fine day she will sneak away with it.

"Of course the true mother is frantic at the loss of her kid and I have to drop everything and restore the lost child to its rightful parent. Sometimes the colt prefers to stay with the wicked, designing mare. Sometimes it runs back to its mother with every show of joy. But either way, it's a clear case of kidnaping.

"These Western range animals have lots of the old Adam in them, meaning what was good in Adam as well as what was bad. Take the friendships of horses for one another for instance. There's something very pretty in that.

A Bunch of Chums on the Range
"Horses run together in bunches or groups. These bunches are like big families or clans or fraternities. The horses of a bunch get so attached to one another that it is impossible to separate them on the range.

"Say you want a couple of mares out of a bunch. Do you think you can just ride out and bring them in? No, sir. You'd take every horse in the bunch or none at all. They stick close together, herding one another, watching out that the weak old ones and the little young ones don't get cornered out or left behind, and the leader—every bunch has its leader—would see to it that you took 'em all or left 'em all. If I want to get in one colt to brand I have to corral all the eighty in my horse bunch.

"It's only Western range horses, so far as I know, that develop friendships like this. In other sections it's every horse for himself and the devil take the hindmost. There's just as much difference, for instance, between a Bluegrass horse and a Montana bronc as between a Kentucky colonel and a Custer county cowboy. Kentucky horses are that selfish!

"We Montana fellows had an illustration of this difference at the beginning of the war with Spain. It was down at Chickamauga and we had Kentucky horses for mounts.

"The first night after we had reported we turned our horses loose in the country outside the town, supposing, of course, they'd stick together thru the night like broncs and the next morning a man could go and bring the whole bunch in.

"But instead of banding together and keeping bunched in the chummy, how are ye old man, style of the prairies, no sooner had each horse slipped his bridle than he lit out for a corner where he could be by himself.

"When morning came the Montana cowboys were in despair. But bring in the horses they must, so Bert Jones and one or two other fellows went out with their ropes, determined to rope something or bust.

"Jones succeeded at last in locating his horse and roping it. And then there was something doing sure.

Lariatting a Kentucky Horse
"Old Kentucky had never seen a rope before, had never seen one descend, writhing and hissing thru the air, over the head and around the neck of any horse of his acquaintance, much less his own. As he felt it tightening about his windpipe he naturally tried to shake it, rearing and plunging, now standing on his hind legs now bolting,

until he had pranced and sliestepped plump into a tent that happened to be in his way.

"James stayed with him till he had succeeded in getting a hackamore on his head. By that time the tent looked as if a Kansas cyclone had struck it. The pegs had been pulled out, the sides gashed the guy ropes snapped and the whole top had collapsed.

"A voice came out of the ruins of the tent.

"Who are you?" it demanded in a tone of authority.

"Bert James, Montana First Volunteers."

"Well, I don't want this thing to happen again," went on the voice that was used to being obeyed.

"The cowboy faced about in the direction from which it came.

"You blankety, blank, blank, blank," he thundered, "do you think we want it to happen again?"

"Then he chanced to look up. Towering above him out of the wreckage of the tent stood General Grant.

"There was a twinkle in his mild blue eyes.

"Young man," he said sweetly to the Montana cowboy, "you want to be a little more subordinate in the future or you'll get into trouble."

Old Horses Follow Roundup
"But about the most interesting exhibition of instinct or memory or association of ideas, or whatever you would call it, that I ever saw was in a couple of cowponies and an old mule that used to be drifting about on the range north of the Yellowstone a few years ago.

"You sometimes read in the papers of wornout old fire department horses who, when an alarm rings, forget the peddler, wagons or dump carts they are pulling, and dash off for the fire, all their dormant selves awaking again at the dear old familiar clng. Well, that's the sort of thing that happened to Button and Sunday, the old X I T cow ponies.

"Year after year they had worked on the roundup till their joints got stiff. Every May they would start out with the outfit, following down one creek and up another till November and frosts made rounding up uncomfortable. Then they'd be turned out on the range for the winter till the next May would begin the old roundup life all over again.

"Roundup work is devilish hard on ponies. Worse than polo, if possible. They age early under it. Button and Sunday couldn't have been over 7 or 8 when the X I T men, deciding they were worn out, put a couple of fresh ponies in their places and started off without them.

"But in the course of the summer the outfit struck the valley where the two old broncs were grazing. No sooner did the derelicts catch sight of the familiar roundup wagon and the boys who had been their pards than they insisted on throwing in with them. The boys couldn't snake 'em.

"And so long as the X I T was operating in that country, Button and Sunday would continue to work it with 'em, they'd spend their mornings circling, then stand on herd or help work the herd afternoons. Say, but they were stars at standing on herd! They wasn't no foxy old cow or cocky young steer could rush 'em or fool 'em.

"When the outfit had worked its way out of the valley where the ponies were located, they shake a day-day as it were, to the gang and return to their grazing.

"Those two cow ponies loved their business better than many humans love theirs, but they didn't love it so well as Billy, the old mule of the Bar 2. He was plumb in love with his.

"He, too, had had his day with the roundup, and he, too, had been discarded for a younger, smarter animal. When spring came Billy was looking to going as usual, and it almost broke the old fellow's heart to see the boys pulling out of Miles City without him.

"Ain't I a Bar 2 as much as any of 'em?" he sorter says to himself. "They ought to give me a square, even if I have hipped myself and have corns farrard. They can't shake me so easy!"

"And with that the old boy lit out after the others. And he followed the Bar 2 outfit of his own accord for two years, working just as he'd been used to work in his young, smart days. Then he got so ornary that Dynamite Joe, the foreman, was afraid he'd hurt someone who wasn't onto his temper, and he sold him."—Omaña Bee.

At 20 a man is apt to envy the man who is rich, but by the time he reaches 50 his envy is all of the man who has perfect health.



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Beefing About the Beef Trust

While the cattle raisers of the west are shaking hands with themselves over the fact that prices for their goods have been steady and strong ever since Jimmie Garfield made his whitewashed report on the beef trust, the people at large have been going into mourning over the manner in which they have been stuck up for their cuts, steaks, chops and roasts. The beef trust took a new cinch in its spacious girdle only the other day when it set up prices another notch. Beef seems to be in the transitive mood, for it is always moving upward, and so far as we can determine in looking down from the housetop, it is for the same old reason—the combination fixing the wholesale market and dictating the prices at which retailers may sell to the people.

The other day a former salesman for the Armour house let the cat out of the bag and shed a little lantern light on the situation. According to his statement, an agent of the Armour house twice a week communicates with all jobbers, setting the prices that will rule for the next following three or four days. These prices are observed by Swift & Co., the Cudahy Packing Company, the Nelson Morris Packing Company and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, all of whom we have frequently branded as the component parts of the Big Four, but which has in fact become the Big Five since the firm of S. & S. was let into the game. Not meat alone, but eggs, cheese, butter, poultry and other items in the produce list are also included in the arrangement.

Do you remember the Garfield report, a year or so ago, on the packing house proposition, in which the gentlemanly James gave it as the result of his investigation that the packers were making no more than a scant 2 per cent profit in their business? Well, these are the figures as they appear from the Armour salesman's statement from the inside, showing the packer's profit on the average beef steer of choice or fancy grade: Cost of a steer weighing 1,100 pounds, at \$6.50, \$72.20. Selling price: Hind quarters, \$54; fore

quarters, \$30; clogs, shanks, hide, tallow, hoofs, offal, etc., \$23.40, making a total of \$107.40, which leaves a profit of \$35.90. This is a profit of 50 per cent gross on the carcass, so that we are led to infer that Jimmie Garfield must have studied the wrong arithmetic when he went to school.

It is all right, of course, for the administration has officially proclaimed that there will be no more embarrassing investigations or prosecutions. The packers may go ahead and do as they please, and it is almost a year since Mr. Roosevelt pulled off his dogs of justice and shut the gates against all possible prosecution that might tend to implicate the beef trust, and it is during this period that retail prices have been gradually moving upward. We are beginning to wonder if the consumer may not be allowed to beef a little. In the interim Jimmie Garfield has been rewarded for his kindly consideration of the great packing interests and has been promoted to a place in the cabinet. He is now being dined and wined thruout the great raising region of the far west and is in this way afforded an opportunity in his politic way to smooth over the incongruities of the administration in the hopes of appeasing the wrath of the people, and while on this gumshoe expedition he is receiving a salary of \$8,000 a year. A great campaign is coming on next year and it is necessary to smooth down the ruffled feathers and this is why cousin Jimmie is musing around the west at this time.—Arizona Range News.

Every day we meet a man who is certainly fifteen years older than we are, and he says, "When men become as old as we are, it makes a difference," etc. And we don't like him to talk that way.

When some women get to heaven, the first thing they will do will be to spit on their robes to see if they are all linen, and then the other women angels will know that another bargain hunter has arrived.

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Cattlemen Who Come and Go

New Orleans Buyer

Sam Overton, the Jersey cow man, was round the market looking after some fat stuff for shipment to New Orleans.

"No," said he to inquiries, "there is nothing doing at present in the Jersey business. The weather is too warm for the little things to be handled well to advantage. I am holding off until later in the year. In the meanwhile, to keep myself busy and out of mischief, I am handling fat cattle for the New Orleans market. Everything seems to come here now to get their supplies. Fort Worth is destined to become one of the greatest markets in the country for all kinds of stock."

Cattle Doing Better

Captain Jack Larry of Hillsboro came in and was around the exchange. He said that he had been down in the south part of Texas, but did not locate his especial point. Matters are all right where he has been and grass and cattle are both getting along well. There has been rain most everywhere and that means quick growing of everything toward maturity. The captain brought nothing in with him, but it was evident that he was up to a trade should he meet the right man. He was likely to do this at any moment around the exchange, for trade and traffic is always in the air.

Mistake of Packers

Colonel Marion Sansom, accompanied by Colonel Burke Burnett, came in from the north on the early morning train. The gentlemen, so well known in cattle circles, not alone in Texas, but thruout the north and west, went up into the warm country around Chicago and St. Louis on a business tour, and finished, they announced that they were glad to get back home. "I went to Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City," said Colonel Sansom, "and found things getting along all right. The post-mortem business is all off now, and it was mainly thru the commission men in Chicago that victory was won by the shippers. There are enough independent packers in and around Chicago to use up all the cows that the new rule applied to, and the commission men let them have them reasonably. The big packers could not get one, so they had to buy steers at an advance to keep their big plants

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open and running. A big concern like one of the packing houses eats up money rapidly and to stand idle can't be thought of. One of the big packers whom we saw, said to us, "Well, we made a mistake, it was too big a thing for us, so we backed up and quit." Crops look all right from a glance coming in, altho cotton does not look as vigorous as it should at this time of the year."

Buying For Houston

Captain Dudley Bennett, operator in purchasing cattle for the Houston packing house, was in the city again looking for stuff for his house. "San Antonio is my headquarters," said he, "altho my house is in Houston. The phone is a great thing in the business now. I have not been to Houston for two years; have only to sit in my office and use the phone, and presto, the thing is done. Nothing is hurting down in the San Antonio country at this time. Crops now are promising a good yield and grass is good. Down in the southwest it is a little dry, but then you know that they are used to that, and what would probably alarm people up here, don't phase them. I am up here very often now, as this is a good market for getting what you want."

Scarcity of Cars

Captain H. Kapps, came in from the territory where he has a good lot of cattle ready for shipment, but can't get cars. "Look, here," said he. "I want twenty-eight cars to ship out my stuff, and have waited days for them, and at last the railroad let me have one. Wouldn't that jar you? It does look like the roads don't want to haul cars with cattle in them, for they can haul readily cattle cars loaded with lumber, coal and any other kind of plunder they want. Loads of ties are common in cattle cars. They have funny kind of motive power, that can't haul cattle, but can make a run with ties, furniture and any other kind of old thing."

Stock Are Fattening

W. B. Jones came in from Dublin with a car of mixed stuff for market. "I live in Dublin and deal in stock, buying and selling," said he. "Cattle are in very good shape in the immediate vicinity of Dublin and grass is fine since the sappy condition, superinduced by so much rain, has passed. Grass is now in just the shape to fatten stock and it will sure. We are having an average crop anywhere within a radius of fifteen miles of Dublin, that is cotton is. Some late but getting over that fast. Cotton, you know, never begins to open until the latter part of August with us. Corn is a good average crop. Hogs are very scarce in our country, having been sold too close this year, the price being so good. Our country is very thickly settled so there is not room for much of a rush of new comers."

Not Many Cattle

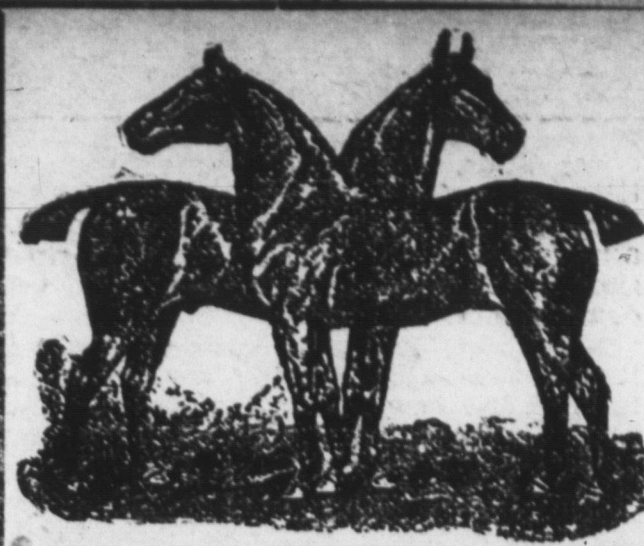
W. W. McIlroy lives in Hood county at Tolar, but shipped his stuff this time from Granbury.

"I brought in a car of mixed stuff," said he, "cows and heifers. I buy and sell and deal generally in stock. There are not many cattle in our immediate section, it being almost entirely devoted to farming. Of course, there are more or less to be had during the year from the farmers, but not many at this time of the year. Grass is fine at present, all the sappiness having been squeezed out by the warm sunshine, which has fitted it perfectly for the consumption of cattle to do the most good. Crops are all good. Corn is above an average and cotton is as good as usual. No boll weevils seen, but a lot heard of thru the kickers."

Not in the Trust

Major J. K. Rosson came in on his return from a trip into the wilds of Kansas and the north looking as well as usual.

"I found everything in excellent shape and everybody cheerful over the situation. I had a special invitation and visited the convention of Live Stock Exchanges that met in Kansas City. Fort Worth was not represented because of the ruling of the attorney general's department that we were a trust. Without a consolidated move by all the commission men and live stock exchanges, made in protection of shippers, the fight for the abridgement of the post-mortem order of the packers would have failed and the shipper lost. This should show any reasonable man that the commission men are of some service to the shipper and are not in a trust to raise charges."



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Movement of Cattle With Scabies

The attention of cattlemen is directed to the following extracts from the regulations of the secretary of agriculture relative to scabies in cattle, effective April 15, 1907.

Stockers and feeders from quarantined areas, for points in other states, outside the central markets, shall move only under a certificate of inspection declaring said cattle to be free from scabies and exposure thereto. If exposed, one dipping in approved formula; if affected, two dippings under the supervision of an inspector or agent of the bureau of animal industry are required before shipping. Diseased herds unless dipped under the supervision of an inspector or agent of the bureau, must be dipped twice with an interval of ten to twelve days and held at least thirty days after last dipping before inspection for interstate movement will be made; unless the Deaumont oil emulsion is used, when one dipping will be sufficient. Inspections will be made at the shipping points or on the accustomed range of the cattle in the round-up at the discretion of the inspector.

Interstate market shipments shall move (1) under a certificate after inspection; (2) under a permit as "uninspected clean cattle." (Permits will be given only when the date, number of cattle, brands, shipping point, and destination in proposed shipment of cattle are given in owner's application, and when said cattle have been inspected previously on the owner's range); (3) for immediately slaughter without any inspection as "uninspected exposed cattle;" (4) for immediate slaughter as "cattle exposed to scabies," when cattle are not visibly diseased, but known to be part of a diseased herd; and (5) diseased cattle after one dipping in approved formula under bureau supervision, may be shipped for immediate slaughter within ten days as "dipped scabby cattle." Cattle shipped under any one of the last three conditions will be quarantined en route and at destination. However, cattle shipped under either of the first two conditions will be treated as clean cattle unless found to be infected or to have been exposed on arrival at destination.

To facilitate the movement and inspection of cattle, owners should apply by letter to nearest inspector for inspection, arrange to meet him at the nearest railroad station, provide conveyance, and have him inspect their entire herds, for in no case will a certificate or permit be issued if any doubt exists as to the condition of a herd from which a shipment has been taken.

Applications for inspection at loading points should state place and date of shipping and the earliest time at which shipments can be seen. Reply will be made in each case, stating when an inspector will arrive. Inspectors, their addresses, and points covered by each are as follows:

Dr. Fred J. Lauman, Canadian, Tex., from Canadian, Tex., to Curtis, Okla.
Dr. Erwin E. Barr, Canyon Texas, from Canyon, Tex., to Plainview, Tex.
Dr. Robert W. Jones, Amarillo,

A REVELATION

The Stockman-Journal is in receipt of a pamphlet gotten out by L. Craddock & Co. of Dallas, showing views of the various store rooms of this great whisky house. On the front page cover are the words "A Journey; Being Glimpses of the Interior of the Great House of L. Craddock & Co. of Dallas, Texas." Any one not acquainted with the great amount of floor space of this building will be surprised upon looking thru this little pamphlet, to find so many and such large departments, filled with all kinds of wines and liquors. One cannot help but be impressed by the magnitude of this concern's business upon examination of this pamphlet. Free upon request.

Texas, from Amarillo, Texas, to Texola, Okla.

Agents Marshall H. Rockwell and Robert Ivers, Amarillo, Texas, and Cyrus R. Smith, Hereford, Texas, will supervise the dipping of cattle.

Dr. John M. Young, Amarillo, Tex., from Amarillo, Tex., to Mandota, Tex., and to Murdo, Tex.

For inspection from Amarillo, Tex., to Bovina, Tex., and for full information concerning dips and the dipping of cattle, apply by letter to the undersigned, P. O. Box 317, Amarillo, Tex. Respectfully,
CHAS. PEARSON,
Veterinary Inspector B. A. L.

Corn Very Good

Ed Barnes of Walter, I. T., came in on his first visit to Fort Worth with a car of cows and bulls.

"I am a farmer and stock raiser," said he, "and raise some cattle, hogs, mules and horses, and a lot of corn and stuff to feed them with. Everything is doing well, up our way, have had plenty of rain and in consequence grass is good and cattle tickled to death with the good luck. My cattle graze in common with all other cattle on open land, but that is getting mighty scarce, and will soon play out. Corn is very good and will yield a good crop. Cotton is not so good, is late."



"THE TEXAS RAILROAD"

DIRECT LINE TO

Waco

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Austin

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Old Mexico

Through Sleeper Service

City Ticket Office
704 Main St.

D. J. BYARS, C. T. A.

Phones, 322.

Want Texas Live Stock

In their business of purchasing fine stock for shipment to Mexico, Dr. Thomas F. Mea and J. E. Rosado were visitors at the stock yards Friday, looking around to see what they could find.

These gentlemen have their headquarters at Galveston, and represent large commercial and agricultural interests in the state of Tabasco, Mexico. They are seeking blooded stock of all kinds and they want the best. It doesn't matter what—pure-bred cattle, horses, hogs or chickens—they are after it. The demand they are supplying doesn't want any scrubs. Short-horns and Herefords for beef, Holsteins and Jerseys for milk, Poland-China, Berkshires, Durocs and Yorkshire hogs—this is the kind of stuff they want. They left in the afternoon for Oklahoma, where they go to buy a number of carloads of corn for shipment to Tabasco.

Dr. Mea talked of conditions in the southern part of Mexico, and gave much information that is of great interest to Texans. He said the cattlemen of Tabasco had been getting their breeding stock from the east for a long time, most of it from New York, but about nine out of every ten of the fine bulls and cows died soon after landing, on account of tick fever, and they were tired of pouring out money this way. They have found that they can get as good stock from Texas, immune to tick fever and ready acclimated, and the market for our breeders will be considerably enlarged as this demand grows. The planters are generally men of wealth, and they don't stick at the cost if they can get what they want.

"It is going to be a great cattle country," said Dr. Mea. "Grass is luxuriant and nutritious, and it grows all the year. Cattle graze and keep fat from January to December. Frost and freezes are not known there. No feeding is necessary. The people have been allowing this fine range to go to waste, or have run scrub stock on it. Now they want something better and the best is none too good for them.

The planters for whom we are buying fine stock are doing business with the people of the United States in

other lines. They ship out vast quantities of coffee and sugar, pineapples, bananas and mahogany, cedar and ligurum-vifae logs. We are building up a great exchange trade between the two countries. Our ships ply between Galveston and Coatzacoalcos (pronounce it 'Quatzequalcos') and we are going to send the people of Texas some thousands of tons of the best sugar they ever ate. Our planters are not in the trust, and I think we can give you pure sugar at less than you are now paying for what you get. There are lots of things that our people produce abundantly and cheaply, which the people of Texas want, and we want your fine stock and the corn of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, so we are going to do business together."

Mr. Rosado, who accompanied Dr. Mea, represents the firm of Avelino Montes S. en C., of Merida, Yucatan, who are among the largest manufacturers and exporters of sisal in the world. Sisal is a fiber for making twine, and comes from the heniguan plant, that grows luxuriantly in that country. The twine made from sisal is as good as that made from hemp. The twine makers of the United States are all in a trust combination, and have advanced prices until farmers who buy twine for binding wheat and oats have to pay extortionate prices. Probably a good trade in this material can be built up between Texas and the southern republic.

Mr. Rosado says his house handles about 30,000 bales each month. The bales average about 350 pounds. This is an indication of the magnitude of that industry in Yucatan. Mr. Rosado will ship from Oklahoma and Texas about 50,000 bushels of corn a month, together with what bulls and hogs he can get for supplying the trade at home.

The shipping port at the Mexican end of the line is Frontera, on the south shore of the Gulf of Campeche, about 700 miles almost due south of Galveston. A good trade is growing up between Galveston and this port, as Texas produces much that the people of Tabasco want, and they produce much that our people want.

BIG DAIRY FARM IN PANHANDLE

Report That L X Ranch Will
Be Used for New Industry

CUT INTO SMALL TRACTS

Iowa and Wisconsin Dairymen Said to
Be Interested in Scheme to De-
velop Milk and Butter Trade

It is reported that the greater portion of the L X ranch, consisting of 185,000 acres, and located within eighteen miles of Amarillo, is to be cut up into small tracts and devoted to dairy purposes, under the direction of practical dairy men from Iowa and Wisconsin. E. A. Paffrath, of Fort Worth, who was instrumental in the recent sale of this great property, is quite enthusiastic over the situation and believes the development of the dairy industry means a great deal for that section of the state. He says the development of the dairy industry is destined to do for the Amarillo country what the development of the cotton industry has already done for the Vernon country. Mr. Paffrath says:

"In former years a belief was prevalent that successful dairying in America must be restricted to a narrow geographical limit, constituting a dairy belt lying between the fortieth and forty-fifth parallels of latitude and extending from the Atlantic to the Missouri river, but that theory has been exploded for it is a noted fact that the dairy cow has been considered the mortgage lifter in Kansas, Nebraska, and other Western states for many years.

"Taking into consideration the dairy proposition from the farmer's standpoint, it is simply a means of marketing his hay and grain. The feedstuffs are given to the cow at their market value, and she converts them into a new substance which is sold at a

profit or loss, depending upon the individual ability of the cow.

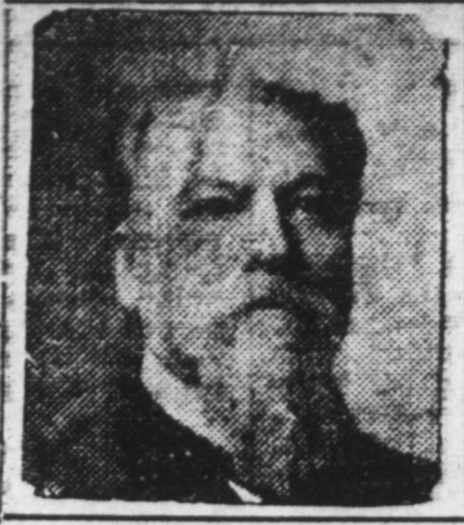
"According to an investigation of 100 creamery patrons conducted by Heard's Dairyman, of Wisconsin, it was shown that one patron received \$2.30 for every dollar's worth of feed consumed by each cow, and the amount received by the others ranged from that amount down to a loss of 50 cents on every dollar's worth of feed consumed. The man that received \$2.30 was, thru the agency of the cow, enabled to market his foodstuffs at a profit of \$1.30 above the market value, while the last party lost 50 cents on his bargain.

One Man's Success

"Bert Patter, of Peyton, Colo.—just north of the Texas Panhandle, has made a success of the dairy business, selling \$1,500 worth of cream from twenty cows, and having the skimmed milk left for the calves. W. E. Carpenter, of the same place, cleared \$5 per month per cow, and without using any of the concentrated feeds. These figures seem to prove conclusively that the dairy industry can be made to flourish in Texas if backed by practical dairymen, such as are becoming interested in the Amarillo proposition and the enterprise seems to be in a very promising condition."

The dairy industry in Texas has long been suffering from the most serious neglect. While the state produces more cattle than any other state in the union, it has long been notoriously short on both milk and butter. Thousands of pounds of creamery butter are annually imported into the state from Kansas and Oklahoma, and it is believed if Texas markets can be supplied with butter from such a distant point of production, the location of large dairy interests in the Amarillo country will meet with a demand for more than can be produced.

There are successful creameries in operation in Fort Worth, and there is a steady demand for their products—a demand that can never be wholly satisfied, owing to the fact that the production of cream in its territory has not yet reached the point where it fills the demand. Cream is shipped in here from quite a number of the neighboring small towns, and the men who are engaged in making these shipments are evidently making money out of their operations, else they would not continue in the business. It is reported that one Parker county man, living near Weatherford has cleared good money in shipping the cream from eleven head of ordinary cows, and



DR. J. H. TERRILL

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

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE OF A PERMANENT CURE. My latest Book No. 7 sent FREE in a plain sealed envelope if you mention this paper and inclose eight cents for postage. A complete description of all the diseases peculiar to men.

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


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Dallas,
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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.

considerable interest is being aroused in that section over the dairy proposition.

But just now, special interest attaches to the Amarillo proposition on account of its magnitude. If 185,000 acres of former Panhandle grazing land devoted to the production of beef exclusively, can be successfully converted into a dairy proposition, producing both dairy products and beef, it will serve to demonstrate to the world that Texas has awakened from her long sleep and is capable of taking advantage of existing opportunities.

It is said that Wisconsin and Iowa people are taking a lively interest in the Amarillo proposition, and it is being watched with appreciation by many Texas people. If it succeeds along the lines contemplated it is believed it will encourage similar development in other portions of the state long content to import dairy products from other sections.

FIGHT FOR STEERS

Winfield Scott Goes to St. Louis and Replevins Three

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Taken from Texas pastures and shipped north by freight, three ordinary-looking steers started back home last night in a special express car, accompanied by a man to see that they arrived at the range from which they came, near Fort Worth. They have a fairly good chance to die of old age, for they are the evidence in what promises to be a long and bitterly contested lawsuit between two wealthy cattlemen.

The first skirmish for the steers began in Justice Williams' court, East St. Louis, yesterday, when Maurice V. Joyce, attorney for Winfield Scott of Fort Worth, obtained a writ of replevin directed to the National Stock Yards

BUYS HERD OF CONCHO CATTLE

Charles Broome Pays \$25,000
for Graded Bunch

SAN ANGELO, Texas, July 22.—Charles Broome purchased of T. K. Wilson of Concho county, this morning 1,200 1-to 3-year-old steers, heifers and 4-year-old cows for over \$25,000. This bunch is of high grade Herefords and Shorthorns, and one of the best graded in the Concho country.

and the Cassidy Southwestern Commission Company. The consignment of which the three steers were a part had been taken off the cars for feed and water, being consigned to Rosenbaum Bros., Chicago. Scott, who had started after the steers and passed them on the road from Texas, was waiting at the chute and when the animals walked out he picked out three that wore his brand.

Every little while we are greatly encouraged by hearing that Nick Whelan has found something that has cured his dyspepsia, and that he is eating everything. Then, in about a week we are discouraged by hearing that Nick Whelan is in bed with stomach trouble.

When you eat dinner in the country, you can be expected to be invited to ask a blessing. And very few town men can do it.

ECHOES FROM THE RANGE

In Borden County

Gait Citizen.
This locality was again visited with a nice rain Sunday evening. We have suffered some loss from hail in the northern part of this and Garza counties, but recent rains have greatly improved the crop prospects.

In Lampasas County

Lampasas Leader.
The first crop of mesquite beans is now ripening and the horses and cattle will all get fat on them. Another crop is coming on and will appear later in the season. The mesquite bean is almost equal to corn in fattening all kinds of stock, and their use is said to be entirely harmless, except now and then they dry up the milk of the cow.

In Childress County

Childress Index.
T. B. Yarbrough, owner of Buckle L. ranch, in this and Cottle counties, last week sold to Fred Fleming of the F ranch 2,300 one and two-year-old steers. The F ranch is in Hardeman county and adjoins the Buckle L. pastures. Delivery is to be made at once. Terms are private, but the price is said to be well up.

W. Q. Richards, the Ford county stockman, delivered a herd of cattle to Lewis & Molesworth of Clarendon, at Childress last Sunday. There were about 1,500 cows and 600 calves. Lewis & Molesworth sold a part of the calves here and shipped the other stuff to Clarendon. Mr. Richards reports range conditions all that could be desired by anyone.



From an Annual Sale of . . . \$100,000

To an Annual Sale of \$20,000,000

In a few years is stupendous. It is almost unbelievable, yet it is the record of the

VICTOR TALKING MACHINE

Does not such wonderful, such tremendous growth in business indicate the Great Merit of the Victor? Is it not preponderating evidence of the Quality of the Victor and Victor Records?

When the public spends such an enormous sum, a sum that is equal to half the amount paid annually for pianos, is it not a tribute to the High Standard of the Victor, and is it not in a measure a verdict confirming the title that has been bestowed upon the Victor, namely: The Most Wonderful Musical Instrument the World Has Ever Produced?"

Prices \$10 to \$100 and \$200. We have all styles, 30,000 records in stock. Write for Catalogue No. 145. \$1.00 a week will buy a Victor. Talking Machine Department, first floor.

THOS. GOGGAN & BROS.
DALLAS

Largest Piano House in the Southwest.

In Scurry County

Snyder Coming West.
Pete Scoggin was down from his Kent county ranch Wednesday. Mr. Scoggin came to the west in an early day, tho he is yet a young man, and by his energy and ability has built up what would be termed appropriately, in these modern days, a snug fortune, and he doesn't belong to the frenzied financier class, either.

In Brewster County

Alpine Avalanche.
From all quarters come reports of "some rain," while from certain highly favored sections there are accounts of real soakers. From Marathon northward for an unknown distance comes the report of "as hard a rain as I ever saw fall, for about four hours." Over in the Marfa district good seasons have fallen, while the mountain region to the west and northwest of town got well soaked. Green Valley was in the rain streak, as was the O2 ranch. Up about the Pruett ranch the fall was very light and it is doubted that, except in a few restricted localities, there was enough to make moisture meet.

In Baylor County

W. H. Gibbs shipped five cars of cows and calves to Fort Worth market Saturday.

W. F. Robertson and J. A. Lawless together shipped four cars of cows and calves.

The splendid rains this summer have put the range in fine shape and cattle everywhere are fat and bringing a good price in the market.

The Texas fever has in the past been clipping off a goodly portion of the cattleman's profits every summer by causing the death of a number of his herd. The several have lost this summer, no big losses have occurred and cattlemen are hoping that by dipping they will get rid of the ticks which cause the spread of the disease.

In Deaf Smith County

Hereford Brand.
J. S. Wyoche was in from his ranch six miles east of town Wednesday and reported a heavy rain in his section the evening before. The rain was accompanied by quite a hail storm, which did considerable damage to gardens and young chickens. He thinks wheat in his section will make an average of about ten bushels, an acre.

Last Tuesday the country was blessed by another big rain. The rainfall south and east of town was very heavy, being estimated all the way from one to two inches, while right in town it was very light, not exceeding one-fourth of an inch. It is reported that a big rain fell between Permerton and Texico.

In Schleicher County

Eldorado Success.
E. P. Sweatt sold his three-section ranch this week to Mr. A. H. Schuessler of Fredonia for \$4,000. Mr. Schuessler will move his family out here in the near future.

Frank Douglas bought this week 100 cows and calves at \$20 per head and one car of fat cows at private terms. The cattle were from the old J. B. Murrah stock, but were bought from W. W. and J. H. O'Harrow.

Ford & West sold this week for Robert Bailey 150 head of 2-year-old steers to Lee Martin for \$19 per head.

J. A. Whitten sold this week his 2-year-old steers, about 450 head, to Lee Martin for \$21 per head. These are considered the best 2-year-olds, or as good, as any in the country.

In Crockett County

Ozona Kicker.
Sol Mayer, manager of the Val Verde Land and Cattle Company ranch, was in Ozona yesterday. He reports fine rains in Sutton county.

Wm. Schneeman was in from the ranch last week. His usual smile seemed just a little more pleasant than usual, owing to the fine rain in his neighborhood.

County Judge Davidson turned back two flocks of sheep from an adjoining county last week owing to scab being found to exist among them by the inspector.

The recent rains in Sutton county were very heavy in some places. O. T. Word says damages to fences on his ranch from high water will amount to about \$500.

Frank Friend has sold his shearing machine to Andres Fraustro of Uvalde county. Mr. Fraustro will operate the

machine in this county and expects to begin shearing about August 26.

O. T. Word reports that the use of the arsenical dip in Sutton county did not prove as satisfactory as it did in Crockett county. Dr. Fields, himself and several others having lost a considerable number of cattle from its use.

In Tom Green County

San Angelo Standard.
Max Mayer shipped two cars of calves and one car of cows to Fort Worth.

J. P. Andersen shipped eight car loads of cattle to Valley Mills.

H. C. Campbell shipped five cars of beef cattle to Fort Worth.

C. A. Brick shipped one car of goats to Kansas City.

Paul Gray, S. J. Powell and Wade Hampton shipped one car of horses and mules each to Copera Cove.

Charlie Broome purchased Saturday of T. K. Wilson of Concho county, 1,200 1 to 3-year-old steers and 4-year-old cows and up and heifers, for a consideration exceeding \$25,000.

These cattle are all high grade Herefords and Durhams, and is one of the best bunches of stuff in the San Angelo country.

In Sutton County

Sonora News.

B. M. Halbert & Co. sold to R. T. Baker for Sam McKee, seventy-five head of yearling steers at \$14.

W. T. O. Holman bought from Roy Hudspeth 180 head of 2-year-old steers at \$19.

J. T. Evans of Sonora sold to a party in Menardville sixty-five head of cows at private terms.

M. Cloudt bought 700 stock sheep from C. & A. Gunzer for \$3 for grown sheep and \$1.50 for lambs.

B. M. Halbert & Co. sold for Charles Whitt to J. T. and Nick Shurley a five-section ranch in the Franks Defeat country for \$4,500 and 180 head of stock cattle at \$12 per head.

J. T. Evans arrived home from Brady Friday, where he delivered sixty-five calves he had previously to A. D. Warren and Bryan Williams. He got \$5.75 per head for them.

John W. Reiley, who ranches twenty-five miles east of Sonora, reports that Charles Schreiner of Kerrville sold his spring clip of wool at 22 cents. Mr. Reiley says hurrah for the sheep and Charles Schreiner.

HORSES

Feeding Work Teams

"We must always remember that oats form the ideal grain food for horses," says Professor W. A. Henry of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. "The kernel proper contains a large amount of nutriment. The hulls surrounding the grain give the material bulk, tending thereby to prevent over-feeding and at the same time rendering the food light and easy of digestion by the fluids of the stomach."

"Where horses are hard worked one should depart from the oat ration with caution and learn by experience what can be accomplished. The farmer might well try bran and gluten feed as partial substitutes for oats."

"Remember that bran is light and partially inert, so that it may take the place of a small portion of the hay formerly consumed. On the other hand, it furnishes to the horses probably three-fifths or three-fourths as much nutriment as the same weight of oats. In using gluten feed remember that it is considerably higher in protein than oats and almost or quite as rich in carbohydrates."

"In the trial way reduce the oats allowance one-third and substitute a mixture of bran and gluten feed, equal parts by weight."

"Remember too, that corn can always be fed to horses with satisfaction. There is a limit, however, to its use, and in such cases as these the supply should not be large. For one feed each day allow a couple of pounds of corn in substitution for the same of oats."

"The corn will furnish more energy than the same weight of oats. Remember that corn causes horses to sweat easily if fed in large quantities. It is a better winter than summer feed, tho some may be fed in the summer."

"Corn is a strong hearty food, and is much appreciated by hard working horses, because it does furnish so much energy."

"In the southern part of the corn belt horses live almost wholly upon corn."

"Farther north, where oats are the main crop, they subsist almost entirely on the latter grain. A combination of the two will usually prove more economical and better than to feed either so exclusively as is customary."

If You Read This

It will be to learn that the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice recommend, in the strongest terms possible, each and every ingredient entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the cure of weak stomach, dyspepsia, catarrh of stomach, "liver complaint," torpid liver, or biliousness, chronic bowel affections, and all catarrhal diseases of whatever region, name or nature. It is also a specific remedy for all such chronic or long standing cases of catarrhal affections and their resultants, as bronchial, throat and lung disease (except consumption) accompanied with severe coughs. It is not so good for acute colds and coughs, but for lingering, or chronic cases it is especially efficacious in producing perfect cures. It contains Black Cherry bark, Golden Seal root, Bloodroot, Stone root, Mandrake root and Queen's root—all of which are highly praised as remedies for all the above mentioned affections by such eminent medical writers and teachers as Prof. Bartholow, of Jefferson Med. College; Prof. Hare, of the Univ. of Pa.; Prof. Finley Springwood, M. D., of Bennett Med. College, Chicago; Prof. John King, M. D., of Cincinnati; Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., of Cincinnati; Prof. Edwin M. Hale, M. D., of Hahnemann Med. College, Chicago, and scores of others equally eminent in their several schools of practice.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only medicine put up for sale through druggists for like purposes, that has any such professional endorsement—worth more than any number of ordinary testimonials. Open publicity of its formula is the best possible guaranty of its merits. A glance at this published formula will show that "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no poisonous, harmful or habit-forming drugs and no alcohol—chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine being used instead. Glycerine is entirely unobjectionable and besides is a most useful agent in the cure of all stomach as well as bronchial, throat and lung affections. There is the highest medical authority for its use in all such cases. The "Discovery" is a concentrated glyceric extract of native medicinal roots and is safe and reliable. A booklet of extracts from eminent medical authorities, endorsing its ingredients mailed free on request. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Considered Undesirable

The North Dakota experiment station has found that horses cannot be supported upon barley quite as well as upon oats, and that it is worth slightly less per pound than oats with animals performing a medium amount of work. Barley may be fed whole to horses having good teeth and not required to do severe work. Since ground barley, like wheat, forms a pasty mass when mixed with saliva, it is regarded as more satisfactory to crush than to grind it, if for any reason it is considered undesirable to feed the grain whole.

The Minnesota legislature has passed a law regulating the public service of stallions. Owners of stallions used for public service in that state are now required to have the same enrolled and the pedigree examined by the stallion registration board at the state agricultural college, and to secure from the board a license certificate. This will afford the farmers protection from frauds of irresponsible stallion peddlers.

Raising horses for market is profitable when the farmer knows how to breed and manage horses, and is willing to produce what the market demands.

If your horse continually stumbles, don't whip him, but take him to a horseshoer who knows his business. Most cases of stumbling are due to improper shoeing.

MULES HAUL \$100,000

AUSTIN, Texas, July 27.—An ordinary two-mule wagon hauled away from the state treasury \$100,000 in gold and silver. It was all that the two mules could do.

One-half of this \$100,000 was for the Austin National bank and the silver and gold was being exchanged for currency and the other \$50,000 was shipped to the state depository at Taylor.

Rain in Mitchell County

COLORADO, Texas, July 29.—Mitchell county was visited by a fine rain Sunday night. The rain extended north to Snyder. Crops of all kinds are looking fine.

COLORADO, Texas, July 29.—Crops are in splendid condition, the needling rain. Slight falls have been reported in several sections, but the ground needs a good soaking. So far there is little complaint. Cotton is growing rapidly.

Uniform Type of Horses

Since the inauguration of the work of the bureau of animal industry for the development from American material of a carriage horse which would breed true to type, it has been evident that one of the earliest supplementary steps to give the movement wide scope and a broad foundation would be the establishment of classes for such horses at the state and national fairs. This sentiment has grown rapidly during the past year and has found expression in the addition of such classes to the premium lists of fairs in Iowa and Kentucky, states from which larger numbers of American carriage horses are marketed. On their own initiative the Iowa state fair, held at Des Moines, the Kentucky state fair, held at Louisville, and the Bluegrass fair, held at Lexington, Ky., have offered prizes for American carriage horses for the season of 1907.

The classifications adopted by these fairs are similar, but considerable differences exist which it is desirable to harmonize. A uniform, systematic, and practical classification, suitable for the guidance of fairs in general, is a possibility and will tend to bring about uniform exhibitions. If the horses shown under these conditions are capably judged, a uniform type can be fixed definitely and rapidly.

It seems fortunate that such a uniform classification has been made possible by a co-operative arrangement between the bureau and the Animal

Association of Trotting Horse Breeders. The classification was worked out by the committee on heavy harness horses of the association and was finally approved and distributed late in May, 1907. The committee is organized to represent the department of agriculture, the American Trotting Register Association, the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association, and the Morgan Register Association. George M. Rommel, the animal husbandman of the bureau, is chairman of the committee, the other members being Joseph Battell, Middlebury, Vt., registrar of the American Morgan Register Association; General John B. Castleman, Louisville, Ky., president of the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association; A. T. Cole, Wheaton, Ill., a prominent breeder of Morgan horses of carriage type; Professor Charles F. Curtiss, director of the Iowa agricultural experiment station, Ames, Ia., and a member of the horse purchasing board of this department, and M. K. Devereaux, Cleveland, O., a well-known trotting horseman and secretary of the American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders. Mr. Battell is serving on the committee temporarily until another representative of the American Morgan Register Association can be secured to take his place, as he feels that the pressure of other duties will not permit him to give the necessary time to the work of the committee which his permanent appointment would require.

As soon as this classification was approved it was sent out to the horse press and to managers of fairs. It has had a most cordial reception. The press has quite generally approved the plan and the interest of fairs has been very gratifying. Two fairs have accepted the classification and several others whose premium lists for 1907 were closed have signified a desire to take up the matter in time for the season of 1908. The fairs which have adopted the classification for 1907 are the interstate fair held in Kansas City and the Kansas state fair held in Hutchinson. This start should be followed by its adoption generally and wherever possible this should be done for the 1907 fairs.

The adoption of the classification by state fairs is especially urged for the reasons that they are in the closest touch with farmers, that the farmers are the breeders of most of the carriage horses sold on the American markets, and that the value of the American horse for carriage purposes is rarely appreciated by the farmers who breed them. Hundreds of horses are sold annually by farmers at really insignificant prices which, after some months of finishing and handling, are sold as carriage horses at prices up into the thousands. Furthermore, there is a continual sale of stallions to supply this need. These horses are usually of only moderate value as speed producers, but are of excellent carriage type. If kept entire and properly mated they could be of inestimable value as foundation sires of the American carriage horse, but as a rule they are castrated and lost so far as breeding value is concerned. If the powerful educational influence of the fairs and stock shows is thrown into the solution of the carriage horse problem the farmer will not only be educated to appreciate the intrinsic value of the native light horse for carriage purposes, but will recognize the worth of the stallion with good conformation and quality, as a sire of carriage horses, and the problem of fixing the type will be one of early solution.

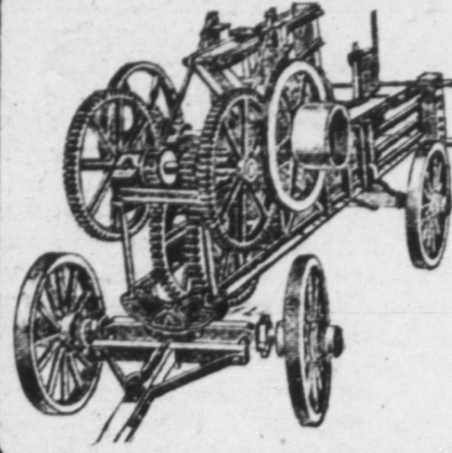
When a fair adopts the carriage horse classification it should take all possible steps to insure a creditable exhibition of animals. By direct correspondence and by press and official notices farmers who own suitable horses should be urged to exhibit.

The classification is given below. It includes not only a list of classes, but a description of the desired type and specifications regarding breeding. A careful study of the descriptive matter will enable a farmer to tell whether his horses come within the limits of the type and are properly bred.

Type—The type desired for the American carriage horse is as follows: Not under 15 hands for mature horses; smooth, compact and symmetrical conformation; neck of good length, inclined naturally to arch; sloping shoulders; well set legs of medium length; sloping pasterns and good feet; short, strong back, well sprung ribs well ribbed up to coupling; smooth loins; full flanks; straight croup with well set tail; full, round buttocks.

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1711 Calhoun St. General Agents.
Fort Worth, Texas.

Classes open to horses of American blood.

Stallions in classes 1 to 5, inclusive must be registered, either in the American Trotting Register as standard, in the American Morgan Register, or in the American Saddle Horse register, and certificate of such registry must be shown in the ring if required.

Entries in all classes for mares, entries as get of sire in class 5 and produce of mare in class 10 and entries in class 11 must be sired by stallion registered as above, but the dams of such entries need not be registered mares. The breeding of dams, as far as known, must be given when entry is made.

No mare having any draft cross will be eligible.

Any exhibitor falsifying the breeding of entries will be barred.

Entries in all classes must be practically sound.

Judging.—Entries in all classes to be judged on conformation, style, action and manners as suitable type of carriage horse. Special attention will be given to truthness of action. Good knee and hock action are desirable. Entries in all classes should trot and walk straight and true, and judges will especially avoid horses showing any tendency to mix gaits, paddle in front or sprawl behind.

The following percentages will govern judges in classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9: General conformation and all around stability as a carriage type, 60 per cent; style, action and manners, 40 per cent.

The following percentages will govern in class 5: General conformation and all-round suitability of sire as a carriage type, 30 per cent; style, action and manners of sire, 20 per cent; general conformation and all-around suitability of get as a carriage type, taken as a whole, 30 per cent; style, action, manners and uniformity of type in get, 20 per cent.

The following percentages will govern in class 10: General conformation of dam as a brood mare of the carriage type, 50 per cent; general conformation, style, action and manners of the foal, 50 per cent.

The following percentages will govern in class 11: General conformation of entry as a carriage type, 70 per cent; style, action and manners, 30 per cent.

Manner of Showing.—Entries in classes 1, 2, 6 and 7 to be shown in harness hitched to any suitable vehicle. Entries in all other classes to be shown in hand to bridle or halter.

Excessive weight in shoeing in any class is forbidden.

Class 1—Stallion 4 years old or over.
Class 2—Stallion 2 years old and under.

Class 3—Stallion 2 years old and under 3.

Class 4—Stallion 1 year old and under 2.

Class 5—Stallion with three of his get of either sex; get need not be owned by exhibitor.

Class 6—Mare 4 years old or over.

Class 7—Mare 3 years old and under 4.

Class 8—Mare 2 years old under 3.

Class 9—Mare 1 year old and under 2.

Class 10—Mare and foal of either sex.

Class 11—Foal under 1 year old, either sex.

CONTROLLING HOG CHOLERA

Here is a man losing his hogs. Every day a few of them die. They will be seen one after another to burrow deep in the litter, shiver, as if cold, refuse their food, and next day they are ready to haul out.

His neighbors come around and offer consolation by telling him that it is not hog cholera at all, and incidentally suggesting a remedy or two, such as charcoal or sulphuric acid. Then, with their feet covered with litter contaminated with the deadly virus picked up in the pens, they cut cross lots for home and examine their own pigs to be sure that they are all right, and thus spread the infection. Hog cholera exists in Colorado in several places, says a bulletin from Fort Collins. The state has not become badly infected with the disease as yet, however, but do not be deceived, it will flourish with all of its deadliness here as elsewhere, if it becomes thoroughly established.

It has come to us from importing stock hogs from east, from exposure to the virus at the stock yards and infected cars in transit.

A number of outbreaks have been traced to the feeding of swill from hotels; presumably the infection is in the pork rinds of infected hogs. The recent regulation by the state board of live stock commissioners preventing the importation of hogs from points east of the state line without inspection was certainly a wise move. The exercise of an eternal vigilance, combined with our natural healthful climate, should enable us to keep out this disease.

The San Luis valley is one of the greatest natural hog producing countries on earth. It has a great future. About 80 per cent of the hogs slaughtered in the state come from without its borders. This should not be. Hog raising is destined to be a great industry in Colorado, but let us be ever on guard against this swine plague which usually not only takes the profit but the capital invested as well.

In case the disease is suspected, dissect a few of them as soon as they die. If they have red patches on the belly, ulcers in the large intestines, the lungs inflamed and are dying a few every day, do not hesitate, but get busy. It is a waste of time to dose them with nostrums. The most successful way seems to be to separate all the healthy hogs from the sick ones and put them in clean pens or a field. Keep doing this. Burn the dead hogs and disinfect the premises where they have been. By doing this a large percentage of them may be saved.

The other method consists of standing around, when not hauling off dead pigs, and experimenting with sundry specifics.

In Coke County

Robert Lee Rustler.
C. D. Jones bought from James Blanton, thirty fat cows at private terms.

Lane & Schooler bought from C. D. Jones 100 head of cows and calves at \$18.50.

Lane & Schooler bought from C. D. Jones, fifty head of two-year-old steers.

Lane & Schooler bought twenty-nine head of stock cattle from Marion Sparks at private terms.

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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.

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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 Bolcher 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.

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REAL FARMERS AT CONGRESS

Politicians Conspicuous by Absence at College Station

A BUSY MEETING

Improvement in School Facilities and Other Important Topic Discussed

BY TAYLOR McRAE.

If there was any suspicion in the minds of the members of the Thirtieth legislature that the effect of the passage of the anti-pass law would in any way bring about a decrease in the attendance of actual farmers at the Farmers Congress this year and thereby decrease the danger of their individual political fences they would have found, if they had attended the meeting at College Station the last week that the passage of the aforesaid law had had no effect whatever upon the numbers in attendance of men who actually work and make their living by the farm and orchard.

This proves that the farmer himself has always paid his fare and the other fellows who were in attendance in numbers in former years were the pass toters. Had the legislators been in attendance on this meeting of farmers they would have found that the great reduction in the numbers who were usually in attendance upon this function was caused by the failure of the small lawyer-politician and city farmers to come and shake hands with the "horny-handed," who are the "bone and sinew" of the land. You may have possibly heard those expressions uttered at some time in your life. The total elimination of the political lawyer and town farmer was caused by this very anti-pass law, for without that magic piece of pasteboard they could not get to the place of meeting without paying cash or walking, and as the cash was valuable and the weather too warm to hit the crossties, these ardent lovers of the farmers were perforce compelled to remain at home.

The newspaper men rather enjoyed the situation, for tho they had to pay their way with Uncle Sam's good money, they were relieved of the monotony of hearing the opinions of Colonel Windjammer, Major Sand Blower and their class upon subjects that they had no practical knowledge of, but which were builded up on theories that the majors and colonels fondly hoped would enable the orators to fool the farmers and induce them to give them severally their vote for office.

A Studious Crowd

The men in attendance were an intelligent, studious lot, who had met at the headquarters of the agricultural interests of the state, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, to hold council and discuss causes and effects which had more or less affected them all, either favorably or the reverse. They had come from all parts of the state and represented truly the best intelligence of the farming classes of the state. They were there from Panola county, on the east line of Texas, to Del Rio, on the Rio Grande; from the Panhandle of the north to Corpus Christi and Brownsville on the south, and from all the intermediary points where agriculture, horticulture and animal industries bloom and flourish. They were a smiling, good-natured crowd, believing that their avocation was the greatest on earth, and ready to prove it. They were prompt at all meetings and attended faithfully upon all the functions that belonged to the duties of a delegate. Not being bothered this time with politicians and town farmers, they did a large amount of work in a shorter time than usual, and the programs were carried out in all their details.

Six Hundred at Meeting

The total number who reported during the meeting was probably six hundred, 95 per cent of whom were men who actually were tied to the soil in one capacity or another as actual users thereof. They were all well and comfortably dressed in garments suitable to the season, but all "shucked" their coats when at work, and when with the ladies in white dresses they were seated in the big assembly hall they

presented a very cool if unconventional appearance.

The women were also in evidence in goodly numbers and were, if anything, more enthusiastic than the male contingent, at least they had that appearance. The president of the Women's Industrial Association assured The Telegram representative that their society was far ahead of the men folks of the Farmers Congress in demonstrating any subject, and indicated as a sample the demonstration given by Mrs. E. M. Barrett of Austin, the subject being the manufacture of pressed ventilation blocks for home building.

The reports show that the Farmers' Congress was organized ten years ago with five associations having delegates in attendance, and that at this meeting the delegates in attendance represented as many as eighteen organizations in active service. Three were added at this meeting.

While meetings of the various associations were held during the 23d, it was not until 8 p. m. that the Farmers' Congress was called to order in its tenth regular session, with an invocation by Dr. Powell of the college. Messrs. Garry, Beck and B. F. Frazier were appointed by the president as a committee on credentials. The address of welcome was delivered by Professor Charles Puryear, vice president of the college, taking the place of President H. H. Harrington, who was absent in Chicago. R. R. Claridge of Palestine, president of the Texas division of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, responded to the address of welcome. Professor Connell, the president of the Farmers' Congress, then delivered his annual address, which was a very able and valuable document, containing many suggestions as to how best to do things and what were the chief aims of the organization.

Professor Connell's Address

Professor Connell said in part: "After ten years of close association, I greet those assembled here as the leaders of progressive agricultural thought in Texas and for the entire south. I greet you as the victorious army, flushed with a knowledge of recent hard won fights for:

"First—A real state department of agriculture at Austin.

"Second—For the teaching of agriculture in our public schools.

"Third—For more liberal state aid to the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

"Fourth—For a purer moral atmosphere secured in casting out the gamblers.

"Fifth—For a scarp bounty law that lacked only the governor's signature, and we should have had that.

"During the last year work has not gone forward lamely or haltingly, but with confident tread you have placed the flag of the farmer upon the high grounds of prosperity, intelligence and morality.

"We meet here in general assembly to continue the fight we have made for ten years past. We meet to clinch the victories won, to build up that new state department of agriculture, to insure the teaching of agriculture in the schools in a satisfactory manner, to uphold the cause of King Cotton and every Texas crop, and to consider the new and serious problems now confronting us. You will face and solve these also.

"Texas soils will be discussed as per program by an expert of national reputation. Your special committee on Texas soils will make its report, which will no doubt carry valuable suggestions or recommendations.

"At every session of the Farmers' Congress, with all of its associations, has taken advanced ground in educational matters. The report of your committee on education last July has had a far-reaching effect and has crystallized into several laws for the improvement of Texas schools, especially the rural schools.

"Without going into further detail in regard to this important matter, I commend to your careful attention the forthcoming report of your able committee on education.

"The congress not only recommends agricultural instruction in the schools, but during the last year, thru the Farmers Boys and Girls' League, which meets with you every year, a system of school gardens has been carried out. The league has done the actual work in the schools.

Agriculture in Schools

"I have time in this connection to quote from only one of these teachers, J. W. Houston of Galilee school, in Walker county, who says:

"First—Agriculture does not conflict with other studies, but rather serves as an incentive and stimulus in the prosecution of other studies.

"Second—This work has reached the homes of the parents also, as you can well see when I tell you that a nice, neat commodious school building, costing between \$500 and \$600, with maps and charts and a piano, has

taken the place of the old dilapidated one-room shack—when I tell you that roses and pot plants are beautifying many homes that were heretofore barren—when I tell you that smiling gardens and young orchards are some of the results attained by small farmers who before knew nothing but the proverbial cotton and corn—when I tell you that the people have asked for a summer school in order that a goodly number of young people who were unable to attend during the winter and spring, and also several men farmers, heads of families, have signified their intention of attending, may attend—when I tell you that our school is the educational and social center of our community. Farmers are interested more in fine chickens and hogs than ever before, and are grading their stock up."

"I recommend that a committee from this congress be appointed, whose duty it shall be to devise ways and means for providing all schools desiring to make such object lessons, the necessary planting materials under the most favorable conditions.

Farmer Boys Handicapped

"But there is today a great gulf existing between the rural schools, the schools attended by the farmer boys, and admission to the Agricultural and Mechanical College. The town and city boy advances by easy stages from ward school to high school, and then passes quickly into the Agricultural and Mechanical College or the State University. But not so with the farmer boy. His five months school carries him thru arithmetic by the time he is 15 or 16 years of age. Then he must leave home and attend some town high school or enter a preparatory college before he can gain admission to the regular course of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. We realize that the two years' short course in this College is intended to partly obviate this difficulty, but the trouble cannot be entirely mended at this end. The source of the trouble is located in the weak country schools. The same difficulty exists in every southern state. Georgia has realized it and is the only state providing a bridge to span the chasm of ignorance that lies between the country school and the Agricultural and Mechanical College or the State University.

"The last legislature of the state of Georgia has appropriated money for the establishment of eleven agricultural districts. The state buildings for each school will cost \$70,000 or more. The running expenses of these schools are provided for by setting aside the revenue derived from the state fertilizer tag tax, estimated at \$6,000 a year for each school. The congressional districts concerned donated a total of \$572,000 in co-operation with the state for the establishment of these great schools. This sum will be expended for the erection of the buildings and other fixed improvements. Each school will have a board of trustees of its own; in all 146 influential citizens stand directly back of the school. There will be a four-year course, beginning with about the seventh grade. It is intended that the course of study will articulate with the college course at Athens, their agricultural college, so that the graduates of the agricultural school may readily enter the first or second year classes of the college. Many of the scholars may never attend any college, therefore the students will be given instruction that will enable them to manage their own farms or to take charge of large estates. Practical work on the farm will be given, as well as shop work, and the course of study will include liberal education in English, mathematics and the other common branches.

Chance for Girls Also

"These schools will be co-educational, so that the farmers' girls as well as the boys may aspire to academic education along industrial lines. The net cost to the student will not necessarily exceed \$50 for the nine months. Each will be a feeder to the agricultural and Mechanical College and will be a state experimental farm.

"With the principles of agriculture being taught in every school in Texas, leading to agricultural high schools with liberal courses, located in each congressional district, and a great agricultural college standing at the head of the system of agricultural education, Texas would indeed be well equipped during the next generation to sustain her reputation as the premier agricultural state of America."

Professor Connell spoke of the immigration question as one of the most important ones before the people of Texas today. He said that no one could be blind to the fact that the farmers of Texas have an immigration problem to solve. He said that the outbreaks of the Black Hands and Mafia in the United States should warn us to be careful in exchanging our American birthright for a mess of European pottage.

"Just so sure," he said, "as the va-

cant lands of Texas are suddenly populated by a foreign cotton-growing people, just so surely will your sons and daughters be forced to accept less for their day's work, and thus lower the standard of living set by you and your American ancestors. There is now a general sentiment in this country favorable to making our immigration laws more rigid. The farmers should join in that sentiment."

From the spirit manifested by the Farmers' Congress in this connection, it may be safely said that the farmer may be depended on to take prompt action favorable to the most rigid immigration laws and he that in the future has legislative ambitions might just as well begin to study the question and prepare himself to deal fairly with the agricultural element in this state, for they will demand it of them and in the future will also see that he carries out his pledges, and this is no prophecy either.

Texas Farm Products

The farm products of Texas in connection with which subject the increase in the shipment of vegetables was interestingly related, President Connell closed and was cheered to the echo. It was a splendid address in every part and was worthy of the great gathering of farmers and the man.

During the three days' meeting there were many excellent addresses made and papers on various subjects read before the various meetings of the organizations composing the congress, which will be published in full at the proper time and which will go a long way toward proving to the people that the farmers of Texas have been educating themselves and preparing for the struggles that face them in the future.

After an interesting address by the state lecturer of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, D. J. McNeal, which was listened to with interest, the congress adjourned for the day.

Session of July 24

The congress met again in session on the 24th in the afternoon. There was a large attendance. From side to side of the rostrum a wire was stretched, from which maps and pictures were suspended, showing in all stages of growth cotton and corn. Professor Alvord of the college lectured and explained from the maps the growth of corn from its germination to its maturity. Professor Alvord was followed by Professor C. T. Hartley, corn expert of the United States department of agriculture, who was followed by Professor W. J. Spillman, expert in charge of farm management in the department of agriculture at Washington.

Professor Spillman discussed the policy and duty of educating boys and girls for the farm. His address was received with applause.

Resolutions were adopted at a night meeting, one with regard to the work of the bureau of biological survey in the United States and one relative to the soils of the state of Texas, a copy of which was ordered sent to the secretary of agriculture in Washington.

When the election of officers was announced as the business before the house, Professor Connell and Sam Dixon of Houston were placed in nomination for the position of president. President Connell was re-elected almost unanimously, there being only three votes cast for the other candidates. There had been considerable talk on the outside about there being strong opposition to the re-election of Connell, but if there was any it was kept well hidden and at no time showed any strength at all. That Connell was the choice of the delegates could be plainly seen at any time a person wished to make inquiries. Connell will be the president of the Farmers' Congress until some one his equal or superior in executive ability and intelligence is found to oppose him, and then he will know he has been in a fight if he wins over the professor. T. L. Larkin was elected secretary. He is from Grayson county.

Among the speakers by invitation was R. T. Miner of Austin, commissioner of agriculture for Texas. He promised to have the proceedings of the present congress printed by his office, and that they would be in the hands of the printer at an early date, and in the hands of the public by Oct. 1.

Demonstrations by Experts

During the evening and the last of the session, demonstrations upon various subjects were given by experts. The first was by Mr. Ferguson of Chicago, an expert on the qualities of the various cuts of an animal when it is prepared for market, both in this country and in foreign parts. There were three specimens of the hog in evidence on the rostrum put there by Professor F. R. Marshall, the very efficient director of animal industry of the Agricultural and Mechanical college. One of these was a fine Yorkshire sow,

(Continued on Page Ten)

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Entered as second-class matter, January 5,
1904, at the postoffice at Fort Worth, Texas, under
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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.

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

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

EXTENDING THE TICK THEORY

Great interest attaches to the recent announcement made by the federal authorities to the effect that it has been discovered that the cattle fever tick is also carried by sheep. Investigations have been pending in that direction for some time down in South Texas under the direction of J. D. Mitchell of Victoria, who was suspicious that sheep might be found to carry the parasites, and that stockmen had danger to apprehend from that source. Of course, the mere fact that the noted *Boophilus annulatus* has been found on sheep does not establish the fact that these sheep ticks will infect cattle with fever, as they would were the ticks produced on cattle. That is a point that has not yet been demonstrated, but steps will be taken at once to ascertain whether the sheep tick loses its fever producing quality after attaching itself to the sheep, or if the effect is still the same as when the tick in question was carried by cattle.

If the bite of a tick from sheep will produce fever in cattle, then the tick that has taken up with sheep is just as dangerous as those which have retained their bovine taste and habitation. And whether the bite of such tick produces tick fever or not, the mere fact that it has been developed that sheep carry these ticks adds new dangers to the existing situation, from the fact that it will but serve to add to the difficulty of tick eradication. Tick infested sheep will certainly put ticks on the range again, no matter how effectually they may have been removed under existing processes used for the purpose, and more ticks from any source can but add to the dangers

of the situation. So far all the sheep ticks have been discovered in South Texas.

In April, 1907, A. P. Ward of Jackson county, sent to J. D. Mitchell a number of specimens of the *boophilus annulatus* which he had taken from a sheep. Among them was one engorged female, which deposited eggs, and these eggs have hatched. The ticks were discovered thru one of them being discovered holding on to the foreleg of a sheep, and examination revealed more of them under the thick wool and firmly attached to the sides of the animal. At least a dozen other specimens were collected off this particular sheep. The sheep on which the ticks were found had not been sheared this season, but wool was rather scant on its abdomen.

The animal was one that had been left on an isolated field for a month before the ticks were discovered. In moving the herd this one had been accidentally left behind. The animal was exceedingly active, and there were no indications whatever of disease. The only possibility which might have indicated disease in this particular sheep transmitted by the ticks is that it remained in the same place after the removal of the herd. It is barely possible the animal was left behind on account of weakness brought about by the disease at the time the herd was removed. However, subsequent evidence from other flocks fails to justify the assumption that there may have been any disease in this case.

Early in May, 1907, J. D. Mitchell examined many sheep in the flocks of Mr. Ward. One adult female tick was found, together with six individuals, just passing from the nymphal to the adult stage. These were on several different animals and all located in the ears. About the same time three sheep in a flock in Calhoun county were examined by Mr. Mitchell. Two adult female ticks about ready to drop to the ground and one molting nymph were found on these animals.

Since that time Mr. Mitchell has examined ten sheep in a large flock belonging to Colonel J. C. Warden, whose ranch is in Victoria county. On two of these sheep specimens of *boophilus annulatus* almost fully engorged were found. They were both located on the head, near the base of the ear. Colonel Warden states that late in the summer and fall the fever ticks cause considerable annoyance to his sheep. It is necessary to treat them continuously in order to prevent damages from screw worms, which are attracted by the wound left when the tick detaches itself, or by the blood released when one happens to be crushed on its host.

Further developments along this line will be watched for with much interest by the stockmen of Texas. That the tick carries death to susceptible cattle has long been an established fact, but this thing of finding the genuine fever tick, which was heretofore believed to be strictly a cattle proposition, is causing a lot of people to do a whole lot of thinking and wonder just where the end of this much discussed tick theory can be expected to end. It has also been claimed these same ticks are carried both by dogs and horses.

INCUBUS OF THE SPECULATOR

"During our celebration," says the Clarendon Chronicle, "there was an observing gentleman who has spent some fifteen or more years in the Panhandle present, and in talking of the upper Panhandle being gobbled up by the northern speculators said such sales really retarded settlement. He is living in a regular boom town with hundreds of acres of raw prairie laid off in town lots. But he said outside of his town, within his county, there were fully fifty voters less than a year ago. High prices had been paid them for their land by speculators and not farmers, while the settlers had picked up their effects and moved to town or out of the country, in some instances land that had been in cultivation is now lying idle. This condition will have to change, or there will be collapse, sooner or later. President Roosevelt recently touched on the principle of this practice, saying we are fast becoming a nation of town boomers and are conjoining our population as settlers in tenement houses and leaving the country home. He further said:

"No growth of cities, no growth of wealth can make up for a loss in either the number or character of the farming population. In the United States more than in almost any other country we should realize this and should prize our country

population. When this nation began its independent existence it was a country of farmers. In every great crisis of the past a peculiar dependence has had to be placed upon the farming population, and this dependence has hitherto been justified. But it cannot be justified in the future if agriculture is permitted to sink in the scale as compared with other employments. We cannot afford to lose the pre-eminently typical American, the farmer, who owns his own farm."

There can be no questioning the fact that the land speculator is doing serious injury to the proper development of both West Texas and the Panhandle, thru the high prices that have been uniformly placed on land that has been acquired for colonization purposes. The usual plan of procedure is to acquire control of some of the larger ranch properties at a price sufficient to induce the former owner to sell. Then the land is cut up into small tracts and offered for sale at an extravagant advance over its original cost, and in many instances, considerably more than its real value. Eastern people are induced to buy some of this land, but having been induced to come to Texas thru the promise of cheap homes, they find prices so high that many of them move on to other locations in search of cheaper property, while the land that is held by the speculator remains idle and undeveloped.

The effect of this policy is disastrous to many of the Texas smaller cities and towns. The average Texas city and town has grown faster than the country immediately surrounding it, and cannot hope for continuous growth and development until the contiguous country shall have been sufficiently developed to stimulate natural development. Every man that can be induced to settle within the trade territory of such city or town immediately becomes a city or town builder thru the added volume of business that comes from his presence.

It is unfortunate, then, that the lands should have fallen so generally into the hands of speculators, for as long as prices are so high there will be a manifest disposition to seek those tracts more remotely located and where the speculator has not yet gotten in his work. Of course, it is apparent that the era of real cheap lands has departed from Texas and will never return. But there is such a procedure as overdoing a thing, and that appears to be what the land speculators are now doing.

What Texas needs at this time is not town boomers and land speculators. The demand of the hour is for home builders. Develop the farms and stock farms, and the cities and towns will take care of themselves.

ORIGIN OF BARBED WIRE

There are a number of people in Texas who know Colonel I. L. Ellwood, of De Kalb, Ill., who owns large ranch interests in Texas, and who usually spends considerable time every year on his Rendrebrook ranch, near Colorado City, and his Spade ranch, in Lamb and Hockley counties, but they do not know that Colonel Ellwood is the man who really discovered barbed wire. It is known he is a large wire manufacturer and many times a millionaire, but the story of how barbed wire was first made is unknown here, and will bear the telling. The story is told by a patent official, whose headquarters are in Washington. He says:

"The luckiest invention in history was that of barbed wire, and it came about by accident. Isaac L. Ellwood was the inventor of barbed wire. In his youth he lived in De Kalb, Ill., where he had a neighbor whose pigs trespassed on his garden. To circumvent the pigs he put up a fence of his own make. This fence had barbs and points, it was queer and ugly, but it kept out the pigs. It was a real barbed wire fence, the first in the world, and there was millions of money in it, but young Ellwood and his friends only laughed at its freak appearance.

"One day two strangers saw this fence, perceived how well it kept out the pigs, saw how cheap it was, and, in a word, realized its value. They proceeded to order several tons of it from Ellwood, and soon contracted to sell for a term of years all the wire he could produce. Ellwood borrowed \$1,000 and set up a little factory. A few years later he had paid back that loan; and was worth a small matter of \$15,000,000 besides."

LITTLE MAVERICKS

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

Corn Fed Cattle

Very few corn fed cattle are now being received on the Denver market, as practically everything has been sent in from the territory contiguous to Denver. Denver packers will have to depend mostly on grass stuff from now on, but as grassers are reported to be in fine condition and ripening rapidly, indications are that they will not suffer from lack of supplies.

New Mexico Wool

The sheepmen of Roswell and the surrounding country during the last week sold a great amount of their wool, and sales are being made daily. A visit to the wool house of the Roswell Wool and Hide Company showed great activity there. Bags of wool are being hurriedly moved and weighed, and marked for shipment. This work is under the personal inspection of C. A. Baker, a member of the firm. While much wool has been sold, there yet remains a great many clips that have not yet reached Roswell, and some already here, which have not been sold. Probably the largest individual buyer, Julius Eiseman of Boston, secured over 1,000,000 pounds at prices ranging from 16 to 18 cents, according to the grade and condition of the wool.

Government Inspection

The Denver Record and Stockman, which is opposed to President Roosevelt's policy of strictly regulating the cattle business, says:

"While theoretically the new government meat inspection is one of the best things that ever happened, practically there are many things connected with it that would be funny if they were not so annoying. A bunch of cheap men are hired to enforce a set of regulations that may or may not fit conditions, and they carry these regulations out in real bureaucratic machine fashion. Packers are kept constantly doing all sorts of useless and senseless things, just because the regulations demand it, and while these things are expensive, the packer smiles, and the cost is assessed up to the producer."

New Oklahoma Rolls

Horses are to be placed under the ban of the quarantine rules in the future where exposed to fever ticks. Sheep infested with scales will have to be dipped and treated before being brought into Oklahoma. Horses and stock infected with mange are to be quarantined in the future.

The Oklahoma live stock board made these changes in the quarantine rules at a meeting in the office of Secretary Morris yesterday. Experience has taught the board that horses being pastured with cattle having ticks carry the disease, altho the horses do not suffer from the infection as the cattle do.

Owing to the introduction of large herds of sheep in western Oklahoma it has become necessary to quarantine against animals with scales, and in the future they must be dipped and cleaned before entering the territory for pasturing. The sheep industry has grown in the western part of the state until the scales have become a menace to the settlers and the successful raising of the woolly creatures.

HEALTH INSURANCE

The man who insures his life is wise for his family.

The man who insures his health is wise both for his family and himself.

You may insure health by guarding it. It is worth guarding.

At the first attack of disease, which generally approaches through the LIVER and manifests itself in innumerable ways TAKE

Tutt's Pills

And save your health.

Contracting for Lambs

Reports from the range indicate that feeding lambs are being contracted for October delivery at \$5 to \$5.50 per hundredweight. A few contracts have been made around \$3 per head, but this included cows as well as lambs. These prices are said to be 25 to 50 cents higher than a year ago. Buyers are not buying as liberally as a year ago and the indications are that there will be a larger business on the open market than last year, many feeders preferring to take their chances on the market while conditions are as at present. The outlook is for a big crop of hay and grain and probably a large corn crop. Under these conditions, feeders are more inclined to take chances, but prices are so high that many feeders have already commenced plans to feed cattle.

Cattle Doing Well

J. P. Burt of Hereford, Texas, a prosperous young stock farmer came in today to look the cattle market over. Mr. Burt says that while it was dry there last spring, and the crop killers predicted that no wheat would be raised in that part of the state, wheat will average over the county twelve bushels to the acre. "That does not look exactly like a crop failure," said Mr. Burt. "The wheat was short in stalk, and headers had to be used, but there was less straw to handle, and the quality is extra good. Rains have commenced to fall in that part of the state now, and this will revive grass and make good fall pasture. Our cattle have been doing very well, and with good grass from now on they will do extra well. The oats crop was a little short, but of fine quality, and will make more bushels than we counted on."—Drovers' Telegram.

Rangers Will Be Good

"You may count on range cattle being very good in quality this season," said Frank Erhardt, chief brand inspector for Dakota and Wyoming. "Cattle will likely be later than usual for the tendency seems to be to hold back until the steers are in good shipping condition. I do not look for anything of any consequence before the 15th of August, tho we are likely to have a load or two almost any day. In my opinion the supply will be larger this year than last. There are lots of cattle to be shipped from the range country in spite of the fact that the settler is encroaching on the range country. The last winter was mild and the cattle got thru in fine shape. Grass was exceptionally good in Wyoming, and, in fact, the best since 1888. Losses were not heavy in any part of the west except in a few isolated localities. On the whole, there will be more cattle to come from the ranges than last year."

Cattle On Grass

Some feeders give cattle on grass feed to the full extent of their capacity to consume same. The wisdom of feeding thus is to be questioned. Grass is cheaper than grain, and when the grass is good and abundant the grain will not add much to the rapidity of the gains.

It is argued by those who feed all the corn the cattle will consume, swine following at the same time in the pastures, that the hogs will take care of all that is not digested. It is true that swine will gather all the corn in the voidings, but it is also true that cattle when fed very heavily will consume and digest more food than can be assimilated by the system, so that neither the animal to which the grain is fed nor the swine will get the full benefit of the same.

When cattle are sold early in the season from grass, it is, of course, allowable to feed more grain than when they are to be sold in the fall. However, when the higher value of food in the form of grain is considered, as compared with grass, it would seem correct to say that not more than half the amount of grain should be fed on grass that is fed in the winter season.

Finishing cattle on grass is not practiced as much as it ought to be. It furnishes an excellent method of enriching land at but little cost, especially with sheep, but also when grazed by cattle. The feeding of grain at such a time aids in such enrichment in proportion to the extent to which it is fed. Pastures broken after such feeding put the land in fine condition for growing corn.

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New Mexico Cattle

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 27.—Secretary Will C. Barnes of the territorial cattle sanitary board submitted to President Austin an interesting and illuminating report covering the months of May and June. Shipments of cattle from the territory for the month of June amounted to 44,808, as against 36,626 for June of last year. The cattle shipments for May of this year were 61,131, as against 26,782 for May of last year. The secretary notes that the shipments this year were nearly all steers, while last year a very large proportion of the cattle shipped were cows and heifers, thus showing an extremely healthy condition of the cattle business in the territory this year.

The secretary reports that cattle in the territory are in fair condition, but that in many sections rain is badly needed for the improvement of the ranges. Water has remained fairly abundant.

Big Wyoming Deal

One of the largest live stock deals in recent years in this section of the state was consummated when John Thomas and George Gilland sold their cattle holdings to Clayton & Murnan of Denver for the consideration of \$150,000, says the Wyoming Tribune of Cheyenne.

Messrs. Thomas and Gilland for a number of years were the most extensive cattle raisers in the district between Cheyenne and the Nebraska line and owned two of the best herds in the state. When the dry farming boom struck their section of the country their land became more valuable for farming than grazing purposes and both disposed of their ranches to Iowa capitalists. The deals left them without range for their stocks and it was for this reason that they disposed of their cattle.

C. A. Murnan of the Denver firm said that these cattle would be resold with the exception of some of the she stuff, which they expect to feed.

Red Polled Prizes

The Red Polled Cattle Club of America has appropriated \$2,675 in cash prizes for Red Polls shown at this year's fairs and expositions. Following is a list of the fairs and shows for which appropriations have been made, together with the amounts offered: Fair at Winnipeg, Canada, \$37.50; fair at Brandon, Canada, \$37.50; Washington state fair, \$100; Oregon state fair, \$100; South Dakota state fair, \$100; North Dakota state fair, \$50; Hutchinson, Kan., fair, \$50; Mississippi state fair, \$50; Nebraska state fair, \$100; Indiana state fair, \$100; Montana state fair, \$50; Louisiana state fair, \$50; Virginia state fair, \$100; International Exposition, Chicago, \$1,000. For the three Texas fairs—Fort Worth, Dallas and San Antonio—\$50 each in the steer classes, \$150; for breeding classes at Fort Worth, Dallas and San Antonio, \$100, \$200 and \$200, respectively. The club offers special prizes for milking Red Polls subject to the following rules: Cows or heifers eligible for this class must be recorded in the Red Polled herd book; all cows competing in any class in which this association offers all or part of the premium should be clean milked out to the satisfaction of the superintendent at 6 o'clock on the evening previous to the show; on the first morning of the show all cows are to be milked in the presence of the judge, who shall also see each animal's milk weighed, and this shall be done for three consecutive days, morning and evening, at hours to be fixed by the superintendent, and any animal that does not yield up to the following standard shall not be awarded a premium: Cows 3 years old

or over, not less than thirty pounds of milk and 1 pound of butter fat per day; cows under 3 years old, not less than twenty pounds of milk and .75 pound of butter fat per day "standard." The prizes are as follows: The cow 3 years old or over giving the highest net per cent of total butter fat (by Babcock test), first \$50, second \$30, third \$20; under 3 years old giving the highest net per cent of total butter fat (by Babcock test), first \$50, second \$30, third \$20. The prizes are to be awarded to the animals giving the highest net per cent of total butter fat.

Smooth Even Hogs

A few years ago there was a demand for heavy lard logs. Now the tendency is toward smooth, even hogs of medium weight, of from 225 to 250 pounds of early maturity. Hogs of this weight should be free from surplus fat, possess smooth shoulders, shoulders, hams moderately heavy, a firm flesh with flanks well down so as to furnish a large development of belly meat. The back should be of good length, width and smooth, showing an absence of large patches of fat above the hams. The best cuts of the hog are taken from the back, loin and sides, hence the importance of good length and depth of the sides. The careful breeder of pure bred swine keeps informed on just such points and aims to produce in his herd those qualities that most nearly meet the market demand. The scrub hog has no place on the farm, and since the packer and his trade have called for a certain type of hog, it stands the hog raiser well in hand to meet the demand thru careful breeding and feeding. Medium weight hogs, thru the demands of trade, have disposed of the old 500 or more pound lard hog.

Shortage of Cattle

Is or is there not a shortage of cattle of commerce in this country? This is a question that has long been asked and heretofore the consensus of opinion have been that there were plenty of cattle in the country that would come out when prices were right. Prices now are right and yet the flood of cattle that might be expected fails to materialize. The Breeders' Gazette stock yards gossip, has this to say on the subject:

"More respect is being paid the recently discredited forecaster of a short cattle supply. For some time past he has been sounding his warning, but ridicule has drowned his voice. Now the stock yard fraternity is awakening to a realization of the shortage prospect, even if the country is oblivious. At a time when production of beef cattle is being curtailed consumption is growing by leaps and bounds. Recent sharp advances in stock yard values were accomplished on a normal supply. Chicago has received about 50,000 more cattle this year than last, while Kansas City shows a large increase, yet prices are \$1 per cwt. higher than at the corresponding time in 1906. This indicates increasing consumption. At last the public is going to beef. It is evident that high level hog markets in recent years have had the effect of increasing production, but while hogs were riding on the crest of a wave of prosperity the cattle grower and finisher was in the trough of despondency most of the time. There is a shortage of beef cattle in sight and with conversion of range country to farming purposes, extinction of the big cattle outfit and rapid spread of the dairy industry it may become acute. A Texas man said: 'Packers have been killing feeding cattle for years and breeding cows have been sent to the shambles by the million. If that doesn't create a shortage ultimately, what will?'"

Talks With Texas Stock Farmers

Crops Are Good

O. F. Beavers of Springer, I. T., came on the market with two loads of mixed stuff.

"Yes, I am a stock-farmer," said he, "and deal in cattle and hogs. Crops are good, especially corn. Corn is looking good but is late. Cattle are scarce, grass is good, in fact there is more grass than cattle. Hogs are doing well and most everybody is raising them this year. I brought in a mixed bunch in which Mr. Moore is interested. I come very often to this market. I like Fort Worth."

Good Hog Section

J. C. Moore is a resident of the Indian Territory and gets his mail at Keeler. "I am a stock farmer and deal in most all kinds of stock. I raise cattle, hogs, mules and horses. They do very well, and, as we have lots of corn, there is no trouble at all on account of feed. It is a good hog section, and all of the people who are engaged in farming raise more or less of them. Crops are in good shape, especially the corn, which will make a big crop. Cotton is late, but is doing of any moisture now."

well, nevertheless. We are not in need

An Old Settler

Captain Bill Henderson, the Tarrant county farmer, who lives near Birdville, came in and was very cheerful over conditions.

"Matters are all right out our way," said he. "Crops seem to be getting along all right. I am baling hay now and have a lot of hands working, or I would go down to the Farmers' Congress with you and help pull for Fort Worth for the next meeting of the congress to come here."

"A farmer can't always go when he wishes, for neither weather nor time will hold up for him to take his vacation in midsummer. Yes, I raise hogs and most everything else. I have been in this county and on the same place for thirty-three years. Came from Missouri when a chunk of a boy."

The Abilene Country

J. B. Shackelford of Abilene, Texas, was in on a trip looking over a growing city.

"Yes, I am back in Abilene," said he, "and I am pleased that I am. We have a fine condition of affairs out in our country now and there is no doubt at all as there is a big crop of almost everything."

"Corn is not good, but then we neved look on corn as much good year for year. Kaffir and milo maize take its place and those never fail us. Cotton is good, a little backward, but is large and growing fast."

"Grass was never better and cattle are fat and sassy. Our town is growing rapidly and we will in a short time have street cars running."

Hill County Conditions

S. C. Dyer, a Hillsboro citizen and a brother of John Dyer, the noted commission man, was in the city on a visit to his brother.

"While I am not now engaged in the stock business, as a business, still as an old Texan I like all of the kind, take a big interest in the breeding and management of stock, crops, etc. There is always more or less stock bought up each year from farmers, but it is not all good beef stuff, for Jerseys and other milk cattle have had a hand in the make-up of the strain and it lacks a lot of being pure whatever milk qualities it may possess."

"Crops are very good, corn being above an average. Cotton, like it is in all places this year, is backward, but is doing well now that the weather has settled into good old hot summer time. Altogether we are in a very good fix again this year."

The Springtown Country

Captain John McCracken of Springtown, was in the city looking after his section's interest in the proposed interurban from Fort Worth to Mineral Wells.

"We have a very fine section of country and at this time there is no part of Texas that can show up with us in the line of crops. Our corn is as good as it could be and cotton is growing rapidly and is fruiting well. I don't like to brag on my own home, but if anyone doesn't believe what I say let them come out and see for themselves. We have as dense a population as there can be found in any part of Wise, Parker and Tarrant counties. There never lived a better people, and they have a love for Fort Worth as their trading point."

"Cattle are doing well and grass is fine. I wish to remark that there is going to be a road built thru our sec-

tion, if not by Mr. Turner, then by some one else sure. Our people have got to have an outlet for their produce and they would like it to come to Fort Worth."

Horses and Mules

E. S. Wallace came in from Bosque county, or rather he came in on his way home in Bosque county, with a car of horses.

"I have been up in the Panhandle country, near Estelline. I bought a car of horses and mules and shipped them in a cattle car. The car was an old one and before we reached Quanah a mule and horse jumped out, having kicked the car open."

"When we arrived at Quanah and changed the stock to a new car two were gone. I left home Sunday. We have had lots of rain and grass is fine. Cattle are all right. I raise white-faced cattle. I have, leased and what I own, 4,000 acres under fence, which is something of a ranch these days."

"Crops are very good, especially the corn. Cotton is backward, but is all right and is fruiting well. I do not know whether boll weevil is at it or not. Some say they are, but they have not shown up to any great extent yet."

Grass Is Fine

W. H. Davis, who resides in Gonzales, Gonzales county, came in from the south, bringing nothing for sale, but just to look on.

"Gonzales county," said he, "is coming up again and matters material are getting in their old ways. Boll weevil harried us for several years, but they don't seem to be much in evidence this year."

"My ranch is down in Live Oak county and grass is fine there. Cattle are not as fast as they ought to be, probably owing to the drought that we had earlier in the season. I am handling steers principally now, but have a few stock cattle, too. A great many of the ranchmen are buying up young steers and grassing them for market. The breeding of most of the market cattle will soon be in the hands of stock-farmers, and the cattle will be of a better class and probably more of them."

"Hogs are scarce in our section now. I have only handled two loads from there this year. Corn is not so very good this year, but cotton is doing well, altho it is a month behind."

Milk and Honey

Captain W. A. Parks, from Aspermont, came in with a lot of cows, grass stuff, that brought for tops, \$3.40 per hundred.

"The Aspermont country is just a land of milk and honey now," said he. "We have had rain in quantities to suit the most pessimistic and the soil is saturated with a season fit to carry everything thru. Stonewall county is in as good fix as she ever was, and land near Aspermont has sold for \$50 per acre. The average for level land anywhere in the county is about \$20."

"Crops are fine, cotton being waist high in some fields and fruiting fine. There will be a big crop again this year. Corn is fine and Kaffir and milo maize, of course, is in its way, doing as well as could be expected."

"Cattle are fat, as you can judge from the sale of those I brought in. Grass is excellent. In fact, there is nothing suffering in any way, except the real estate man, who has not land enough to meet demands."

Would Move College

G. B. McGlasson, of Arlington, was in Live Stock Exchange talking to friends. "I am an old cowman," said he, "and it is always pleasant to meet and talk over old times with men one meets in the Live Stock Exchange. I sold a big bunch of cattle to Jot Gunter, who died recently, in the '80s. Arlington has prospects ahead of its superior to any other town of its size anywhere in this state. I know of no section that combines all of the good qualities of several sections with none of the bad. It has the red sandy land for vegetables, berries and fruit, the black land for wheat and oats, and both kinds of land for cotton and corn. Its health is incomparably the best anywhere, and its drinking water is artesian and the equal of any. I think that it is the proper place for the A. & M. college. Here in a few minutes the students in the animal industry department could be here in the stock yards and have all the advantages necessary for the judging stock of all kinds, and with the United States inspectors study the diseases incident to stock. It would be a big saving of dollars to the state in this one item alone."

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

REAL FARMERS AT CONGRESS

(Continued from Page Seven)

then a fat Poland China shoat and finally about as honory a specimen of the original Texas razor back as could be well hunted up. The former were used by the demonstrator in illustrating his lecture, and he said they were all right. The razor back sow was so thin that spots on the opposite side of her body could almost be seen. She must have been speedy, too, for one front foot was tied back to the off hind one, or as it used to be called, she was "side lined." A good deal of amusement was had at the expense of this poor lonesome old-time hog, until she suddenly declared war on the big Yorkshire animal, attacked her and in less than no time had her thoroly killed, when the house went wild. The old thing might look sorry and half dead, but her spunk was not gone and tired as she was, she gave an indication of what she might have done had she had the free use of her legs and a good meal under her spotted hide.

Demonstrations in finding amount of butter fat in milk, by Professor Aivard, were interesting. This was followed by a complete demonstration in the bee business. The matter was handled with skill by Mr. Sholl of New Braunfels. A hive of bees alive, with the little workers, was placed on the stage, and the comb extracted, frames replaced and nobody was stung. Mr. Sholl explained that when bees were alarmed in any way they immediately ran into the hive and filled themselves with honey extracted from the open cells, and that they immediately became good and would resent nothing.

The Farmers' Congress then adjourned for the session after the most harmonious and successful meeting in its history.

A Mutton Dinner

There were many interesting meetings held by each of the organizations which compose the congress, many of which will be given to the readers of this paper later. Among the functions which was especially appreciated by the lucky participants was a mutton dinner, given by Professor F. R. Marshall, on the third day of the congress, to specially invited guests.

The animal that was slaughtered for the occasion was from a high grade Southdown wether, presented to the college by M. C. Abrams of Manor, Travis county, last September, when it was a yearling and had always been on pasture. He ran with the A. and M. sheep until April and in December, January and February got about one pound a day of grain, chiefly corn. In March it went into Bermuda pasture—no feed—where it remained until the day it was killed. Its weight gross was 140 pounds and dressed, 84 pounds. Professor Marshall did the honors, with Mr. Abrams at his side. There were an abundance of good things to tempt the palate of the guests, but mutton was the go, for were not almost all present breeders of mutton? After enjoying the feast a resolution was offered by Captain Joe B. Mitchell, thanking Captain Abrams for the mutton and authorizing the secretary to furnish the congress with a copy of same with full account of the history of the mutton, which should be entered of record in the archives of the Farmers' Congress. The resolution was adopted by a rising and unanimous vote.

The guests were in part: Professor J. H. Connell, president of the Farmers' Congress; R. T. Miltner, commissioner of agriculture for Texas; Prof. Lomax of college; H. E. Singleton, Mc-

Kinney, the swine breeder; Captain J. B. Mitchell, Taylor McRae, the Telegram representative, of Fort Worth; R. A. Bradford of Taylor, M. C. Abrams of Manor, Johnston Robertson, secretary of the Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association, Grandview; Major McGinnis of Bryan, Tom Morgan Belton, Professor F. R. Marshall of the A. and M. college, the host. There were a pleased lot of guests and many warm thanks were returned the genial director of animal industry.

The whole faculty of the A. and M. college, without exception, were very courteous and persistent in their endeavors to make the guests feel that they were at home.

It will be a meeting long to be remembered by all who had the pleasure of attending.

Likes Sandy Soil

W. T. Parker, a farmer who owns his farm and works it, was in the city and brought the news from Brambleton where he gets his mail. "I am a stock farmer," said Mr. Parker. "I moved up into Tarrant county two years ago from Ellis county, and the people down there who know nothing but black land farming, told me that there was no use in trying to raise cotton in the sandy land, but I find that it is quite different, and that the crops in the sandy land, corn and cotton, do just as well as in the black land, and in some respects better. I have brought in a limb of cotton raised on my place, which you will see with all the drawbacks of this year, has a vigorous growth and 14 bolls and forms on it. There are boll weevils in our section I suppose, but there are none in the bolls in my cotton yet, as I can find. I raise sweet potatoes, peanuts, both the Spanish and the Jumbo, peas and as fin Irish potatoes as I ever saw grow anywhere. This sandy land is good for most everything. I have set out a young orchard and am going into berries big. I have eighty acres in my place, and it is about all I can attend to myself. I never come to town without bringing something to sell to help pay expenses."

Mr. Parker is a young man and it is just such intelligent young men who will put farming on its proper level and induce other young men to stay on the farm. Mr. Parker also said that he was breeding registered Poland China hogs.

GOOD ADVICE TO UNTHINKING

If you hire a horse at a livery stable you ought to treat him as if he were your own. If you drive out ten miles you ought not to attend to your own wants until you see him properly cared for. If an honest man you will remember that you are under a two-fold obligation to that animal—an obligation to its owner and an obligation to the animal. You are the debtor of both, and the you pay the price of the horse no money can release you from the duty and moral claim involved in the bargain between yourself and the owner. To neglect the poor speechless beast that cannot appeal to the commiseration of a passerby is simply unpardonable, and the man who is guilty of such neglect is worse than a man."

John W. Adams, an expert in all that relates to the horse and proper care for him, speaking of the care of unshod hoofs in colts, says:

"The colt should have abundant exercise on dry ground. The hoofs will then wear gradually and it will only be necessary from time to time to regulate any uneven wear with a rasp and to round off the sharp edges about the toe in order to prevent breaking away of the wall."

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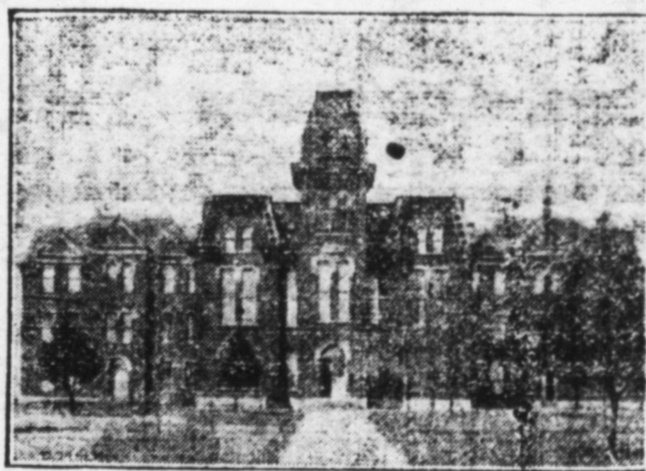
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SLAUGHTER OPENED

MIDLAND, Texas, July 27.—Opening of the new town of Slaughter in this county was a great success. Probably two thousand people were on the town-site by 10 o'clock the morning of Wednesday. The sale was handled well and the lots were taken rapidly. Among those present were E. P. Turner of Dallas, general passenger agent of the Texas and Pacific, and E. C. Crowley of Fort Worth. Mrs. S. F. Lindsay of Fort Worth was fortunate in securing one of the houses and lots, which she soon after sold for \$800. J. H. Brownson of Fort Worth also secured a desirable lot. Among the improvements already completed in the new city are a fourteen-room hotel, two stores, school house, shops and a cotton gin.

The dance which closed the entertainment of the day was enjoyed by the young people of Midland, Stanton and other towns. Music was furnished by the Snyder cornet band.

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Cheap Pork in Texas

(J. C. Hestand, Sherman, Texas.)

When this topic was assigned to me I admit, as a native born resident of Texas, I was somewhat embarrassed, but after investigating the conditions of other sections that are favorable to the cheap production of pork and comparing them with the conditions existing in Texas, that embarrassment passed away, and I would be surprised that any breeder outside of Texas should lay any claim to the cheaper production of pork. Nature has been very generous with the swine breeder of Texas. She has given him an ideal climate, the best of soil, the wettest of water and plenty of sunshine, and with all this he can raise any and all kinds of cheap feed that can be produced anywhere in the world.

We have for permanent pasture the native prairie grass, Bermuda grass, Johnson grass and the king of all feeds—alfalfa. For fall and winter pasture, wheat, oats, rye, barley, sugar cane, peas and alfalfa; some green pasture all the time. Our hogs can graze the year round. For supplemental feed we have a low grade of flour, shorts, bran, rice polish, cotton seed meal, corn cobs and ground corn cobs mixed with a very fine quality of dirt. For fattening purposes we raise kaffir corn, milo maize, oats, barley, rye, cowpeas, sweet potatoes, goobers, black strap molasses and the king of fatteners, good old yellow corn.

In sections where the single food idea, corn, has been done away with, that means to the herds of the swine breeder, cholera has been nearly forgotten.

In Texas we have all the different breeds and as good individuals in each breed as the world produces. Texas bred hogs won over prize winners of the world's fair at the Texas state fair in 1904. Another fact in favor of Texas is that a Texas breeder sold and

shipped one hog to the north for which he received \$500. This is more than twice the money ever paid by any Texas breeder for a hog from the north.

Hogs grow larger, mature quicker and weigh more on the same feed in Texas than on the same feed in any other climate. It is easy to make a car of Texas raised hogs weigh 200 pounds each at seven months old. In the northern states it is necessary to build expensive hog houses and to feed expensive heat-producing feeds to keep hogs from freezing. In Texas they grow every day in the year, sleep under cheap constructed sheds and snore away their owner's troubles and add daily to his bank account. Each sow raises two litters of pigs a year, of seven or eight pigs to the litter, that bringing at least \$10 for each pig, making the total income from each sow at least \$150 a year; against one litter a year raised in the north, with, of course, one-half the income.

With the God-given climate, the water, the feed, the best of blood, the best of shipping facilities and the market we have in our midst, the Texas swine breeder has no need of knowing even enough to sell his own hogs, for he can place them in the cars and they will be hauled to the Fort Worth stock yards, where they will find Mr. Stock Commissioner awaiting. He will attend to the selling, return the proceeds (after paying himself from \$10 to \$50 per day) to the breeder.

But the hog man has produced the pork so cheaply that the proceeds recompense him so liberally that he has never made a squeal loud enough to stop the packer from hiring salesmen at the breeder's expense. To new beginners I say come on, buy the best of hogs. Start now, the road is open and so wide that tho a fool or a wayfaring man, you can prosper therein.

HORTICULTURE

Preparing Commercial Seed Corn

(John H. Garrett, Forney, Texas.)

The subject assigned me is one I have had long experience with. First, we will adhere to no one variety, allowing all corn growers to choose or select the variety or varieties best adapted to their soils and climates. Every corn grower should select as pure bred corn as can be had. It is common in nature for like to produce like. By good cultivation not only will the yield be increased but better developed grains and more uniform ears will be produced. Just before the shoots or the ears commence to feed or pollinate from the tassels, a careful hand should go thru and defassel all the weak-natured and barren stalks. This will have a tendency to lessen the number of such stalks in the next year's crop. This can be easily done by going up every other middle with a large knife in hand striking right and left when such stalks are found.

All corn should be well matured and thoroughly dried out before gathering. Go thru and carefully gather all the large, well proportioned ears from as uniform stalks as possible and house to itself. The refused can be housed for feeding or milling purposes. House all corn dry and keep dry.

Do not wait until the eleventh hour, when orders are coming in and the time has come to plant. Re-select this field selected corn, culling out all ears that do not come up to the ideal standard or model you have in view of this variety. All seed corn should be hand shelled then you have no broken grains, and the skin that covers each grain commonly known, when ground, as bran, will not be broken; this skin or covering should never be broken on seed corn, for this covering answers for a cap and holds moisture or water, which helps the little germinating sprout to grow off more rapidly and helps to make the stalks more vigorous.

The question asked last February in Dallas, was it best to nub off the grains from each end of the seed corn ears? Some said yes and some said no. I went home and when the time came to plant I took some ears and planted the grains from the tip end or small end in a row, the grains from the large end in a row, and the grains from the middle of the ear in two rows and so on. The rows were planted side by side; the grains from the ends germinated only about a half stand and the stalks were of a puny or delicate nature, looking more like

sorghum and popcorn. The stalks that germinated from the grains from the small end of the ear was a few days later than the stalks from the large end and middle of the ear. This corn stands in my garden today, and I have shown this corn to many of my neighbors and it is my opinion that all ears of seed corn should be rubbed and nubbled closely. The seed corn breeder should always buy his seed in the ears. Then he can pick out the ears that come up to the ideal standard or model he has in view, and thus be one year earlier in laying the foundation of his ideal type of this variety.

The corn breeder, the breeders of any kinds of plants, and all breeders of domestic animals, should have some ideal standard of perfection to work to. When these points are obtained you can ship out to the commercial world and your customers will be pleased with. Not only should the breeders have some high ideal standard or model of perfection in view to work to, but every person in every avocation of life should have some high ideal object in view to work to, always observing that honesty is the best policy. It is this that has brought us onward and upward to success and placed so near perfection.

Teaching Agriculture in City Schools
(Prof. S. A. Minear, San Antonio, Tex.)

Modern public school education has a tendency to make us forget our close relationship with the soil and things out of doors, and it seems to point to the farmer as being the only man without a present or future. Such should be corrected and the progressive features should be introduced in the best form possible.

No single rule can be laid down for teaching agriculture in the public schools, because the work in the city may be entirely different from what it should be in the rural districts. In the city the main ideas should be to combine the moral and physical training, to throw off the class room restraints and to give the child an opportunity to stretch its limbs, which have been so uncomfortably cramped. To accomplish such an end, agriculture should be introduced in a form of manual training and not by mere books. In the rural districts the point of view should not be to maintain the common methods used in the home, for it would no doubt be an unwise expenditure of time and energy. The class room restraints do not reach such a degree as in the city, and the average country boy has sufficient physical training.

Therefore, in such schools a book should be introduced in connection with an experimental garden, and in each case the work should be conducted in such manner that will eventually

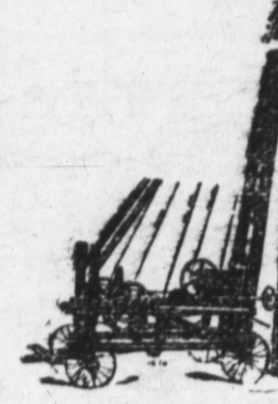
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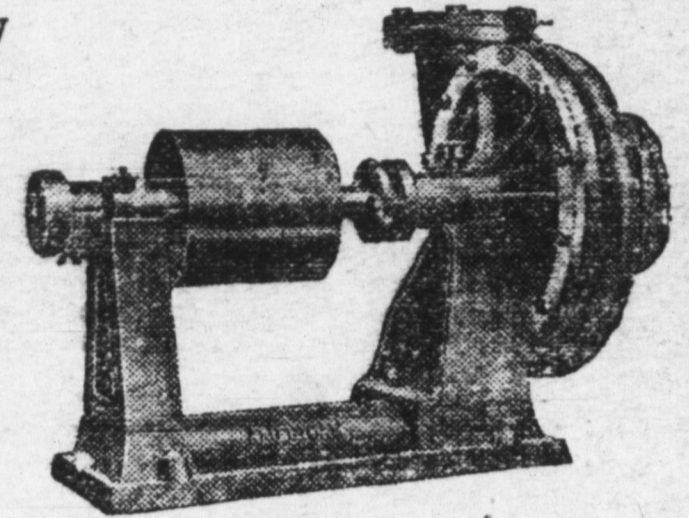


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affect the industrial development of this state.

School gardening was begun in San Antonio during the spring of 1905, with a garden at each of the twenty-four public schools, and it has been highly approved by all interested in the progressive features of education. It takes time to solve the various problems and to systematize gardening as we have other subjects, but with progress the day is near when it will be conducted on a systematic basis equal to that of any subject taught in the city.

During the past session the work was very encouraging, regardless of the fact that plant growth was retarded by climatic conditions. One of the best gardens, of fifty-one square rods, contained over 125 varieties of vegetables, many cuttings and flower beds, cultivated in the yard. The school received a box of silk worm moth eggs, which hatched out about 4,000 silk worms. The children brought mulberry leaves to school every morning to feed the worms, and watched them go into cocoon state and spin thread from which our silk is manufactured. The public became very enthusiastic and at recess or after school hours would work industriously in the garden.

For the coming session, closer study will be given to the preparation of the soil, commercial fertilizer and manure will be used; applications of nitrate of soda will be made and its rapid effects upon color and plant growth will be noted; various varieties of vegetables and grain will be grown; floriculture encouraged, nursery methods introduced; irrigation and cultivation made more practical and as soon as possible a lot will be obtained upon which will be planted a pecan grove, a nursery to supply the school yards with shade trees and an experimental garden to be conducted by classes of higher grades.

School gardening in San Antonio is conducted by boys of grades four to seven inclusive, who are taken out one hour each week, while girls are being taught sewing; but when the weather is unfavorable the boys take basketry or cane seating. The work is altogether practical, and is correlated as much as possible with the class room exercises. Gardening is not compulsory and we seldom receive a note asking that a boy may be excused.

I find that very few children will give close attention to a talk in the class room over ten minutes. They grow very impatient, facts must be made very clear; they have been to the garden and know what it is, so consequently they cry, "Let's go to the garden." Upon entering a garden the

children are told what to do as briefly as possible, and then they are instructed individually as they do the work. In order to make the gardens self supporting, we find that a very good method is to sell the products, and off of an area of 15 square rods a revenue of \$26 has been realized.

School gardening naturally drifts into home gardening, where the results are still more valuable. During the past spring about 550 home gardens were cultivated in San Antonio, representing 118 streets, 16 avenues, 4 alleys, 4 roads leading into the city, and the orphans' home. From observation, I find many temptations in the city, and I often wonder if there is not some means by which the school boys could be kept from various temptations other than by compulsion. I believe from my past experience, the problem is solved to a limited extent by creating an interest in a home garden, where the child would perhaps spend time, when otherwise he might be near the jaws of temptation and evil.

The evil of school gardening in San Antonio presents itself to me under ten divisions, each being a subject of wide discussion:

- 1—About 1,400 pupils acquire skill and agility by handling various small seeds and tools, together with the knowledge of plant life.
- 2—It improves the child's physique.
- 3—It improves and develops the power of observation.
- 4—It broadens the child's line of thought.
- 5—It stimulates civic improvement.
- 6—It is a business experience to harvest and account for the product.
- 7—It develops respect of property rights and rights of ownership.
- 8—It draws attention of the child to the country, to the importance and necessity of agriculture, and assists in preparing him to choose the proper vocation at the proper age.
- 9—It teaches system.
- 10—It teaches discipline.

Agriculture in the public schools is a subject that should be carefully considered by all citizens, who should illustrate its value to the state and have some form introduced into every public school.

In conclusion, I wish to ask that every teacher, every farmer, and in short, every citizen interested in the progress of education, give this subject careful consideration, introduce such work into the schools of your community, give us your co-operation and strive to make the basis of education in his state superior to that of any other.

Notes on Feeding Live Stock

Sugar beets and beet pulp as a feed for dairy cows are nearly equal in value the value being from 90 cents to \$1.00 per ton. The milk produced from feeding beets and pulp is a trifle higher in butter fat, the increased percentage being small. The milk flow and daily yield are maintained as well without beets as with them.

In feeding 1000-lb. steers all the alfalfa and beet pulp they would take larger and more economical gains were secured by adding four pounds of grain to the ration per steer per day. In a ration of alfalfa and pulp limiting the pulp one-fourth to one-half, with all the alfalfa they would take, the cost of production was increased and the gains decreased.

In feeding 80-lb. wether lambs all the alfalfa pulp they would take, one pound of grain added to the ration per lamb per day increased the gain and also the cost of production. One-half pound of grain per lamb per day, compared with one pound of grain, gave lower gains and also lowered cost of production.

One-half pound of grain per lamb per day, with all the alfalfa and pulp that the animal would take, compared with no grain, increased the cost of production, but not the gain.

In a ration of alfalfa and pulp with lambs, limiting the pulp one-fourth to one-half, with all the alfalfa that they would take, increased the gain and decreased the cost of production.

In a ration of alfalfa and pulp with lambs, limiting the alfalfa one-half, with all the pulp that they would take, increased the gains and decreased the cost of production.

In feeding a ration of alfalfa and beet pulp to sheep and steers better results were secured in every instance when either the alfalfa, or the pulp was limited. Larger gains and cheaper production were secured when the pulp rather than the alfalfa was limited.

Sugar beets fed to steers with alfalfa and four pounds of grain per head per day had a value of \$2.36 per ton.

Sugar beets fed to 8-months-old lambs, with alfalfa and five pounds of grain per head per day, had an average value of \$3.41 per ton.

Beet molasses fed to pigs, with green alfalfa, skim milk and shorts, had a value of \$1.12 per hundred.

By substituting one and one-fourth pounds of molasses for one pound of shorts with pigs fed on shorts and on alfalfa pasture the consumption of the latter was increased, the daily gain per pig increased from .5 pound to .72 pound and the cost of production per hundred reduced from \$4.99 to \$3.18. By further adding six pounds skim milk per pig per day to the ration the daily gain was increased to 1.13 pounds, and the cost of production per hundred reduced to \$2.78.

For swine sugar beets had an average value of \$3.52 and pulp \$2.57 per ton.

As high as twenty pounds of pulp was fed to horses per animal per day without any apparent injury. In a ration of alfalfa hay and oats nine pounds of well fermented solid pulp saved one and five-tenths pounds of oats.

Pulp fed to sheep did not produce a weak bone.

In feeding dairy cows a basal ration of four pounds of grain (one-third shorts, two-thirds bran) and twelve pounds hay, thirteen pounds good alfalfa hay fed along with it was nearly equal in value to eleven pounds of grain. Thirteen pounds of alfalfa, fed in connection with the basal ration, produced six-tenths pound of milk and eight-tenths pound of butter fat per per day less than did eleven pounds of grain when so fed, but the cost of 100 pounds of milk was reduced to 30 cents and of butter fat 5.7 cents.

In feeding alfalfa to cows, milk and butter fat were produced cheaper on four pounds of grain per cow per day than on eight pounds. The daily yield of milk and fat was increased by the larger amount of grain .95 and .07 pound, respectively. The milk flow was maintained better on the larger than on the smaller amount of grain.

Apples fed to pigs in two experiments with skim milk and shorts had a value from nothing to 18 cents per hundred. In one experiment apples were only equal to grass pasture.

As grazers, pure-bred Tamworth swine were most superior. Berkshire, Poland-China and Tamworth grades were about equal. Pure-bred Yorkshires were not equal to the other breeds in feeding qualities, especially as grazers.

The average cost of spring litters of six pigs each, including the cost of the keeping of the sow for one year, when disposed of at a weight of 893 pounds, was \$29.42. The average cost of fall litters of seven pigs, each, including

the cost of the keep of the sow for one year, when disposed of at a weight of 1088 pounds, was \$36.90. The cost per hundred for spring pigs from weaning to a weight of 150 pounds was \$2.70, and of fall pigs fed thru the winter to a weight of 135 pounds, was \$2.77.

The average cost of raising cattle to one year of age was \$19 per head, and to two years of age, at which time they averaged 1037 pounds in weight, was \$35.97.

Sheep can be kept on irrigated farms at a good profit when hay sells for \$5 per ton, grain \$16 per ton, and wool and mutton at 20 and 4 1-2 cents per pound, respectively. At these prices there was greater profit in pasturing the land with sheep than in raising alfalfa and selling it.

SWINE

How to Judge Swine

When judging any class of hogs it is necessary to go about the work in as systematic a manner as possible, in order to do justice to each animal and to make sure that the essential points are not overlooked. The exact procedure may vary with different judges, but each man should have a definite method of work and follow it.

A very satisfactory plan is to approach the hog from the front. From here observe the width of the back, the uniformity of width thruout, the width and smoothness of the shoulders on top, the evenness with which the neck joins the shoulders, the width of the head, its length and the shape and set of the ears. The presence or absence of wrinkles in the face should be noticed and, in breeding classes, the eyes should be observed. Next stepping to the side, the dish of the face is easily seen, and the trimness of the jaw, and the way it carries back to the shoulder. The depth and width of the shoulder and the depth of chest and body is also to be noted, and the strength of the top line and straightness of underline. Far too often there is a droop just back of the shoulders, sometimes so noticeable as to form a crease. Viewed from the side the top line should rise gradually from the neck to the loin, then slope very slightly to the tail thus giving a slightly arched back, with great strength.

The presence of wrinkles is easily seen from the side view, and the length of the rump, the width and depth of the ham and the degree to which it fills forward in the stifle should also be carefully observed. A very common fault is a slackness at this last point and this, combined with a cut up flank, gives a very undesirable appearance to the hind quarters, besides reducing the amount of meat carried in this region. The straightness and length of the legs, the length of the pasterns, and the way in which the hog stands up on his toes should be carefully observed, as broken down pasterns are far too common in hogs that have been fitted for the show ring.

Pass to the rear, the width of the hind quarters and the falling down between the hind legs should be looked to, and the uniformity of which should again be looked to. The back must appear broad and nearly level, or slightly rounding. Any tendency to a roach back, coming to an edge in the middle should be discriminated against. By stepping slightly to one side, the still keeping to the rear, the straightness with which the side carries down to the belly can be noted. The straightness of the hind legs should be observed, as the hocks are often turned in so much as to give very weak legs.

The opposite side should next be surveyed, for the same points as before, and before leaving the animal the quality as indicated by the size of the bone and fineness of the coat should be noted. In the show ring judging it is frequently advisable to touch the hogs to determine the mellowness of flesh and condition.

The same general procedure should be followed with each animal; experience will very soon enable one to reject the inferior ones after a brief inspection. The better animals, chosen for the short feet, should be brought as close together as is convenient and their points of merit carefully considered. The best one is then chosen, the one most closely approximating the ideal type the judge has in mind, and nearness to the type chosen. Fancy breed points must always receive due consideration, but should never be allowed to outweigh the more important essentials of form, constitution and quality.—Professor W. J. Kennedy, Iowa Agricultural College.



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Breeders' Directory Of the Great Southwest

HEREFORDS

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

V. WEISS

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

BLUE GROVE HEREFORDS

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

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

SHORTHORNS

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

West Texas Farm

SNYDER, Texas, July 20.—Sixteen hundred acres in cultivation on one farm is an uncommon sight even in the great plantation regions of the south, yet Seury county has one such farm. The farm in question belongs to H. P. Wellborn and there are over 1,000 acres of this vast body in cotton, the remainder is in feed stuff.

SHEEP

What a Sheep Dog Knows

Harper's Magazine.

What a herd dog has first to learn is to know every one of 200 or 300 sheep, and to know them both by sight and smell. This he does thoroly. When a Watterson was running sheep on the plains he had a young collie not yet put to the herd, but kept about the pumping plant.

As the sheep came in by hundreds to the trough the dog grew so to know them that when they had picked up a stray from another band he discovered it from a far off and darted as a hornet, nipping and yelping, and parted it out from the band. At that time no mere man would have pretended without the aid of a brand to recognize any of the thousands that bore it.

How long recognition stays by the dog is not certain, but at least a twelve month, as was proved to Filon Girard after he had lost a third of his brand when the Santa Anna came roaring up the Lone Pine with a cloud of saffron colored dust on its wings. After shearing next year, passing close to another band, Filon's dogs set themselves unbidden to routing out of it and rounding with their own nearly twenty head which the herder, being an honest man, freely admitted he had picked up on the mesa following Filon the spring before.

Quick to know the wilful and unbidden members of a flock the wise collie is not sparing of bites, and following after a stubborn stray, will often throw it and stand guard until help arrives or the sheep shows a better mind. But the herder who has a dog trained

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.

CAMP CLARK RED POLLED

Cattle. J. H. JENNINGS, Prop., Martindale, 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. 184688. Choice bulls for sale.

DURHAM PARK STOCK FARM—

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

at the difficult work of herding range sheep thru the chutes and runways into boats and cars for transportation is the fortunate fellow.

There was Pete's dog, Bourdaloue, that at the Stockton landing, with no assistance, put eighty wild sheep from the highlands on the boat in eight minutes by running along the backs of the flock until he had picked out the stubborn or stupid leaders that caused the sheep to jam in the runway and by bites sent them forward, himself treading the backs of the racing flock like the premier equestrienne of the circus, which all men of the shipping cheered to see.

To Market Lambs

The proper time to market lambs has to be determined by the condition of flesh and not the size. One year after another it does not pay to hold for higher prices when they are once ready to go up. If the feeder has the capacity of foretelling a better market he would better sell out those that are already fat and replace with good growers.

In Hemphill County

Mr. Dorsey bought four car loads of calves here last week—one load from D. M. Hargrave, one from W. D. Fisher, one from W. J. Todd and one from J. G. Brown. The prices of this lot, we understand, were from \$7 to \$7.75.

John Harris shipped 180 head of calves and about thirty head of cows to the Kansas City market this week. The cows and one car load of calves were purchased from Frank Trammel and the other load of calves from William Hext. The prices paid for the calves ranged from \$7 to \$7.75 per hundredweight. We did not learn the price paid for the cows.



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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



REAL ESTATE

\$25,000 of cows, mares, mules, with 3-year lease 7,000 acres pasture, and 1,000 acres cultivated, business paying \$7,000 yearly; 4,500 1 and 2-year-old steers west of Pecos river. Only remaining \$10 an acre improved 1,400 pasture tract, convenient to Fort Worth, good house, 75,000 acre well improved ranch, Old Mexico, \$1.00 an acre, near railroad. Cattle at market value S. M. Smith, Delaware hotel, Fort Worth.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Ranch of 75,000 acres in Crosby county, Texas, some plains, mostly breaks, well grassed and watered, good fences and improvements. The land was formerly known as the Two Buckle south pasture. Owner sold, except two sections leased. Will sell land and retain cattle or sell cattle and lease the land, or sell land and cattle together. Prices and terms made known on application. Address A. W. Hudson, Emma, Crosby County, Texas.

ON QUALITY HILL Strictly modern, two-stories plastered, nearly new, eight rooms, very large reception hall.

ON FAIRMOUNT AVENUE, strictly modern, six-room bungalow, lot 50x140 feet. Near university, six rooms, lot 75x100, southeast front, large trees, cement walks.

W. S. ESSEX, phones 408.

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. Broker building, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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.

IAMBOUILLET 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.

1,000 GOOD native 2-year-old steers for sale. C. & G. Hagelstein, San Angelo, Texas.

VETERINARIAN

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

FIRE INSURANCE

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

ATTY'S DIRECTORY

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

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

INVESTMENTS

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

DEPT. STORES

The Fair

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.

Burton-Peel Dry Goods Co.

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 fail in delayed, suppressed or irregular monthly periods. Old men made young and vigorous as in the days of their youth. Young men, run down, made strong. Skin cancers cured without knife or pain. DR. N. BASCOM MORRIS, Specialist, Office 611½ Houston St., Fort Worth, Texas. Office open from 8 a. m. to 9 o'clock at night.

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

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

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

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

VEHICLES

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. FIFE & MILLER, 312 Houston St. W. J. Tackaberry, Manager.

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AEOLIAN LINE OF PIANOLAS, PIANOS AND PIANOLA PIANOS.

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

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

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

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

UNEEEDA 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.

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LONG TIME LOANS on cattle or land.

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

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

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

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

POULTRY PET STOCK

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

ABSTRACTS

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

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

AMUSEMENTS

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

DENTISTS

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

HOTELS, CAFES

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

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

JEWELRY

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

RUSHING WORK ON COLISEUM

Excavation for the foundation of the large coliseum at the stock yards has about been completed, and the making of the concrete foundation has begun. The base on which the foundation will stand will be eight feet wide. It is stated by the engineer that when the foundation is completed it will contain more than two thousand cubic yards of concrete, and in addition to about fifteen hundred sacks of cement, will require fully 2,000 loads of gravel. When the foundation base is completed there will be a large amount of work required to fill in and level up the surface on the inside of the walls. In some places the surface will be raised more than four feet.

From now on the work will be rushed thru in order to be able to have the building finished in time for the Fat Stock Show to be held next March. It is promised the big structure will be ready even if it is found necessary to work night and day forces.

Corn Was Injured

T. M. Presley has returned from a visit to friends seven miles south of Cleburne, spending several days with his wife. "The condition of the crops," said Mr. Presley, "are not all good. In some places they are in excellent shape and in others not so good, so the farmers say things in the crop line are spotted. The hot winds last week did a world of harm, especially to the corn, which was in a condition to be injured at that time, that is in tassel. Cotton is very late, but is looking well and is growing fast. It rained Monday and the moisture was welcomed by the farmers. While farming matters are not up to the standard, still they are not so bad as they might be."

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

Though on Monday cattle receipts amounted to 5,300 head, receipts for the week ending with Monday were very moderate, while calf receipts continued liberal and hogs same in the smallest supply of the year.

The movement of South Texas grassers has been sharply reduced, as compared with recent weekly marketings and the receipts of fed cattle have also shown a considerable shrinkage. Considering the adverse conditions which have surrounded the trade, however, it is well that supplies were no larger, the demand having been met and declines effected, the comparatively light local receipts prevented as sharp decline here as elsewhere. Kansas City and St. Louis have had burdensome supplies of quarantine cattle all week, the run at St. Louis having been much the largest of the year for that market, which broke badly under the liberal offerings.

On Tuesday, under continued heavy receipts at Missouri river points, all markets were lower, spots in the local trade on medium killers showing as much as 25c decline from the close of last week, while the choice fed beefs and well bred thin steers that answered the requirements of feeder buyers alone escaped loss. On Wednesday, with a small steer supply of fifteen carloads and none of these grading above medium, the market continued dull, though selling was steady with Tuesday. Thursday the market locally was further reduced, the smallest mid-week steer supply for months, only ten carloads being yarded. The lower again the trade here assumed a better tone and the small supply sold strong to 10c higher than Wednesday. Friday's trade was strong, with receipts again light, and the week closes with most traders quoting the week's early loss regained.

Stockers and Feeders

Demand for stock and feeding cattle of desirable cattle has assumed fairly still being curtailed considerably by the scarcity of the kinds wanted and the fact that prices are holding a somewhat higher level than many prospective buyers appear ready to grant. Some good 900-pound feeders sold up to \$3.65 during the week, and a well-

bred class of 823-pound steers made \$3.50.

Butcher Stock

With the enlargement of the supplies of the stuff usual at this season of the year, and with dull and lower markets at other points, values on cows and heifers have shown a further decline this week, the market closing, locally, at a decline of about 10c from a week ago.

Calves and Yearlings

The calf market closes the week with prices showing a decline of fully 50c to 75c from last week's closing, and a loss of \$1 to \$1.25 from two weeks ago, the slump having followed continued heavy marketings here and elsewhere.

Hogs

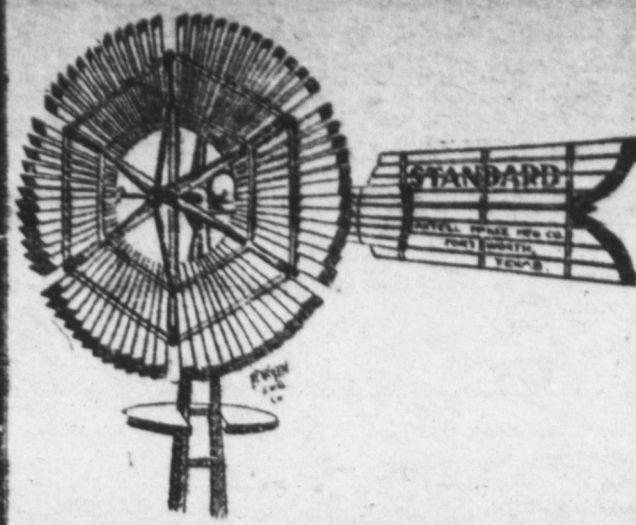
The hog market made the best advance last week that has been recorded in any corresponding period for some time, under light runs north and very meager supplies here.

Sheep

Sheep receipts have been very small and the market not fairly tested. Best fat native sheep and lambs are holding up well, with small bunches of choice black face wethers selling up to \$5.50, and choice lambs at \$6.

Prices for the Week

	Top.	Bulk.
Steers—		
Tuesday	\$5.25	\$3.70@4.20
Wednesday	4.00	3.15@3.90
Thursday	4.30	3.65@4.10
Friday	5.25	3.00@5.25
Saturday	4.20	3.60@4.20
Monday	5.40	3.85@4.25
Cows—		
Tuesday	3.75	2.25@2.60
Wednesday	3.00	2.35@2.55
Thursday	3.45	2.25@2.80
Friday	3.15	2.45@2.25
Saturday	3.20	2.60@3.00
Monday	3.10	2.40@2.75
Calves—		
Tuesday	4.75	3.75@4.40
Wednesday	4.50	3.75@4.25
Thursday	4.65	3.75@4.25
Friday	4.50	3.50@4.25
Saturday	3.85
Monday	4.50	3.00@4.25
Hogs—	Top.	Bulk.
Tuesday	6.10	6.02½ @ 6.07½
Wednesday	6.25	6.15 @ 6.20
Thursday	6.27½	6.20 @ 6.27½
Friday	6.30	6.20 @ 6.30
Saturday	6.35	6.35
Monday	6.35	6.25 @ 6.35



PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

The Standard Windmill

manufactured in the first and only windmill factory in the South.

BUY THE BEST.

AXTELL CO.

Successors to Axtell-KcKee Mfg. Co., FORT WORTH, TEX.

RANGE REPORTS SHOW VARIETY

Rainfall in Far West Portion —Temperatures High

A variety of weather is shown over the range country by the reports received Tuesday morning from the inspectors of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association. Most of the reports show that the weather of the past week has been dry, with high temperatures, although a number of places had showers, none however being of great length.

Rain fell the last of the week in the far western portions of the state, Inspector C. Brown at Pecos reporting showers Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Temperatures are given as high as 108 in the shade at some of the places where inspectors are situated. Reports are as follows:

San Angelo and Robert Lee—The most of this country has good grass. Coke county, however, is very dry. Stock seem to be holding up fairly well, but good rains are needed badly. Three cars of cattle were shipped by Max Mayer to Fort Worth.
J. R. HEWITT, Inspector.

Pecos and Riverton—Weather was very dry the first half of the week. Rain fell Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Eighteen cars of cattle were shipped by W. C. Badger from Eddy county, New Mexico, to South Dakota.
C. BROWN, Inspector.

Lawton and Fort Sill—Weather has been hot. Temperature was 108 in the shade at Lawton Saturday. Seven cars of cattle were shipped to Kansas City from Lawton.
W. F. SMITH, Inspector.

Midland, Monahans and Riverton—Local showers occurred Wednesday and Thursday.
ED TONER, Inspector.

Goliad, Fannin, Edna and Victoria—Range is in good shape. Thirty-eight cars of cattle were shipped, mostly to Fort Worth and the territory. Among heavy shippers were: G. W. Sutherland, 26 cars to the territory; W. J. Staton, 4 cars to Beville.
CHARLES E. MARTIN, Inspector.

Beeville and Alfred—Range and weather good. Thirteen cars of cattle were shipped to Van Vleck, New Orleans and Miami.
JOHN E. RIGBY, Inspector.

Kingsville—Weather still dry. Seven cars of cattle were shipped to Fort Worth and Houston.
W. B. SHELTON, Inspector.

Cotulla—Seven cars of cattle were shipped to Fort Worth, five by A. G. Startz and two by D. J. Woodward.
T. H. POOLE, Inspector.

WELSH BLACK CATTLE

John Roberts, of the bureau of animal industry, has prepared a paper in which he says the Welsh breed of cattle is considered a very valuable one in Great Britain. The cows are good milkers, but the breed is chiefly famous for its feeding qualities, and the admitted excellence of the carcass, the latter being a prime favorite with English butchers.

The Welsh breed is a very old one, and in this respect, as well as others, resembles the Highland breed of Scotland. Like the latter, they are exceedingly hardy and thrifty. Wales is a mountainous country, and in winter is often very bleak and stormy, yet in some parts the bulk of the cattle remain out of doors all the year and maintain their condition in a remarkable way.

Good specimens of the Welsh breed are well proportioned, free moving ani-

mals. Youatt, in discussing the breed, says they were favorites with Bakewell, "who considered them nearer to perfection in some points than any other breed, except his own improved breed." An English writer on live stock matters, says of this breed:

"Welsh cattle have unquestionably vast capabilities of both milk and beef production, and their rude health is an important recommendation. When hardy, active cattle are required—cattle which can live roughly yet answer to keep and care, grow beef of the first quality and, under favorable conditions, great in quantity—the Welsh breed should claim a trial, and they would doubtless prove ready to adapt themselves to districts and countries to which hitherto they have been strangers."

It has been said that Welsh cows are good dairy performers when required for that purpose, but they are of course inferior to the strictly dairy breeds. It goes without saying, also, that when an animal is raised exclusively for beef the pail will necessarily suffer, but cows of this breed will soon put on flesh after their dairy career is ended. In the herd of twenty-five cows at the University of North Wales, the milk and butter sold from each cow for the last three years has produced on an average \$100 per year. In addition to this, with one or two exceptions, all the cows have reared calves.

HOLSTEIN BEEF TEST

The results of a ninety-day feeding test with pure-bred Holstein steers are given by a Nebraska writer in the Holstein-Friesian Register. These steers were bought Nov. 28, 1905, for feeders at \$3.25 per 100 pounds, and were sold Feb. 28, 1906, at 4.50 per hundred, to a country buyer, who shipped them to market and received \$4.90 per hundred.

Steer No. 1, weight Nov. 28, 1905, 1140 pound; weight Feb. 28, 1906, 1510 pound; a gain in 90 day of 370 pound; average daily gain, 4.11 pound; age at beginning of test, 2 years 11 months.

Steer No. 2, weight Nov. 28, 1905, 1220 pounds; weight Feb. 28, 1906, 1645 pounds; a gain in 90 days of 325 pounds; average daily gain, 3.61 pounds; age at beginning of test, 2 years 4 months.

Steer No. 3, weight Nov. 28, 1905, 985 pounds; weight Feb. 28, 1906, 1240 pounds; a gain in 90 days of 255 pounds; average daily gain, 2.81 pounds; age at beginning of test, 2 years.

Taking the three steers as a whole they gained 3.5 pounds per head per day for 90 days. While the foregoing is a marvelous gain for steers of any breed, the crowning feature of the whole test lies in the fact that these gains were made on the following ration: Clover and timothy hay and 20 pounds of corn and cob meal per head per day. Figuring the corn at 26 cents per bushel, the selling price at the nearest town, they consumed corn to the value of \$20.15; allowing \$5 for each steer for hay, the total cost of feed consumed would be \$35.15. Bought at \$3.25 per hundredweight, the purchase price was \$108.70, and selling at \$4.50 per hundredweight, the selling price was \$193.27, leaving a balance of \$84.57 and deducting total cost of feed, leaves a net profit of \$49.92 on three steers over and above cost of feed in 90 days. Who can beat it?

The above test was made by August Winter of Boyden, Ia., one of the oldest breeders of Holsteins in the west, and who owns one of the finest dairy farms in northern Iowa. Mr. Winter does not advocate the raising of Holsteins for beef, but made this test to show his neighbors that where mixed farming is carried on (that means the cows milked and calves raised on skim milk) the Holstein is the equal of any breed of cattle.

HOTEL MARSEILLES

1309½ Jennings Avenue

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

ALL FOR
\$1.50

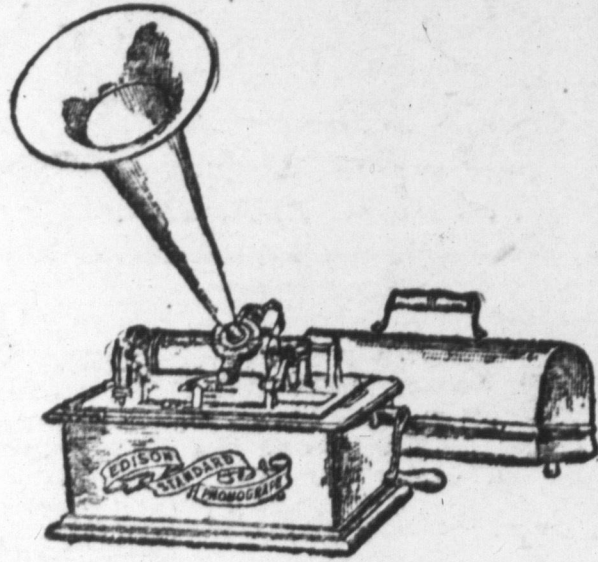
The four following named big papers and magazines will be sent to any address for one year for \$1.50—

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN JOURNAL
THE NATIONAL HOME JOURNAL
THE WESTERN WORLD
THE AMERICAN FARMER

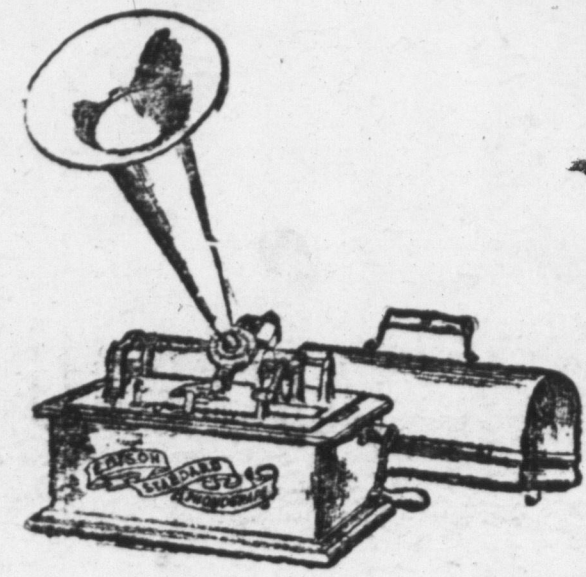
These are the "Big Four" and cost you only \$1.50 if taken before Sept. 1, 1907. These papers contain a great variety of the best class of literature, both instructive and entertaining—all bright, clean and fascinating. Send \$1.50 and get them all for one year.

THE TEXAS
Stockman Journal

You Can't Believe It, Maybe—BUT IT'S TRUE



MOST VALUABLE PREMIUM OFFER EVER MADE
—THIS \$20 EDISON STANDARD PHONOGRAPH,
HORN AND ONE DOZEN RECORDS, GIVEN FOR
TWENTY-FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE
TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL FOR ONE YEAR.



This cut represents the Standard Edison Phonograph, which sells the world over for \$20. No dealer is allowed to sell them for **MORE** nor **LESS**. We will actually give this Phonograph, horn and one dozen records to anyone sending in twenty-five new subscribers for one year at the regular subscription price of \$1.50 a year. The Phonograph, horn and records will be shipped to your nearest express or freight office, **PREPAID**.

This is positively the most valuable premium ever offered by any newspaper in any country. You can't buy the phonograph at retail anywhere in the United States for less than \$20. One dozen records cost \$4.20—making a total cash cost of \$24.20, and you get both for twenty-five new subscribers to The Stockman-Journal for one year.

GET UP A CLUB

You can get up a club in your neighborhood—in your school district. Get the phonograph for your home; it is the greatest entertainer ever possessed. Get it for the Sunday school, church or singing school. They can be used and are used any place where people gather for amusement or worship; everybody likes them—old and young.

Any young lady or young man can earn this valuable premium in a few days' work in his or her neighborhood. Get the people in your school district first, then go over to the neighboring district, if necessary. Any young lady who will undertake to get this premium can do so in a short while—every young man, and old, will assist. You'll be surprised how easy it is; try it. Don't wait. Write us at once if you wish to earn this phonograph. We will then send you some valuable suggestions, and a catalog of the Edison Phonograph.

REMEMBER, we give you the Edison Standard Phonograph, horn and one dozen records—all for twenty-five new subscribers to The Stockman-Journal one year at the regular subscription price of \$1.50. Phonograph and records will be send prepaid to your nearest express or freight office. Write at once, or begin work at once, and then write.

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN JOURNAL

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Live Stock Exchanges Vital in Trade

(By Frank Cooper, of Kansas City, Before the National Live Stock Exchange.)

Commercial organizations from the beginning have always been favored by the courts, on account of their usefulness and necessity in administering commercial affairs, their settling of disputes, avoiding litigation, and in many ways restraining the greed and curbing the dishonesty of men. For these reasons their rules and findings have been uniformly sustained by the courts and their assistance sought as an inexpensive judiciary and police power where these powers are most requisite. In recent years, however, the limelight of criticism and often of condemnation has been turned on commercial associations, and, in fact, commercial organizations of all kinds, and it behooves us to meet these conditions squarely, fairly and fearlessly.

Our associations are an absolute and undoubted necessity, and must exist in some form. Our position is absolutely impregnable so long as our organizations are used only for good, not for oppression or extortion, toward our customers, as a means of deception and assassination of each other among ourselves. Whenever our exchange becomes the instrument of either of these iniquities, then it is ripe for dissolution and reorganization, with a purified membership and on a higher platform. This leads me to say that to be a good exchange member—in other words, a good business man—requires, first of all, to be a good citizen; to have that breadth and depth of vision, to have the size of heart and brain which enables one to have a patriotic regard for the general welfare and to be big enough and broad enough to see things from the other man's standpoint.

The failure to measure up in these respects is at the bottom of all our discords and troubles, and will continue to be until general improvement of moral and mental stature brings us up to the proper line commensurate with our duties, powers and responsibilities.

Our schedules of charges are, I believe, lower than those in any other line of commercial service of which I have any knowledge. Nowhere else in all the fields of commercial activities

is there such a quantity of service of skill and financial responsibility for so small a compensation. So long as we keep to a line of reason and justice toward our customers and the public, so long our position is impregnable. For instance, if I should organize a commission company and charge only half the present exchange rate, or, indeed, should make no commission charges at all, I should still be unable to compete with my full rate competitors; for it, by reason of more than a moderate business, I should fall down even 5 cents per hundredweight in price in any case, or, thru lack of close attention, should fall down in shrink, these fall-downs would amount to more than all commissions.

We meet at this time under peculiarly favorable circumstances, at the successful conclusion of one of the most sanguinary conflicts the exchanges have ever had defending the interests of the producer in a most important matter against an attempt to revolutionize the very laws and customs of the trade to his hurt. We waged this conflict to a successful conclusion without any immediate selfish interest in the outcome, but in defense of what we believed to be right between man and man, and, because right, the most profitable and useful thing to do. This battle was waged not with an idea of simply beating an antagonist, but regardless of antagonists, simply establishing safe, sane and equitable practices in the conduct of a gigantic business.

We have no disposition to gloat or gloat as over a victory. We are big enough to recognize the grievances of the packers, and to co-operate with them in eliminating those grievances so far as possible. We believe in the economy and superior sanitation and safety of large centralized markets. Only by means of large centralized operations can there be efficient government inspection and control. Whatever the public has to fear from unfavorable health conditions comes from small operations in nooks and corners in the byways and hedges of our land, where there can be no effective supervision. It is our duty, so far as possible in fairness, to strengthen the hands of the government in its inspec-

tion operations, and to strengthen the hands of the packers and food manufacturers on the big markets, for there alone can goods be safely sold over the whole world.

The big packers and food manufacturers at the principal market centers are the selling agents of the producers. They are not antagonists, except in the sale pen; after that they are our friends and co-workers, and the helping of them in disposing of their product, by getting them the highest class of sanitary approval, and so making it safe and attractive to buyers, is simply helping ourselves, therefore, now, having helped the sellers of cattle to maintain a square deal by cutting out post-mortem, we need to help the other side by helping make his market and all conditions tending to that end.

POULTRY

FEEDING FOR EGGS

A Poultry Farmer of Long Experience writes as follows:

"By observation as well as experience, we obtain much information that assists us materially in our life work, whether upon the farm or in any other avocation. For many years past I have fed my pigs swill composed of shorts, milks and water, with salt added, in troughs. The hens had access to them, and I observed them flocking around the troughs, eating with avidity. I concluded to give the matter a thoro test, realizing that in egg production, as well as that in milk, the hens required feed having a large per cent. of protein. Early last winter I commenced feeding them in their yards the above mixture, adding more shorts; also fed wheat and oats. I fed them no corn, for they had access to it at all times. But I observed that they could eat but little corn when they could get something better. I will say in connection that they had access to coal screenings, also as the weather grew colder I would occasionally mix a little red pepper in feed and they would go around singing of mornings when the mercury was playing about zero mark.

The result was very satisfactory, for we got eggs every day; many days we got from three to six dozen from

ninety-five hens. I met a neighbor one morning in January and asked him how many eggs they were getting. "Well, sir," he said, "we haven't had an egg for over three months and have ninety as fine hens as there are in the country." I told him we had been selling eggs every week, frequently at 25 cents a dozen. "What do you do to your hens?" he asked. I gave him my plan and then asked him what he fed to his hens. He replied: "They have a corn crib and a corn pile to run to and now and then we give them a little oats. My wife wanted to feed them wheat, but I objected."

Meeting him shortly afterward he said: "Say, that plan of yours works fine. My wife sold fourteen dozen eggs last Saturday at 22 cents a dozen."

I would say to those who have never adopted the above plan to try it and note results.

Selling Pure Bred Fowls

Good breeding fowls are seldom sold in the home neighborhood for what they are worth. Coming from a distance anything seems to have an increased value in the eyes of your neighbors. The home grown may be a better article in every way, but the inferior article from abroad meets the most favorable notice. You are depending, perhaps, upon your poultry for your support, and yet your neighbor cannot understand why you should not exchange roosters, or a setting of eggs, and in buying a bird for breeding, considers the market price per pound to be the right thing to give you for your pure bred stock. Seek your purchasers at a distance if you would sell them for a fair price. To do this the only way is to advertise what you have for sale, and if the advertising is wisely done, thru the selection of the proper medium and honestly lived up to, there will surely follow very gratifying results.

Clean loose straw is the very cleanest thing that can be used on the floor of the henhouse, especially in winter. The hens, for exercise, will scratch it constantly.

It is the mother that influences the internal qualities and a good layer if mated the right way, may impress this desirable quality on her offspring.

Some people become so busy they have no time to do anything.