

THE TEXAS



STOCKMAN JOURNAL

VOL. 27

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, AUGUST 21, 1907

NO. 13

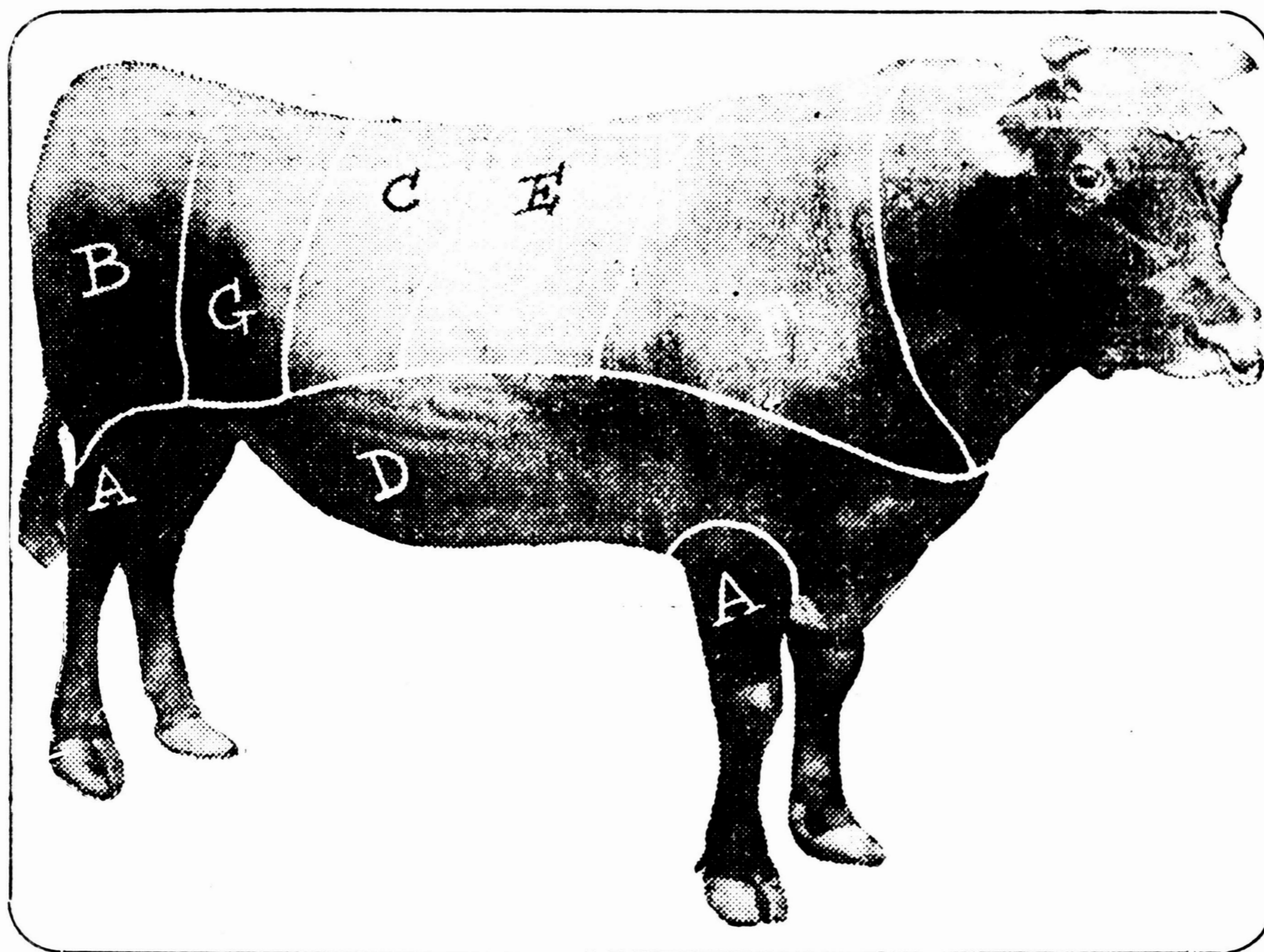


Diagram Showing How to Judge a Bull for Beef Quality. Letters Indicate Principal Cuts of Meat.....

Lessons on Corn for Rural Schools

My idea of teaching agriculture in rural schools is to conduct a system which will help keep the boys on the farm, and one which will eventually effect the industrial development of the state. We should not attempt to use common methods employed at the children's homes, for such would no doubt be an unwise expenditure of time and energy. Therefore it seems essential to teach elementary agriculture in the class room in connection with practical work in a garden.

Due to short sessions it seems impossible to give practical outdoor instruction along the line of corn culture. But I believe this work can be conducted in a way that will not only be beneficial to the pupils, but assist the progress of corn improvement. To conduct the work successfully the teacher should have the love of his pupils and not be afraid to take off his coat and do demonstrative work. If a teacher does not take hold of this work earnestly it will drag, and in the long run be a failure.

As the session is about to close, the teacher should interest the pupils enough to go into their father's field and mark vigorous and healthy stalks of corn which contain two or more ears. They should be instructed how to preserve this corn so as it will be in first-class condition when time comes to use it.

During the fall interesting study can be made indoors. Study the history, geography of various varieties, study the form of ears, cobs and kernels; compare various varieties, weigh ears and make comparison.

During early spring put various varieties of corn under test, using either or both of the following methods:

Take a plate and cut two pieces of cloth about the size of a inner part, wetting them thoroughly. Place one piece of cloth on the plate and scatter 100 kernels evenly over it. Place the other piece of cloth over the kernels and set the plate in a warm place. From the number of kernels that sprout determine the percentage alive.

Plant 100 kernels in damp sand and keep it moist and warm. Note the number that germinate and determine the percentage alive before planting season arrives. It is very important for the boys to know how deep corn should be planted. This can easily be demonstrated and an interesting study made concerning the growth by using the following methods: Select a glass bottle or a similar glass vessel, which is about six or eight inches high, having a large opening at the top. Put in a kernel of corn that against the side of the vessel. Put in an inch of soil, another kernel of corn, and so on until the vessel is practically full. Arrange the kernels spirally so that they may be easily observed and that they will not interfere with each other after germination. Moisten the soil, wrap the vessel in a black piece of cloth or paper and set in a warm place. By ex-

WHAT'S THE USE?

To Pour in Coffee When it Acts as a Vicious Enemy.

Fasters have gone without food for many days at a time but no one can go without sleep. "For a long time I have not been sleeping well, often lying awake for two or three hours during the night, but now I sleep sound every night and wake up refreshed and vigorous," says a California woman.

"Do you know why? It's because I used to drink coffee but I finally cut it out and began using Postum. Twice since then I have drunk coffee and both times I passed a sleepless night, and so I am doubly convinced coffee caused the trouble and Postum removed it.

"My brother was in the habit of drinking coffee three times a day. He was troubled with sour stomach and I would often notice him getting soda from the can to relieve the distress in his stomach; lately hardly a day passed without a dose of soda for relief.

"Finally he tried a cup of Postum and liked it so well he gave up coffee and since then has been drinking Postum in its place and says he has not once been troubled with sour stomach."

Even after this lady's experience with coffee her brother did not suspect for a time that coffee was causing his sour stomach, but easily proved it.

Coffee is not suspected in thousands of cases just like this, but it's easily proved. A ten day's trial works wonders. "There's a Reason."

Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

amining the kernels daily the boys can determine the best depth to plant the corn, and also make observation concerning germination and how the little plants push out of the ground.

In proper season have the boys plant the selected seed corn, and study the growth.

Take ordinary field corn that has not been selected and plant it in two separate plats, using care that one has an isolated location. Study the essential organs, and how fertilization takes place. In order to demonstrate that pollen is necessary to develop kernels, detassel all plants in one of the plats. As the boys work with the selected corn they will find many inferior stalks. These should be detasseled. Before school closes have the boys go into their plat and mark all healthy and vigorous stalks which contain more than one well developed ear. As the school closes the corn may be laid by and allowed to remain in the plat during vacation. At the beginning of next session harvest the selected corn and store it for future use.

Begin at once, after the term opens, to study and compare the corn grown in the two plats from unselected seed.
S. A. MINEAR,
Supt. Garden Department, San Antonio, Texas.

BUILD FENCES TO SAVE SHEEP

Wolf-Proof Inclosures Because of No Bounty Law

All over the Southwest sheep raisers are now building wolf-proof fences around their big pastures, and this new departure is one of the most gratifying indications of the present day in connection with the industry. Such action appears to indicate that the sheep industry of Texas is once more settling down upon a permanent and stable basis, and that sheep owners realize there can never again be a return to the old conditions of free grass and an open range.

It means that more sheep will be produced per acre than ever before in the history of the Texas sheep industry, just as is now the case in the far Northwest and in the leading sheep-raising counties of the entire world. Sheep raisers have come to a final conclusion that the old methods do not pay, and while they have been slow in reaching this conclusion and have paid a high price for their experience, they have not passed thru the scorching experience of the past without learning a few things.

Captain Charles Schreiner, the big merchant and wool man of Kerrville, is building a wolf-proof fence around his sheep pasture, many miles in extent. D. E. Hart has built fifty miles. J. R. Hamilton of the San Angelo country has built thirty-five miles, and A. G. Anderson of Abilene, who is running 60,000 sheep down on the lower Pecos, is preparing to build such a fence around his entire sheep range, and many others are preparing to take similar action, realizing that their annual losses from wolves is sufficient to soon defray the entire cost of fencing. In fact, the indications are that such fences are going to be constructed all over the sheep raising district of the state, and it clearly means that Texas is going to have a wonderful revival of the sheep and wool industry when this pasture fencing theory is in full operation.

FIGHT OVER BASEBALL

TYLER, Texas, Aug. 20.—One young white man is in the county jail at this place and another is at the point of death at his home at Whitehouse, this county, as the result of a fight over a baseball game. The game was played at Whitehouse Saturday afternoon. A man named Harrington was struck on the head with a club and will probably die.

Are Shorthorns Milkers?

The Kansas state fair, to be held in Hutchinson Sept. 16 to 21 inclusive, will distribute \$400 in cash prizes for the best milkers of the shorthorn breed. The money will be contributed by the shorthorn breeders of the state and shows that they are interested now in making a dual purpose animal of the shorthorn.—Drovers' Telegram.



Simpson-Eddystone Silver Greys

What a shame to make a dress that fades, after all the work that is put upon it! Simpson-Eddystone Prints are of absolutely fast color, and enduring quality—the standard for over 60 years.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Silver Greys. Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co. (Sole Makers) Philadelphia.



Stallions all the Time

That is all we do, is to sell Stallions. We are permanently located at the Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Texas, and keep on hand all breeds of Stallions to sell on our self-earning easy payment plan. Write us.

Oltmanns Brothers

J. A. HILL, Manager

WATSEKA, ILL. LEER, GERMANY. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

CYPRESS TANKS

The old reliable and famous Mandry Tanks are known all over Texas to be the best and cheapest in the market. Write for prices and information.

GEO. MANDRY

Austin and Hays Streets.

San Antonio, Texas.

SOU-LICO RYE WHISKEY
THOROUGHLY MATURED
SEND CASH WITH ORDER
EXPRESS PREPAID
SOUTHERN LIQOR CO. DALLAS, TEXAS



ECHOES FROM THE RANGE

Lipscomb County

Higgins News.

E. B. Roberts has sold all his cow stock to Becker & Walker and all cows and calves to J. J. Patton, and as he says himself, he is out of business.

A. E. Fields bought the Hayslett section of land seven miles north of Lipscomb, last Saturday. This is one of the finest pieces of land in the Panhandle.

On Monday, Sept. 16, all the high grade Hereford cattle of the late William Frass will be sold at auction. This bunch is one of the finest herds of high grade registered cattle in the United States.

Foard County

Foard County News.

Since a number of the milch cows in town have become covered with ticks and taken the fever the matter of caring for them better has become more serious, and it is now the effort of several of our townsmen to build a vat here for the purpose of dipping the cattle here.

This is indeed necessary and there should be no hesitation in doing it. Since our cattle are thus troubled the thing to do is get rid of the ticks, and in view of doing so, J. W. Cope canvassed the town this week with the proposition of a vat for the public, giving everyone the privilege of contributing freely to the cause.

He has succeeded in raising a sufficient amount, and the vat is now being built.

Lubbock County

Lubbock Avalanche.

Dr. M. C. Overton this week purchased the section of land lying side by side to the town section, of G. A. Rush, and will at once have it surveyed and layed off in lots and blocks and put same on the market. He informs the Avalanche man that he will have a corps of surveyors at work there next week and will soon be ready to sell lots or blocks, just as you want.

The Overton addition to Lubbock is well located and will be a most desirable residence part of town, being nice level ground, with sufficient sand in the soil to keep it nice in wet weather.

With this addition, Lubbock is two miles east and west by one mile north and south, and as pretty a town as you can find on the plains, and there's some beauties out here.

Lubbock is a dandy, and she'll be dandier when all railroads get here. 'oopee, won't we tho!

Ector County

Colorado News.

W. V. Toppin, recently of Iowa, who some time ago purchased 40,000 acres of land adjacent to Odessa, has sold to one Iowa party five sections of the Dock Cowden ranch, four miles from Odessa, for \$12.50 an acre. To other Iowa parties he sold four sections of the Riggs pasture at \$15 per acre, \$78,000 being involved in the two deals. A contract has been signed for the sale of two more sections at \$12.50 per acre.

GOOD MONEY IN HOGS

One Man's Success Shows the Merit of the Industry

BEEVILLE, Texas, Aug. 19.—Sidney Smith, accompanied by several of his friends and neighbors, was in town yesterday with five wagon loads of hogs, from six to twenty-four months old and averaging 216 pounds each and which he converted into cash at \$5.35 per hundred weight, or \$13.26 per head.

He has marketed over \$1,600 worth of hogs during the past year and still has on hand over a hundred head.

He says there is good money in hogs and that they beat cattle in that they eat lots of things a cow won't and are marketable at any season of the year, fat or lean.

Mr. Smith has recently sold his stock cattle and will pin his chances of getting rich on hogs in the future.

ON THE RUN

By J. HARDING

"Stop the press!" excitedly calls the young editor temporarily left in charge, as he bursts breathlessly into the composing room. "The czar has been assassinated. Stop the press." And he stamps indignantly about the room.

Composing room employes, indulging in a breathing spell after the last mail addition, apparently pay no heed to the editor's demands, and the makeups calmly proceed to clear away the debris left during the rush.

But it is a big story, and the editor is insistent. He spies the foreman glancing over the sheet fresh from the press and rushing up to him, again demands that the press be stopped.

"Not much!" gruffly responds the foreman. "We don't stop the press on this paper."

"But, my God, man, we must stop it. This is the biggest story ever. The czar has been killed and St. Petersburg is in a turmoil."

The foreman, without deigning to reply, turns and shouts to one of the makeups: "On the run, Charlie!"

The man thus addressed runs hastily to the door of the stereotype room and bawls: "Hey, Mickey! On the run!"

Mickey no sooner hears the cry than he rushes to the speaking tube, and, after whistling frantically to the press room, yells "On the run!" And thus the word is passed from one department to another. The mailing room has been notified and all are in readiness for the final rush. All this has taken but a moment, and in meantime the foreman turns to the editor and says:

"Where is the story?"

"On the machines, being set up."

"How much will it make, without the head?"

"A quarter of a column."

"What kind of a head have you written?"

"Double column scare."

"It won't do. Cut it to single column."

"But—"

"Cut it, I tell you. We're going to make it on the run."

In an incredibly short time the heading is in type and being placed in the hole the makeup has made for it on the first page. "Come on with that story," yells the latter.

"Here it is," responds the galley boy, "but the proof hasn't been read."

"Who set it?" demands the foreman.

"Slug 7, slug 21 and slug 4."

"Then railroad it," is the terse order, and the type is forthwith dumped into the form, unread and uncorrected, the form is tightened up and rushed to the stereotypers.

The roar of the presses can be heard rapidly printing the edition which the editor is so anxious to intercept and replace with the new one. He has now divined what they are attempting. Can they do it? This edition is the cause of more anxiety than all others, for it is essential that the train leaving the station at 2:50 carry the edition to be distributed to thousands of subscribers along the route. Equally essential is it that such a startling bit of news as the czar's death by violence shall not be left out. Nervously he looks at his watch. It is now 2:35. Only fifteen minutes and so much to be done!

But the work goes swiftly on. In the mailing room the regular edition is being wrapped and placed in sacks. The mailers are apparently oblivious of the fact that this edition is not destined for the 2:50 train. There is no change in their routine, except that each sack bears a large red tag. Three or four men are busily reloading mailing machines with duplicate lists.

The wagon driver is admonished: "Keep your eye on those red tags, Jimmy," lashes his horse and is gone. No sooner is he out of sight than the "extra" begins to arrive and the work must be done again, with scarcely a pause.

Interested in this method, new to him, the editor makes his way to the mailing room. It is now 2:40—only ten

minutes in which to reach the train with the substitute edition. But now the little two-wheeled wagons used for the city circulation are pressed into service and as fast as a couple of sacks are filled the horses start on the run. The last wagon arrives just as the train is pulling out, with barely time for its contents to be thrown into the car.

Jimmy, inside the car, is "looking out for those red tags." He had not dared throw any of them off until certain that all the substitute sacks were on board. But now as the train speeds along he begins ruthlessly to throw out the red-tagged sacks, trusting to his comrades to follow and gather them up. He cannot get off until the first stop is made, but he has "made it on the run" and is satisfied.

Not so fortunate, as Jimmy, however, is Bill Dugan, the driver for the Screamer, the rival sheet, as his horse comes racing down the street, only to find he has "missed the mail."

"What's the hurry, Bill?" calls some one.

Bill pulls in and curses roundly. "They stopped the press for that d—d czar business," he growls. "Mebbe they'll learn some day."

The Doctor Writes of Counterfeiters.

Hyannis, Mass., Aug. 17, 1905.

CHAS. H. FLETCHER, New York City.

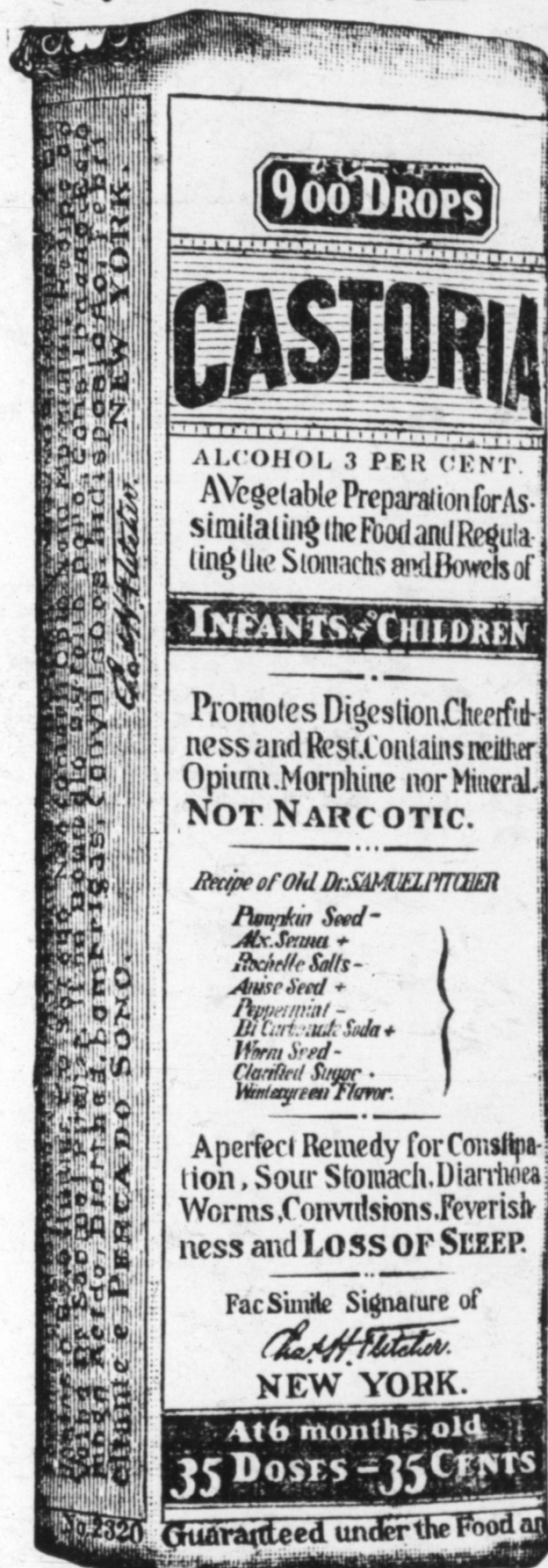
Dear Mr. Fletcher:—I wish to congratulate you on your numerous victories over counterfeiters and imitators of Castoria, and trust the time is not far distant when these inferior and dangerous mixtures will be entirely suppressed.

You are right when you say in your advertisements that it is "Experience against Experiment."

I feel it to be an outrage, and an imposition upon the parents of little children that my name should be associated with imitations of Castoria, dangerous to the health and life of these little ones who too often fight their battles for life in vain.

Let me again commend you for the high standard you have maintained in the preparation of my prescription, and I confidently believe it is due to this scrupulous integrity you are indebted for the wonderful sale of Castoria to-day, and the steady growth it has had since I gave you the details of its manufacture in my laboratory thirty-three years ago.

Samuel P. Henshaw, D.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Tutt's Pills

FOR TORPID LIVER.

A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces

SICK HEADACHE,

Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.

There is no better remedy for these common diseases than DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS, as a trial will prove. Take No Substitute.

SHOW OF SHORTHORNS

Breed Will Lead at Iowa State Fair This Year

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 18.—Short horn cattle take the lead in Iowa over all other breeds, or so it appears from the entries for the state fair, just closed. Iowa will this year have the greatest exhibition of shorthorns ever brought together at a fair. Eleven different states are represented by the 300 head of Shorthorns entered by thirty-seven exhibitors, Iowa having by far the larger number.

While the Shorthorn class is larger than any other, the entry list shows as follows: Shorthorns, 300; Angus, 120; Herefords, 100; Galloways, 70; Jerseys, 58; Red Polled, 57; Polled Durham, 48; Holsteins, 41, and steers, 50. In all there are over 800 entries in the cattle department, there being eighty-five separate exhibitors—an increase of at least 15 per cent over last year.

Entries were made by seventy-five different parties in the horse department, the total number of horses entered being about 450—a slight increase over last year and sufficient to more

than fill all the stalls.

This showing of live stock is extremely gratifying to Iowa believers in the virtue of live stock and best breeds, and it indicates confidence that this is to be a bigger and better fair than any previous event. Inquiries in regard to poultry and sheep show that in these departments all the space will be taken, and it is already known that every pen in the new swine pavilion will be needed. Thus it is certain that the Iowa live stock show will this year surpass all its predecessors.

TEXAS BULLISH FACTOR

But Market Shows Loss of Thirty Points

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—While the crop situation in Texas continues to be a bullish factor, and is a fact regarded as sufficient in itself to warrant high prices, the cotton market, nevertheless, has succumbed to a variety of influences of the opposite character, and show a loss of some 30 points for the week after a series of fairly broad fluctuations.

Talks With Texas Stock Farmers

J. F. Nabors of Slater, Coryell county, is an active member of the Farmers' Cotton Growers' union, and of course is a farmer. "Crops are good with us," he said. "We had a good rain two weeks ago. Corn is fairly good. I came thru Hamilton, Erath and Comanche counties in a wagon, and crops thru there are not in good shape at all. Yes, I am in attendance here in Abilene on the Farmers' Cotton Growers' union, and am much pleased with the methods used in handling the business of the organization. The constitution of the union meets with the hearty approval of the large proportion of our farmers and in time they will all become members."

W. R. Price is a farmer who came to Abilene to attend the annual meeting of the Cotton Growers' union. He lives in Somervell county, near Glass, which is his postoffice. "Yes, I am a member of the Cotton Growers' union, and hope that all farmers will add their names and influence to the movement. I am here in attendance on the first annual meeting, and hope that it will not be the last by many. Crops generally are good enough. Cotton is rather sorry in comparison with corn, which is good. We need rain, and every day now costs something. I have seen worse in this state, but that is not very comforting when a man sees his year's work turning up before his eyes and no way to prevent it."

E. G. Reed of Laton, Mitchell county, was in Abilene as a member of the Farmers' Cotton Growers' union, and was very enthusiastic as well over the prospects of the future for the organization. "Our crops are good this year, being better in fact, than they were at this time last year. Cotton is very fine and nothing troubling it yet. Our feed stuffs are all good, especially Kaffir and maize. The people are very hopeful and look for good times again in the future. Yes, I am a member of the Cotton Growers' union, and believe that it will be the leading organization in our county and in the state. We are having a good meeting and business is transacted in a workmanlike manner. There is no good reason to advance why it should not be the leader in farmers' affairs."

I. H. Pauchman lives in Fisher county, gets his mail at Trent, in Taylor county, and belongs to the Cotton Growers' local in Nolan county, and is a stock farmer. He was in Abilene as a representative of his local to the Farmers' Cotton Growers' annual meeting. "I am here as well for pleasure as duty," he said. "I consider it a pleasure to belong to this new farmers' organization and attend its meetings, and also it is a duty I owe my fellow farmers to come and give aid and comfort to them in their work. It is taking well in our county and is gaining in strength every day. Crops are tolerable. Corn is no good, cotton good, and feed stuffs are in excellent condition. Grass is very good and cattle are holding up well."

R. A. White is a farmer citizen of Somervell, and has his postoffice facilities at Paluxy, in Hood county. When asked for an expression he said: "I am strictly a farmer, and am in Abilene for the purpose of adding the

PASTY FOOD

Too Commonly Used.

The use of pasty cereals is not advisable. A physician says: "Pasty cereals are very indigestible and a bad thing for the stomach, causing a depressed feeling and quite a train of disorders, particularly of the intestines and nerves."

"Cereals, such as wheat and oats, can be cooked long enough and well enough to fit them for human use, but the ordinary way of cooking leaves them in a pasty condition."

An Indiana man says: "My physician prohibited the use of oats and wheat for I was in a bad condition physically, with pronounced dyspepsia. He said the heavy paste was indigestible but that Grape-Nuts, being a thoroughly cooked food and cooked in such a manner as to change the starch into a form of sugar, is very easily digested."

I have become very fond, indeed, of Grape-Nuts and all the uncomfortable feelings have disappeared. I have gained nearly twelve pounds in weight and have none of the distressed feeling after my meals which I had formerly. Grape-Nuts food has done the work. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

write of my influence to the success of the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union. It is just what we have wanted for many years and should have had. Now that it is a real organization there is no doubt but that in my section at least the actual farmers are going to come in. It has already met with a hearty welcome in our county, and we now have a county union and several locals. Crops are generally sorry. Corn, however, is good, but cotton is not what it should be; rain is needed now."

J. P. Ater was among the several representatives from Somervell county who had a smiling face for the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union meeting. He said:

"I am a farmer who farms, and of course am delighted that the farmers have at last become class-conscious and are willing to get together and work out their own salvation in their own way. About the advice of the men in other classes. By the way, my postoffice is Paluxy, and I tell you this so that you can send me your paper, so that I can read how you write us up. I am a farmer to the extent of raising cotton, corn and feed stuffs; also raise my meat. The Cotton Growers' Union has taken very well down our way and is still growing."

J. H. Bowen is secretary of the local of which he is a member, and is an ardent Cotton Growers' Union man. His home is at Halley in Jones county.

"I am a farmer and stock farmer, probably my avocation may be called. I raise cotton and all the feed stuffs usual to our section, and stock also. Crops are good with us without exception. I am secretary of Liberty Hill local of the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union, and am here as a delegate to our annual meeting. Do I consider the union a success? Well, I should say so. Why there has never been a farmers' organization that has received such favorable notice in such short a time as this has, and moreover it is still growing fast. By next year it will be full grown and in full career in its usefulness."

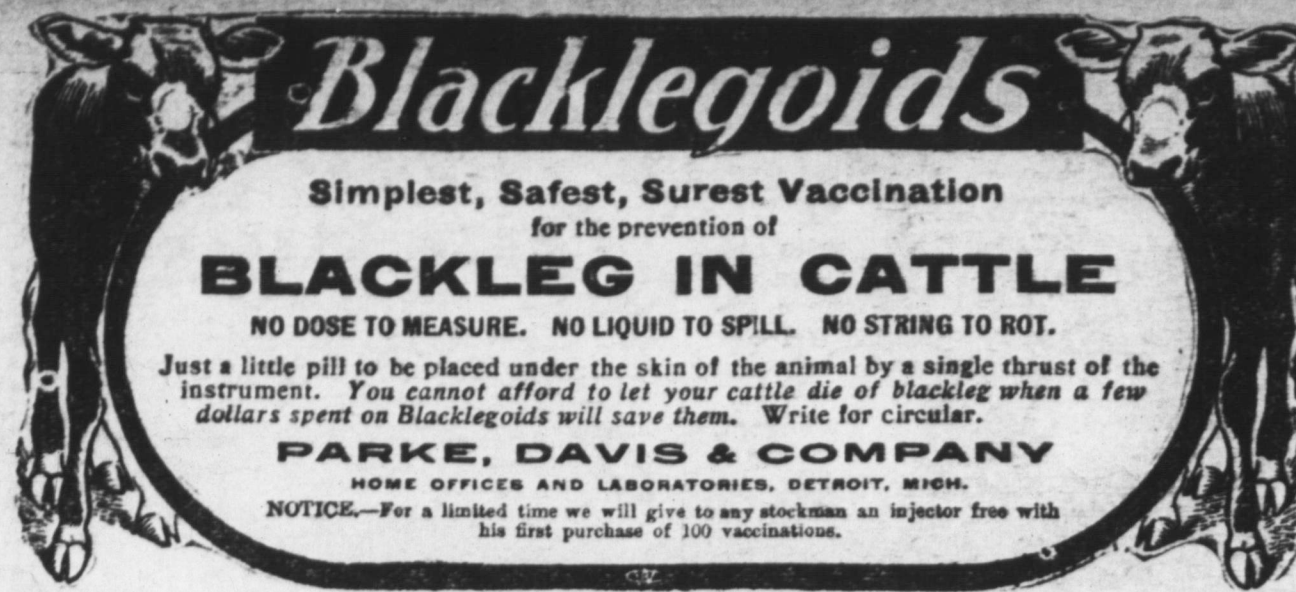
Speeglesville, McLellan county, Texas, is the home of R. L. Kimbriel, a young farmer. "I am up here to learn what is in the Farmers' Cotton Growers' union," said he, "and am so well satisfied that I have been initiated and am now an ardent worker in the cause of a strictly farmers' organization. Crops down our way are reasonably good, considering everything, and there is not much complaint. It is a little dry, but cotton is very good, nevertheless. Yes, this is a good meeting and the results will amaze many people. Farmers can be taught business ideas just as easily as others, and this organization being a strictly business one, it will result in an infinite amount of good. You notice how vacant is the places that used to be occupied by the political lawyer? Well, he is in his right place now—at home trying to make a living in earnest."

H. C. Hines lives in Mitchell county and has his mail sent him at Colorado City. He is a stock farmer and also has fruit on his place. "I am down here for the purpose of showing by my works my faith in the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union. This is a great meeting and the results of it will be far reaching and will permeate every portion of the state where there is a thinking, intelligent farmer. There is no question as to the necessity of the farmers organizing as a class, and time will show the wisdom of those who inaugurated this movement when they did. Crops are fair with us, especially in the feed stuffs. Here is an apple that came off my place. It is not large, but it is firm as to its flesh and is sweet, with just acid enough to give it flavor. The coloring is excellent and as a specimen of what our county can produce in the way of apples I consider it good."

J. M. Appleton, a farmer residing in Scurry county, was among the delegates to the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union annual meeting at Abilene, and was enthusiastic.

"I live near Hermleigh," said he, in conversation with a representative of this paper: "but am a member of a local at Wheat. I am a farmer and raise all of the ordinary crops besides making my own meat each year, as all farmers should do. Our crops are in very good condition and will practically make as good a yield as they did last year. We are not dry, as I learn from others that live east of us. Yes, the Cotton Growers' Union is growing rapidly and is just the organization to help the real farmers on the road to caring for their own interests."

J. S. Whitacre is a stock farmer from Scurry county, who makes his home



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.

near and gets his mail from Dunn. In a talk with a reporter he said:

"I am strictly a stock farmer in so far as planting cotton, corn and all the other feed crops, and feeding cattle, hogs, mules, etc.; also raise some horses. Our crops look very well, altho the boll worm is doing some work in the cotton. The farmers are in good shape and have learned to raise crops and stock are now bent on making sure of a market for their stuff. The Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union has opened a way thru which we can concentrate our efforts and work as a unit for prices that will justify us in raising the stuff. This order will take the place of the other farmer organizations, not wholly of course, but in so far as the business of farmers who farm land is concerned. We have had a fine meeting and everything points to a greater interest in the future."

T. I. Bynum is a Scurry county citizen who is an ardent worker in all farmers' organizations, but thinks that he has at last found the one with the correct principles. His post office is Snyder.

"Yes, I am here as a worker in the ranks of the best farmers' organization there is or ever has been. Our county has the honor of having led off in the new movement, and it is at the head of the list with the most locals and the largest membership. There will be a spirited contest for first place for the future, and we will have no ill feeling when some other county may pass us, for it is all for the good of the order, you know. We will soon grow so great, I expect, that Abilene will not be able to hold us, and then we will have to move east, as there is no larger town than Abilene out our way. Crops are fairly good out with us, and from what I hear the farmers who live east and south of this are much better off than we are."

Z. S. Lee, the elected member of the executive committee for the ensuing year of the life of the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union, lives in Mills county, near Starr. He is a practical farmer and follows that avocation for his livelihood.

"In saying I am a stock farmer," he remarked, "I take it that all farmers understand that that is really what all farmers out in west Texas are, or soon will be. This term includes raising stock of all, or any kind, and the feed

to make them merchantable property. All farmers raise hogs and a few cattle and this will eventually lead to a surplus, now that a market the year around is assured. I raise feed and mules, hogs, etc., and feed for them, and in addition have in cotton. The weed is small with us generally. The rains have been spotted, but I have had a good rain in my section. I am here as a member and delegate from my local.

"The Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union has taken the fancy of all actual farmers, and it will be only a very short time before the majority of them will be seeking admission to the union. We have been very much encouraged thru this meeting, as it assures us that despite the sneers and bad things that have been circulated relative to us, the people are disposed to give us justice and a trial. That is all that we ask—no more and no less."

Captain G. M. Garner, who was re-elected state business agent for the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union, at Abilene, is a farmer who lives in Scurry county, and has his mail distributed in Snyder, the county seat. That he has the confidence of his fellow members of the union is well established by his re-election, and that his capacity for carrying on the purchasing business of his union is assured no one can doubt who has ever met him.

"Of course," said he, "it is no use for me to assure you that I am gratified at the advance the new union has made in the few short months since its organization in Colorado City, for I was among the first to join in and help push it. While we expected that the farmers would ultimately come over to our way of thinking, I must say that I am astonished at the strength it has developed and at the large meeting we have had. Ours has been a business meeting in every way, and as we came here for that purpose, business has been our watchword. We have no enemies to punish and no ax to going, except the general good of our class. Nobody is honestly injured by the cotton growers' movement, unless those who have no real reason for being members, but are only because of some scheme they wish to work or because it has been the habit heretofore to let all people in.

"There are some boll worms in our section, but not to hurt as yet. Taken altogether the crops are very good."

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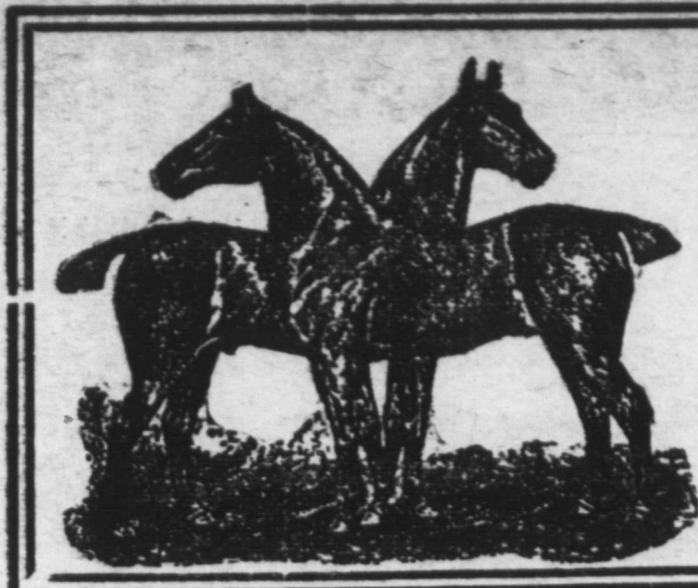
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TERMINAL CLAIMS MUST BE FILED

National Live Stock Association Notifies Members

The following interesting letter has been received from Denver headquarters of the American National Live Stock Association:

Members—Our members are doubtless familiar with what is known as the \$2 terminal charge case at Chicago, which has been pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the courts for several years. The Interstate Commerce Commission has held that \$1 of this charge is unjust and unreasonable and that the law allows the shipper to recover said amount of \$1 per car, provided he files a complaint for that purpose before the Interstate Commerce Commission with a statement showing the number of cars shipped, the date of shipment, point of shipment and the name of the delivering line at Chicago; but, under the provisions of the act to regulate commerce, as amended in June, 1906, all rights to recover any part of

the terminal charge paid previous to June, 1906, will lapse unless claims are presented, together with a petition, asking for refund, on or before Aug. 28, 1907.

All shippers desiring to protect their rights in this matter should, therefore, forward to the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than Aug. 28, 1907, a formal statement of their claims, with a request that they be allowed. If any of our members wish to have the association file their claims, the data should be sent on to this office at once.

Public Land Question.

It will be remembered that at our annual meeting, held here January 22 and 23, 1907, a resolution was unanimously adopted approving "the plans of the national administration to classify and put the grazing and unoccupied public lands under the control of the department of agriculture for grazing purposes under some system of lease or grazing permit."

In order that we might ascertain the views of those users of the public lands who were not present at our meeting, this association sent out, during the month of May, a large number of blanks to stockmen throughout the west requesting answers to the following questions:

Do you favor some form of government control of the public grazing lands under regulations that will fit the local conditions of your district? If not, what plan would you suggest?

What arrangements will be best suited to your section; an absolute lease with fencing rights, or a permit to run live stock on the public lands with proper protection?

Are you familiar with the general system of grazing live stock on the forest reserves, and do you approve it? If not, what are your objections and what would you suggest?

So far replies have been received from 913 cattle and sheep raisers who use the public lands, and of this number 736 favor government control of the public grazing lands and approval of the forest reserve policy, and 177 oppose government control, and the majority of the said 177 also condemn the forest reserve policy of the government.

Annual Dues.

A call is hereby made for payment of annual dues to this association for the year 1907. The following is an extract from Article IV of the Constitution of the American National Live Stock Association, showing the basis of annual dues.

"The annual dues of individual members shall be as follows:

"The owner, shipper or feeder of less than 500 head of cattle or horses shall pay \$5 annual dues; from 500 to 1,000 head, \$10; from 1,000 to 2,500 head, \$20; from 2,500 to 5,000 head, \$30; from 5,000 to 10,000 head, \$40; and over 10,000 head, \$50. The owner, shipper or feeder of less than 2,000 head of sheep or swine shall pay \$5 annual dues; from 2,000 to 5,000 head, \$10; from 5,000 to 10,000 head, \$20; from 10,000 to 20,000 head, \$30; from and over 20,000 head, \$50."

Those of our members who have not paid their dues for the year 1907 are requested to remit at their earliest convenience.

MURDO MACKENZIE, Pres.

T. W. TOMLINSON, Secretary.

Millions in Wool.

New Mexico sheep growers have, during the past few months, disposed of almost 20,000,000 pounds of wool at more than 15 cents a pound. In the meanwhile, between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 lambs are growing ready for market and will bring something like \$9,000,000 more to the territory. An industry that each year produces \$40,000,000 of population is certainly of more than passing importance and should be carefully fostered so that changed conditions caused by the influx of homeseekers and creation of forest reserves will not injure it.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

RACE MEET OCTOBER EIGHTH

Fort Worth Fair Association Already at Work

If the plans of the Fort Worth Fair association do not miscarry the great horse show and race meeting to be held October 8-17 will lay the predicate for an enterprise which is destined to grow to as great a proportion and become of as great importance to West Texas and the Fort Worth territory as the state fair is to Dallas and the territory tributary to that town. The ice was broken last year, and the race meeting held here then served a fine purpose, for it demonstrated the weak points of those who had the matter in charge, and they have been quick to see the faults.

Experience is a fine teacher and the fair association people of Fort Worth have learned much. If you do not believe it, just drop out to the track any afternoon or morning, for that matter, and see the things that are doing there now, nearly three months in advance of the meeting. The big grand stand is being moved back to make room for the new five furlong track, which will be used exclusively by the runners. The old paddock will be moved and new barns of the latest design are to be built. But the track is the main thing. It is not generally known that runners and harness horses have nothing in common in the matter of a track. The one likes it as hard as nails and the other must have a "cushion," or he will soon be put out of business. The harness horse spreads his stride to the utmost limit and goes skimming over the ground at a gait that does not pound the very knees out of him as the runner pounds. His action is more of a lateral motion and he derives his speed from gliding over the ground with the long strides that make records. But with the runner it is different. It is a case of put down one and carry three, as it were, for he pounds along on one foot while he is dragging the other three thru the air getting ready to pound along with them. So it is that the runner wants something soft under his foot of he is to stand up under his work, and the harness horse wants a track as level and hard as a board to show his speed at best. Therefore the two classes can never become reconciled to, and where there is a successful race meeting of mixed classes there must be two tracks. It costs a lot of money to build a race track worthy of the name, but the Fort Worth association has not balked at expense and the track will be ready when the time comes. There will be no more complaint from the runners, and they will be here in great force when the bugle calls them to the post for the first try.

Afraid of Hard Track

As an illustration of the importance of the new track, the expression of R. E. Watkins, one of the most successful and prominent of Texas horsemen, may be taken as a criterion of what the running horsemen think. Watkins has a fine stable of runners and is now racing in the east. The biggest track and the best horses do not scare Watkins, for he has as good as any, and his Texas way of doing things has carried him to the front rank of turfmen of the United States. He always brings his string home for the fall meeting at Dallas, for first, last and all the time, Watkins is a Texan. When asked recently if he would have a string here, Mr. Watkins promptly said that he would not, that he had sent some good horses to Fort Worth last year and came within an ace of ruining them in trying to run over the hard track here, and he had enough of it. He would cut out Fort Worth because he simply could not afford to turn his stable into a lot of useless cripples.

"But," said the Fort Worth man who was talking to him and who knew what he was talking about, "we are building objectionable conditions will have disappeared long before the meeting."

"That is different," said Watkins, and it may be assumed as a moral certainty that the Watkins string will be here and many more just like them.

The class of thoroughbreds that will race here during the October meeting will compare with anything ever seen in the south, and that is saying a good deal, because the south is getting its fair share of good ones.

The mere running of four running and two harness races a day will be only a small part of the show. If the idea obtains that this is to be a race meeting pure and simple, as it was last year, let that thought perish as speedily as it will, for nothing can be farther

Cures Woman's Weaknesses.

We refer to that boon to weak, nervous, suffering women known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Dr. John Fyfe one of the Editorial Staff of THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL REVIEW says of Unicorn root (*Helonias Diloba*) which is one of the chief ingredients of the "Favorite Prescription":

"A remedy which invariably acts as a uterine invigorator * * * makes for normal activity of the entire reproductive system." He continues "in Helonias we have a medication which more fully answers the above purposes than any other drug with which I am acquainted. In the treatment of diseases peculiar to women it is seldom that a case is seen which does not present some indication for this remedial agent." Dr. Fyfe further says: "The following are among the leading indications for Helonias (Unicorn root). Pain or aching in the back, with leucorrhoea; atonic (weak) condition of the reproductive organs of women, mental depression and irritability, associated with chronic diseases of the reproductive organs of women; constant sensation of heat in the region of the kidneys; menorrhagia (flooding), due to a weakened condition of the reproductive system; amenorrhoea (suppressed or absent monthly periods), arising from or accompanying an abnormal condition of the digestive organs and a tonic (thin blood) habit; dragging sensations in the extreme lower part of the abdomen."

If more or less of the above symptoms are present, no invalid woman can do better than take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, one of the leading ingredients of which is Unicorn root, or Helonias, and the medical properties of which it most faithfully represents.

Of Golden Seal root, another prominent ingredient of "Favorite Prescription," Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, says:

"It is an important remedy in disorders of the womb. In all catarrhal conditions and general enfeeblement, it is useful."

Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., late of Cincinnati, says of Golden Seal root:

"In relation to its general effects on the system, there is no medicine in use about which there is such general unanimity of opinion. It is universally regarded as the tonic useful in all debilitated states."

Prof. R. Bartholow, M. D., of Jefferson Medical College, says of Golden Seal:

"Valuable in uterine hemorrhage, menorrhagia (flooding) and congestive dysmenorrhoea (painful menstruation)."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription faithfully represents all the above named ingredients and cures the diseases for which they are recommended.


from the truth. While there will be races, there will be amusement in plenty for those who do not care for the sport of kings. There may be those who do not care for the speed trials of harness and running horses, but there are few men or women so dead to the fine points of horsemanship that they do not love a good horse. The horse show, which has been planned on the most elaborate scale of any ever attempted in the south, will give to these a chance to see the best horses in all classes that Texas can produce, and they will be brought into close competition with the best bred anywhere.

In addition, there will be literally hundreds of amusements on The Trail, which will be the great midway of the show. The horse-show will be held in the great Bernhard tent and the concessions will be scattered all over the grounds.

Here is a list of the stakes in the harness races which will be contested for, in addition to which there will be four running races each day, with purses varying from \$300 to free handicaps worth \$600. No entrance fee will be charged and thus will insure full fields and plenty of sport.

Harness Stakes

- First Day, Tuesday, October 8th.
 - First race, 2:14 trot. Stake \$1,000. Closed with twelve entries.
 - Second race, three-year-olds. Purse \$500. Closed with ten entries.
- Second Day, Wednesday, October 9th.
 - First race, 2:17 pace; \$1,200 stake. Closed with twenty-seven entries.
 - Second race, 2:20 trot; purse.
- Third Day, Thursday, October 10th.
 - First race, 2:14 pace; \$1,000 stake. Closed with twenty-seven entries.
 - Second race, 2:16 trot; dash.
- Fourth Day, Friday, October 11th.
 - First race, 2:19 trot; \$1,200 stake. Closed with twenty-four entries.
 - Second race, 2:23 pace; purse.
- Fifth Day, Saturday, October 12th.
 - First race, 2:08 pace; dash.
 - Second race, 2:30 trot; \$1,000 stake. Closed with twenty-five entries.
- Sixth Day, Monday, October 14th.
 - First race, 2:20 pace; \$1,200 stake. Closed with forty-five entries.
 - Second race, 2:14; dash.
- Seventh Day, Tuesday, October 15th.
 - First race, three-year-old pace; \$500 stake. Closed with nineteen entries.
 - Second race, 2:12 pace; dash.
- Eighth Day, Wednesday, October 16th.
 - First race, 2:24 trot; \$1,200 stake. Closed with thirty entries.
 - Second race, 2:18 pace; dash.
- Ninth Day, Thursday, October 17th.
 - First race, 2:09 pace; \$1,000 stake. Closed with fourteen entries.
 - Second race, 2:28 pace; \$1,000 stake. Closed with forty-one entries.



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Womans' Department

Anent the Woman's Page

When papers begin "to grow" they add a "woman's page." They mean well; but like all well-meant things, it sometimes "gangs awry."

The page generally begins with a nice little poem, then a heart-to-heart talk with some one, a few recipes for cooking, more or less unreliable; how to be economical in making-over "left overs," by the addition of so many expensive etceteras it makes a real house keeper, who has learned to economize for true, laugh. It gives hints on beauty and hygiene that were one to follow directions would take up all their time trying to be healthy and beautiful, with no time left in which to do the thousand and fifty things that falls to the lot of the majority of our women.

Then there are the fashion hints, sometimes useful, sometimes not, unless one has a collection of silk dresses, good but not stylish, laid away, to be combined into sundry stylish articles, warranted to deceive even Pangat himself, were he to see it. Or maybe you have a grandmother's trunk, in the dusty garret, full of lovely, dimly-tinted organdies, lustrous stiff brocades, soft yellow lace and dainty hand-embroidered things; then you are "in it," and the woman's page can tell you just what to do with them.

It also probably tells how to make home beautiful with furniture, made and upholstered by your own fair hands, with the help of a cheap carpenter. After one has paid for the materials and the carpenter's work, or has suffered a mortifying breakdown, on the part of the furniture, because one did the sawing and nailing herself, will find it a risky and expensive experiment. It generally winds up with "answers to correspondents," and on those questions I pause here.

Now I do not mean to disparage all women's pages; there are many excellent articles in some of them, many useful hints to the tired mother of a family, who is too busy to read articles of any length, and sometimes a cheering thought, that one may carry in the heart all day and feel the better for it. Some of the brainiest women in the country write for these pages (for instance me) and some of our brightest read them; but fair ladies, you who have access to fine private as well as public libraries, and the benefit of fine lectures on every subject, it is not entirely for you.

Do you ever think of the woman in the lonely farm house, or a faraway ranch, to whom the coming of the weekly, or monthly paper, with its "woman's page," is her only recreation, where she can be in touch with the outside world?

Some of our "esteemed contemporaries" call the page a slop bucket, and the idiot's page. Some women are so contrary that "they are miserable if they are pleased." The woman who kicks the most about the matter in the woman's page is the woman who invariably turns to that part first. In some "women's departments" the readers are invited to write, and "to come again," the result being many letters more or less interesting to some, their first and oftentimes their last, in print, and if it even gives one woman a little pleasure in carefully laying away a copy of the paper with "her piece in it," in the drawer scented with dried rose geranium leaves, alongside of a lock of soft baby hair, and a little shoe, to be taken out at intervals, and read and reread, and in after years the children grown up, will tenderly unfold the yellow sheet, smelling faintly of the rose geranium leaves, and almost undecipherable in the folds, from much opening, and read thru tears, the "letter that mother wrote to the paper," so long ago. So who shall say that the "woman's page has not already fulfilled a mission?"

"Why," says one bright woman, "is a whole paper printed, and one little corner filled with trash and marked, 'For the Women'?"

"Why," said another bright woman, "do you read the little corner filled with trash?" Why?

Once a fond young auntie wished to buy her small, much-loved nephew a present, but did not know what to get, so she asked his mother, his father, his small sister and even the cook, but none could suggest anything. So, in desperation she bought something that was not well received by the small man, tho he tried just like big folks to look delighted when he was disappointed.

"Dear me, Jack," said auntie, a little cross, seeing how matters stood, I took a lot of trouble to please you. I asked everybody in the house what you wanted, and no one could tell me a thing. So I had to guess something myself, and I see that you don't like it. Boys are awfully hard to please."

"Auntie," said Jack, "why didn't you ask me what I wanted? It would have saved you a lot of trouble and I would have been better satisfied."

So that is where we stand. Why doesn't some nice editor man ask us what we want, and why don't some of the bright women who read this page, as well as write for it, "speak out in meetin'?" It would be interesting reading if it did not quite solve the problem, for the most perplexing thing about womankind is there is so many different kinds of her, and I think the editor would have a brain storm for true after reading them, and then try to decide what kind of matter to use for that much talked of woman's page.

So, let's hear from the women who read and write for this department, as well as from those who don't. We may get the cream of the whole thing, or we may not, but the experiment is worth trying. Now let the spirit move some one to start the ball rolling.

FRANCES B. AYMAR.

Galveston.

RICE

Better Cultivation and Fertilizer for Rice

J. C. CHANEY, Jefferson County Rice Growers' Association.

I am better prepared to discuss this subject from a negative standpoint than from a positive one. I have had opportunities to know from experience and observation the results of poor farming methods. During the infancy of the industry in Louisiana and Texas I saw farmers trying to cultivate twice as much land as they were equipped to handle. It was the prevalent opinion that you had only to scratch over the ground, throw the seed on and watch the rice grow and yourself get rich. It was purely a temporary venture; the people expected to make lots of money as quickly as possible and go to some other country to live. This was a natural view to take at that time, too, for there was no drainage, no roads, no conveniences, no inducements whatever for a man to keep his family in such a country except money.

Notwithstanding these conditions many rice growers were phenomenally successful, and the papers were filled with the reports of people getting rich raising rice. People commenced coming in by the carload, almost all the land in Louisiana and Texas available for rice was put in cultivation.

This was doing business in a new country too fast. Any kind of method or guess work was used, and the land being new, big crops were raised, but at such an expense to the soil that it has not yet recovered from it. I have seen fields thirty feet above the sea level with shocks of rice covered with water. The farms became infested with red rice, the land foul with water cress and sour from lack of drainage; began to lose in productiveness. It looked like people expected to successfully plant rice in water, grow it in water and harvest it in water.

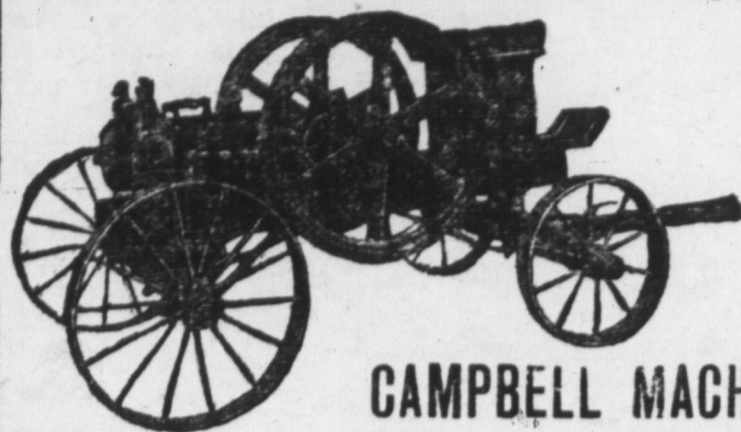
About the time the country was getting in the worst condition the price of rice went down to \$2 per barrel, and it was the best thing that ever happened for the rice farmers. It takes the "hard times" to make people stop and think. Two dollars for rice put the rice farmers to thinking, and they are thinking yet. Five years ago, when there was plenty of new land to use as fast as the old wore out, you could not have organized this association. We did not have time to fool with such things; thought we would soon be rich enough to go to some health resort to live.

But from low prices and realization of the fact that our lands were deteriorating we saw that we would have to raise less rice and a higher grade; do less farming and do it better; that we would have to drain the land and cultivate more thoroughly before planting and use fertilizers to offset the decrease in fertility of the land caused by the growth of the rice. All this is being done to a greater extent each year. The farmers plow the ground when it needs it, and deeper. They harrow twice as much as they used to, and many of them are using fertilizers.

It was shown last year by experiments under the direction of the government agent, that fertilizer properly prepared and applied increased the yield per acre about four barrels. My opinion, based upon experience and observation, is that double the amount usual of cultivation, so as to make a perfect seed bed, will increase the yield 10 per cent more; that fertilizer properly used will increase the yield 20 per cent or more, leaving the ground in much better condition than it would be otherwise used.

This treatment is beneficial also in protecting against grasses. Proper

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The engine that is built for business. The farmer's greatest labor saving machine. Our picture book sent free. Write for it.

SWINE

Green Pasture for Hogs

J. D. COTTEN, Van Alstyne, Tex.

Is the green pasture overestimated in Texas? Most assuredly it is not. We doubt very much if over 20 per cent of the Texas farmers have any green pasture at all for their hogs. When we consider that green pasture is nature's food for all live stock in their natural or wild state, and that we can have green pastures in Texas almost if not all of the year around, we do not think the farmers and breeders of this state are likely to overestimate green pasture for their stock when so few of them have any pasture at all.

Still on a subject like this, there are always two extremes, and some one has wisely said that either of them is dangerous. One of these is to depend altogether on green feed when pasture is good. The other is to feed corn or dry concentrated feeds the year around. We think the better way is to have a good pasture of alfalfa, barley, wheat, oats, rye, rape, mesquite and Bermuda grasses. And while the hogs are being pastured on some of the above named plants, or grasses we will get the most gain at the least cost by feeding a reasonable amount of corn or dry feed to them.

I will try to give some of the reasons why green pasture is not easily overestimated in Texas. One reason is that the soil and climate are adapted to grow a variety of forage or grazing plants. Hogs take more exercise when they have the run of a good pasture, and this is very helpful to them. They are also healthier and trifter and develop better bone and muscles. So in conclusion, let me say to the breeders and farmers of the Lone Star State, provide more and better pasture for your stock and let us raise more hogs and better hogs in Texas.

J. M. Blackburn is from near Menardville, in Menard county, where he works a farm on the famous irrigation ditch, for which that county has to thank its enterprising citizens. When asked for an expression he said:

"I am up here to attend the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union, as a delegate from our local. I am very much pleased with the order and am surprised at the strength displayed in the short time it has been in existence. It is one of the successes and has met a long-felt want among farmers. It will certainly be approved by a large majority of farmers when they understand its intent and scope. While we have a fine irrigation ditch and can grow immense crops, if the insects will only let it alone, we are afflicted this year by boll weevils and boll worms both, and things are looking in consequence very shaky indeed. The feed crops, however, are excellent and with full barns there is no danger of the actual farmer going broke."

Hill County's First Bale.

HILLSBORO, Texas, Aug. 19.—The first bale of this season's cotton was marketed at Aquilla early last week. It weighed 424 pounds and was sold at 14 cents per pound. It also received a premium of \$18.20, netting the producer \$77.56.

TWENTY-THREE BUSHELS.

W. G. Broyles who lives near Arney a Plains village about 15 miles southwest of Hereford, so far as reports go, has taken the prize this year in raising wheat according to scientific methods. He planted a small field of eight acres, and used his good judgment and sensible methods of preparing the ground; planting the seed and in the cultivation, the result of which is shown in the yield. The wheat tests over 62 pounds and by weight made 23 bushels to the acre. The threshing was done by R. G. Stewart who says that the berry is of fine quality. When it is known that this field had no more rain than others in the same neighborhood, but made from two to three times as much per acre, all must be convinced that the Panhandle soil, when properly prepared and cultivated will always bring a good harvest.—Hereford Brand.

Stallions for Fort Worth

Oltmanns Bros., Watseka, Ill., write: "Our new importation of German Coach, Percheron and Belgian stallions arrived July 27, all in good health and condition and our next importation will arrive in August, making the fourth importation this year. We invite the public to visit our barns at Watseka, Ill., and North Fort Worth, Texas, as they will find them filled with new horses, sound and right at live-and-let-live prices."

CRADDOCK'S

92% MELBA RYE

\$4.00 PER GALLON

LARGEST SHIPPERS OF WHISKEY TO CONSUMERS IN THE SOUTH

L. CRADDOCK & CO. DALLAS, TEX.

FARMERS COTTON UNION GROWING

Plans to Push Organization Into Other States

MEETING AT ABILENE

Was Attended by 150 Delegates, Who
Worked Daily Until Midnight
on Business of Order

BY TAYLOR McRAE

The Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union was organized on the 17th of January, 1907, in the town of Colorado City, in Mitchell county, and as its name implies, its constituent membership are farmers, pure and simple, without the usual sprinkling of town farmers who have been very long on advice to the farmers heretofore as to how they should act so as to avoid boll weevils and politics and leave the business of running the political end to them, the T. F.'s. At all meetings of farmers' organizations that have heretofore been held in this state, even including the recent meeting of the Farmers' Union in this city, most of the time has been taken up with speeches and congratulatory addresses by office holders and those seeking office or having some special business that was thought could be worked thru the farmers.

The first annual meeting of the new order of farmers was a complete reversal of matters as they have been, and an entirely different order of business was apparent from the first. Those men who met in Abilene in their first annual convention were there for business and they never forgot that fact from first to last of their sessions. So quietly did they arrive and so actively did they seek to carry out their intentions that their arrival was not heralded, as is usually done, by speeches of welcome, etc. In fact they paid their own money for the rent of the hall in which they held their meetings, paid rent for the chairs and tables they used during the meeting, bought the tubs that held their drinking water, and in addition paid for the water and ice that made the water palatable.

From the time the meeting was called to order until it adjourned on Thursday night at midnight, they gave their whole time to business, adjourning only for meals and holding night sessions. There never has been in the history of the state such another gathering as this meeting of men who work their farms themselves. It is distinctively something new and might well be followed by others. When they were in session not a man of them was seen on the streets or lingering about the door to the hall, unless they were on business for the organization. They were a sober, moral, hard-working gathering of men, who, knowing what they were after, went to work in a business way to get it.

Mostly Young Men

That the organization has come to stay no one can doubt who has seen the material which composes its membership, most of them being comparatively young men, with energy and vigor, and with intelligence enough to know business when they see it and determination to carry the business to its ultimate end. They expressed not one word of animosity toward any other organization and refused to have published a sharp stricture made relative to abuse that had been published by a reverend gentleman who had disagreed with them. The following resolution, in line with this action, was introduced by State Secretary John M. Green and carried unanimously:

"Resolved, That all speakers and organizers of the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union be requested to refrain from any controversy with speakers of other farmers' organizations."

The Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union was called to order in its first annual meeting promptly at 10 o'clock Tuesday, by President John W. Baker of Scurry county, who stated the objects

CORN

equal with a corn binder. Price \$15. Circulars free, showing Harvester at work. NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kans.

HARVESTER cuts and throws in piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts

of the convention and congratulated the members present upon the rapid growth of the order.

The first order of business was the appointment of a committee on credentials, which committee after deliberation reported the following counties represented by delegates and entitled to representation: Scurry, Fisher, Mitchell, Nolan, Taylor, Jones, Callahan, Wise, Somerville, Coryell, McLellan, Mills, Stonewall, Menard. Afterward during the session the following counties were added: Henderson, Lamar, Hamilton and Tarrant. These latter were not delegates, but were on hand seeking knowledge of the workings of the order and being satisfied were admitted to fellowship. Altogether during the meeting there were 150 members present.

The credentials committee fixed the basis of representation at one to every 500 members, or majority fraction of that number. There were some seven or eight county unions represented also. The report having been received and ordered filed as the action of the body, the president advised that such additional committees as the union desired would be appointed—a committee of resolutions, a press committee, a committee on constitution, a committee on co-operation.

The press committee consisted of M. A. Drinkard of Glass, Somerville county; A. A. Ross of Chico, Wise county, and Walter N. Bradford of Lawn, Taylor county. This committee were the sole source thru which news was given to the public and they conducted their committee business with discretion and courtesy.

President's Address

The president then delivered his annual address, which follows:

To the Officers, Delegates and Brethren of the Farmers' State Cotton Growers' Union of Texas, Greeting: It is with the greatest of pleasure that I herewith present to you my first annual message.

Our organization has passed the experimental stage and is now permanently launched. When we consider the existing circumstances, also the strong opposition which we have had to meet, we have just cause to be proud of the phenomenal growth which he have made. In all history there cannot be found a single instance on record with reference to farmers' organizations that is parallel with ours in this respect. For the first time in the history of the world we, as farmers, started out alone, without any entangling alliances with any other classes—a thing never undertaken by farmers before. As a natural consequence of such procedure we have arrayed not only the capitalist classes against us, but I am sorry to say that many men in our class, who are blinded to their best interests by being allied with organizations purporting to be farmers' organizations, but which are in deed and in truth predominated, ruled and controlled by men who are not of the farming class.

In launching this organization we expected those classes that are growing fat off the farmers' toil to oppose us, for they well know that if we succeed in carrying out the declaration of purposes set forth in our constitution they will have to cease being parasites on the working farmers and be forced into the producing classes and eat bread in the sweat of their own faces, as God intended they should do. It is indeed a sad and lamentable sight to see so many of our class, actual farmers, fighting the Cotton Growers' Union. However, this opposition will soon pass away. Our brother farmers who oppose us are doing so thru ignorance and prejudice, and prejudice is only the legitimate father of ignorance. We must wage a campaign of education, and when those farmers who are opposing us see the error of their way they will, like the prodigal son, return. We should not fight them, but let all of our efforts and labors appeal to their better judgment.

Turning from the dark side of the picture, let us view the bright side. Every member of the organization has much to be proud of. We are the foundation stones of this grand organization. In the face of the opposition that has been arrayed against us, it requires courage, determination and true manhood to come out boldly and be the foundation builders of an organization that has for its object the throwing off of the yoke of tyranny, and demand the full products of our toil. Your officers have been only men, like yourselves, and deserve no more credit or honor than the humblest member of the organization for the great success that we have so far attained. The membership has loyally stood by their officials, without which loyalty all our efforts would have been a failure. Brethren, I trust I will never live to see the day when the officers of this organization will get above the membership. Should any official of this organization ever be caught dicker with the classes which we are organized to protect ourselves against,

I trust the loyal membership will hold him up to the world as a traitor to his class.

"I want to utter a note of warning to the officers and delegates of this meeting—be very careful about the amendments that you propose to our constitution. There doubtless are some matters of minor importance that need attention. I want every brother here, whether delegate or visiting brother, to feel perfectly free to act as an advisory member and let us all feel that we are here for business. Let us all express our views on all matters. In the multitude of counsel there is wisdom. Let this be a deliberative body. We are all farmers, so all our interests are identically the same. We may have different views as to the best methods of reaching the same results, but after we have expressed our views and exchanged ideas then whatever the majority says, let us make that unanimous, and just as cheerfully support it as tho we had never viewed the matter differently.

"I want each brother here to feel the responsibility that rests on you, looking not to the individual interests of any one, but to the collective interests of all our membership. Our brethren back at home are looking to this body to represent their interests, which are ours also. Brethren, it will require great sacrifices on our part to push this work as we should and must push it. I believe all our members will do all they can to push this work. If we could only see the many thousands of dollars that are extracted annually from our hard earnings we certainly would realize the great necessity of building up this organization. If we do not act hastily and deliver ourselves from industrial slavery we certainly will make a fatal mistake. The classes that are living off our industry are satisfied with present conditions, and if there is ever a change brought about in those conditions it will have to be brought about by our class—the actual farmers.

"Let me advise you against acting hastily on any question. Calmly and deliberately consider every question that may come before this body, especially those questions touching co-operative buying and selling. And remember, brethren, that the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union is a secret organization, and if we succeed in accomplishing the purposes for which we are organized we must keep our business plans strictly to ourselves. On the line of co-operative buying and selling we should have a uniform system thruout the state, and on this system I will offer some suggestions when those questions come before this body.

"In conclusion, brother farmers, let me say to you that vigilance is the price of liberty. Guard the door and admit no one of whom you have any reason to doubt his eligibility to membership; for remember, a good man will never injure you on the outside, but you know what a designing man can and will do on the inside."

To Enter Other States

Of course nothing relative to the regular business of the order is ever made public. Whatever buying and selling arrangements are made are kept strictly among the membership, and is treated as private business. It was learned, however, that arrangements had been made to push the work of organization not alone in Texas but in other states. Oklahoma and Louisiana have already had locals organized. It is the peculiarity of this organization that it has no national head. The belief among the members is that safety lies in keeping as closely in touch with the people as possible, and, consequently, there will be no controlling power above the state union. Texas retains sovereignty over all unorganized territory, but just as soon as a state gains sufficient members for a state organization, a charter is granted her upon application, and that state then becomes supreme within her limits, only affiliating with others as her interests demand for the general good.

The state secretary, John M. Green, was ill during the meeting and had to go home for two days, and his place was filled by the state purchasing agent, G. M. Garner, of Snyder, Scurry county. The executive committee made a very careful examination of the books of the secretary treasurer, and reported that they were in every way in good condition.

Three amendments to the constitution were proposed and referred to the membership, who will vote on them, having three months given to do so. They will vote and then refer the vote to the executive committee at their next quarterly meeting. Any county can send a delegation to be present and help in the county and report to their own locals the result. Every effort is made to have the people have the say in all matters of interest affecting the good of the union. President John W. Baker, speaking

to a Telegram representative relative to the union matters, said: "This was truly a remarkable meeting. I have been a member of all farmers' organizations that have had their being in Texas, and can say that this meeting was singular in its absence of speech-making, slate making and log rolling of any kind. The meetings were opened promptly on time with all present and no stragglers. We held business session twice as many hours during the same length of time as the F. E. C. U.'s, at their recent meeting in Fort Worth. Our business was conducted at night as well as in the day, and never ended until midnight. Our sessions filled three whole days and three nights till midnight. There was not a politician or town farmer any where around, only the representative of The Telegram, hunted us up after we had adjourned. I wish you would say that our prospects I consider 100 per cent better since this meeting than I thought they would be. There has been a much better representation than I expected and all were enthusiastic in the work, and all the delegates showed by their hands that they were actual toilers in the fields with the plow or hoe handle in their grip.

"There is no trouble to have harmony among farmers when the members of other classes are not there to get between and antagonize their interests.

"I do not believe that the next annual meeting of the Farmers Cotton Growers' Union will be held in Abilene, for the growth of the order will compel the selection of some larger place with greater accommodations and facilities for doing business than Abilene can afford.

"The books and reports of the officers were exact and easily understood. To avoid future trouble and to have the members of the union have a hand in the examination themselves and because the secretary was ill, I proposed to the union that the body select a committee other than the executive committee and examine for themselves every book and record of the secretary and satisfy themselves. The union refused absolutely to do so, because as they said it was only wasting valuable time, as the report of the executive committee had shown and the books showed that every thing was absolutely correct.

"Many applications for organization certificates have been received and applications for renewals by organizers in the field. Plans for co-operative buying were adopted, but as they are matters of business no publicity will be given them any more than an ordinary business man would give his private affairs out to the public. We are all very grateful to The Telegram for the interest it has taken in us since our start and to meet a representative of that paper makes one feel that a friend indeed is among us."

The officers selected for the coming year were:

John W. Baker, re-elected president, Scurry county.

W. N. Bradford, Lawn, Taylor county, vice president.

John M. Green, secretary treasurer, re-elected, Jones county.

D. B. A. Bynum, Chaplain, Scurry county.

M. A. Drinkard, Glass, Somerville county, state organizer, re-elected.

G. M. Garner, Snyder, Scurry county, business agent, re-elected.

P. G. Zimmerman, Jones county, Anson, doorkeeper.

R. L. Kimbriel, Seeglesville, McLellan county, conductor.

Executive committee—A. A. Ross, Wise county, chairman; L. W. House, Somerville county; I. N. Brauchman, Nolan county; Z. S. Lee, Mills county; J. C. W. Green, Callahan county.

The following resolutions having been passed and the committee announcing no more business, the union adjourned sine die, after the most successful first meeting ever held in the history of farmer organizations.

LAND DEAL CLOSED.

E. B. Webster Secures Tract in Southwestern Portion of City.

John Bates of this city and W. O. Bates of Indianapolis, Ind., have sold to E. B. Webster of this city the remaining unsold lots of Belleview addition known as the Bates subdivision at a consideration of \$57,250. Mr. Webster announcing that the deal was made purely for speculation. The property is bounded by Hemphill street on the east, College avenue on the west and Jassamine street on the south and has a good location in the southwestern part of the city.

One Morning's Fines \$152.

A record was established in police court Monday morning when \$152 was taken in from fines on pleas of guilty, to the common charges of drunkenness, vagrancy and assault.

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 the act of congress of March 3, 1879.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, TELEGRAM BLDG.,
Eighth and Throckmorton Streets,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

One year, in advance.....\$1.50

Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. OFFICERS:

President—J. T. Pryor.....San Antonio
First Vice President—Richard Walsh.....Palodura
Second Vice President—J. H. P. Davis.....Richmond
Secretary—H. E. Crowley.....Fort Worth
Assistant Secretary—Berkely Spiller.....Fort Worth
Treasurer—S. B. Burnett.....Fort Worth

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.

TO LIVE STOCK BREEDERS

In order to show more effectively what the live stock breeders of Texas and the territories are producing in all branches of live stock The Stockman-Journal will accept photographs of the leaders of their herds, whether it be cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, chickens, etc., from which we will make cuts and print in The Stockman-Journal, together with a description of the animal representative and the name of its owner. There will be no charge for this.

Those who intend to take advantage of this offer will please notify us at once, or as soon as convenient. Any breeder who has no photographs on hand and desires to have some made please notify us of the fact. Those who have good photographs on hand and who desire to reap the benefits of this offer will please send photographs at once. Do not send cuts at all. We cannot use them and must have the cuts made to suit our paper.

As we expect to start this work as soon as we begin receiving photographs you can see the importance of taking hold of this at once if you desire to do so at all.

SCHOOL BOOK FARMING.

Teaching agriculture in Texas schools along with the Rule of Three, geography and spelling, seems to meet general favor in the press of the state. It is a good thing to advocate providing teachers and school boards are wise in their choice of the kind of agriculturæ they will teach.

The fact is apparent that the city bred youth, because of his peculiar advantages in carefully-graded schools, has an advantage over the country boy at the state Agricultural and Mechanical College. Such should not be the case.

No one will advocate a course in soil chemistry

for boys not yet in the fifth reader, but practical instruction on sensible methods of farming can well be made a part of even the humblest country school course. The boys ought to be taught how to tell the good and bad points of a horse, a cow or a hog. They ought to know something of crop rotation and something of simple farm economy, how to take care of tools, how to keep a record of cost for various farm crops and how to estimate profits. A year's course in farm bookkeeping in 1908 would keep many a young farmer lad of today safely clear of the mortgage shark in 1920. Practical experience was a good enough way for our grandfathers to learn but the boys of today have new conditions to meet, keener competition and a score of other problems their grandfathers knew nothing about. It is not so important to teach the science of farming as the sense of it and the movement to make practical agriculture a part of every county school course in the state deserves all encouragement.

FISHING IN TEXAS.

And wherein is the man worse for preferring to sit on a bank with a fishing pole than a man who wants to do a turn at the sawbuck? State Press asks with deliberation, would the editor of Monitor prefer the sawbuck to a fishing pole as a recreation? Knowing that editor, State Press has no hesitation in saying that he would rather hold two fishing poles in his hands all day than to saw one little measley stick into stove wood. State Press is a person who loves to fish. He has fished ever since he was able to bend a pin hook. His father considered the sport as calculated to destroy a boy's worth when he was a boy and to finally bring him to a disgraceful end. He thought that the real plan for the enjoyment of the boy was in the field with a hoe in hand. He thought that life and the making of money was to serious a matter for fishing to be considered at all. The result was that State Press was never able to get a real fish hook till he worked in the tobacco patch to get the money to buy it. And it was about as happy a day as he ever experienced when he bought and concealed his genuine "limerick," as the box it came from was marked. He has found, after years of devotion to the sport, that more real intelligence, more patience and more industry are required to be a first-class angler than is required to make laws, write for the newspapers or farm.

More than this, fishing develops the mind. It is morally and intellectually elevating. For, when fishing, the mind is employed in abstractions and theorizing, and without this employment it becomes narrow and mean. The man who thinks he can make money, or how he can do any other single certain thing, in the end has sold his mind to that thing. But when one fishes he thinks of all things. He rereads his stories. He travels with the travelers all over the world. He preaches from the texts which he has heard preached from. He decants on morals, on social problems, on economic questions, and he does it to a person interested, that is, himself. The Mineola Monitor man shows by his remarks that he knows nothing of even the science of fishing, not to mention the effect of it on a man's development.

He speaks of a fisherman sitting and holding a pole. Does the editor spoken of know that this is a way of fishing which is of the lowest order? Does he know that a man fishing this way always gets the smallest string of fish? The expert fisherman does not wait for the fish to swim his way. He knows that the best fish, such as the bass in our waters, are what may be termed a local fish and that they rarely move, in the normal condition of the water, over an area of more than forty or fifty feet. With fly or bait, he seeks the locality of the bass. He does not sit on the bank and wait for it to come, because he knows it will be a strange event if it should come. Of course where fish are very abundant this does not apply, because the greater the number of fish the greater area they cover.

Then again, the expert fisherman must know something about entomology and ichthyology. The insect is the natural food of most fish. A bass, say, will take a dark fly, like the cricket, late in the summer or early fall and will not touch it in the spring or early or middle summer. The bass will eat up a "red ibis" in the spring and will turn from it in disgust in August. In August it will greedily take the "yellow Sally," when in July it will take nothing but the "coachman" or the "Parnachelee Belle." The reason of this is that nature has provided bugs and insects for food for the fish, and certain classes or kinds of bugs come at different times. The fish, in feeding, live up to the rules laid down by nature for their guidance. State Press speaks here of only our game fish, the bass. He could, if space would permit, tell of the habits of other fish and their peculiarities. But he will desist and merely say that the person who talks of a man sitting on the banks and fishing all day is speaking of the man to whom the bullhead cat, or the buffalo or the carp is an exquisite fish, and who loves either better when cold than when hot from the frying pan or the gridiron.—W. G. Sterrett, in Dallas News.

ADVICE TO CATTLEMEN

The critical period for the Texas cattlemen who have leased pastures in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma will be during August and September. More cattle went to these pastures this year than for several years past owing to the dry weather which prevailed in South Texas and in the Concho country in the early spring.

The old adage, that misfortunes never come singly was brought forcibly to the front about the time shipments began to the new pastures early last spring. The delays incident to the car shortage and the cold spell in April, during which many of the cattle chilled to death in their emaciated condition.

The general opinion expressed among shippers, however, is that when the cold spell passed and real spring set in that the season has been the most propitious for a number of years, with the result that cattle were ready for market nearly, if not quite, as early as in previous seasons. The danger now for the next two months is an oversupply at the market centers, the a desire of the cattleman to get his holdings converted into cash before there is a serious slump in prices. Judicious marketing will prevent any serious decline, but there has always been a disposition to rush cattle when there is evidence of a decline so that cattle may be sold before the lowest level is reached.

The safest plan would be to withhold shipments at the first evidence of a weakening tendency in prices and give the market a chance to recuperate.—San Antonio Express.

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WESTERN RANGE CATTLE

The first shipment of Western range cattle is not always a reliable index as to what is to come, but if yesterday's supply is a criterion, then it is fair to presume that quality and condition will be good during the season. All over the range country there has been an abundance of moisture and cattle have taken on fat readily, but, of course, the flesh put on in this manner is soft and the dressing out always shows such a shrinkage that buyers make a liberal allowance for this loss. For a few weeks rangers are likely to be in this condition, but as soon as the grass cures the cattle will kill out better and be in greater demand. With prices practically \$1 higher than last year, ranchmen will certainly have no complaint to make. The season is commencing late, because the cattle have not been in good shipping condition, but there is plenty of time to get them all in before the snow flies.—Chicago Live Stock World.

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CLAIMS OF CATTLE SHIPPERS

The attention of the shippers of live stock is called to the fact that the interstate commerce commission in the Chicago terminal charge case has decided that one-half of the \$2 per car charge collected for switching is unjust and unreasonable, and that the law allows the shipper to recover \$1 a car on all shipments made to the Chicago market since the rate went into effect.

It is not optional with the shipper as to when he shall make proof of his claim, however. Under the provisions of the law as amended by congress in June, 1906, all rights to recover any part of the terminal charge paid previous to June, 1906, will lapse unless claims are presented, together with a petition asking for refund, on or before August 28, 1907.

Texans in former years shipped a great many cattle to Chicago from this state and the Indian Territory, and a refund of \$1 a car on them would make quite a neat little sum for some of the heaviest shippers of those days. Shippers can make out their proof of claims and send them direct to the commissioner; if they are members of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas Secretary Crowley will see that they are properly filed.

The shipper must be prompt in making out his claims, however, as whatever is done must be done during the next two weeks.—San Antonio Express.

Tommy—Pop, when is a girl an old maid?

Tommy's Pop—When she begins to worry for fear she won't get married, my son.

Tommy—And when is a man an old bachelor?

Tommy's Pop—When he begins to worry for fear he will.—Philadelphia Record.

WE WOULD LIKE FOR ALL THOSE INTERESTED IN FORT WORTH SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE TO KNOW

THAT THE OWNERS OF **FACTORY PLACE, QUEENSBOROUGH AND FOURTH FILING OF ARLINGTON HEIGHTS ADDITIONS** ARE OFFERING EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD INDUCEMENTS TO THE INVESTOR, WHETHER OF LARGE OR SMALL MEANS. WE SELL YOU LOTS OF **YOUR OWN CHOICE**, ON ANY OF OUR PROPERTY. WE WILL BUILD YOU A HOUSE ON IT, READY FOR OCCUPANCY AND LET YOU PAY IT OUT IN SMALL, MONTHLY PAYMENTS. WHY NOT SECURE A HOME OF YOUR OWN? WE MEAN BUSINESS. IF YOU ARE IN A POSITION TO MAKE A SMALL PAYMENT MONTHLY, A HOME IS WITHIN YOUR REACH. OUR LOTS ARE 50x120 FT. A BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF THE CITY, AND YOU CANNOT BEAT OUR PRICES. IF YOU ARE INTERESTED AND MEAN BUSINESS, WE HAVE PLENTY OF TIME TO SHOW YOU THE PROPERTY AND EXPLAIN THE PROPOSITION FULLY AND WILL BE GLAD TO HAVE YOU CALL ON US AT ANY TIME.

OFFICE: GROUND FLOOR OF FLATIRON BUILDING, ON HOUSTON AND JENNINGS. OLD PHONE 1898; NEW 543.

The West Fort Worth Land Company, Inc.

FREE TIMBER FROM RESERVES

Administration Aids Development of Country and Improves Forest

The government during the past year has furnished \$75,000 worth of timber to settlers and ranches in or near the reserves, without charge. One of the regulations of the forest service provides that legitimate applicants may secure what timber they need by what is conveniently called the "free use" privilege. Fifteen thousand permittees in this way obtained timber to supply their needs.

From these figures it may readily be seen that the settlers are securing very material assistance without cost from the forest reserves. At the same time, the free-use business has been so handled that the material taken out has improved the condition of the forest. Dead timber which would otherwise have rotted or helped to spread forest fires has been removed first of all. Where it was necessary for the settlers to have green wood the rangers, so far as possible, marked trees which were suppressed, diseased, or from some other cause no longer in

a condition for further growth. In this way the ranchers secured material which they desired, and at the same time the forest was left stocked with the thriftiest trees, whose chance to develop will be unhindered.

The greatest amount of free use was on those reserves which lie in the semi-arid parts of the West, where there is least timber. On a number of reserves the value of the material for which permits were issued exceeded \$3,000, and on the Wenaha reserve in Washington and Oregon, the Bear River reserve in Utah and Idaho, and the Weisen and Henrys Lake reserves in Idaho it exceeds \$4,000. If there had been no restriction on the settlers in securing this material, great waste would have resulted, because the settlers would have paid no attention to the future good of the forest or its value as a protective covering. Another distinct advantage of the system is that a settler, when he has secured his permit, is sure of being able to get the material from the locality assigned to him without interference from other people.

Very little change in the handling of the free-use business is contemplated for the next year. The experience of

the past year has shown, however, that methods can be systematized so as to give yet better service to the people and be more economical to the forest service.

This branch of the work of the forest service gives good evidence of the fact that the aim of the administration of the forest reserves is to aid in the permanent development of the country and place only such restrictions on the cutting of timber as are necessary for the maintenance of a permanent timber supply and the conservation of water needed for irrigation, for cities, and for the generation of power.

The free-use privilege has been granted freely to ranchers who are building up homes, and enough timber will be reserved to supply their wants even if this will considerably reduce the amount of timber that can be sold.

DROUGHT IN TEXAS

Cotton in Other States Is in Splendid Condition
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 19.—With the exception of Texas, Arkansas and

the northern half of Mississippi, the cotton crop has done well during the past week. Most sections had rain in sufficient quantity to carry forward the growth of the plant and hasten fruiting. Less shedding is complained of than usual, and the crop is comparatively free from insect damage, except in the boll weevil sections. There has been no complaint from rust.

In Texas, except in the extreme southern section, the crop is in bad shape on account of the drought. In southern Texas the expectations are that picking will be finished much sooner than usual.

While drought and poor conditions in Arkansas are not uniform, in Arkansas and northern Mississippi there is much dry territory in these confines.

Cotton Needs Rain.

HILLSBORO, Texas, Aug. 19.—Cotton in this section is suffering considerably from the continued dry weather. The boll weevils are doing little damage but the crop will be shortened without rain in the next few days.

SAYS QUANTRELL WAS NOT KILLED

Dan Vaughn Served Under the
Guerrilla Leader

"If Bill Quantrell is dead," said Dan Vaughn who was a lieutenant in Quantrell's command, to a reporter Tuesday, "he has died since 1868, and he never died from wounds received in Nelson county, Ky., after the surrender."

Dan Vaughn is well known in Fort Worth having lived here ever since the close of the war and has raised a family in Fort Worth. He rode with the guerrilla chief all over Missouri and Kansas and was with him at Independence when he captured the command of the federal Colonel Buell and was with him at Lawrence, Kan., when that town was burned.

"All this talk of Bill Quantrell being killed at the barn fight in Nelson

county, Ky., or that he died at a hospital at Louisville after the fight from his wounds, is rot. Quantrell was shot in the fight and taken to Louisville and he didn't die and I know it.

"I knew Bill Quantrell before the war, his right name was Charles Hart, and he was a school teacher. I was with him two years and was in the affair at Independence, when we captured the federal Colonel Buell and his entire force and paroled all that we didn't kill; I was with him at Lawrence when that town was burned. At Independence Bill Quantrell captured Buell's charger and rode it all thru the war. I joined Quantrell just before the Independence affair in Jackson county, Missouri, and my cousin, Bill Vaughn joined at the same time. Both of us knew him well and last saw him at Fayette, Missouri, in 1868.

"Bill Vaughn saw him at Stony Hill, Jackson county, in 1868, and told me of the meeting next day. He met Quantrell face to face in the road, had a long talk with him and then told me of it. He was not dead then and I know it.

"There is no man in Texas who knows more about Bill Quantrell, as people call him, than I do. I was first lieutenant in Yeager's company in Quantrell's command, rode with him on all his raids for two years and I ain't a d—bit ashamed of it.

"Quantrell was cruel and vindictive but he had cause to be. Old Bill Lane and a lot of his Jayhawkers killed Quantrell's brother in Kansas, took all his property and had Bill himself a prisoner. When he escaped he swore vengeance against Kansas and he got it with interest.

"Quantrell was in Missouri in 1873. I didn't see him myself but an old friend of mine named Talley and many others did. After Talley met him he (Talley) came to my house and asked me if I had seen the old man.

"What old man?" I asked.

"Why, Quantrell," he said; "he was at my house last night; went down on the creek and dug up a pot of money he had buried during the war and left 'his morning."

"Ask John McDuff of Fort Worth, if Quantrell is dead. He will tell you that he saw him at the house of John Webb in Arkansas in 1868. I have also reliable information that Quantrell was in California long after the war was over. He was not killed by the Yanks in Kentucky by a d—sight."

THANK FT. WORTH LODGE

Weatherford Knights Templar Pass
Resolutions of Appreciation

WEATHERFORD, Texas, Aug. 20.—The Weatherford commandery of the Knights Templar has passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, at a recent special convocation of Weatherford Commandery, U. D. Knights Templar, Sir Knights F. H. Sparrow, Fritz Straughan, C. W. Connerly, B. B. Ramage, A. R. Schultz, C. B. Brown, Fred Rople, W. B. Wheeler, Morgan H. Jones, H. S. Davis, Elmer Renfro and others, all of Worth Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar, so courteously laid aside their business affairs and assisted Weatherford Commandery U. D. Knights Templar in conferring the orders of knighthood on sixteen brother Royal Arch companions; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of Weatherford Commandery, U. D. Knights Templar, be hereby tendered Worth Commandery, No. 19, in general and the above named sir knights in particular for their kindly aid in conferring said orders, and other courtesies extended. Also that a copy of these resolutions be furnished the Fort Worth papers for publication.

"Respectfully, R. P. Lowe, C. A. Donnavan, J. W. Brazelton, John T. Roberts, Committee."

STABBED IN SIDE.

Argument on Tenth Street Ends in
Cutting Affray.

Following an argument Monday afternoon on Tenth street between Main and Houston streets, B. B. Blocker, a young man employed in a local news agency, was stabbed in the left side with a pocket knife, a painful but not necessarily serious wound four inches in length being inflicted. In closing the wound, the attending physician found it necessary to take fifteen stitches after which the young man was removed to the St. Joseph's infirmary where his condition was announced as being very favorable Tuesday afternoon. L. Williamson was arrested by the police.

Sidney Samuel Goes to Colorado.

City Attorney Sidney Samuel will leave Tuesday evening for Colorado where he will recuperate for ten days at the expiration of which he will return home accompanied by his mother who has been west for some time in the hope of benefiting her health.

1 MAN TO FARM 100,000 ACRES

Kent County Ranch Owner
Plans Big Experiment

One of the biggest schemes and most interesting experiments ever witnessed in West Texas is the scheme now being carried out by John A. Wishard, owner of the big O-O ranch, which is located in Kent county, about sixty miles from Colorado City. This ranch embraces about 100,000 acres of land and carries annually several thousand head of cattle. Much of the land is a very fine quality of farming land, but a considerable portion of it is broken and fit only for grazing purposes.

The plan of Mr. Wishard is to utilize every foot of this land to its full capacity, and as it is no longer conland for grazing purposes, it is proposed for grazing purposes, it is proposed to use this land for just what it is best adapted, that is for agricultural purposes. It is proposed to put every tillable acre into cultivation and with this object in view every obtainable man is now being employed to grub, break and put this land in condition.

There are already many farms on the ranch, but when the land has all been put in proper shape perhaps 60 per cent of the entire ranch will then be in farms. Mr. Wishard proposes to have the land cultivated by a good class of tenants, and it is in this respect that the proposition is the most interesting and important. The tenants will be given the most liberal terms and inducements. On the waste land fine cattle and horses will be raised, and by raising great feed crops on the ranch these stock can be cared for in the best and most economical manner. The tenant will not have to confine himself to any one crop, but can go extensively into the growing of feed crops and will have right at his farm a good market for this kind of produce.

Already Mr. Wishard has a cement plant in operation on this ranch, and when a railroad builds thru that section he proposes to establish a big oil mill and feed extensively at this point. Recently he has been buying a large number of small holdings located in his pasture, and is in this way blocking up his property in very good shape. More than 100 people are now employed on the ranch grubbing and breaking the land.

When this proposition has been carried out as Mr. Wishard proposes it will become one of the greatest stock-farming ranches in the world. Imagine a ranch of more than 100,000 acres, fully 50 per cent of which is in cultivation, and the remainder of it devoted to the raising of fine horses, cattle, and other live stock, the ranch subdivided into small farms, giving homes to hundreds, and sustenance to thousands of prosperous people.

Like the Swensons, who are now preparing to build a railway for the development of the Big Spur ranch property, Wishard is a liberal, far-sighted, conservative business man, and he proposes to utilize every acre of his land, not only for his own benefit, but for the benefit of others. By next year Mr. Wishard will be in position to accommodate any number of good reliable tenants, and it will be but a few years until this will become one of the most famous ranch farms in all the broad state of Texas.

The Wishard experiment is a decided innovation out in West Texas, where many changes and innovations are in progress. It is an innovation, from the fact that while the ranch lands of that section are rapidly coming under the control of agricultural interests, it is generally being done in a totally different manner. As a general thing the ranches are passing into the hands of colonization agents and speculators, who are cutting them up into smaller tracts and selling them at advanced prices and upon favorable terms to the homeseeker. But for a ranch owner to undertake the development of his holdings in this manner upon the plan adopted by Mr. Wishard, is something entirely new, and the experiment will be watched with a great deal of interest by other ranchmen who, as yet, have not parted with their large holdings.

The Wishard proposition appears to be modeled to some extent after that of C. W. Post, who is doing much for the agricultural development of about 500,000 acres of former ranch lands he owns in other West Texas counties.

HILLSBORO, Texas, Aug. 19.—J. W. Ryan formerly of Temple has relieved E. B. McKain as manager of the Southwestern Telephone company in Itasca. Mr. McKain is going to Lampasas in the same capacity.

Stratford Hotel

(European Plan)
Chicago, Ills.



Offers you refined, quiet and elegant accommodations. Located corner of city's two finest boulevards, it is convenient to entire business center and close to best theatres and shopping district. 225 rooms, 150 private baths; luxurious writing and reception rooms; woodwork mahogany throughout; brass beds and all modern comforts; telephone in every room; beautiful dining rooms—the best of everything at moderate prices. Michigan and Jackson Bldgs., Chicago

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A Restaurant of rare excellence
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to leave your valuable papers, such as deeds, notes, leases, insurance policies, wills, etc., in our vault, where they will be out of danger. We solicit your bank account and assure you we will throw every safeguard around it and give your business the most careful attention.

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Alamo City Commercial College

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The Secret of
A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION
Now Revealed
FREE

What beauty is more desirable than an exquisite complexion and elegant jewels. An opportunity for every woman to obtain both, for a limited time only. The directions and recipe for obtaining a faultless complexion is the secret long guarded by the master minds of the ORIENTALS and GREEKS. This we obtained after years of work and at great expense. It is the method used by the fairest and most beautiful women of Europe.

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



We sell you this ring at one small profit above manufacturing cost. The price is less than one half what others charge. The recipe is free with every ring. It is a genuine rose cut diamond ring of sparkling brilliancy absolutely guaranteed, very dainty, shaped like a Belcher with Tiffany setting of 12Kt. gold shell, at your local jeweler it would cost considerable more than \$2.00. Notice style of ring.

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

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

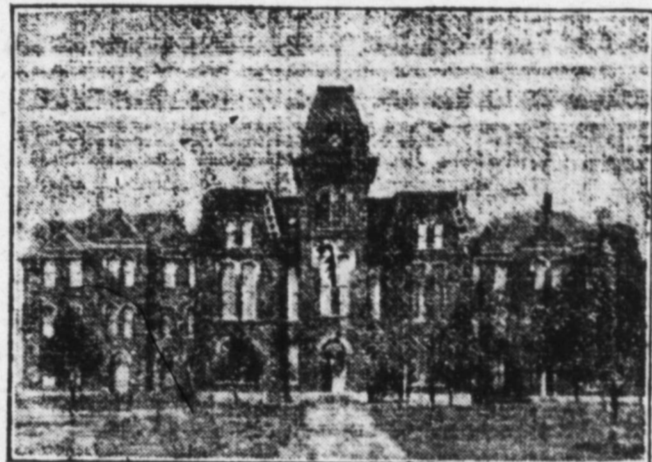
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32 East 23rd Street, New York City

FREE To women for collecting names and selling our novelties, we give big premiums send your name to-day for our new plan of big profits with little work. Address G. T. MOSELEY Premium department, 32 E. 23rd Street, New York City.

DON'T LOSE SLEEP. Sleep is nature's safeguard against the wrecking of the mind and body. Tired exhausted nerves rob you of sleep. They will not allow the brain to relax, and throw off the worry and cares of the day. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills by their soothing influence upon the nerves bring refreshing sleep. Keep them convenient for immediate use and you'll lose no sleep. 25 doses 25c. Never sold in bulk.

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TWELVE WELL EQUIPPED BUILDINGS OCCUPIED—525 GIRLS FROM THIRTEEN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

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Noted for its fine location, home-like atmosphere and high scholarship. Over eight hundred students last year. Just the place for your sons and daughters. For catalogue or information write

PRESIDENT WILLIAM FIELDER, Fort Worth, Texas.

Why Angora Goats are High

An interesting side light on the cost of Angora goats for breeding purposes comes from United States Consul E. L. Harris at Smyrna. Describing the trade in mohair and the efforts of the Turkish government to build up the industry, he says:

The best qualities come from the provinces of Angora, Kastamuni and Konia. The number of goats in Asia Minor, from Smyrna to the Persian borders and from Arabia to the Black Sea, is roughly estimated at 3,000,000. No exact statistics are to be obtained as to the quantity exported every year, but the value is generally estimated at \$3,520,000. With the exception of small quantities brought to Smyrna, the mohair which finds its way abroad is usually sent to Constantinople and thence, thru the medium of English merchants and on English ships, to England.

English merchants have always, more or less, been able to keep a firm hand on the mohair market. In so doing they have been able to inflict incalculable damage upon the industry in Turkey. In spite of all the efforts of the Turkish government to prevent it, the Angora was smuggled out of the country and successfully reared on the veldts of Cape Colony and Natal. In spite of the application of the severest prohibitive measures the Turkish au-

thorities were powerless to do anything in the face of such exorbitant prices as were paid the peasants for their flocks, \$2,500 having been given at times for a single goat.

In this way English producers were soon able to grow in South Africa a fine grade of wool which successfully competed with the Turkish product in European markets, but the setback which wool growers in South Africa received during the late war in that country enabled the industry in Asia Minor to get a new lease of life, and more serious attention is now being paid to improved methods. The Turkish government has been giving assistance of late in establishing model stations for the improvement of the breed on a rational and scientific basis, as it is claimed that Angora wool in softness, length, and durability is superior to that produced in South Africa. There is a movement on foot at present in Asia Minor to start factories in the wool growing districts in order that the old primitive methods of utilization may be superseded. This will be done with a two-fold object in view, namely, the creation of a means of employment for the people of those districts and an outlet for the product at home which will render the industry, on the whole, less dependent upon the foreign demand.

TO SELL BEEF FROM COLORADO

Independent Packers Plan Big Campaign Thruout World

DENVER, Aug. 18.—An extensive advertising campaign is to be begun by the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing Company as its first move toward fighting the so-called "beef trust" in this section of the west. The S. & S. Packing Company is the largest independent packing company in the country, and at present is in the midst of a hard-fought battle with the meat trust all over the country.

Several of the officials are in Denver for the purpose of conferring with J. B. Eddington, manager of branch offices of the company in this section of the country, with an idea to the early completion of negotiations for the purchase of land and the building of an extensive packing plant in this city.

This independent company, which the Armour and other members of the trust are endeavoring to crush, is the largest exporter of fresh meats in the country. Its sales in New York and the eastern states are double that of any other company in the country, and its exports to Europe far exceed those of the trust. They are now preparing to compete with the Armour trust for the business of the west and middle west.

The purpose of establishing a base of operations in Denver is to assure a local market to stock raisers of Colorado and other adjacent states, thus obviating the necessity of shipping steers to the corn belt and fattening them there. This, in the opinion of the officials of the anti-trust company, will prove so successful that stock raising will become one of the greatest of Colorado's industries and will organize a trade that will first be pushed to the Pacific coast, then to the Honolulus and eventually to the Philippines and Japan.

G. F. Sulzberger, vice president of the company, will arrive in Denver Wednesday to confer with other officials already here.

Threes at \$31.25

Andy Stanhope and Mr. Greggs of Emporia purchased 265 head of cattle from Rorex Bros. this week, to be delivered tomorrow. Two hundred three-year-old steers brought \$31.50 per head, three two-year-olds, \$23 each; twenty-two cows and calves, \$27; twelve yearlings, \$17 per head, and six old cows at \$6.14 each.—Panhandle Herald.

HOTEL MARSEILLES

1309 1/2 Jennings Avenue

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

Mrs. Maud Mobley, Proprietess

HORTICULTURE

I. M. Powell of Parker county is a well-known nursery man, and has for the last year been president of the state horticultural association of Texas. He has his sons engaged with him in the business under the firm title of I. M. Howell & Sons. The farm, containing a thousand acres, is located four miles southwest of Weatherford. Mr. Howell is an enthusiast in his chosen avocation, but at the same time is a practical farmer and horticulturist.

"Now," said he, "come along with me over to the exhibit room and take a look at my peaches. I will also give you a taste of them to show you how delicious in taste they are. If you come over to see me, by the way, at any time between the months of May and November, I will give you peaches to eat. Here you will see some of my raising. They are seedlings crossed on the Elberta, Mamie Ross and Routh. They are rich in general color, golden, with a lovely reddish tinge as delicate as a maiden's blush when she first awakes to the fact that she loves. Try this one, for the test of a good peach is in the eating. Here is another. Good, ain't it? Well, I will tell you that these peaches were raised practically without rain. I lived in Dallas for many years, but got tired of city life and bought land in Parker county and moved bag and baggage out to the place. I sell almost all of my product in Weatherford. This is a great meeting from the fact that the pass-toters are absent this year, and the real farmers have a chance to work their time without interruption."

Agriculture in Schools.

Prof. Minear of the San Antonio Board of Education, has charge of the agricultural scheme which has been introduced successfully in that city. He is a young man enthusiastic in his work and believes that the introduction of agriculture is a necessity for the future of the children. The following is a letter received from him which is given place in these columns:

San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 1, 1907.—Mr. Taylor McRae, Fort Worth, Texas. Dear Sir—In reply to your favor of July 29, I enclose the paper I read before the Corn Growers' Association. I have misplaced the paper I had for you, which was read before the horticultural society, but will rewrite it and send you same next week.

I thank you very much for your kindness in offering me aid through the columns of your paper. Send me a copy of your paper, and instruct me along the line of what you would like for me to send your paper, and I will act as regular correspondent. I will of course want to know when and how often you wish articles, etc. A man is never too busy but what he can find time to do more.

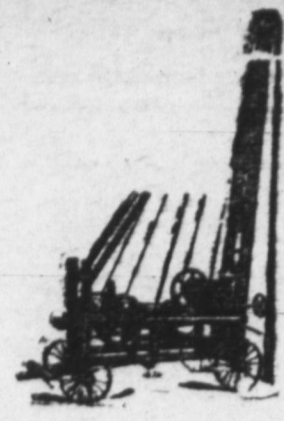
When the legislature passed the law concerning teaching agriculture in our public schools, without providing means of preparing teachers for such work, they put the horse to the cart and turned him loose without a driver. But this gives some good paper an opportunity for wide reputation and distribution, and at the same time be of great interest to the schools, and the

Well Drilling Machinery

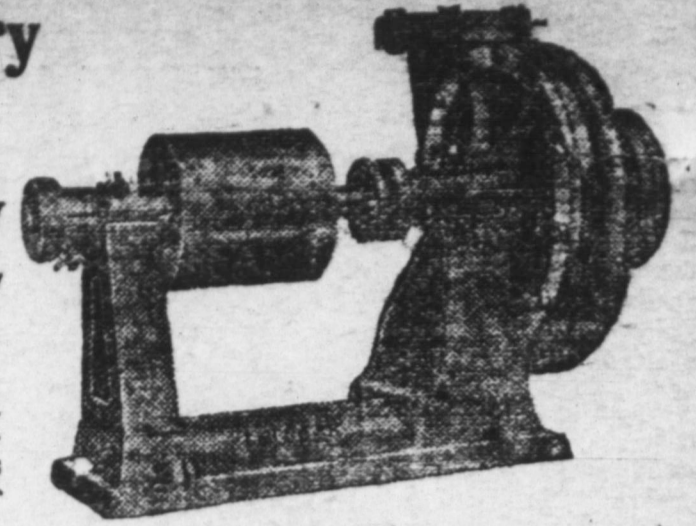
Pumping Machinery

For Deep or Shallow Wells, in Stock at Dallas

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



Drilling Machine.



Centrifugal Pump.

AMERICAN WELL WORKS, 171 Commerce Street, DALLAS, TEXAS

FOR SALE

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

W. J. STATON, Beeville, Texas

state. Seeing that you are interested in the work, I make this suggestion. If your paper would devote a section to agriculture in public schools, both city and rural, with questions and answers, I dare say it would be beneficial to your paper and the teachers. You should reach all teachers in the state and let them know what your paper proposes to do and subscriptions will naturally follow. The problem of reaching the teacher could easily be solved. With best wishes, I am yours respectfully,

S. A. MINEAR. . .

Seedless Apples

One of the hoary old frauds that comes up from age to age is the production of the so-called seedless apple. Some nurserymen have boomed the seedless apple as tho it was a new thing, one of the latest scientific discoveries. As a matter of fact, it is one of the hoariest old frauds that was ever foisted upon a gullible and confiding public.

The seedless apple was described by a French pomologist in 1628. It was illustrated in several of the old horticultural documents of that century. These old writers refer to still earlier ones, like Pliny, who described the seedless, bloomless apple about the time of the Christian era. It was described in 1868 as having been found in West Virginia, in 1870 as coming from Connecticut, with the statement that the original tree had been bearing for fifty years.

The modern phase of the seedless apple craze occurred in 1890, after which it apparently went to sleep until quite recently. It will thus be seen that there is a seedless apple, but that it is no new thing. Professor Hansen, of the South Dakota experiment station, describes it "as poor as any Ben Davis; keeps well, but when kept no

one will eat it." Other authorities give practically the same description.

We mention this simply to show that old frauds die, are resurrected and embraced as some new thing by a gullible public, then die again, and will keep on dying and being resurrected till time shall be no longer. Don't give two dollars or one dollar for a seedless apple for your orchard.—Wallaces' Farmer.

Both Claim Steer

One dead steer, butchered and eaten, is the cause of a suit filed in the district court in which two wealthy cattlemen are the litigants. William E. Fertig and Frank Benton are fighting over the animal now consumed. Fertig claims that the steer was his by right and that Benton placed his brand over his, Fertig's, rightful mark. The animal was worth \$41 and the cattlemen are fighting it out as a matter of principle. Fertig had purchased a number of cattle from a man formerly in the business, who had a brand much like Benton's. A stock inspector at Omaha noticed the two brands and knew the history of Fertig's cattle. The animal was finally killed and the money turned over to Fertig. The two cattlemen have had much trouble over their cattle. Fertig owns a ranch near Fort Collins and Benton one near Harden, Weld county.—Denver Record-Stockman.

Kerr County

Mountain Sun.
The livestock industry in Kerr county is in fine shape. Range is good, water plentiful and live stock of all kinds are fat. There has been more fat stock shipped from Kerrville this year than for a long time. The people are also raising a better grade of stock, and it costs no more to raise fine stock than the other kind, and they meet always with ready sales.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

Free to You and Every Sister Suffering From Woman's Ailments.



I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.
I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths; also pains in the head, back and bowels; bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles, where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex. I want to send you a complete ten days' treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the

treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Stickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use. Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases, and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write today, as you may not see this offer again. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H • • • • • Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

DAIRYING

Professor R. F. Young lives in Georgetown, and besides being in the dairy business, occupies a chair in the Southwestern college. He was one of the most ardent and enthusiastic of those in attendance on the meetings of the Texas Dairy association at College Station.

"I milk on my farm," said he, "from thirty to thirty-five cows, all Jerseys, and most of them registered. I use Golden Lad bulls on good American bred cows. My present bull is a nephew of Flying Fox, who sold at auction for \$10,000, and of Eminent II, that sold for \$12,000. Some of the cows in this herd milk over forty pounds of milk per day and will make two pounds of butter in one day. The feed at present is largely composed of cotton seed meal and hulls. When corn gets cheaper I

will use corn chops to balance the ration. The cows also have a very good pasture to run on, and as crops are gathered they are turned into the fields, which are cut up by fences into small divisions. The dairy lot opens on four separate pastures, into which the cows are turned alternately, so that while they are grazing in one the grass is growing in the others. Besides Jersey cattle there are kept on the farm some very fine registered French coach horses, among them Eclipse, a registered stallion that took the first premium at the Dallas fair in 1905 over all coach horses."

Mr. Young is contemplating the erection of a silo for ensilage, believing that ensilage will go largely toward solving the feed question for dairy cattle.

HOUSEHOLD

Typhoid Fever

These suggestions are intended to supplement rather than to supplant the advice of the family doctor. Typhoid fever is largely a preventable disease and it is a subject on which the laity cannot be too well informed. If the disease is taken control of in its very incipency and properly managed through nearly every case will recover. The mortality rate in typhoid has dropped considerably the last few years and the course and severity of the disease has been modified. These facts are in some measure due to the disease now occurring in a less virulent type owing to climatic changes, but perhaps more particularly its lessened severity may be attributed to our greater knowledge in its management.

The source of the typhoid poison may be extrinsic or intrinsic—from without or from within. Usually both are factors. If there is an unclean condition of the intestinal tract and a lowered vitality the disease is easily acquired. Indeed, in such a condition infection may occur from re-absorption of poisons from the intestines without coming in contact with the germ from other sources. But when there exists within the body a good soil for the propagation of the disease it may be readily acquired from impure water, food, or air. The greatest danger is from water, and in all suspected cases it should be boiled for drinking as well as for house use. It should be remembered that the "taste" of water is no criterion on which to base an opinion as to its wholesomeness. Water may be contaminated with the typhoid germ and still be palatable. Drains should have a careful scrutiny. All damp places should be sprinkled with lime. It should be remembered also that sunshine and air are our most trustworthy disinfectants. Fruits and vegetables should be thoroughly washed before using. The practice of drying fruit in the sun and allowing flies and other insects to lurch upon it is more than unesthetic; it is reprehensible, for flies are known to be carriers of contagious matter of different kinds. Typhoid is not always acquired from something ingested in the way of foods or liquids. The germ is air-borne as well. It is known to be a fact that in some mysterious way bad smells are capable of producing infection. Decaying cabbage or potatoes in the cellar have started epidemics of fever.

But while typhoid fever is a germ disease—as nearly all diseases are supposed to be—I do not wish to make this fact of paramount importance. There are germs of all kinds, good, bad, and indifferent, and there is no avenue of escape from all of them. There are some people so iconoclastic as to think that the ubiquitous germ is a consequence rather than a cause of disease. Be that as it may, it is an evident fact that we can accomplish more by trying to make the system immune to bacterial invasions. If we drink pure water and eat wholesome food and keep the bodily functions above par we do not stand in much danger of coming in the grip of typhoid. In nearly all cases there are early symptoms that serve as a warning and which if unchecked may eventuate in the disease. If there is soreness in the lower part of the bowels, a continued tired feeling, constipation, poor appetite, furred tongue, and disturbed sleep, these are symptoms worth correcting. If the symptoms continue to grow more profound with persistent headache and a slight fever every evening and perhaps an occasional bleeding of the nose it all points toward incipient typhoid. No time should be lost in consulting a reliable physician when any considerable

number of these symptoms are present. If the disease be not yet fully developed it may be aborted; or if it is already manifest in its early stages the course and duration of the disease may be greatly modified by early and energetic treatment.

The typhoid patient needs rest and sleep. He especially needs proper rest at night. Meddlesome friends should be kept at bay. If the patient is not in a dangerous condition it were better for the light to be put out and the rest of the household go to bed. Above all no conversation should take place in the patient's chamber, for listening to others talk is as damaging as for the patient to talk, and will increase the fever and produce mental unrest. The patient should remain in bed no matter how mild the case may be. Carelessness in this matter has caused many a mild case to eventuate into one of severity. The patient should be kept cheerful, hopeful, cool, and comfortable, and as clean internally and externally as is possible.

There have been a great many fads in the treatment of typhoid fever. A few years ago many physicians thought it necessary to put the patient in an ice-cold bath two or three times a day. This causes considerable shock, to which the patient does not always readily respond. The cold bath or even the cold pack are seldom necessary. Cool or tepid spongings at frequent intervals lower the fever quite well. If vinegar or alcohol is added to the water its efficacy is greater and the pores of the skin are better opened. The spongings have a soothing effect upon the heat-producing center in the base of the brain. If the suggestions that I have previously mentioned in this article are carried out well the control of the fever will usually not be a matter of grave concern.

This is sometimes called a "starvation" fever, and too often it is literally true. Many patients are not nourished as they should be, and die from malnutrition rather than as a result of the disease. Ordinarily if the case is properly managed the patient may be allowed a much more generous dietary than is usually accorded him. All fluids and nearly all semi-solids may, in most cases, be taken with impunity. The attending physician should always be the judge in this matter. These in moderation are usually permissible: Milk of all kinds, koumiss, all kinds of fruit juices, jellies, toast and butter, scraped beef, stewed apples, cocoa, and many other things that are easily digested and leave little residue.

The discharges from the patient should be thoroughly disposed of in order that they may not be a source of danger to other and healthy members of the family. This may be accomplished by burning them or by placing them in an earthen vessel and saturating with lime.

In conclusion I wish to reiterate the statement already made in this article that about every case of typhoid will recover if well managed from the start. However, people sometimes get sick to die, and when this is the case they are as likely to go by typhoid route as any other.

W. T. MARRS, M. D.,
In Wallaces' Farmer.

COTTON GROWING

The Legitimate Cotton Exchange

The following, read before the Southern Cotton association at the Texas Farmers' congress by J. C. Brace, secretary of the Texas division of the Southern Cotton association, seems to cover the ground that it treats of in few words:

"The subject assigned to me, and which I shall discuss very briefly, is



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a very important one to this great southern country, where our chief product is cotton. Are there in existence any legitimate cotton exchanges? Should an organization which registers bets as to the future price of cotton be characterized as a legitimate cotton exchange? A legitimate exchange is where cotton is offered by the producer or his agent at a price governed by supply and demand, and purchased by the manufacturer or his agent at a price agreed upon between himself or his agent and the seller or his agent for actual delivery. Do any of our so-called cotton exchanges meet these requirements? If the New York Cotton exchange is typical, I should say not, where the primary intent is to gamble, and actual delivery is encouraged by use of unspinnable cotton to fill an occasional spot contract. It is a travesty upon the legitimate cotton exchange. If it shall be urged that some of the other exchanges are not so bad as that, can they be, after all, legitimate exchanges as long as their primary purpose is to deal in futures, to gamble, if you please? How can they serve the purpose of a legitimate exchange of cotton between grower and spinner if the dominant influence controlling them is interested in bearing

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cotton one day and bulling it the next? When the warehouse system of storing cotton for sale is developed and under control of the grower or his agent, then will we have the real cotton exchange, if you please, where spot transactions alone are made and only spot values are posted. When the unsold portion of the crop is in warehouse, properly classified and the classification guaranteed, the spinner desiring a given number of bales of certain grade will know exactly where to find it and exactly what he must pay for it. And I may add that the price all over the world will be decidedly more uniform than under the old system, where the law of supply and demand is upset by speculative influence. When it is asked: How is the grower, the merchant and the banker to know what cotton is worth, with no exchange quotations daily or hourly received? The question indicates an under estimation of the intelligence behind this great new movement for a better cotton market. There will be exchanges and they will post actual sales. They will be legitimate cotton exchanges, because they will exchange something beside bets on the future price of cotton. There will be no other."

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Barbecue at D'Hannis

D'HANNIS, Texas, Aug. 17.

To the Texas Stockman-Journal! The old town of D'Hannis, in Medina county, which was founded in 1847, and celebrated its fiftieth birthday in March, 1907, had a grand festival on Aug. 5, the St. Dominic's, the Catholic church patron's day. A grand barbecue, free to all, for which a fat cow and two fat yearlings were roasted over a coal fire by an expert hand, that furnished a juicy meat. One thousand loaves of bread had been secured from the next baker. Besides this, all kinds of eatables, coffee and refreshments were served to the visitors. Music by a good string band on the place all day and a platform to dance on for the young folks. Humorous speeches were made by some of the visitors and all kinds of pastime for the kids was the order of the day. The attendance was immense and all present enjoyed themselves greatly. The grand success of the affair is wholly due to the efficient arrangement committee, with that prominent old stockman, Joseph Fitzgerald, as chairman. This committee deserves the thanks of all the visitors, who will ever remember the day with pleasure. F. ROTHE.

Talking for Texas

H. Mallett of Ochiltree county, Texas, who marketed three carloads of cattle yesterday, brings a good report of the general conditions in that part of the Panhandle country. Mr. Mallett has spent fifty years in different parts of the state, but he thinks that part of the Panhandle country is about the best spot he has found. "More people have become rich in that part of the state during the past few years than in any country I know of," said Mr. Mallett. "And this money was made without the least effort. Less than five years ago I bought 2,500 acres of land for about \$2.50 an acre. Today that land could be sold for \$12 an acre. Hundreds of others have done even better than that, as they got land cheaper than I did and sold for more than I could. So in this great advance in land values the land owners of the whole country, and that is about the only kind of people we have, have made fortunes. I raised this year nineteen bushels of wheat to the acre on this cheap land, and all the other crops are good. There is no other place where cheap land will bring in any such returns as our."—Kansas City Drovers Telegram.

Weekly Review Livestock Market

The week's market started with a cattle run that was almost a record breaker, consisting of 6,300 head Monday. Of these, about 4,000 were calves in which quality was sadly lacking.

Beef Steers

Steer cattle trade has shown a dull, sluggish tone all week, on all but good to choice heavy fed beeves, heavy receipts of grass cattle at Missouri river markets and poor killing quality of the bulk of local receipts being dominating influences. The supply of steers here has not been large, but the medium and cheaper grades have been in larger volume than the demand called for, many half-fat and light fleshed cattle having been marketed because of the continued dry weather and consequent scarcity of stock water and poor range in many sections. Feeder buyers have taken on a good share of the receipts of such grades, however, and considering the conditions that have prevailed at other markets, the trade here has maintained a fair level of prices, tho it has been a slow, hard-working market. Steers selling from \$4.25 down, and particularly the \$3.75 kind and under that, of a class not finding much favor with feeder buyers, have been the hardest sellers, and the trade has been spotted and occasional sales made close to steady, general trade has been weak to lower, with the bulk selling at 10 to 15c under a week ago. Strictly good beeves have been scarce, and the demand has not been broad, it has been sufficient to permit the moving of the small supply at steady prices.

Stockers and Feeders

Protracted drouth over a large portion of the state caused increased receipts of stock and feeding steers at this market this week, much of the steer cattle run not having shown decent killing flesh. While prices on the better bred kinds have, in the main, held close to a steady basis, country buyers have not been clamoring so loudly for supplies as last week, dry weather, parched pastures and less favorable crop prospects making them more or less timid about stocking up.

Butcher Stock

Opening on a steady to shade lower basis, the market on cows and heifers has shown little change either way. The trade, however, has been more or less spotted and inclined toward slowness, and while most of the good fat butcher grades have sold close to steady, prices have been squeezed down wherever possible, and a good share of the medium killers have sold this week a dime under last week's wind-up. The best butcher cows have sold in car lots from \$2.90 to \$3.15, with a very good class from \$2.60 to \$2.85, and medium killers largely from \$2.30 to \$2.55.

Calves and Yearlings

The calf market has shown a remarkably good tone, considering the heavy receipts. The week's total reaches about 11,770, a supply exceeded in the market's history only by the run of the week ending July 21 last, when 12,134 were yarded. Such loss as was noted was recovered. While a load or two of choice veals showed up daily, by far the larger end of the calves coming are in rather poor flesh, tho mostly of good breeding quality. Outside buyers have been active in the trade thru-out the week, shippers to Cleveland, Buffalo and northern markets, and Nels Morris and Cudahy having been in the trade and their combined purchases during the week amounting to nearly 3,500 head.

Hogs

Hog receipts continue very small, and tho at St. Louis and Chicago shippers are paying high prices for choice sorted lights and butchers, packers' droves are costing them more in Fort Worth than at any of the northern markets.

Sheep

Sheep and lambs of good killing quality are selling not notably different than a week ago and are in demand at the above quotations, while light fleshed kinds on the feeder order continue dull. The week's receipts have included nothing choice.

Prices for the Week

	Top.	Bulk.
Steers—		
Tuesday	\$4.00	\$3.60@3.75
Wednesday	3.85	3.20@3.45
Thursday	5.25	3.85@4.80
Friday	4.15	3.40@3.90
Saturday	4.25	3.80@4.25
Monday	4.75	3.65@4.45
Cows—		
Tuesday	3.00	2.25@2.60
Wednesday	3.35	2.35@2.80
Thursday	3.15	2.30@2.65
Friday	3.00	2.40@2.65

Saturday	2.75	2.25@2.60
Monday	3.00	2.40@2.65
Calves—		
Tuesday	5.00	4.00@4.60
Wednesday	5.10	3.50@4.50
Thursday	5.00	3.75@4.75
Friday	5.25	4.00@4.75
Saturday	5.00	4.50@5.00
Monday	4.85	3.50@4.50
Hogs—	Top.	Bulk.
Tuesday	6.35	\$6.30
Wednesday	6.35	6.30 @ 6.35
Thursday	6.35	@ 6.32½
Friday	6.27½	6.20 @ 6.27½
Saturday	6.36	6.30
Monday	6.27 6.32

RAIN IS NEEDED SAY INSPECTORS

Cattle Ranges Are Still in Fair Condition

Rain is still badly needed in all portions of the state where cattle raising is an important industry. From the reports of the various inspectors employed by the cattle raisers' association, the ranges are in fairly good condition but will not remain so for any length of time unless rain falls in the near future.

Light showers are reported from a number of places but no heavy precipitation has occurred. Shipments are about the season average.

The Roswell inspector finds weather conditions almost intolerable. The inspector around Foraker and Cedarvale utilized a few of his odd moments last week in making an arrest on a charge of horse theft.

Hess Ranch, Coates & Montgomery, Holland's and others near Carlsbad—No shipments. Weather warm and range very dry; cattle doing fairly well considering the range.—Ed Toner, inspector.

Alice, Hebronville, Benairdes—Shipments 7 cars. Weather hot, good rain at Alice on the 16th inst., light showers elsewhere.—Jas. Gibson, inspector.

Lawton and Fort Sill—Shipments 12 cars. Weather dry and hot. Range good.—W. F. Smith, inspector.

Kingsville, Driscoll—Shipments 7 cars. Weather dry except for showers at Kingsville Aug. 14.—W. B. Shelton, inspector.

Midland, Stanton, Big Springs—Shipments 26 cars. No rain. Range very dry.—W. L. Calahan, inspector.

Encinel, Atlee, Cotulla—Shipments 6 cars.—T. H. Poole, inspector.

Goliad, Fannin, Victoria, Edna—Shipments 44 cars. Weather and range both dry.—C. E. Martin, inspector.

Kent Count, Bird Pasture, Dickens—No shipments. Weather awful hot; grass considerably parched; rain badly needed.—J. D. Harkey, inspector.

Roswell—No shipments. Awful dry and hot. Oh, hot! Cattle look good.—C. E. Oden, inspector.

Engleman, Ashland—Shipments 18 cars.—B. F. Harper, inspector.

Beville—Shipments 6 cars; dry except for showers Aug. 18.

Cuero, Kennedy—Shipments 7 cars. Had some rain but still very dry.—W. M. Choate, inspector.

Foraker, Cedarvale, Pawhuska, Homing, Etc.—Shipments 20 cars; very hot and dry; light showers at Fairfax, Aug. 17. Made an arrest on charge of horse theft Aug 13.—F. M. Canton, inspector.

Amarillo, Panhandle, Pampa—Shipments — cars; very hot and dry.—H. L. Sadler, inspector.

Pecos Country, Sheffield—Range not very good. Light showers in places.—J. M. Moore, inspector.

Mitchell County

Colorado News.
A deal was consummated here Friday whereby the O'Keefe ranch lands in Mitchell and Scurry counties passed into the hands and under the control of Messrs. John W. Lovelady of this city, and R. B. Stewart, of St. Louis.

There are about fourteen sections of this land, four of which, including the one on which is located the headquarters ranch, the price we understand being \$10 per acre. The other sections were leased for a term of years. The deal also includes 500 steers at \$30 a head, now being pastured on the ranch. The land leased is subject to sale at any time. Captain R. A. Jeffries is the agent

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GOOD CATTLE IN MEXICO

Representative of T. O. Ranch, Near Chihuahua, Looks for Markets

Will Louin, an employe of the T. O. cattle ranch, located near Chihuahua, Mexico, came in this morning to confer concerning the shipment of some steers here. For three years Mr. Louin has been on this ranch, and has made several trips to this market in that time. There are on this ranch at present 40,000 cattle. Part of that number are on open range, while others are kept in enclosed pastures. Registered Hereford bulls from the United States

are kept in the herds, and a good class of cattle are raised.

"That country is full of cattle," said Mr. Louin. The summer rains came later than usual this season, and in places feed was cut short, and cattle became very thin. But the rains have come, grass is becoming more plentiful and the cattle look much improved. The City of Mexico is the market for good many of our cattle, but a large number of the best steers from the ranch are brought over into the United States. We expect to market some of the steers here this fall."—Drovers' Telegram.

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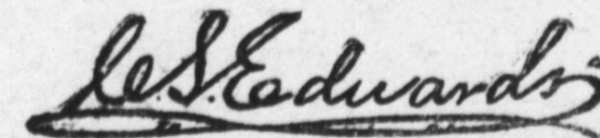
A healthy kidney is a filter. The blood goes in one end of the kidney full of poisonous and waste material. It comes out from the other end perfectly pure. Like all filters the kidneys get out of order. The trouble is only slight at first, but rapidly becomes dangerous if neglected, because the kidneys become choked with refuse, and the result is a leaking filter, full of holes and ulcers, with the natural consequence that the whole system becomes poisonous and the blood contaminated with uric acid. Dr. Edwards' Compound Dandelion Tablets act directly upon the kidneys and remove the cause of the trouble. In other words, they repair the leaking filter and make it clean and healthy. Get a box today.

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Growing Hogs on Alfalfa

There is an impression in some quarters that hogs fatten on alfalfa. Undoubtedly the hog grower, with alfalfa in stock, has a distinct advantage, but grain is essential. Recently published results of experiments at the Nebraska station are interesting and worth careful study.

The Nebraska experimenters found that about one-half the crop of alfalfa was lost by pasturing. This would be about 1 1/2 tons per acre, during the season, chargeable to the hogs. Counting the value of alfalfa at \$5 per ton in the stack, or \$2.50 per ton uncut, there would be due from the hogs, for each acre run over, \$3.75. With a medium grain ration, 7 hogs per acre should not consume more than one-half of the crop. This would make the cost of running a hog on alfalfa for the season about 50 cents. To pasture mature hogs without grain would cost more than twice this amount. Where hogs were fed a heavy ration of grain, 8 head per acre did not damage the alfalfa more than 20 per cent. The same number on a light grain ration would eat and destroy from 50 to 75 per cent of the crop.

The number of hogs that may be pastured profitably on an acre depends very largely on the amount of grain fed. Probably from six to eight hogs, under ordinary conditions, would be about the right number. This would allow enough alfalfa to grow to make three fair crops per year. The fields should be small rather than large, so that the part nearest the water and sheds will not be kept too close to the ground and that the farther end of the field be left untouched. The report says:

"We have not observed satisfactory results with sows run on alfalfa without grain during the pregnant period, although very little grain is necessary for pregnant sows which are to farrow in the fall."

From the results of these experiments and other tests it is evident that alfalfa is a great aid in pork production and that when it is available there is a profit in raising hogs, under the conditions usually existing in western Nebraska. We believe that there is enough alfalfa growing on the uplands and in the valleys in various parts of the west to warrant the statement that there are but few farms in western Nebraska on which alfalfa cannot be grown with much profit for hog pasture and winter feed. With sufficient good alfalfa, well stacked, mature hogs can be carried thru the winter in fair condition, with three pounds of corn per head per day and, if necessary, with much less grain.

The following statements are based on the results of the preceding experiments. They should be considered in the light of the foregoing discussion. All pertain to feeding hogs on alfalfa

pasture or when alfalfa hay is supplied under conditions comparable with those existing at the substation at North Platte, Neb.

A light grain ration is not the most economical for growing pigs, unless under peculiar circumstances, when alfalfa is abundant, grain very high in price, and market conditions warrant holding the hogs. It seems probable that two or more pounds of corn daily per each hundred-weight of hogs is more profitable than a lighter ration.

Mature hogs thin in flesh may be expected to gain about one-half pound per head daily on alfalfa without grain.

Mature hogs, fed corn in a dry lot while being fattened, required nearly one-half more grain to produce 100 pounds gain, and gave a daily profit of 3 cents less per hog than similar hogs running on alfalfa pasture.

For fattening hogs that have access to alfalfa hay, corn at 35 cents, barley 24 cents and emmer 19 cents should give about equal profits. Under these conditions, 4 bushels of barley are worth as much as 5 bushels of emmer.

Where barley or emmer is fed to hogs it is more profitable to make the ration one-half corn than to feed emmer or barley alone.

The cost of gain is not a reliable criterion of profit. A cheap gain may be so slow as to be unprofitable. Time, labor and investment should be considered when reckoning profits. A full grain ration, though making the gain more costly, usually gives greater profits, because of the larger amount of business transacted in a given time with a given number of hogs.

The profit and loss account would indicate that conditions in western Nebraska are favorable to a large production of pork. In every test, where conditions were not peculiarly unfavorable, grain fed to hogs has returned much above the market price.

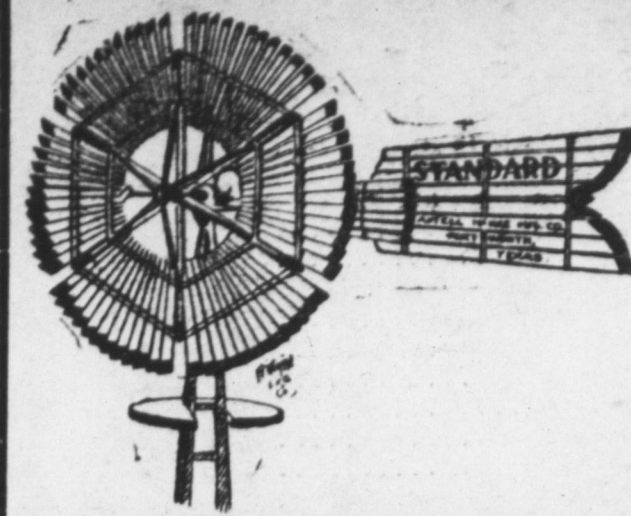
Alfalfa may be fed with profit to growing or fattening pigs in almost any form so long as it does not make up too large a proportion of the ration with ground corn, it materially reduced the cost of gains and increased the profits.—Chicago Live Stock World.

SHEEP

Sheep in the Black Land Belt
DAVE SMITH, Midlothian.

Mr. Editor:

If you will allow me space in your paper I will try and write a few lines in regard to the sheep industry of Texas, more especially of North Texas and the black land belt. I have just come back from College Station, which was my first trip. I was interested in all classes of farming. Our sheep



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and goat breeders got in the cotton growers' room, so we had to move our quarters to another place. Colonel J. B. Mitchell of Fort Worth never did find us until Thursday at noon, and that was at the mess hall, and what he done for that mutton was a plenty. We killed a yearling wether, that weighed 140 pounds gross, and weighed eight-four pounds net; so you see it dressed 60 per cent. Our sheep and goat breeders had a time eating mutton. They all wanted to be sheep men at dinner, but we would not let them have a bite, except the bee men; they swapped honey for mutton.

One man asked me: "How do you raise sheep in Ellis county on that high-priced land?" I said that was the place to raise them, as they would put more on the ground than they would take off. The fact that sheep are the most profitable of all farm animals is more than verified by the situation of today. Mutton is very high and hard to get the right quality; and so is wool. The people all over America are getting to be great mutton eaters, and they demand the very best. It brings out strongly the fact that breeders must always be improving to keep abreast of the times. A wild man will have wild sheep. Keep this in mind when you go to the sheep lot and do not scare the sheep.

Give your sheep plenty of salt and they will do the rest. They are the finest thing that ever ran on the farm. They are the only animal that puts more on the land than they take off, and the only animal you can turn in your corn field in July that won't hurt your corn. They are all wool and a yard wide in a weedy corn field. Every man who owns a farm ought to have some sheep on it. They will grow you 100 per cent on your investment, and they will fertilize your land. Just think about lambs selling for \$8.75 per hundred live weight. That sounds like the sheep market was going to the bad, does it not?

I have a bunch of lambs coming on. The rare the best weed exterminators one can get. Let them into the corn fields any time after the corn tassels out. They won't hurt your corn. If you farmers are from Missouri we can show you. Look at Bud Bryant, Tom

Merrifield, J. B. Wilson and Mr. Shut, all of Dallas county, who have made good money out of sheep. Tom Baggett, Lon Ricketts, Dick Milton, J. R. Anderson, Tommie Holland, Dave Smith, all of Ellis county, who are making good money on sheep. If these men all make money on sheep, why don't the rest of you farmers put a few on the farm. Yes, the wolves and dogs are very bad after sheep. They have killed fifteen ewe lambs for me in the last month. I think that Governor Campbell did very wrong in vetoing the scalp and bounty law, but we must keep on working until we get it, and then get rid of all the wild animals in Texas and worthless dogs that depredate on our flocks.

SAN ANGELO LIVESTOCK

Shipments of Cattle Are Heavy Since August 11

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Aug. 17.—The following are the livestock shipments from San Angelo since August 11:

Max and Abe Mayer, two cars of calves and one car of cows to Fort Worth.

Hewitt & Shields, two cars of cows to Fort Worth.

J. W. Lawhon, one car of calves to Fort Worth.

J. S. Todd, thirty-two cars of stock cattle to Council Hill, I. T.

R. H. Taylor, four cars of sheep to Gordon, Kan.

Sid Martin, two cars of calves to Fort Worth.

Jerome Shields, one car of calves to Fort Worth.

Doc Moss, one car of horses to Brenham.

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THE TRUTH TOLD

The Stockman-Journal is in receipt of the following letter which we are pleased to note here, because it tells a truth and stamps an approval upon our efforts to publish a paper most valuable to stock raisers and farmers

Charleston, W. Va., Aug. 3, 1907.

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas.

Dear Sir: I have yours of July 20 and enclose you herewith \$——. Please carry out this proposition and accept my thanks for same. I beg to say that I look forward to the receipt of the Stockman weekly. It contains a great deal of information on farming and stock raising that I can get nowhere else. Your paper is worth two or three times the amount you ask for it to any one interested in farming and stock raising in the West. Wishing you success I am, yours very truly,

F. W. ABNEY

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