

Cattle
Hogs
Horses
Mules
Sheep
Goats

THE TEXAS

Range
Farming
Horticulture
Household
Good Roads

STOCKMAN JOURNAL

VOL. 27

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, OCTOBER 30, 1907

NO. 23

Picture Proves Hogs Can be Raised on Alfalfa in Texas



HERD OF 200 HOGS ON ALFALFA TWO MILES NORTH OF LUBBOCK ON THE RANCH OF GEO. C. & EASTIN WOLFFORTH.

Alfalfa Makes Good Hog Feed

Hog growing on variously combined rations of grain and alfalfa pasture or hay has been the subject of numerous tests at the North Platte experiment sub-station. Accounts of eleven experiments are given in Bulletin No. 99 of the Nebraska station, just issued. The bulletin may be had free by applying to the director of the station at Lincoln, Neb.

To test the profitableness of different qualities of grain fed in connection with alfalfa, corn, shorts, barley and emmer were used. In one case alfalfa pasture was the only feed, in another corn. During each experiment, where not otherwise stated, each lot of pigs was pastured on a five-acre field of alfalfa or given access to alfalfa hay. Duroc-Jersey hogs, mostly of high grades, with some registered stock, were employed.

Three lots of pastured pigs were

fed respectively $\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of corn daily for each 100 pounds of pig. Those fed the least grain made the largest gain in proportion to grain consumed, but they gained more slowly, and at the end of the test had a stunted appearance. The daily profit per pig was larger with those fed the next higher grain ration, and largest with those fed the most grain. In another experiment three lots of thirty pigs each were fed respectively 1 pound, 2 pounds and a full ration of grain daily to each 100 pounds of pigs. The pigs on light grain feed required 230 days to fit for market, and gave a profit on the grain fed of \$179.40. The pigs on medium grain took 221 days and gave \$179.01 profit. Those on full feed were ready for market in 165 days, and gave \$168.30 profit, showing but a small margin to cover risk, labor, interest and extra alfalfa required in keeping pigs the longer time on the lighter grade feed.

Where one lot of pastured pigs was fed corn and another three-fourths corn and one-fourth shorts, the results were in favor of the corn.

Mature hogs, thin in flesh, were pastured two months or more on alfalfa without other feed. They aver-

aged about $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of gain a day.

Favors Alfalfa

Two lots of weaned brood sows were fed, the one 3 pounds of corn a day per 100 pounds of hog, together with alfalfa pasture, the other 4 pounds of corn in a dry lot without alfalfa or other feed. It required nearly 43 per cent more corn to yield 100 pounds of gain in the dry lot than in the pasture. To pasture a pig thru the season at North Platte costs about 50 cents, valuing alfalfa consumed in the field at \$2.50 a ton.

Twenty-nine shoats averaged 185 pounds made for six weeks an average daily gain of 1.59 pounds each on 3 pounds of corn a day per 100 pounds of pigs. With corn at 35 cents this made a cost, not including the alfalfa consumed, of \$2.36 per 100 pounds of gain. Another lot, averaging 130 pounds, was fed a full ration of corn. They gained 1.6 pounds a day each, a cost for gains of \$3.07 per 100, not including alfalfa, corn being 35 cents.

Barley and alfalfa hay gave smaller gains than corn and alfalfa hay. Cut alfalfa hay, fed with either corn or barley, gave cheaper gains, not counting cost of cutting, than loose hay fed

with the same grain. Corn and alfalfa gave almost twice the daily profit per pig given by equal weights of emmer or barley under the same conditions. In this case the corn fed brought 65 cents a bushel, the emmer 35 cents, the barley 44 cents. Where barley or emmer was fed half and half with corn, the barley fed brought 13.5 cents more and the emmer 9 cents more a bushel than when fed alone.

The value of alfalfa in pork production was evident thruout the experiments and others made exceptionally unfavorable results indicated a net profit. With good alfalfa had to feed, mature hogs can be carried thru the winter in fair condition on 3 pounds a day or less of corn.

In general, the experiments indicate that a very light grain ration in connection with alfalfa is not the most profitable. In special cases, as where corn is very high or market conditions argue for deferred finishing, the contrary may be true. But on the principle of "quick sales, small profits," due weight being given to labor, interest, risk of disease, etc., the larger profit seems to lie with the larger grain ration and the ensuing quicker and more frequent return.

Cleaning Up Western Range

Substantial evidence that the government is determined to put forth every effort to bring the national forest lands to the highest point of development is given in the activities of Uncle Sam in planning the eradication of predatory animals which destroy annually thousands of dollars' worth of stock running on the ranges in the forests.

Eleven experienced trappers and hunters, whose knowledge of conditions and training in the great west qualifies them to hunt wolves, cougars, mountain lions, coyotes and wild cats successfully, have been assigned to the work of exterminating these destructive range animals in national forests in eight western states. These men, supplied with traps, poisons, guns and ammunition, are going at their work in a way which is beginning to show its useful effect and the forest officers believe that the losses caused by the animals which make stock their prey have been cut down very materially.

The most effective way to destroy wolves and coyotes is to locate their dens, where, in addition to the old animals the pups may also be killed. In the Wind River division of the Yellowstone national forest two forest guards acting as hunters killed twenty-one pups and two old wolves in two months' work this summer. In another case, where two hunters were working separately, one found a den and killed seven pups and their mother and the other ranger killed five pups in another den.

The importance of killing these thirty-six wolves in one national forest is realized only when the extent of damage which is done by these animals in a year is known. Vernon Bailey, who made an investigation of the ravages of wolves last year for the forest service, reported that in a certain part of New Mexico a moderate estimate of the stock killed by four wolves was a yearling cow or calf every three days, or approximately 100 head of cattle a year, to each wolf. Counting all as calves at the low rate of \$10 a head, each wolf would cost the ranchman \$1,000 a year. This would make a saving of \$3,000 a year to the ranchmen in the Yellowstone national forest, where the several hunters mentioned accomplished such effective work.

The work of killing off wolves and other predatory animals on the other national forests is going on equally well and the stockmen grazing under permit in the strips of ranges within the boundaries of the forests will be saved many thousands of dollars annually. An indirect good coming from the government's activities will be to spur ranchers grazing outside of the national forests to join in the work of ridding the western ranges of destructive animals. Besides the great saving thru preventing the loss of stock, further encouragement is given the work in many states where bounties as

TAKE THEM OUT

Or Feed Them Food They Can Study On

When a student begins to break down from lack of the right kind of food, there are only two things to do; either take him out of school or feed him properly on food that will rebuild the brain and nerve cells. That food is Grape-Nuts.

A boy writes from Jamestown, N. Y., saying: "A short time ago I got into a bad condition from overstudy, but Mother having heard about Grape-Nuts food, began to feed me on it. It satisfied my hunger better than any other food, and the results were marvelous. I got fleshy like a good fellow. My usual morning headaches disappeared, and I found I could study for a long period without feeling the effects of it.

"My face was pale and thin, but is now round and has considerable color. After I had been using Grape-Nuts for about two months I felt like a new boy altogether. I have gained greatly in strength as well as flesh, and it is a pleasure to study now that I am not bothered with my head. I passed all of my examinations with a reasonably good percentage, extra good in some of them, and it is Grape-Nuts that has saved me from a year's delay in entering college.

"Father and mother have both been improved by the use of Grape-Nuts. Mother was troubled with sleepless nights, and got very thin, and looked care worn. She has gained her normal strength and looks, and sleeps well nights." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

Eight Year Old Boy Kills Monster Grey Eagle With Shot Gun

MT. PLEASANT, Teaxs, Oct. 29.—Saturday morning, six miles north of here, a monster gray eagle, the largest bird of its kind that has been seen in this country for years, was killed by Carl Holman, only 8 years of age. The bird measured six feet eight inches from tip to tip of its wings. The boy shot the bird with a single-barrel shotgun, at a distance of seventy-five yards. Parties brought the eagle to this city, where it was exhibited before a large crowd of people.

high in some cases as \$50 a head are given for killing wolves, and \$20 to \$30 a head for mountain lions.

The eleven forest service hunters are distributed as follows: Sawtooth forest, Idaho, two men; Yellowstone forest, Wind River division, Wyoming, two men; Highwood Mountains forest, Montana, one man; Grand Canon forest, northern division, Arizona, one man; Park Range forest, Colorado, one man; Dixie forest, Utah, one man; Trinity forest, California, one man; Innaha forest, Oregon, one man; Montezuma forest, Colorado, one man. These hunters submit reports of the results of their work thru the supervisors of the forests upon which they are employed. A large number of applications for similar co-operation have been made by the local stock associations, indicating their appreciation of the value of this part of the forest service work. These applications are being acted upon as suitable men are found to fill the positions and funds set aside for this work will permit their employment.

The forest service hunters have many exciting experiences in their work and sometimes even the oldest and most tried westerners have a very close call for their lives. A short time ago a huge bear was giving much trouble to the settlers and stockmen in the Dixie national forest in Utah. Two men and three dogs were sent out to hunt the beast, but they failed in locating it. In the latter part of September, a ranger came across bruin on his patrol, shot and wounded him, and followed his trail. On the third day he found and killed the big animal, shooting him fourteen times. The bear fell within six feet of the ranger. He weighed 800 pounds.

HUB OF PANHANDLE

Northwest Texas Sends One Thousand to Dallas Fair

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 29.—Amarillo claims to be the hub of the Panhandle and most of the other towns admit it. Amarillo contributed most largely to the success of the Panhandle day at the fair. It was estimated that there were 1,000 people from the Panhandle here, and 600 of them were from Amarillo. They wore white caps and had yellow bands over the visors, and an occasional yellow feather in the bands. Amarillo has been growing like Fort Worth the last few years, and Amarilloans have been too busy to waste time in useless talk. They have learned to say the most in the shortest time. The average Amarilloan can tell you all about his town and the surrounding country in about two seconds. His story runs something like this:

"Amarillo has 15,000 people. The hub of the Panhandle. Railroads radiate in seven different directions. It's the Fort Worth of Northwest Texas. Has twenty-one wholesale houses. Five banks. Total deposits \$3,500,000. Is building a \$52,000 opera house and an elegant Baptist church. Has 420 front feet of business buildings in process of erection. Railroad shops will be located there. Double in population in five years."

These fellows may have been working hard, but they have not forgotten how to enjoy themselves. They do that just as if they had to concentrate all their pleasure in one visit to the fair. They say they never saw anything like it, and they didn't want to miss a single feature. They wanted to impress every detail on their mind and reproduce it at Amarillo in the course of time.

PEANUT CROP SHORT

Factory at Terrell Cannot Run Full Time

TERRELL, Texas, Oct. 29.—Peanut growers in different sections of this county report that the crop is much shorter than was expected. The yield is generally light, the nuts only weighing about twenty-two pounds to the



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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.

bushel. The normal weight is thirty pounds to the bushel. The peanut factory, just started in this city, is unable to run full time on account of the scarcity. The new plant has a capacity for handling one car load of peanuts daily, but it is impossible to get that quantity every day.

STOCK YARDS NOTES

The Okarcho Grain and Cotton Company of Okarcho, Okla., marketed sixty-four 218-pound hogs Tuesday that sold at \$5.55 per cwt.

James & Taylor shipped seventy-four heavy packing hogs to the market Tuesday from Altus, Okla. The load realized \$5.55 per hundred pounds.

A load of ninety-five medium weight hogs was sold Tuesday for Settler & Finney of Geary, Okla. The load averaged 116 pounds and sold at \$5.60.

J. A. Montgomery of Memphis

topped the early hog trade with a load of sixty heavy packing hogs that averaged 246 pounds. The sixty head sold at \$5.65.

Scannett & Co. of Elk City, Okla., had a load of swine on Tuesday's early market that sold at \$5.65, the top for the early market. The load averaged 215 pounds in weight.

Henry Jackson of Boyd sold eighty-four medium weight hogs Tuesday at \$5.45 per cwt. The load averaged 181 pounds.

Rudd & Pigg sold a load of hogs Tuesday for \$5.60, with one out at \$5. The load averaged 240 pounds and was shipped from Mangum, Okla.

A. D. Hurley, a well known hog shipper from Foss, Okla., had a load of swine on the yards Tuesday. The load averaged 219 pounds and sold at \$5.60.

DISEASES OF MEN

Our Proposition is: "NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED"

We
Advertise
What
We
Do



OUR BEST REFERENCE IS,
NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID
UNTIL CURED

We
Do
What
We
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We Cure Stricture and Urinary Complaints Without Operation.
We Cure Contagious Blood Poison Never to Return.
We Cure Nervous Debility of Men; No Stimulant, But Permanent.
We Cure Varicocoele and Knotted Veins by Painless Method.

PILES, FISTULA, KIDNEY, BLADDER AND PROSTATIC DISEASES, STOMACH AND NERVOUS TROUBLES.

And All Chronic Diseases and Weaknesses Due to Inheritance, Evil Habits, Excesses or the Result of Special Diseases.

WRITE—Cases not too complicated treated at home. If you cannot call, write for information regarding Home Treatment. Advice FREE.
Hours: 8 a. m. to 12:30; 1:30 to 5:30; 6:30 to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 1.

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Dr. Miller's Medical Institute,

Cor. 6th and Main (second floor). Two Entrances—702 1/2 MAIN STREET.
Also 103 West Sixth Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

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Work thorough, satisfaction guaranteed. Expenses the lowest. Send for Catalogue.

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Johnson Grass Can Be Killed

Stockfarmer Declares Steady
Plowing Will Do It

Captain Maek McLaughlin, a stockfarmer who lives in this county near Haslet, on the Trans-Continental railroad, has been in the business for years and is fully competent to state conditions relative to agricultural conditions.

"It has been rather a bad year for most of the farmers," said the captain. "First, the green bugs got to work and ruined the wheat and oats and then the late cold spell hurt those who had fruit, and on top of that we had a drouth of more than two months' duration that finished the cotton practically. Now, I don't plant cotton, but I planted oats and the 'green ones' just cured it good for me in great shape. Being a stockman as well as farmer I, of course, have paid more attention to something for stock to eat, especially horse stock, and therefore I have a big lot of Johnson grass on my place. Johnson grass is a good thing to have when drouth is over the land, for it is good for all stock and finds ready sale at all times, but especially so in dry years. A farmer can always rely upon at least one crop of the grass every year and in favorable years never less than two and often three. With proper attention and cultivation the grass can be made to bring a large yield per acre. This year it is selling well and will increase in price. I have experimented on sixteen acres, following the advice of the government experts, and found how to kill it all right.

"I found that the grass when it begins to grow in the spring gets its sustenance from a new root that grows downward into the ground and that the old roots don't make any grass. The roots that made grass last year won't have any grass on them this year, or rather will not support any. Now, as fast as the grass grows on the surface so fast will the mother root grow in the ground. If, therefore, the grass is pastured for two years the roots will decay and after that they can be worked out readily. Again, if a farmer will plow the ground shallow just sufficient to keep the grass from growing and keep at it every time it shows up, the roots will cease to grow and then die out. I know a man who tried truck farming in Johnson grass, but it beat him so bad that he got mad and set in to plowing it and he kept at it until he got rid of it. The ground is now in fine fix and wheat coming up looks fine and so do oats. Grass is fine and stock are in good condition for sure."

Piles 15 Years

"I cannot help writing to you about your wonderful cure for piles. When I wrote to you for a sample I was thinking of going through an operation. But I thought I would give your remedies a trial. I am so happy that I did for I am cured and only used half a box. I write this for humanity's sake. I had piles ever since the year 1891. I wish you would publish my name through the Bulletin paper, for I am well known in the Marine Corps. Use my name the best way you know how. Thanking you for your good advice. Yours truly, Cleophas Forte, Marine Barracks, U. S. N. Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

What should induce this United States seaman to write us in this manner if not gratitude for being cured of a disease which had tortured him for fifteen years? Mr. Forte was positively unknown to us until he wrote for the sample of our wonderful remedy. You may be suffering in the same way.

Just send your name and address to Pyramid Drug Co., 99 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich., and receive free by return mail the trial package in a plain wrapper.

The moment you start to use it, your suffering ends and the cure of your dread disease is in sight.

Then you can get a full-sized box from any druggist for 50 cents and even one box may cure you.

It is well worth trying.
No knife and its torture.
No doctor and his bills.
All druggists, 50 cents. Write today for a free package.

The Doctor Writes of Counterfeiters.

CHAS. H. FLETCHER, New York City.

Hyannis, Mass., Aug. 17, 1906.

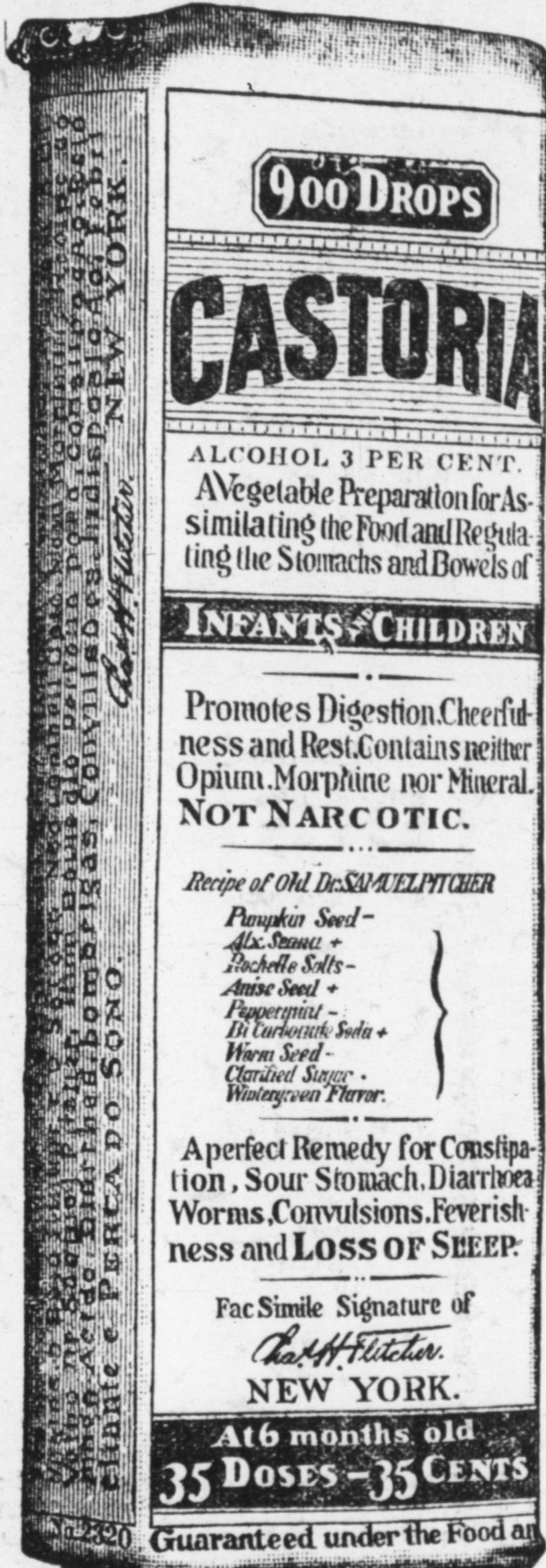
Dear Mr. Fletcher:—I wish to congratulate you on your numerous victories over counterfeiters and imitators of Castoria, and trust the time is not far distant when these inferior and dangerous mixtures will be entirely suppressed.

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. Johnson, 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 *Chas. H. Fletcher* 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.

Terrell Says Meat Is Bad

Butchers Buy Cattle Rejected
by Packing Houses?

Referring to the visit of Dr. William Brumby, state health officer, to Fort Worth, County Judge John L. Terrell said to a Telegram reporter that what Dr. Brumby said about packing house cullings being bought by small butchers, slaughtered and the beef sold to Fort Worth consumers is true. He said:

"It has been going on ever since the packing houses were established here and it is clearly in violation of the pure food and health laws of the state. It is not incumbent on me in my official position to take any steps to make an investigation of conditions, but all violations of the law would be tried in my court and the law then

would be rigidly enforced as proof in cases justified.

"There are places in Fort Worth—slaughter houses that are notoriously offensive, but the parties have never been brought before me, but I have told them if ever they were I would give them the limit if they should be proven guilty of a violation of law. The duty of investigating cases of the kind mentioned by Dr. Brumby devolves upon the county attorney's department and the grand jury."

County Attorney Roy was not seen by a Telegram reporter, he being engaged in the Peebles trial, but Assistant County Attorney C. T. Rowland said that his attention had been attracted by Dr. Brumby's statements and that the county attorney's office would do its duty in the matter and see to it that the violators of the pure food and health laws were brought to justice. He said:

"It is the duty of all slaughter house people and butchers to make regular reports of the cattle, etc., slaughtered by them to the commissioners' court. I can't say whether this has been done or not; if it has, I have heard of no complaints emanating from the county commissioners. I

will look into the matter and better inform myself."

Mayor Harris is heartily in sympathy with any practical steps to prevent sales of diseased or spoiled meats and says the city has already had under consideration the appointment of a milk and meat inspector but that nothing will likely be done until after the return of Dr. Brumby, state health officer, who was in Fort Worth a short time Tuesday.

Dr. Brumby's visit was too short to permit of a call upon the mayor, but he announced he would return to Fort Worth in about ten days to see the city authorities in regard to alleged use of cattle rejected at the packing houses.

"The man who will sink so low as to knowingly put tainted meats or impure foods into the stomachs of people has no right to live in a civilized community," declared Mayor Harris.

Mayor Harris believes citizens can do much. Not only the city physician, but individuals have the right to prosecute persons furnishing meats that are injurious to health.

The city commission will also confer with the health commissioner before taking final action in the matter.

Wool Growers Are Satisfied

Want No Change in Leasing of Public Opinion

At the annual convention of the New Mexico Wool Growers' Association in Albuquerque, N. M., last week the most important thing done by the association was to pass a resolution putting the organization on record as being strongly against any change in the present laws governing the public domain, and especially against the proposed system of leasing the public range. Other resolutions were adopted seeking a better enforcement of the tariff on clothing wool, better freight rates, better shipping facilities, a reduction in the charge for grazing sheep in the forest reserves, statehood for New Mexico in 1908, and other matters considered of vital importance to the sheep industry in the territory. The resolution relative to the public domain is given below in full.

The convention heard addresses by the president, Solomon Luna; Colonel T. B. Catron of Santa Fe, E. J. Huling of Folsom, E. S. Gosney of Arizona and Governor George Curry, who promised his influence in obtaining legislation that will guard the interests of the wool growers.

Solomon Luna of Las Lunas was re-elected president, Al Garrett of Roswell was elected vice-president and Harry E. Lee of Albuquerque was re-elected secretary. The executive committee remains practically the same as last year, the president having a few vacancies to fill by appointment.

The Resolution on Lease Law

"Resolved, By the New Mexico sheep growers in convention assembled, that we are opposed to any change in the existing laws and government control as to grazing of live stock upon the public domain outside of the forest reserves, and the officers of this association are instructed and directed to oppose to the best of their ability any legislation calling for the leasing of the public domain, whether by permit system or otherwise.

"Resolved, That much land is included in forest reserves which does not contain timber suitable for manufacturing and which land is only fitted for grazing or agriculture, and we insist that such reserves be curtailed so as to eliminate from them all such lands not containing timber which is or may be suitable for manufacturing lumber therefrom.

"Resolved, That we recognize that the charges for grazing on forest reserves for sheep are excessive and almost prohibitive, and that we demand a reduction of such charges to a more reasonable rate by the government.

"Resolved, That we urge upon congress the necessity of the enactment of a law that will empower the secretary of agriculture to appoint proper inspectors of the forest reserve who shall have the power to summon wit-

TRouble FROM COFFEE

People Beginning to Learn About the Drug.

"Coffee treated me so badly that I want to tell people about it, and if you can use my letter, I will be glad.

"I am 45 years old and have drunk coffee all my life. I have felt bad for years and did not know what ailed me. Sometimes I would have to press my hand against my heart, I would be in such pain and I got so I could hardly do my work. My head would feel heavy and dizzy, and many a time I got so blind I just had to drop down or else I would have fallen.

"I felt bad all over. My feet would swell and hurt me. A friend of mine asked me to try Postum and stop drinking coffee. I tried the Postum, but it was some days before I got hold of the right way to make it. My heart disease and dropsy disappeared and I got entirely well.

"There is much in making it. It has to be boiled longer than ordinary coffee, but when I got it made good, it was fine, and now I wouldn't have coffee in my house at all. I am sure that Postum saved my life, and I am now perfectly well. I send you the names of about twenty people that have been helped by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee."

It's worth while to read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

nesses, administer oaths and take testimony in the investigation of alleged wrong in forest reserve management.

Excessive Freight Rate Charges
"Whereas, The freight charges for shipping wool from points in this territory are excessive; be it

"Resolved by the New Mexico Wool Growers' Association, in convention assembled, That the president of this association be authorized and directed to appoint a committee of three to take such action as may be necessary to see that the wool growers of New Mexico receive fair treatment as to the freight rates in shipping their wool.

"Whereas, the shortage of cars for the transportation of sheep in the territory of New Mexico has caused a great financial loss to the sheep growers of this territory, be it, therefore,

"Resolved, That this convention deprecates such action on the part of the railroads and deems it unjust and detrimental to the best interests of the sheep growers of the territory. Be it further

"Resolved, That the president of this association appoint a committee of three to investigate such shortage of cars and take steps to remedy the wrong."

The Tariff on Wool

"Resolved, That this association and wool producers of New Mexico are unalterably opposed to any change in the tariff schedule on wool except as to third class wool, which we insist be so changed as to prevent the fraudulent importation of clothing wools as third class wool should come under the head of second class.

Declare for Statehood

"Resolved, That the people of New Mexico feel that they have awaited sixty years for statehood; they have shown sufficient patience; that any further delay in admitting them to statehood and the enjoyment of all the constitutional rights of full citizenship under a state government would be wrong and an outrage to them, and the demand immediate action on the part of the federal government toward admitting New Mexico to statehood, as was guaranteed to them by the treaty of annexation and as they in right ought to be."

LOOKS FOR DECISION IN CATTLEMEN'S FAVOR

Case of Texas Association vs. Railways Centering at Chicago to Be Decided Soon

During this month a decision may be rendered by the interstate commerce commission in the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas case against the railways centering at Chicago. The cattle shippers claim certain moneys for alleged overcharges on cattle shipped to that market. The case of the cattle raisers was presented by Judge Sam Cowan, the general counsel of the association. Commissioner Prouty, who is to write the decision, told Judge Cowan that there would be no decisions rendered until the October meeting, and that is the meeting which was begun Tuesday.

If the decision is as sweepingly in favor of the cattle raisers as they hope it will mean a refund of about \$500,000 because of excess charges and what is of even more general importance, a lessening of the rates to an extent which Colonel I. T. Proyr, president of the Cattle Raisers' Association, estimates at \$7 a car on cattle shipped to Chicago.

SAYS MILK IMPURE

Chicago Bacteriologist Says Ninety Per Cent Is Adulterated

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Declaring that 90 per cent of the milk sold in Chicago is impure and adulterated, City Bacteriologist J. P. Biehn last night advised the members of the Chicago Medical Society to work for the passage of a more stringent law to regulate the sale of the beverage.

He asserted the commonest evil in the milk traffic is "skimming" the cream from the tops of cans and bottles and injecting a coloring fluid to give the residue the color of pure milk.

Another evil uncovered frequently by the health department is watered milk, which contains the germs of infantile cholera.

Buys Merino Rams

W. L. Locklin of Sherwood, one of Irion county's big sheepmen, is in the city. He came for the purpose of buying some fine rams to go with his flocks. He closed a deal yesterday for thirty-six fine hornless Merino rams, which D. Creswell of Breymeyer, Mo., has had here for sale. Mr. Locklin is proud of his purchase and will carry the sheep out to his flocks today.—San Angelo News.

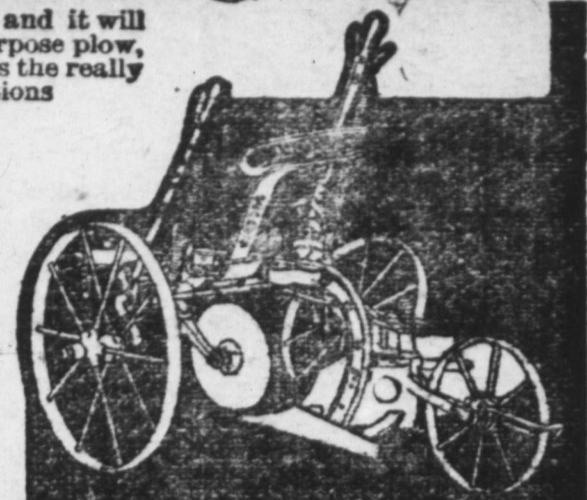
The Success Sulky Plow

Here's a plow you can buy at a reasonable price and it will last you your lifetime. And you will have an all-purpose plow, too—does the same work and does it just as well as the really high priced plows and it has none of their complications

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with no frame. There's lightness and light draft. Only a few parts, and they simple ones. Adjustable front axle, dust-proof, removable wheel boxes, adjustable rear wheel attachment. Widest latitude in the hitch, and you can set it to plow any depth, two to eight inches. Just the kind of plow you'd expect to get long, satisfactory service out of. Write for catalog and let us tell you more about it.

The Parlin & Orendorff Imp. Co.
State Agents, Dallas, Texas.



DAIRYING

Dairy cows require different feed than beef cattle.

You should not feed much fattening foods, as your cows would lay on fat instead of producing milk. Feed more silage or roots in the winter season.

Daily feed for a 1,000-pound cow: 40 lbs of silage, 7 lbs clover hay, 8 lbs of grain.

The cows that are soon to calve should be fed on succulent feed, such as silage or roots, bran, linseed meal with a little oats. Keep the bowels open and do not feed very heavy on grains just before or after calving. After calving give bran mash and warm the drinking water for a few days. Allow the calf to suck for about two days and then feed his mother's milk from a pail for about two weeks, about three quarts twice a day; after that reduce it with skim milk or warm water, so that at the end of the fourth week the calf will be getting all skim milk or half whole milk and half warm water with some reliable stock tonic to aid digestion. Keep a supply of good clover or alfalfa hay within reach and also some ground oats with a little linseed meal mixed with it. After the calf eats the ground feed, gradually get him used to eating whole oats, as this is the best feed for him up to six months old. The heifers should not be bred until about 15 or 18 months old.

Notes of the Dairy

Higher Milk Price

There seems to be a general movement to advance the price of milk in eastern cities, notably New York, Baltimore and Washington. The producers and wholesalers supplying Washington have already put up their prices, and the retailers will doubtless follow suit. Milk retails in Washington at from 8 cents a quart upward, 10 cents being the price for special grades. Ten cents will probably soon be the minimum price. Two causes are responsible for the increase—the greater cost of feeding, help, etc., and the growing demand for greater care and more sanitary methods.

Science Aids Dairy

If there is any one farmer who receives more aid and advice than the dairy farmer we have yet to have him pointed out. The scientist has placed a hundred years of valuable research at his command, which is dished up in a hundred different ways in neat attractive bulletins, lectures and under newspaper headlines. The work of the inventor surrounds him on every side. Millions of dollars are spent in making and perfecting machines for the simplifications of methods and improvements of products. To all this add the work of skilled feeders and breeders and one may form some idea of the brains and energy that have been and are being spent in his behalf.

Should Churn Early

Churn before your cream gets old and bitter. One reason for the great amount of poor dairy butter on the market is the fact that the churning is not done when it should be.

Small Number Profitable

The farmer who can milk ten cows, giving as much milk as twenty or thirty cows, can do the work alone, and is almost independent of the help problem. Of course this will take some time out of the field mornings and evenings, but if the cows are good ones the time is well spent.

Famous Missouri Cow

Josephine, a Holstein cow 4 years old, has the highest milk record of any cow in Missouri. She lives on the state farm. In one day she gave 92.7 pounds of milk. This is 11.5 gallons. This milk made 3.5 pounds of butter. She averaged 87.5 pounds for seven days.

Since the first of May, when she was fresh, she has averaged 73 pounds of milk per day. A gallon of milk weighs eight pounds, and this is an average of more than nine gallons a day for three months. This cow is milked three times a day now. When she gave her most it required four milkings a day.

Dairy Etiquette

The faculty of the technical college at Chillingsford, England, has promulgated the theory that cows treated politely will give more milk.

The following suggestions offered by the Chicago Tribune on dairy etiquette will be especially appreciated by the practical dairyman. Just now it takes all the philosophy you can summon to milk anyway, and anything that will help matters will be thankfully received.

"Always approach a cow from the right side, bow and say: 'Good morning; does your cud suit you.'"

"Always lift your hat when you enter the milking room.

"Always inquire if your cow slept well.

"Remember a kind word from the mouth is worth two quarts in the pail.

"Should the cow kick the bucket, slap her gently and playfully on the ankle.

"Should the cow dip her tail in the bucket and splash it across your face, say: 'You mischievous thing!'

"Should the cow tread on your feet or squeeze you against the side of the bar, laugh merrily and make a jesting remark.

"Remember that addressing any self-respecting cow as 'co-Boss' is an affront likely to cost you a quart of milk.

"When your cow has jumped the pasture fence and you find her taking a stroll in your geranium bed, appear not to notice that she has done wrong. When you find her in your neighbor's field applaud her."

RAISE BIG TURNIPS

Denver Man Gets Samples of Large Vegetables

Turnips weighing nineteen pounds, rutabagas that tip the scales at thirty pounds and potatoes as large as a loaf of bread are some of the phenomenal products of the San Luis valley in the vicinity of Monte Vista and Alamosa. C. A. Van Scoy of Denver went thru the valley recently in an automobile and brought back with him an exhibition of root crops that would take first prize for size in any fair.

The turnips, some of which run to twenty pounds, were grown from ordinary seed, and are as sweet and wholesome as the smaller variety. To cut one of them quickly requires the services of an ax or some equally heavy instrument, because their bulk is entirely too great for the ordinary knife. The turnips are as large as an Indian pumpkin.

The potatoes are of the White Pearl variety, and were grown on the farm of C. P. Moss, seven miles south of Alamosa. They run 175 sacks to the acre and 120 potatoes fill a sack. They sell at eighty cents per hundred weight.

Wheat grows to a height of nine feet and all other crops are in proportion. In the San Luis valley a few years ago it was thought that no good crops could be raised, but it has proven to be one of the richest districts in the state. The field pea is grown largely for fattening yearly a large number of sheep and hogs, which up to a few years ago was the principal industry in the valley.

For Insects' Bites

The bites of insects, and even the bite of the dreaded rattlesnake, have been rendered harmless by using a plaster made by stirring enough table salt into the yolk of an egg to make it of the right consistency.

Statement by Sec. Crowley

The following article appears in the Dallas News of Oct. 29:

Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 29.—In the Texas Stockman Journal of Oct. 9 appeared an article (editorial), which in my judgment is hurtful to the best interests of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas and does President Ike T. Pryor a great injustice.

The article in question covers more than a column of the paper referred to and is therefore too lengthy to be here reproduced. It contains several incorrect statements, only the most important of which will be noticed in this letter.

I quote the following: "The constitution of the organization provides that a member serving as president shall be ineligible for re-election, but that provision in the constitution was placed there a few years ago for a specific purpose, and having served that purpose it has been conveniently suspended whenever the exigencies of the situation have seemed to demand such action, President Turney of El Paso was the first executive in whose behalf this clause in the constitution was first suspended and one year ago it was again retired from the arena in behalf of the present president—Col. Ike T. Pryor of San Antonio."

The foregoing statement together with those hereinafter quoted, coming as they do from the editorial columns of the paper which carries as its mast head the intelligence that it is the official organ of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, seems to us quite inexcusable.

In the first place the constitution of the organization contains no such provision, and so far as I know—or can learn—never did. I believe it will be conceded that the cattlemen handle their conventions and business in as thorough parliamentary and business-like manner as most deliberative bodies and the statement to the effect that the constitution is or has been suspended or the curtain pulled aside to let a president into office and then close behind him, permitting him to serve the entire term in violation of the constitution is too ridiculous on the face of it to need comment.

The truth is that the constitution a few years ago was amended—not sus-

THE NEW HARDWARE ENCYCLOPEDIA

The new General Catalogue just issued to the retail Hardware Trade by the Simmons Hardware Company is the greatest achievement of its kind in modern times and has rightfully been called "Simmons Hardware Encyclopedia."



Each copy contains 4,200 pages, 21,535 illustrations and 79,137 different items, and weighs twenty pounds, the entire edition weighing more than 250 tons. It required sixteen carloads of paper, 18 3/4 tons of tarboard for binding and 58,000 square feet of binding cloth to make up this catalogue, in which the printing presses have deposited 1 1/4 tons of ink in printing.

Not only does this vast catalogue eclipse anything ever before attempted in point of magnitude, but it represents perfection in every detail. The five-colored productions of Keen Kutter goods are beautiful in appearance and perfect in detail, illustrations are correct, descriptions are concise and complete, classifications of goods clearly defined, and, as a whole, it is safe to say it is the greatest Commercial Catalogue of any kind the world has ever seen.

This Catalogue is issued exclusively to the Retail Hardware Merchant for his use in picturing and describing to the public any items which might be wanted but which he would not usually carry in stock, and by means of it the retail merchant can supply anything on earth that would be in stock in the largest retail hardware store in the world.

It is well worth the time of any man, woman or child to call on a local dealer and ask to see a copy of the "Simmons Hardware Encyclopedia."

ended—on the subject in question, so as to read as follows:

"No one shall be elected president or vice president for more than two successive terms," etc.

This was done by a vote of the convention and remained a firm fixed provision of the constitution and by-laws strictly adhered to in every sense of the word until in 1905, when this provision was again amended—not suspended—as follows:

"All officers shall be elected by the association, the majority of votes cast being necessary to an election, and shall hold office for one year, or until their successors shall be elected and installed, etc."

It will, therefore, be seen that the officers of the association have at all times been duly and constitutionally elected.

The statement that the constitution had been suspended and the inference that there has been manipulation in the election of any officer of the association is wholly without foundation in fact, and should be corrected.

I quote again from the editorial referred to, as follows:

"There are members of the organization who fought Colonel Pryor very hard on that issue at Dallas last March, and they are going to fight him again and just as hard at San Antonio next March. They are going to reinforce their former objection by loudly proclaiming against the third term idea, and are going to insist on the constitutional provision being more closely adhered to in future, in order that the office may more nearly go around. So far as the emoluments of the position are concerned, they are quite meager, only amounting to \$1,000 per annum in the shape of an official salary, but the honor of presiding at the head of the greatest live stock organization in the world has a charm for a number of the members, who are looking forward to the time when they may be considered among the list of eligibles."

In this quotation will be seen very plainly the same innuendo of manipulation in past elections, together with a warning that members will in future insist on a more close observance of the provisions of the constitution. My statements above, the brief, I hope have disposed of that feature.

It is generally well known by the members of the association who take the pains to understand the manner in which the affairs of the organization are handled, that the president gets not one penny of salary from the association. Upon the contrary, President Pryor and many of his predecessors have spent hundreds of dollars annually of their own funds, in the way of contributions and expenses of travel in furthering the interests of the association and the live stock industry generally, and that, too, without the hope of reward—except that reward which comes to all men when they are conscious of duty well and faithfully performed.

It might be well just here to also all that the executive committee, of which there are twenty members and who meet four times annually, attend various other live stock and industrial meetings, pay their own expenses and are paid not one cent of salary by the association.

There are members of the association, however, who I fear do not take time nor put themselves to the trouble it would require to fully apprise themselves of the actual working of the organization, who might be misled by the statements of the editorial in question, and believe that if the constitution and by-laws of the organization had been suspended to suit the aspirations of particular candidates for honors, a salary might be just as easily provided.

I hope no such impression has been created, and that the article in question will not have the effect to detract one iota from any of the worthy presidents of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas who in the past have given so generously of their time and money in furthering the interests of the live stock industry in general and the association in particular.

This statement is not made in the interest of any man's candidacy, but for the sole purpose of correcting any erroneous impressions which might be created.

I know the association is broad enough to select a suitable man to fill the various offices, and there are hundreds of them worthy and fully competent.

I am not unmindful of the splendid assistance The Stockman-Journal has rendered in furthering our interests, nor of the many complimentary notices given of our officers and their work, all of which are duly appreciated.

The Stockman-Journal in its issue of the 23d inst., corrects the statements relating to there being an allowance of \$1,000 per annum as an official salary for the president of the association, but says nothing of the other features

Dairying, Hog Growing, Sheep Raising and Poultry Producing

ARE THE MOST PROFITABLE INDUSTRIES IN THE WORLD AND ARE THE BEST ADAPTED INDUSTRIES TO THE AMARILLO COUNTRY IN THE UNITED STATES. GO AND SEE IT WITH YOUR OWN EYES

We now offer the L. X. lands for sale to stock farmers in tracts to suit the purchaser, on good terms. We expect as soon as reasonably possible to put a demonstration stock farming colony on these lands, demonstrating what combined farming by combining dairying, hog growing, poultry producing and sheep raising can do in the Amarillo country. Demonstrating the possibilities along these lines of the Amarillo country, which we think is the best adapted for the foregoing industries in the United States, which are the most profitable in the United States.

We would advice home-seekers to go up to the Amarillo country and look over our lands and take plenty of time to investigate what we say and inquire of stock people, who have been in that country and have made a success of it, what they think of our proposition before investing elsewhere.

These lands are near Amarillo, Texas, a city of about twelve thousand people, and has three trunk lines of railroad. Amarillo, Texas, is the wonder of the Southwest.

For further information, address A. E. (PAT) PAFFRATH, Lock Box No. 62, Fort Worth, Texas, or either Mr. R. S. Allen and George L. Woodward of Electra, Texas, or see Mr. J. H. Avery, our local representative at Amarillo, Texas.

Cut out and file this for future reference.

herein mentioned, which together with the further fact that, as I am reliably informed, The Galveston-Dallas News published this same matter, I respectfully request that the same publicity be given this statement.

H. E. CROWLEY,
Secretary Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

(Altho he did not furnish a copy of this statement to The Stockman-Journal, this paper gladly publishes Mr. Crowley's article for the information of such members of the Cattle Raisers' Association who may have read the editorial referred to. This editorial was written by a man who has been identified with the cattle raisers and the live stock industry in Texas something more than twenty years. The erroneous statement concerning the president's salary was corrected in the last issue of The Stockman-Journal.—Ed.)

REPORTS SHOW HEAVY MOVEMENT OF CATTLE

San Angelo, Midland and Odessa Sections Especially Are Shipping Many Carloads

Heavy shipments of cattle continue from all Texas points, according to reports of inspectors of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association received for the last week. According to these reports 339 cars of cattle were sent out last week, and many places report a shortage of cars which make shipments impossible. Shipments are especially heavy from the San Angelo county, where 96 cars originated last week, Sid Webb shipping out 37 cars to Fort Worth, Dundee and Bellevue. The same number of cars left the Midland and Odessa section, Wednesday's shipments from Midland making forty cars.

Range conditions are generally reported good.

Driving Cattle From Texas to Kansas; Old Times Are Recalled

Old time cattle days before the invention of stock cars, are being revived in the Panhandle, where H. E. Suders is now driving a bunch of 1,300 steers across country 250 miles to Ashland, Kan. He reached Amarillo with the steers several days ago and held them there in the hope of getting cars. Being unable to do this he decided not to risk a wait and started across country with them. Cattlemen believe he is taking great risks with the bunch as a blizzard may be expected at any time.

TRUCKMEN ORGANIZE

Fannin County Growers Elect Officers

BONHAM, Texas, Oct. 29.—The Fannin County Truck and Fruit Growers' Association was organized in this city Saturday afternoon, with a large membership. The following officers were elected: George W. Boyd, president; William Freeman, vice president; W. B. Fogel, vice president; Dr. John Cunningham, vice president; A. L. Mullins, vice president; Arch Vankirk, vice president; A. A. Burney, secretary and treasurer.

Professor James of Harvard is of the opinion that "to some men sprees and excesses of almost any kind are medicinal." Quite true. They generally cure him of the notion that he can stand the pace as well as the next man.

Farm Products Are Imported

Statistics Show We Buy From Foreign Farmers

A compilation of the imports of farm and forest products prepared by the department of agriculture shows that during 1906, when the value of all merchandise imported into the United States reached the record figure of \$1,227,000,000, the value of the farm products in this total equaled \$554,000,000, or 45.2 per cent of the whole.

For the seventeen years ending with 1906, farm products constituted 49.1 per cent of the total imports of merchandise. The tendency during these years has been for imports of farm products to increase, as measured by value, more slowly than imports of other goods. During 1890-1894 farm products constituted 51 per cent of the total; in 1895-1899, 51.1 per cent, and for the period 1900-1904, the percentage was 46.7. The highest percentage was in 1894, when farm products formed 55.8 per cent of the total, and the lowest was in 1906.

Forest products imported into the United States have increased in value from \$46,000,000 in 1896 to \$96,000,000 in 1906, or more than 100 per cent in ten years. The years of greatest increase were 1903, which showed a total \$12,000,000 greater than that of the previous year, and 1905, which exceeded 1904 by \$13,000,000. The value of imports of forest products in 1906 was about \$4,000,000 more than in 1905 and equaled \$96,000,000. Compared with the value of imported farm products, the forest imports are much smaller, the value of the latter in 1906 being but little more than one-sixth of the former.

One of the prominent features is the decrease in 1906 as compared with 1905 in the value of imports into the United States from South America of both farm and forest products, amounting to a total of \$16,000,000. However, the value in 1906 was \$13,000,000 more than in 1904.

Increase of \$11,000,000

Farm products imported from Europe increased \$11,000,000 in 1906, as compared with 1905; from Asia they increased \$8,000,000, and from Africa \$1,000,000. These gains were almost offset by decreases in the value of imports of farm products from the other grand divisions, so that the net increase for all imports of farm products in 1906 over 1905 was less than one-half million dollars. Most of the forest products imported in 1906, as measured by value, came from countries of North America. The value of this class of imports from each grand division except South America and Oceania was larger in 1906 than in 1905.

The farm products imported into the United States in 1906 were from about eighty different countries. Somewhat less than one-half of these supplied each at least \$1,000,000 worth, and their total was \$543,000,000, while the total value of the farm products imported from the other half of the countries was \$11,000,000. The six leading countries of supply in 1906, as in 1905, were Cuba, Brazil, the United Kingdom, Japan, Italy and France. An increase of \$6,000,000 in 1906 in the value of this class of imports from the British East Indies placed that group of countries ahead both of Mexico and of the Chinese empire as a source of supply for farm products. Next in order of importance in this trade are Germany and the Dutch East Indies. Comparing 1906 with 1904, the two countries showing the largest increases were the United Kingdom and the Dutch East Indies, the gain for each being \$10,000,000.

Sixty-two countries contributed to the supply of forest products imported into the United States in 1906; eleven of these, each sending at least \$1,000,000 worth, made up a total of \$86,000,000, while the other fifty-one countries consigned \$10,000,000 worth. In this trade Canada ranked first and Brazil second in 1906, while the position of these countries was reversed in 1905. Imports of this class of merchandise from Canada increased \$5,000,000 in 1906 over 1905, while imports from Brazil decreased by nearly that amount in the same time. Important increases, but smaller than that of Canada, are noted for British East Indies, France and Argentina.

Growth of Packing Houses

The increase of \$8,000,000 in the value of animal matter imported in 1906 over the value in 1905 was due chiefly to the large increase of packing house products, amounting to \$20,-

000,000. Important decreases took place in imports of both silk and wool. The value of vegetable matter imported in 1906 was \$8,000,000 less than in 1905, the chief losses being in coffee, sugar, tea, grain, and grain products, while important gains were made in tobacco, vegetable fibres, vegetable oils, fruits, and alcoholic liquors. In imports of forest products lumber gained \$5,000,000 and India rubber lost that amount. Other forest products generally showed gains in 1906 over 1905.

The section of the world whose farm and forest products we have purchased are set forth in the following table, with totals for three years.

Value of imports of farm and forest FARM P

RODUCTS.

	1904.	1905.	1906.
products, 1904-6, by grand divisions:			
Europe	\$132,699,541	\$163,877,329	\$174,406,463
North America	126,317,687	145,546,511	139,333,683
Asia	94,306,071	106,758,543	114,394,340
South America	82,482,857	104,899,776	92,917,900
Oceania	16,832,623	22,253,507	21,532,462
Africa	8,796,072	10,515,548	11,590,394

Totals	\$461,434,851	\$553,851,214	\$554,175,242
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PRODUCTS.

	1904.	1905.	1906.
North American	\$22,381,285	\$25,125,298	\$31,251,419
South American	24,395,011	31,003,829	26,848,451
Europe	23,876,631	26,330,684	26,608,457
Asia	7,279,705	8,203,804	10,026,824
Oceania	1,482,716	1,718,521	1,318,277
Africa	203,948	288,419	408,933

Totals	\$79,619,296	\$92,680,555	\$96,462,364
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COLORADO LAND DEAL

Eleven Thousand Five Hundred and Twenty Acres

DENVER, Col., Oct. 29.—A land deal means \$200,000 for the development of Colorado has just been closed by the West Investment Company, which has purchased 11,520 acres of land between Limon and Hugo.

The company is composed of D. O. Moberly, cashier of the First National bank of Ault; John M. West of Limon and George C. Bell and John M. Campbell of Denver. The latter was up to a year ago the president of the Stock Yards bank.

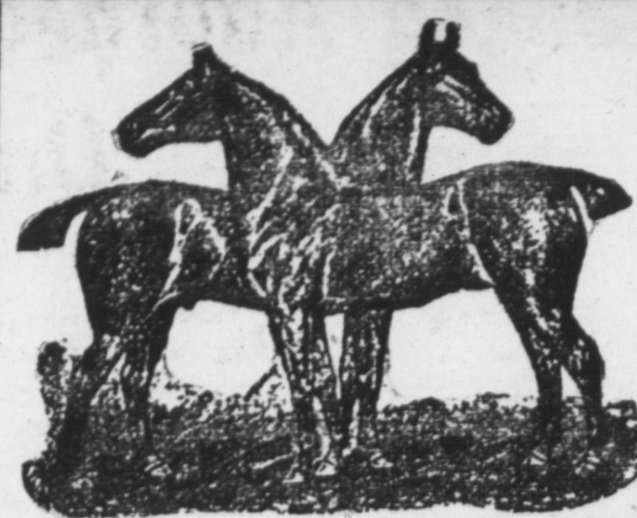
All of the land lies so it can be irrigated, but because of insufficient water supply there will be between 3,000 and 4,000 acres that will of necessity be suitable for dry farming purposes only.

The property was purchased some three years ago by Mr. West of Messrs. Pershing and Meehan, who had improved it during the several years they owned it. It is located on Big Sandy creek, 100 miles southeast of Denver, between Limon and Hugo, adjoining the Kansas City branch of the Union Pacific. The eastern parties also secured land at the same time and built a reservoir with a capacity of 8,000 acre feet. But they were unable to carry it thru the panic of 1893, and the property has since been allowed to run down, and the earth dam which was put across the Big Sandy to catch the flood waters gradually washed away.

The company will spend \$40,000 in building a concrete dam across the creek. It will be 100 feet long and twenty-five feet high, reaching down to bedrock. This is in order to catch the underflow. The reservoir site is not included in the land tract, but is a mile away, and under the terms which it was taken includes both the flood waters and underground flow.

Spent Three Cents in a Year

The measure of economy in expenses possible in rural communities was illustrated upon the death recently of an old Dutch farmer in Dauphin county. He had for many years been rated as a "miser" by his neighbors, and at his funeral it was learned that shortly before his death he had boasted that he had only spent 3 cents in the preceding year. It was also well attested that before that he had spent 7 cents, this being made possibly only by the fact that he had lived exclusively upon the produce of the small tract of land he owned and cultivated. These expenditures were, of course, exclusive of the taxes on the small piece of land he lived on.—Philadelphia Record.



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Fowls Live Thru Bad Conditions

But Unsanitary Surroundings
Lead to Disease

We are sometimes surprised at the combination of bad conditions a fowl will live thru. We know that ordinarily a hen will do her best under proper conditions of food and care but now and then we find conditions that are shocking and yet the hens seem to thrive and produce eggs. Every once in a while some fellow points to one of these conditions recommended by poultry fanciers and the agricultural press.

Stopping at one farm house, the writer asked if there was a flock of poultry on the place. He was informed that there was. The lady of the house led him down a hill to the edge of a swamp and then took him out behind the haystack, where was a houst part sod and part straw. It was capacious, perhaps twenty feet square on the inside. A stable door had been fitted into a frame, and this was the only point at which air could enter. Fortunately the door did not shut exactly tight. There was not a window in this poultry house, but the walls were all the way from two feet thick up. The lady was asked if the fowls had been kept there all winter, and the reply was that they had been and that they had been shelling out eggs all winter. That may have been a bluff. However, the birds, which were Plymouth Rocks, were fat and healthy. The lowness of the ground, the deprivation of the fowls of light, should have been the bringers of disease, but evidently had not.

One of the most remarkable exhibitions of how much some hens will stand and not die was found on a farm where the fowls numbered less than a hundred. It was June and the hens had the reputation of having produced eggs all winter. A visit to a good sized poultry house showed it to be in a state of untidiness seldom found. It had evidently not been cleaned out for weeks and it is probable that no effort had been made for many months to destroy the red mites. These vampires swarmed on the rosts and on everything where hen would be likely to set. The collection of insects under the rosts reminded the writer of the swarming of bees. How the hens could endure the attacks of so many of the insects was hard to understand. That they had been feasting nightly on the fowls was evident by the bright red color of the insects which were gorged with blood. The only explanation is that the hens were bountifully fed and were exercising during the day and getting up strength to give to the mites at night.

It is a mistake for any man to assume that such a condition as either of the two mentioned above may be safely permitted to remain. For awhile the fowls stand the strain of adverse conditions, but as soon as some disturbing factor comes the results will be lamentable. In the case of the flock overrun by mites, the advent of roop

in the house would quickly result in every fowl taking it, but no account of the weakening experiences and also by reason of the fact that the parasites would probably carry the germs of disease from the sick to the well fowls. The dark house on the edge of the swamp would be just the place for an outbreak of cholera.

HORSES

This does not imply that those of the same markings or same color are to be worked together. Matching farm teams is more difficult than matching driving teams. A slow-walking horse should never be put with a fast-walking one, for you will have to constantly urge the slow one, and this soon irritates the other one. Match gaits; match temperaments and match horsepower. These are the three essentials to keep in mind when matching up the team for heavy work. Never put a young horse to very heavy, steady work such as plowing alongside of an old staid horse. The youngster is apt to do more than his share, in spite of all you can do to equalize the work. When breaking a colt I have always found it best to put it alongside an even-tempered horse that is not easily rattled. Such a mate will soon give confidence to the colt and he readily falls into work without much trouble. A correspondent says give the colt some light farm work at first, such as plowing or harrowing. That's risky. I would never hitch a colt to a harrow. You never know what they are going to do and a harrow is a mean thing to get a horse mired up in. I would rather give the colts the light driving and as they become seasoned give them some heavier work. Match up the colt as soon as possible and when the teams are matched up don't change them all around unless for some very good reason. Horses have to learn how to pull and work together.—Farmer and Breeder.

HENDRICKS IN CHICAGO

San Angelo Cattlemen Satisfied With
Past Season

George B. Hendricks of San Angelo, Texas, who has been pasturing several thousand cattle in the Osage reservation this season, is here looking after shipments that are now being made from that territory, says the Drovers Telegram of Chicago. Mr. Hendricks reports that the business this year has been of a very satisfactory nature, and that he will clear up a profit on his cattle at the end of the season. He has back several shipments which will be made during the next few weeks.

"Our cattle have been doing especially well in the reservation during the past two months," said Mr. Hendricks. "I think the cattlemen generally have had a good year, and are feeling satisfied with the results. I am now shipping into the reservation several hundred cattle which I intend to winter there. The grass has been short down in the San Angelo territory for several weeks, and it is from there that I am shipping them. Other cattlemen are also shipping in quite a few cattle, and it looks as if a good many would be wintered there. I expect to run about 1,500 thru."

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No. 973

Sheep and Goat Men Will Meet

Breeders Will Discuss Industry in San Antonio

GRANDVIEW, Texas, Oct. 26.—The Texas Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association will meet in San Antonio Nov. 15 and the following call has been issued:

"Grandview, Texas, Oct. 25, 1907.

"To the Sheep and Goat Men of Texas:

"The semi-annual meeting of the Texas Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association is called to meet in San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 15, at 7:30 p. m. in the office of the Stockman and Farmer, over the Frost National Bank. The executive committee consists of some of the most prominent breeders in the state, and they have prepared an interesting program for the occasion. Vital questions which concern every sheep and goat raiser will be discussed. The object of the association is the promotion of the sheep and goat husbandry in Texas, the mutual benefit of all engaged in the industry, and the breeding and raising of more sheep and goats and better ones. Every breeder of sheep or goats is invited and urged to be present.

"By order of the executive committee.

"R. A. BRADFORD, President.

"JOHNSTONE ROBERTSON, Secretary."

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Sheep Adorned With One to Four Horns

A flock of Nepalese mountain sheep in the London zoological gardens, whose members have from one to four horns each, the brothers and sisters, is described by V. Forbin. The writer says it was by the merest chance that he discovered in a corner of the vast garden these curious members of the sheep family. They are not mentioned in the official catalogue, but form part of the collection brought from India by the Prince of Wales. These sheep are from Nepal, one of the rare independent kingdoms that English conquest has allowed to survive in the Indies. Formed of the high valleys of the Himalaya mountains, the region is the home of a fauna whose study is, unfortunately, forbidden to naturalists, since only the British "resident" has the right to penetrate this vast territory, jealously closed to European influence. Mr. Forbin continues.

"As the photographs show, this family of ovidae (it should be noted they all had the same mother) have the extraordinary peculiarity of having numbers of horns. Two of them are one-horned, another has the normal number, the head of the next is decorated with three horns, and the two others have each two pairs, disposed symmetrically. These tetraceres (four-horned animals) constitute a remarkable anomaly in the animal kingdom; it is known that the chikara antelope

of India (*Tetraceros quadricornis*) is the sole ruminant bearing two pairs of horns, but it should be noted that the lower pair, placed under the eyes, are protective appendages rather than weapons, offensive or defensive.

"But the case of the two unicorns would appear to be still more interesting. These 'freaks' suffered themselves to be photographed with bad grace, so that we were forced to spend a full hour in the inclosure with them before their nervousness was sufficiently overcome to get a good pose—a fact that enabled me to examine their horns attentively. I satisfied myself that the original horns are so intimately joined together that the line of juncture is represented only by a groove scarcely perceptible at the base, but more accentuated toward the summit, so that the end forms two points about two centimeters (4-5 inch) long between which I could easily place the end of my little finger.

"The keeper could give me only the few items of information following: These sheep belong to a native breed peculiar to Nepal, which frequently gives rise to anomalies of this kind. The little flock is healthy and vigorous, tho' too wild, even after six months of constant contact with their keeper, to eat from his hand. It would be interesting to study this native race in its own home, but that, it would seem, is a desire impossible of realization."

Goats to Stay Milk Famine

Prepare for Condensed Milk Co. Withdrawal

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 26.—The fear of a milk famine here on November 15, when the Borden Condensed Milk Company will have to suspend its local service because it has refused to comply with the tuberculin test of the board of health, has prompted many of the foreign colony of the town to buy goats. So assiduously has the collection of goats gone on since the famine was threatened that the aliens in Montclair have practically cornered all the goats in this section of New Jersey.

At a meeting of the board of health last night a committee of the Montclair Civic Association was informed that the health authorities had no fear of a milk famine.

Health Inspector Chester H. Wells said today that on and after November 15 the board of health would bring suit against the Borden company for every sample of milk sold, providing the company had not by that time complied with the tuberculin test, and that the aggregate of the fines would be so large that the company would give up the field or comply with the new sanitary code.

Prices Change Cattle Raising

The high price of cotton seed products, which can be used for feeders' purposes, has had a remarkable effect on the cattle feeding business in Texas. Formerly there were cattle by the hundred thousands sent to the feed lots of the cotton oil mills of the state, and they were generally handled by such big cattle feeders like Winfield Scott and E. B. Harrold. Now there is such a strong demand for cotton seed hulls and what little meal can be spared from the mills, for the local trade, dairy and farmer's uses, that the price has soared until it is prohibitory to most of the feeders.

The result is that the whole cattle feeding business in Texas is undergoing a change and instead of the large bunches of cattle at the oil mill feed lots that formerly were an evidence of prosperity of the cattle raisers, but few are now to be seen. Instead there is a steady growth in the feeding of small numbers of higher grade cattle by the farmers. They grow for this purpose milo maize, sorghum, alfalfa,

kaffir corn and other forage crops and are thus measurably independent of the oil mills.

This kind of cattle fattening for the markets, distributed in many hands, means more general distribution of the income from that source, and also, as it costs as much to feed a poor steer as a fine one, the farmer feeders are still more and more grading up the cattle. As a consequence the better class of stuff is thus fed by them and so a higher grade of beef cattle is sold to the buyers. Thus the high prices of feed have had the effect of making the Texas farmer husband his resources more carefully and really make more money for himself by breeding improved grades of stock and raising more and more feedstuff for them.

It is an intensive cattle feeding, so to say, to borrow a term of which much has been lately heard, as applied to farming. There is nothing to suggest there is a lessening of cattle in Texas, but merely a different way of feeding them. The cutting up of some of the big ranches has to do with this result also, and while there are yet


The Knock-out Blow.

The blow which knocked out Corbett was a revelation to the prize fighters. From the earliest days of the ring the knock-out blow was aimed for the jaw, the temple or the jugular vein. Stomach punches were thrown in to worry and weary the fighter, but if a scientific man had told one of the old fighters that the most vulnerable spot was the region of the stomach, he'd have laughed at him for an ignoramus. Dr. Pierce is bringing home to the public a parallel fact; that the stomach is the most vulnerable organ out of the prize ring as well as in it. We protect our heads, throats, feet and lungs, but the stomach we are utterly indifferent to, until disease finds the solar plexus and knocks us out. Make your stomach sound and strong by the use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and you protect yourself in your most vulnerable spot. "Golden Medical Discovery" cures "weak stomach," indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver, bad, thin and impure blood and other diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" has a specific curative effect upon all mucous surfaces and hence cures catarrh, no matter where located or what stage it may have reached. In Nasal Catarrh it is well to cleanse the passages with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy fluid while using the "Discovery" as a constitutional remedy. Why the "Golden Medical Discovery" cures catarrhal diseases, as of the stomach, bowels, bladder and other pelvic organs will be plain to you if you will read a booklet of extracts from the writings of eminent medical authorities, endorsing its ingredients and explaining their curative properties. It is mailed free on request. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. This booklet gives all the ingredients entering into Dr. Pierce's medicines from which it will be seen that they contain not a drop of alcohol, pure, triple-refined glycerine being used instead.

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and will be for some years large ranches with cattle by the thousands it is beyond dispute there is a most marked change in the manner of feeding the great herds of beef cattle which yearly go out of Texas to help supply the meat demand. It has been for years the custom in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, the central west, and in the Dakotas, to a more limited extent, that the southern cattle are bought and fed on the farms of the men who handle maybe not more than a few hundred head yearly, using the pastures or meadows when possible, and then the stored feed, so two or three crops of fat cattle are turned out each year.



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The Texas Stockman-Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

OFFICERS:

President—I. T. Pryor.....San Antonio
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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 it will make cuts and print in The Stockman-Journal, together with a description of the animal represented and the name of its owner. Farm and ranch scenes are also solicited. There will be no charge for this.

Do not send cuts at all. We cannot use them and must have the cuts made to suit our paper. It is best not to take kodak pictures.

MONEY IN MUTTON

In sheep, probably more than in any other line of live stock production, tendencies run to extremes. At one time the country will be flooded with muttons and wool, apparently, and two or three years later scarcity of both will send prices soaring.

This was more true when production came from big flocks grazed on the open range than as it does now from comparatively small flocks. On the open range a hard winter would not only kill thousands of sheep, but the supply of spring lambs would be reduced to almost nothing. Scarcity and high prices would immediately follow.

In the past year there has been a more general recognition of the profit in sheep raising in Texas than at any time in a long period. Many cattlemen, formerly not only opposed but actually resentful toward the sheep, have gone into the business of raising mutton and wool, and have found it profitable. Sheep will graze on a range where cattle cannot live. The other day H. O. Samuels, of Dallas county sold ten head of sheep on the Fort Worth market for \$5.75 per 100. The average price per head was \$7.25. They had just been sheared and an average price for the wool from

each sheep was \$1.75. That made ten sheep worth \$90 to their owner, a price that is worth considering when it is remembered on how little ground and feed ten sheep can be brought to maturity.

Mutton is extremely scarce now. One of the local packing houses the other day bought several hundred head of sheep to fatten and kill, as the demand for mutton might necessitate. When a packing house cannot afford to depend on the open market for its sheep supply, it may be guessed how scarce mutton really is.

LESS MEAT NOW

Our old friend Gov. Statistics tells us that we are, as a nation, eating less meat than ever before in our history. At that during 1904 we managed to chew up or down, as you may prefer, something like 185 pounds per capita. A good many of the per capita were small children, so it is a safe estimate to assume that the adults of the country ate in one form or other, 200 pounds of meat each during the year.

This is considerable. It means a pound of meat each about four times a week and few people eat a pound at a sitting. The likelihood is that the average use of meat for the average family was oftener than four times in a week and at more than one meal in the day. We ate up in 1904 seven-eighths of the meat and meat products produced in this country. To produce these required capital amounting to \$10,625,000,000 or more than 80 per cent as much capital as was invested in manufacturing during the same year.

Truly the stomach is a wonderful organ. Ten and a half billion dollars kept working 365 days in the year to supply a single article of diet is more than most of us can comprehend. And yet, statistics go on to prove that at one time meat was half the food we ate. Now it is only one-third. In time it may drop to one-fourth; but still there will be a growing demand for more meat because the population is increasing rapidly.

And we must keep on seeking more new foreign markets. Some years there is an over supply of meat products which only exportation can care for.

Statistics do not tell whether the decrease in meat is due to an increase in price or the spread of the vegetarian dietary. High prices have much to do with it. Old farmers of the seventies would open eyes wide with wonder at 30 cents a pound for bacon which we now pay. And it is true that vegetarian advocates are gaining much ground.

Texas is greatly interested in the problem of meat production and consumption but not like the state once was. Once the western range was good for nothing but cattle. Now the same soil that then produced only mesquite grass for pasture, is raising apples, peaches, grapes, corn, oats, peanuts and potatoes and the people who live there are the most prosperous citizens the country ever had. The time is nearer than most people will imagine when the value of exported vegetable and fruits products will exceed the maximum of exported live stock and meat products in the history of the state. And Texas will be bigger, broader and more prosperous than ever.

A HELP TO HOMESEEEKERS.

The West Texas idea of combining the commercial clubs of all the cities within the 36,000 square miles of its area in order to deal more effectively with homeseekers and prospective settlers, promises to spread into other sections of the state as well. The commercial clubs of the Panhandle are looking with interested eyes at the progress the Central West Texas Association of Commercial Clubs has made.

Organized only last June, this association already has done much and its work is on a systematic and thoro basis. One of the ways it is making the public acquainted with its purposes may be found in any West Texas paper. The following sample is from the Haskell Free Press:

For the purpose of furnishing reliable information in regard to the productions, resources, school and church facilities, social conditions, etc., of this portion of the state and also to give any desired information to persons seeking locations for any industrial or manufacturing enterprise, the towns thruout a group of counties—in which Haskell county is included—have organized the Central West Texas Association of Commercial Clubs with officers and agents whose business it is to gather and furnish such authentic information.

A letter of inquiry addressed to the secretary or any of the officers, or a member of the ex-

ecutive committee will receive prompt attention.

Their names and addresses follow:

President, T. E. Powell, Baird, Texas.
Vice President, Jas. Stinson, Anson, Texas.
Treasurer, R. B. Wofford, Hamlin, Texas.
Secretary, O. P. Thomas, Abilene, Texas.
Executive Committee, A. H. Johnson, Cisco; E. A. Kelley, Midland; Geo. S. Berry, Merkel; W. G. Sherrod, Munday; F. G. Alexander, Haskell.

There is no boosting of one town at the expense of another. The man who writes a letter of inquiry in response to the notice will receive literature advertising the whole section. If he has leanings toward one particular county the commercial club secretary in that county will be notified and he will supplement the information furnished by the central association. And there will be no let up in the prospective home-seeker until he is landed safe on some quarter section inside the borders of Central West Texas.

Every man whose name is on the committee for the club is a busy man, but none is too busy to answer a letter of inquiry. Each member feels responsible for the development of all West Texas, not merely his own town, and such a sentiment cannot fail to impress everybody who encounters it.

VAN ZANDT CO. N. B.

A Fort Worth restaurant man is a Texan and loyal to his own state. He buys everything he can that is a Texas product (even the oleo), but occasionally he gets a rude jar.

Last week he tried an experiment. He bought several gallons of fresh ribbon cane syrup, got an extra set of syrup pitchers, and with every order of hot cakes he set out two pitchers, one containing Texas ribbon cane syrup and the other alleged maple syrup, alias glucose. He even went so far as to have his waiters tell the customers that the dark syrup was made from Texas ribbon cane.

He tried the experiment for a whole week. He feeds a good many people of a morning, and hot cakes are a leading order, yet at the end of the week he found that just four patrons had repeated using Texas syrup after the first trial. Everybody, at least 95 per cent of the 30 or 40 people served each morning, demanded the glucose maple syrup and refused the Texas product.

Naturally he was a little discouraged. He was out the cost of several gallons of syrup, and he hadn't made any friends. He tried the ribbon cane syrup regularly and at the end of several days he admitted that he didn't blame the customers for turning it down. It hadn't been made right. Instead of being dark and thick, the syrup was a greenish black. Apparently it had been imperfectly boiled, or the vessels in which it was made were not thoroly clean. Maybe it hadn't been skimmed enough. At any rate it wasn't first class syrup, even if it had been made from Texas ribbon cane.

Such discoveries aren't valuable except to the people who expect to make money from ribbon cane syrup. The product must be first class in every respect before it can compete with the glucose brands, because the latter are made with scientific accuracy. No difference in taste can be detected between two cans of the artificial syrup. All are made by formula. Two shipments of ribbon cane syrup may be as unlike as brown sugar and granulated.

This is just a hint to those people who are making Texas products of any kind, syrup or anything else. The product must be up to the best market standard if it is going to compete with foreign products. Jones county apples, tho as good as any raised in the United States, will not successfully compete with those from California if the Jones apples are thrown loosely in a barrel, big and little, and the California kind are carefully packed in boxes, and each apple wrapped in paper.

A man once made a fortune out of chickens by learning to dress capons, leaving their tail and long wing feathers unplucked. It saved him pulling that many feathers and he added several cents to the price of each bird. There's a trick in marketing everything and tricks, so long as they are legitimate, are what win in whist or business.

Central West Texas has an area of something like 36,000 square miles. The area of the Panhandle is approximately 25,000 square miles. These two sections offer the homeseeker and settler more than 390,000,000 acres of opportunity.

High Prices Due Next Year

The question of prices for all classes of cattle is a matter that is interesting Texas cattlemen now, who are looking forward to the coming of next spring. Of course, there is a great deal of interest being manifested in prevailing prices and the outlook for the remainder of the fall and winter, but the fall and winter movement is not going to be anything like as heavy this season as usual. The cattle are not in the country in such quantities now as formerly, and go where you will, you can hear of nothing but the prevailing shortage.

Some of the best posted cattlemen in the country express the opinion that another year is going to put cattle almost out of sight so far as the price is concerned. They declare that the predictions that have been made for the past year or two of an impending shortage and an already existing paucity will have been so completely verified by the coming spring that it will be a matter of impossibility to keep the situation dark any longer. The fact that there is a limited supply of beef cattle in the range country as a whole must come out, and when the actual state of affairs is fully realized, there is no power on earth that can prevent a rapid advance in values.

An interesting question in this connection that is being carefully considered by many observant ranchmen, is whether or not this expected advance in prices is going to greatly stimulate production. In the past a boom in values has invariably been followed by increased production until the point was soon reached where the supply exceeded the demand, and the result was an invariable slump in values, which has often fallen below the cost of production and ruined thousands of men who speculated in this feature of the cattle industry.

One of the leading West Texas ranch men was discussing this feature of the situation a few days ago, and took a very strong position on the proposition of cattle as they have heretofore been produced on the Texas ranges is almost a matter of ancient history. He said that so many and so radical changes had transpired in the situation that it might be well said that the range cattle business in Texas had been completely revolutionized. Men had given up their large holdings to

such an extent that even the majority of those who had remained in the cattle business as a matter of choice would find it impossible to engage in the production of cattle in the same degree of magnitude in the future they had pursued in the past. He said some of the men who had been foremost in the assertion that West Texas could never be more than a range country were now sorrowfully but truthfully admitting that it was a pretty safe agricultural proposition, and that the production of cattle must decrease from the rangemen's standpoint in the same proportion as the development of the agricultural end of it.

For the next few years, this ranchman says, there will be a continued shortage of cattle for this very simple reason that the men who have come into the range country and so largely taken the place of the cattlemen who preceded them, are not yet prepared to produce cattle in such numbers as was the rule when the ranchman was in control. The ranchmen themselves, he said, were not prepared to resume breeding operations on the old scale, from the fact that the grazing area was being gradually curtailed and breeding stock ruthlessly sacrificed. If ranchmen were to turn in who have preserved their holdings largely intact and resume breeding on a large scale it would be just like gambling with fortune. If grass should fail from any cause, the problem would be what to do with the surplus of cattle. There was a time when they could be moved to some other locality, but just now conditions in West Texas are practically the same, and when a man runs out of grass the prospects are he will remain out until he is able thru the favor of Providence, to furnish some more.

It is evident from such expressions that the cattlemen are not expecting better prices next year to greatly stimulate production. They believe the time will come when the transformed range country will possibly produce just as many cattle as before, but they also believe that such development is yet several years off and largely contingent upon the manner in which the new lords of the range are able to handle the situation.

These are the reasons principally why they figure on high prices next year, and their position appears to be both reasonable and logical.

Work of the Cotton Conference

The spinners of the world came into conference with the cotton growers of the South last week at Atlanta, Ga., and Greek met Greek. It was a case of intelligence on the one hand faced by intelligence on the other, the result was a feeling of mutual respect. Each saw the problems of the other in a new light. Each group was ready to take practical steps toward the solution of common problems.

The meeting opened with conciliatory speeches and closed with strong resolutions favoring needed changes in the methods of handling and marketing cotton. The only large question on which the delegates were not able to stand together was that of entirely abolishing gambling in futures—and that almost carried. The Hefflin resolution against speculation was sidetracked by referring the question to the several associations forming the conference for full consideration and the matter will be taken up in due course at the next annual conference. The growers' delegates were a unit in favoring the abandonment of the entire speculative system. It was shown that in Bremen there is in operation today an excellent system, free from the abuses common to the exchanges in this country.

The following very strong resolutions were adopted which were submitted by F. L. Maxwell, chairman of the committee on growing and handling of cotton:

"We recommend that all planters, farmers and growers of cotton give more attention to the selection of seed for planting purposes by selecting typical stalks with well matured bolls of the type desired.

"Every gin should be put in the best order possible. All cotton should be, where possible, housed not less than thirty days before ginning. Cotton so housed will bring a premium. It should be thoroughly dried or cured before ginning and never ginned green or damp. Especially does this apply to staple cotton which also should not be ginned in damp weather. We further recommend that in ginning staple cotton the saws be set shallow in order that the brushes may take the cotton from the saws as fast as ginned to prevent kinks or napping and a smooth sample will be made.

"We condemn the bagging now in use; first, because of its rough and coarse nature, it invites rough treatment; second, it does not hold the marks; third, on account of its great weight and bulk, it entails heavy loss in freight. We therefore recommend the use of light burlap or covering made of cotton, such as a 10-ounce osnaburg.

"We recommend that all planters wherever practicable put in as rapidly as possible gin compresses; and in the baling of cotton that the Egyptian character of bale be adopted, the ties to be of Egyptian type and ten in number; the length of the bale to be 48 inches, the width 21, the weight of the bale, 500 pounds, the density 35 pounds, the bale to be marked upon both ends with weight, grade and staple."

R. R. Dansy, of Texas, moved that the word grade be stricken in the last line, but Mr. E. A. Calvin, of Texas, moved the consideration of the report by sections, and this motion prevailed.

The first section was adopted.

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This popular remedy never fails to effectually cure

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness

And ALL DISEASES arising from a Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion

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

Take No Substitute.

SAMPLE FIRST-- THEN PAY IS OUR OFFER

IT'S EASY ENOUGH to advertise attractively and ask you to send your money in advance; it's another matter to offer to send you your order and to let you pay after sampling. In the first case the other fellow has your money before you get the goods—if the goods do not please,



4 Full Quarts \$4
\$6 Homside Whisky
EXPRESS PREPAID

how often is your money refunded? With us, it's different—we trust you—you have both the money and the goods, and pay only after sampling thoroughly.

Remember, we do not ask you for any money in advance. We just want you to try our Whiskey—want you to open all of the bottles and give it a good, fair trial. Then, if you find it all we claim, equal to any you could buy in your city for twice our price, remit us. Otherwise you may return it at our expense and we will stand all the cost. ISN'T THAT FAIR? You can't lose anything—while we stand to lose express charges both ways and the whiskey you sample.

We control the output of one of the largest distilleries in Kentucky, so when you buy from us you really buy direct from the distiller, and save the middleman's profit.

Our complete price list covers Whiskey at \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per gallon, express prepaid. The difference in prices indicates the difference in quality. But we highly recommend our \$6.00 HOMSIDE WHISKEY, on which we make a special price of \$4.00 for FOUR FULL QUARTS, express prepaid.

HOMSIDE is a very rich, mild whiskey, most pleasing to the palate and invigorating to the system.

Send us your order now, AT OUR RISK AND ON OUR GUARANTEE. It won't cost you a cent to try it.

In sending in your first order, give the name of your bank or of a merchant in your city with whom you deal.

Sonnentheil-Holbrook Co., DALLAS, TEXAS
P. O. BOX 737 D.

General W. W. Gordon, of Savannah, moved to strike the provision recommending the storing of cotton for thirty days before ginning, declaring that this was impracticable for most of the farmers.

E. D. Smith thought the reasons for holding the cotton for thirty days should be explained in the resolution.

He moved that the words "in order that the fiber may be improved by its continual growth" be inserted in the clause under discussion. He explained that this growth continued after picking, and that the fiber was greatly improved thereby.

Mr. Clark, of Mississippi, proposed to rewrite this section, and the third section was then adopted.

Of course the exchange interests had their men on hand, and these made a number of speeches in which they defend the exchanges, and some went so far as boldly to declare for gambling in all business transactions. But these voices were the noises made by the outside interests and were so interpreted. Some of these speakers were called down in very hard style.

The bale of cotton came in for much consideration. The English and American spinners declared in favor of the Egyptian square bale, offering a dollar per bale premium for such bailing. The Austrian spinners thru their spokesman, gave equal value to either the round or the square bale. The Anglo-American view finally predominated in the resolutions adopted.

The spinners are at this writing touring the cotton growing states. Before adjournment, however, there were a number of conferences between the Farmers' Union delegates and the spinners, looking to direct trade or the sale of cotton to the spinner without the help of the factor. The warehouse system of storing cotton came in for general and special commendation.—Farm and Ranch.

POULTRY SHOW ON T. & P. RESERVATION

Big Tent Will Be Pitched at Convenient Spot—Managers Elated Over Prospect

Thru the courtesy of L. S. Thorne, general manager of the Texas and Pacific, the Poultry and Pet Stock Association will spread its big tent on the reservation at Jennings and Railroad avenues. The working committee of the show, President Mitchell, Secretary Moore and John E. Buchanan, went to Dallas Friday afternoon and after much persuasion obtained Mr. Thorne's consent. They are elated over the outlook for the show.

About half of the \$5,000 stock is subscribed. The work of the soliciting committee will be continued until all of the stock is placed.

The Farmers & Mechanics NATIONAL BANK FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Capital\$250,000
Surplus\$175,000

This bank is fully equipped to care for the accounts of banks, individuals, firms and corporations. It respectfully invites correspondence or a personal interview with those who contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.

J. W. Spencer, President.
J. T. Pemberton, Vice Pres.
Geo. E. Cowden, Vice Pres.
H. W. Williams, Vice Pres.
Ben O. Smith, Cashier.
B. H. Martin, Asst. Cashier.

WILL FEED SHEEP

Packers Buy and Will Make Some of Supplies

Fort Worth packers, in order to supply, in part, the demand for mutton during the winter months, are making arrangements to feed, as during last winter, large strings of sheep in territory adjacent to this market. Swift & Co. secured a band of 750 head of bucks which they will fatten at this market. Four thousand nine hundred and thirty-one head of range wethers will be fed by Armour & Co. at Chickasha, I. T. These sheep comprised one of the largest and best bands of feeders ever received at this market. They are all two and three-year-old wethers, bred in New Mexico, and will average about 80 pounds in their present condition. They were bought by Jack Kelley, head sheep buyer at this market for Armour & Co., from the James Hamilton ranch in the Del Rio country.

Cattle Improve in Old Mexico

Demand Now for Good Bulls for Grading Up Cattle

A correspondent of the San Antonio Express writes from Chihuahua, Mexico:

The northwestern portion of the state from the New Mexico line southward for a distance of nearly three hundred miles almost to the Kansas City and Orient railroad, is the Americanized portion of the state of Chihuahua, and the result is that it is the region where the best cattle and horses are raised. Not only are the big ranches raising splendid grades of Shorthorns, white-faces and saddle horses, work animals and mules, but the 3,500 Mormons scattered thru that section in several colonies are doing the same.

The Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific railroad, which runs from El Paso, Texas, to Nueva Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, a distance of only 156 miles into this section, has hauled out of there to be the United States markets 15,000 head of cattle during the last twelve months, and has 500 car loads more to get out the first of the year. This road is being extended southward 150 miles more thru an equally good stock country.

While Shorthorns and Herefords are the rule, one ranchman, R. D. J. Boyd of Texas and this state, has made a great success of graded Aberdeen-Angus. All of these stock raisers have bred up their cattle from the native Mexican breed with bulls imported from the United States.

Example of Americans

The example of the American cattlemen on the Mexicans has caused the latter in that section to improve their breeds better than in any other part of the state. The largest cattle raiser in the world, General Luis Terrazas, has better cattle on his San Diego ranch in that part of the country than on any of his many other ranches in the state.

Some of the Mormons have recently imported four black Percheron stallions, weighing from 1,800 to 2,100 pounds each, and three fine French Coach stallions for breeding purposes.

The great ranches running up into the hundreds of thousands and even into the millions of acres beginning at the New Mexico line and passing south are the following: Wood-Hagenbarth, 1,250,000 acres; L. E. Booker, A. B. Nourston, 260,000 acres; estate of Lord D. Beresford, two ranches, 170,000 acres; R. D. J. Boyd, Corralitos Land and Cattle Company, 1,100,000 acres; the Mormon colonies, about 300,000 acres; Hearst estate, 1,000,000 acres; Colonel W. C. Greene, 2,500,000 acres.

All of the above are owned by Americans except the Beresford ranches.

Cattle and the necessary horses for saddle and work purposes are the stock generally raised.

On the Hearst ranch, noted for its splendid grade of cattle and horses, sheep raising has been commenced and is proving a success. Native sheep are being bred up by importing Rambouillet and Merino bucks. The same is being followed by Colonel W. C. Greene, who has organized the Sierra Madre Live Stock Company and has embarked in the sheep business. He recently imported 1,000 head of Rambouillet bucks to place with his herds. A notable feature of these sheep-raising ventures of the Hearst estate and Colonel Greene is that they sheep are being successfully ranged into the Sierra Madre mountains up to an elevation as high as 8,000 feet.

At the meeting of the National Corn Growers' Association, a Kaufman county product took first prize—a prize of \$50 for the best ten ears of white corn. This corn was raised by a farmer who is a graduate of the Agricultural and Mechanical College and applies the latest methods regarding his work. All of which goes to show that the man who uses his brain in farming.

Instead of hoping for the best, the wise man spends his time hustling for it.

Bargain sales enable a woman to save a lot of money—if she is unable to attend.

School Lands a Specialty
D. E. SIMMONS
Lawyer
Austin, Texas

Offers Stock in Poultry Show

Committee Meets Success With Business Men

To solicit membership in the Fort Worth Poultry and Pet Stock Show Association a committee consisting of J. B. Mitchell, J. E. Buchanan and F. J. Huntoon has been named, but as Mr. Huntoon is out of the city, Judge N. B. Moore takes his place. The committee is at work Thursday.

President Mitchell said Thursday morning that the results are of the most gratifying nature, for not a single business man approached had failed to subscribe for stock.

The prime object in placing the stock in this way is to get the whole body of the people of Fort Worth interested, for it is recognized if this is done the show will be a success. President Mitchell is well pleased with the hearty co-operation so far manifested, and yet he says he wants all of the people to come in more for the personal interest they would then feel than for the \$5 share of stock.

Awards on Live Stock

The following awards were made in the live stock department of the Dallas fair:

Class 13—Shorthorns:
No. 92, First, Scofield Diamond King; second, Harrell, Lynwood Victor; third, Hovenkamp, Queens Cup.
No. 93, First, Harrell, Marquis; second, Washington, Baron Baruff.
No. 94, First, Raffles, Howard Mann; second, Tapp, Howard Mann.
No. 95, junior yearling, First, Hovenkamp, Texas Robin; second, Mann, Inglewood Hampton; third, Harrell, Prince Albert; fourth, Mann, Brazos; fifth, Mann, Sunset.

No. 96, senior bull calf, First, Matchless Sailor, Harrell; second, Washington, 1034 Duke; third, Solitaire, Harrell; fourth, Butterfly's Cup, Hovenkamp; fifth, Travis, A. L. Payne.

No. 97, junior bull calf, First, Harrell, Diamond Valentine; second, Scofield, Minas Diamond; third, Hovenkamp, Texas Cup; fourth, Hovenkamp, Scotty Cup; fifth, 119th Duke, Washington.

No. 103, junior heifer, First, Hovenkamp, Baroness; second, Hovenkamp, Roan Ava; third, Harrell, Crimson Blossom; fourth, Harrell, Jewell Princess; fifth, Washington, 115th Mary.

No. 102, junior heifer, First, Hovenkamp, Lucretia; second, Harrell, Helen McGregor; third, Schofield, Peggy Primrose; fourth, Harrell, Crimson Blossom; fifth, Hovenkamp, Mary Scott.

No. 101, best junior yearling, First, Hovenkamp, Watterby; second, Harrell, Rose Strathal; third, Washington, Mary of Turmoak; fourth, Harrell, Massie 48th; fifth, Schofield, Diamond Queen.

No. 100, best junior yearling, First, Schofield, Claret; second, Harrell, Princess May; third, H. Mann, Thora; fourth, Hovenkamp, Baroness Second; fifth, H. Mann, Helga.

No. 99, cow 2 years, First, Howard Mann, Barbara; second, Howard Mann, Louise; third, Howard Mann, Dixie; fourth, Harrell, Sunflower; fifth, Hovenkamp, Scottish Queen.

No. 98, First, Harrell, Royal Princess; second, Hovenkamp, Lucretia Third; third, R. L. Payne, Lucy Lane; fourth, Washington, Mary of Wildwood; fifth, Harrell, Andea Myrtle.

No. 115, sweepstakes, 2 years and under 3, First, McFarland, Good Gravy; second, Max Hahn, Storm King; third, Washington, Choctaw.

No. 117, under 1 year, First, Hovenkamp, Niger; second, Washington, George the Second; third, McFarland, Good Gravy.

No. 105, sweepstakes, bull, junior, First, Hovenkamp, Texas Robin.

No. 104, sweepstakes, senior bull, First, Schofield, Ormond Kink.

No. 103, senior champion, Scofield, Diamond King.

No. 116, 1 year and under 2, First, McFarland, Murphy; second, Creswell, Dorothy's Choice; third, Harrell, Judge Vann.

No. 106, senior sweepstakes cow, First, Harrell, Royal Princess.

No. 107, junior sweepstakes, cow, Hovenkamp, Watterby Sixth.

No. 109, sweepstakes, champion cow, Harrell, Royal Princess.

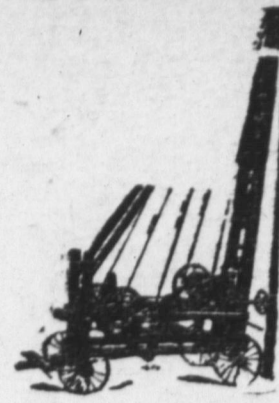
No. 110, best aged herd, First, Harrell, second, Hovenkamp; third, Schofield; fourth, Washington.

No. 111, best young herd, First, Hovenkamp; second, Harrell; third, Harrell; fourth, Washington.

No. 112, best calf herd, First, Hovenkamp; second, Harrell.

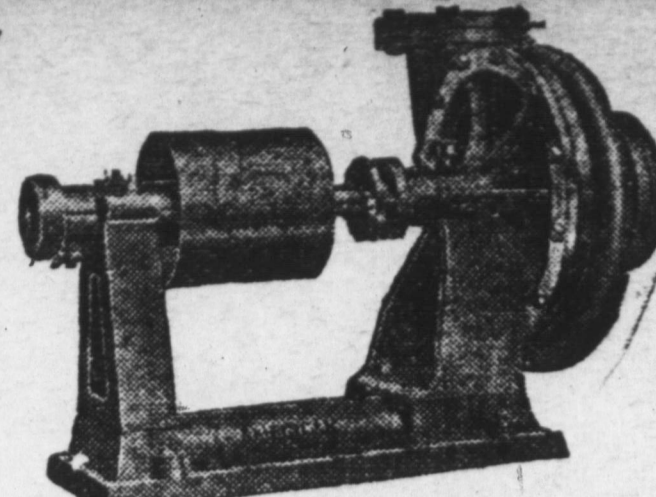
No. 113, two either sex, First, Har-

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.



Centrifugal Pump.

AMERICAN WELL WORKS, 171 Commerce Street, DALLAS, TEXAS

FOR SALE, CHEAP!

I will sell cheap, 600 to 800 head of goats, well crossed between common and Angora. They are great bush destroyers. My reason for selling is that they have eaten all of my bushes. Address 321 Commercial National Bank Building, Houston, Texas.

CRADDOCK'S
92 OR MELBA RYE
\$4.00 PER GALLON
LARGEST SHIPPERS OF WHISKEY TO CONSUMERS IN THE SOUTH
L. CRADDOCK & CO. DALLAS, TEX.

PRESENT CATTLE MOVEMENT

There is nothing unusual in the present cattle movement tho the range inspectors reports made to the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association show a considerable movement is on. That from the southern part of the state is so usual, that it might be termed the daily movement to market, chiefly the New Orleans market, tho some come to Fort Worth. The general class is the grade of cattle termed medium.

There is a perfectly legitimate movement of cattle from West Texas via the Texas and Pacific that is normal at this time of the year—range fattened cattle going to market, and to a much more limited degree this year, cattle going to feed lots.

The largest movement of all is from the Panhandle country and some of that is forced to come to Fort Worth in box cars, so short is the supply of

cattle cars tho hauling cattle in box cars is not due so much to the absolute cattle car shortage as the indisposition of the railways holding the cattle cars to let them get away from their own lines.

A considerable number of the Panhandle cattle which have been shipped into Fort Worth lately have come here to get cars out over other lines and have done so, at the suggestion at least of the live stock men of other lines than the one which brought them to Fort Worth. The cattle are fat in the Panhandle at this time and naturally seek a market. If they can get to Fort Worth they are that much better off for if there is no market here satisfactory to the shipper he can get to other markets for there is but little if any trouble to get cattle cars at Fort Worth.

rell; second, Hovenkamp; third, Mann; fourth, Harrell; fifth, Hovenkamp.
No. 114, four, First, Mann, Robbons Royal; second, Hovenkamp, Queen's Cup; third, Harrell, Solitaire; fourth, Bridegroom Wilders; fifth, Harrell.

To Combat Losses From "Bluing" in Lumber Yards

(U. S. Forest Service)

The forest service has undertaken a series of experiments at Bogalusa, La., with the object of rendering lumber immune from the attacks of "bluing" thereby lessening what at present is a serious loss.

Lumbermen thru all the Southern states and indeed in many other portions of the country, are familiar with the large amount of damage caused by the so-called "bluing" or "staining" of the sapwood of freshly-cut lumber, when exposed to the open air. This staining is not an inherent quality of the wood, but is due to the growth of low forms of plants called fungi, all of which probably belong to the genus Ceratostroma. This plant is too low in the scale of life to produce true seed, but, as a substitute, its produces microscopic organisms called spores, which when ripe, are carried by the wind in countless numbers.

The air of forests, and especially around many lumber yards, is so infested with such spores, that when timber is placed in the yard to dry, it is immediately infected with them. If the timber happens to be moist, and possesses the necessary food to support the life of the plant, the spores immediately germinate and end in little threads, or hyphae, to penetrate the tissues. Their action decomposes

the sap, and causes the wood to become discolored, and consequently it is known popularly as "bluing." The deterioration in value of lumber on account of this pest amounts to thousands of dollars each year.

It is well known that bluing can be prevented by drying the lumber in kilns as soon as it leaves the saw. This is expensive, however, and unless great care is taken, considerable depreciation in its value will occur. There are also patented processes by which the timber is immersed in certain alkaline solutions.

The work could be simplified, if the lumber were piled in open forms, so that quick seasoning would take place; for the spores of the bluing fungus can only germinate in the presence of considerable moisture. But to pile lumber in this manner requires more space than if closed piles can be used. Hence the problem which the forest reserve has set itself to solve is by no means a simple one, and its results will be awaited with great interest by manufacturers of lumber all over the country.

Not in Chicago

Putting good money into wife is often worse than into a gold mine; it is so much harder to saddle her off onto some one else.—Life.

Don't Force Children

It is a fact that a great deal of time is wasted, and money, too, in obliging children to learn things for which they have no kind of natural aptitude.

A girl isn't necessarily stunning because she throws a young man down.

Fat Stock Men Name Officers

S. B. Burnett Made Permanent President of Association

The National Feeders' and Breeders' Association held a meeting in the office of the Live Stock Exchange at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon for the purpose of electing the officers and directors of the association to serve the ensuing year. Besides the directors, there were also nine honorary vice presidents elected, but the only officers elected were the president, vice president and secretary-treasurer. Choice of general manager for the coming show and also the show secretary was deferred till another meeting, which will be called some time next week.

The directors are as follows: S. B. Burnett, Sterling P. Clark, Marion Sansom, Geo. W. Armstrong, J. H. Hovencamp, J. W. Spencer, E. C. Rhome, W. B. King and Van Zandt Jarvis of Fort Worth, and George Elliott of Midland, G. E. King, Taylor, I. T. Pryor, San Antonio, and Wm. Anson of Coleman.

The honorary vice presidents are as follows: Richard Walsh, Palo Duro; J. E. Hughes, Dallas; Dr. W. R. Clifton, Waco; J. F. Green, Gregory; O. S. Miles, Fort Smith, Ark.; John Scarborough, Midland; Henry Johnson, Chickasha, I. T.; Chas. E. Hicks, Fort Worth; Stuart Harrison, Fort Worth, and H. E. Singleton, McKinney.

S. B. Burnett was elected permanent president, Marion Sansom, vice president, and Geo. W. Armstrong, secretary-treasurer.

Coming Dog Show a Record Breaker

Great activity marks the work of preparation for the December poultry and pet stock show. A meeting was held Wednesday evening for general discussion, the particular matter being the location of the big tent, said to be one of the largest in the world, its size being 450 feet long by 150 feet wide. Because of the large size there is difficulty in getting a suitable location.

The secretary is to find a suitable location and report at a meeting to be held at the Board of Trade rooms Thursday evening. The meeting for Thursday has to do particularly with the dog branch of the show. The dog show will be under the auspices of the Poultry and Pet Stock Association, but it will be a separate show in all other respects, and there is a healthy growth of interest in it.

In addition to the regular cash prizes offered by the association, which aggregate fully \$1,000, many specials are offered and additions are being made to that part of the list constantly, the latest being the medal donated by the Pointer Club of America and the medals from the Bloodhound Club of America. These are only honors, it is true, but they are honors which mean more to the winner than the mere cash prize, and for that reason are eagerly contended for.

The indications are that there will be a large number of entries in the bull dog and Boston terrier classes. The foxhound entries also promise to be large, but it is almost an assured thing now that the entries in the bird dog and the collie classes will be the most numerous of all.

SHORT POTATO CROP

Pessimistic Outlook by the New York Dealers

New York dealers in potatoes estimate that the average crop will be short 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels and the winter price will be 10 per cent higher than the highest figures reached in the retail market last year. The late spring, the dry spell in the summer and the heavy rains recently are held responsible for the condition of the potato crop. The government report bears out the assertions of the metropolitan dealers. A big New York dealer states that about 30 per cent of the crop this year will be used by the manufacturers of denatured alcohol and starch products and that only 70 per cent will be left for food.

Growing Turkeys For Holidays

A turkey for Thanksgiving or one for Christmas, which is it to be? The aim of the turkey grower is to have his birds ready for the Thanksgiving market, when the prices are usually the highest. But many shots do not reach the mark in this respect. From all the early hatches there should be no trouble to market by Thanksgiving if they are properly fed as soon as the fall weather commences and the turkeys' natural food supply of insects, seeds and the like, begins to fail. From now on turkeys should be liberally fed and they will lay on flesh and weight apacé. And during this month, it may be added, as the frost kills off their former food in the fields, thousands of fine young turkeys will weaken and die for want of a full food supply. Now is the time to feed and force. The records for years show the highest value for market turkeys to have been reached during the last week in November. But when the birds are not in prime condition then these, or those from later hatches, can be fed up for Christmas, when the prices are almost as high.

Old corn is much better than new for heavy feeding, as the new grain is apt to cause looseness of the bowels. As soon as they have become accustomed to corn feeding, turkeys may be forced on ground oats and corn meal, mixed up with milk. But this should be fed in addition to plenty of wheat and corn. An abundance of grit and fresh water is essential.

But there is something beyond Christmas. Breeding turkeys must be kept for next season. It is often the way to sell the most thrifty birds for market and keep the least matured for breeding stock. The very opposite should be the practice. The best turkeys should be kept for breeding stock, separated from the others, and the latter fed for the market.

The best food for stock or breeding turkeys, according to McGrew, who prepared the turkey bulletin for the bureau of animal industry, is boiled oats, drained of all moisture, some wheat and a little corn. The ration and the amount should be widely different from that fed to turkeys for market. The above food will keep stock turkeys in good condition, healthy, and quite full enough in flesh. While they should not be fed to fatness, it is of prime importance for the next year's flock that breeding turkeys should not be allowed to run down in the least.

As turkeys are semi-wild in their nature, they will take more kindly at night to a tree limb than to an inside house roost. Also matured turkeys are very hardy. One of the most successful turkey growers of Rhode Island roosts his flock of turkeys the year around in the open, without even the shelter of trees. On the south side of his barn he has planted eight-foot posts and upon these long poles rest, about three inches in diameter. Here his turkeys roost 365 days in the year.

The Wrong One

Martin S. Decker of New Paltz is one of the public utilities commissioners of New York, a body of men with sweeping jurisdiction over the street and steam railways and the gas and electric companies of the state.

Mr. Decker, discussing the duties of his new post the other day, said:

"Ours is work that must be done with the utmost prudence and care. Nothing must be undertaken by us hastily, or else we shall find ourselves in the position of the new school superintendent.

"There was, you know, a new superintendent appointed to a certain school—a zealous man, but a choleric and hasty one as well.

"Now it happened that on the day of his arrival at the school, while he was working hard in his office, a maddening noise arose in the next room.

"The superintendent stood this noise as long as he could. Then he looked over the glass partition into the uproarious room and saw among the noisy lads assembled there a tallish lad who seemed to be making more of a row than all the rest combined.

"Beside himself with rage, the superintendent reached out his arm, seized the boy by the collar, dragged him over the partition and banged him down into a chair beside his desk.

"'Now,' he said, 'sit there, and don't open your lips till I give you the word.'

"Then he bent over his papers and in the ensuing quietude worked away busily.

"Some fifteen minutes passed. Then the head of a small boy peered timidly over the partition and a meek little voice said:

"'Please, sir, you've got our teacher.'

Teaching of Agriculture

By A. D. M'NAIR

There has been some objection to teaching agriculture in the rural schools on the ground that agriculture is a technical subject and properly belongs to the technical schools or technical departments of the University. There would be much force in this objection if it was proposed to go at all deeply into the subject. Only a beginning can be made in the rural schools and this should be supplemented by a system of agricultural high schools, one in each congressional district, as in Georgia, and, eventually, one in each of the more populous counties. It is quite impossible to give as much agriculture in the primary schools as ought to be given to children and it is equally impossible for more than a mere fraction of one per cent of the children to attend the A. and M. college. The agricultural high schools are a necessity to fill the gap between the common schools and the A. and M. College.

In the meantime something can be done to interest children in matters pertaining to the farm and to country life in general. Some of the simpler facts of the chemistry and physics of agriculture can be taught. The growth and development of plants can be studied in an elementary way and a little can be taught of plant physiology and the feeding of both animals and plants. One cannot go far in this instruction in the common schools and only the simplest and most elementary instruction should be attempted. Something more, however, can be done in an indirect way. The teacher, if he is so minded can train his pupils in habits of accurate observation. The common plants, weeds of the fields, grains and grasses, foliage and fruit and simple facts pertaining to their development should be observed accurately under the teacher's guidance.

In addition to the formal lessons, however, the child should be given the opportunity to read about things in the country, about the domestic animals, four-footed and feathered, and all about the grasses, grains, fruits, vegetables and miscellaneous things that pertain to country life. Give a child the right kind of reading and it is surprising the amount of information he will acquire in odd moments. There are always some pupils who finish getting their lessons quickly and then, for want of something to do, they get into mischief. At this critical moment each child ought to have interesting and instructive reading to fall back on. Each school should be provided with such bulletins from the state experiment station and the United States department of agriculture as are free from technicalities and are easily read, and with the leading agricultural papers, all of which should be kept on file and accessible to the student under the supervision of the teacher.

The writer knows how one boy with a penchant for statistics learned, in leisure moments in school and at his own initiative, from the back pages of his geography, the statistics of production of corn, wheat, hay, potatoes, etc., for the several states and committed to memory the population of each and every state and of all of the important cities. If that boy, at that time, could have had access to agricultural papers and the bulletins from state experiment stations and the department of agriculture at Washington he would in

those odd moments have absorbed a vast amount of agricultural information and would have made applications of this knowledge on the farm. Each school should, by all means, have a small library and the best way to start such a library is to get the free agricultural bulletins and supplement these with a few of the best agricultural papers.

HORSE NOTES

A poor appetite in a horse generally indicates some weakness.

A good night's rest goes a long way toward making a horse able to do a good day's work.

A check in the growth of a colt means something off their value when they become horses.

The nearer you get to pure blood in breeding the more certain you are of good results.

It is within the reach of every farmer to breed good horses; he cannot afford to feed poor ones.

Given all other requisites, the perfection of bodily vigor and ability to perform depend largely upon food, its character and amount.

The colts that are weaned now should not be allowed to lose any flesh, it is quite an item to have them in good condition when winter sets in.

Those who make the most money out of horses are those who strive to have the best kinds, and them free from blemishes.

A fine appearing horse without ancestry, is, as a rule, a very uncertain animal to breed to; a safe rule is to look for both pedigree and a good individual.

Unsound grain should never be fed to a horse, they should have food of the best quality.

It is not the greatest amount of feed which puts and keeps the work or driving horse in the best condition; it is more in the manner and time of feeding and giving water.

The temper of a farm animal is an element that is rarely given the consideration it merits. The value and usefulness of the farm animal depends as much upon its mental as upon its physical condition.

To go two or three miles at too rapid a gait is much harder upon a horse than to go twice the distance if properly driven. To get the full capacity out of a horse, without injuring, use moderation in the beginning of every task imposed on them.

Aside from the fact that strength is derived from eating heartily, the fact that a horse has a good appetite indicates that his digestive organs are in good condition, and that he has a strong constitution.

A dumb, stupid colt can never be educated to become a valuable horse; without intelligence it will always be sluggish and will never have an attachment for its master, nor manifest any desire to serve him. Most intelligent horses are naturally docile, and can easily be trained to be kind and reliable.

Nothing Really Surprising

Nothing in life should be at all surprising since the incredible is what everyone believes and the improbable is what everybody does.

Myres Celebrated Saddles



Leads in Quality, Style and Finish.
Best Trees, Best Leather, Best Workmen, hence the BEST SADDLES.

Strictly a high grade Western Stock Saddle and

Will Please the
Most Exacting!

Write for catalog.

S. D. MYRES

Box 64. Sweetwater, Texas.

NO CHEAP JOHN STUFF MADE.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

All breeders advertising in this directory are invited to send photograph of their herd leader, with a short, pointed description. A cut will be made from the photograph and run from one to three times a year, as seen from the picture below. No extra charge for it. Don't send cuts. Send photograph. The continuation of this feature depends upon your prompt action.

HEREFORDS

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

V. WEISS

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

BLUE GROVE HEREFORDS

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

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

SHORTHORNS

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

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS

for sale at all times.
Barn 12, Dallas Fair.
TOM FRAZIER, Morgan, Texas.

The **STOCKMAN-JOURNAL** is devoted to improvement of all Live Stock and Agricultural interests.



These **ADVERTISERS** offer you opportunity to help in the same work.

IRON ORE HERD

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

RED POLLED

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

EXCELSIOR HERD

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

CAMP CLARK RED POLLED

Cattle. J. H. JENNINGS, Prop., Martindale, Texas.

B. C. RHOME, JR.

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

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

GOODFELLOW RETURNS FROM SAN ANGEL OTRIP

Says That Country is Rapidly Filling Up With Splendid Class of Settlers From Other States

County Surveyor J. J. Goodfellow has returned from the San Angelo country where he has been several weeks with his family who are there on account of the illness of Miss Goodfellow, who is now getting along very nicely. He said:

"The San Angelo country is in fine shape and everybody there appears to be prosperous. The face of the whole section is carpeted with green and the country is like a beautiful picture. New people are flocking in and the town of San Angelo is growing rapidly. The country tributary to San Angelo is also rapidly filling up with a class of splendid people who are opening new farms. These people are coming from almost everywhere, the southern states furnishing the majority of them. The San Angelo country has a bright future and in my opinion is one of the best sections of Texas.

NEILL TO GET LOANS

Galveston Firm to Advance Small Sum on Cotton

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 29.—As a result of two days' conference here, President Neill of Farmers' Union of Texas last night gave out the following statement:

D. J. Neill, the president of the Farmers' Union of Texas, was recently notified by E. A. Calvin of the Farmers' Union Cotton Company of Houston, a corporation chartered by individual members of the union, but independent of the union, that the Farmers' Union Cotton Company could not longer advance money on cotton shipped to said company, and that such action was made necessary by the existing stress in the financial world.

Mr. Neill realized at once that action on his part as president of the union was necessary, to the end that the interest of the union's members might be safeguarded.

The farmers are holding their cotton for better prices, and they believe conditions warrant them in expecting better prices. Many of them are hold-

ing their cotton in the open yards, subjecting it to great deterioration in value from exposure, and many of them need an advance on their cotton sufficient to meet the actual expenses.

To prevent the cotton from deterioration and at the same time to assist the farmers in obtaining money for their necessities, Mr. Neill, as president of the union, came to Galveston, where the union once before accepted the services of the banking and warehouse interests, and where most acceptable facilities had been found to exist for holding and selling cotton.

He has arranged with M. L. Moody & Co., bankers and cotton factors of Galveston, to take care of the cotton of the members of the union which can not be properly cared for at their homes. When cotton is already stored and financed in the interior no necessity demands its removal, but cotton which needs warehouse protection and upon which reasonable loans are required, will be taken care of by W. L. Moody & Co., in Galveston.

The situation demands that the members of the union should call for as small an advance as possible, keeping in mind that the less they advance, the greater the amount that can be stored and held for the accomplishment of the great purpose the union has in view, namely, that of obtaining profitable and reasonable prices, and of establishing their ability to always demand such prices.

Mr. Neill will therefore advise the members of the union of his arrangements with W. L. Moody & Co., and will caution them to keep in close touch with W. L. Moody & Co. and himself, and when amounts are to be shipped, W. L. Moody & Co. should be advised before shipments are made, so that preparations will be made for proper storage and proper advances.

Mr. Calvin of the Farmers' Union Cotton Company approved of this arrangement with W. L. Moody & Co., made by Mr. Neill, and was much gratified to feel that the members of the union who are holding cotton would suffer no sacrifices by reason of the inability of the cotton company to longer finance their cotton.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT
Heaviest Rainfall of Cotton Belt at Greenville, Texas

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The weekly weather report issued by the government weather bureau covering the

principal cotton producing states shows the mean temperature was above normal thruout the cotton region, except over the Carolinas where there was a slight deficiency.

The greatest excess in temperature was 5 to 8 degrees over Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and portions of Texas.

Showers occurred generally over the cotton region except over Southwestern Texas and in a few other localities where there is no rainfall reported. The rainfall was less than one inch except over small areas in Northeastern Texas, Southern Louisiana and Western Tennessee. The heaviest rainfall was 3.04 inches at Greenville, Texas.

SHIP TEXAS PEANUTS IN CARLOAD LOTS

Local Buyers at Mt. Pleasant Pay Out \$1,000 to Growers in a Single Day

MT. PLEASANT, Texas, Oct. 29.—A solid car of peanuts was bought and loaded for shipment here Saturday by local buyers. This makes several cars that have been loaded here this season, but until now they were bought in smaller quantities. The prices paid were 90c per bushel, or a total of \$1,000 paid out to peanut raisers of Titus county in one day. The crop is fine this year, and is becoming one of the principal money crops.

BUYS 190,000 ACRES

Mrs. H. M. King Takes Over Laurel Ranch

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Oct. 29.—The 190,000-acre Laurel ranch has passed into the hands of Mrs. H. M. King, who assumes charge of the property at once. The deal involves nearly a million dollars. Two years ago Mrs. King bought 1,125,000 acres of ranch land between Corpus Christi and the Rio Grande. Captain Joe Todd, who has been in charge of the ranch for many years, left this evening for San Antonio, but will return here before going to Scotland to make his home. The Laurel ranch is in the heart of the artesian belt and there are a number of gushers on it.

Even a dentist can't quiet his wife's jaw.

Buy the Hereford Stock

Write and ask me why they are better than others. Either sex for sale. Particulars with pleasure.

FRANK GOOD,
Sparsenberg, Texas.

CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law

Austin, - - Texas

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\$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during sparetime; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted; positions obtained successful students; credit given for all past instruction guaranteed; particulars from ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 17, London, Canada.

MRS. MILLS DIES

Wife of Former Senator Passes Away at Corsicana

CORSICANA, Texas, Oct. 29.—Mrs. Roger Q. Mills, wife of the former United States senator, died yesterday, surrounded by the members of her family. Funeral services were held today at 3 p. m.

Mrs. Mills was one of the best known women in Texas. She manifested great interest in all her distinguished husband's affairs, and had a wide acquaintance both here and at the National capital.

Mrs. Mills had been married nearly half a century, she having become the wife of Hon. Roger Q. Mills on Jan. 7, 1858. She was Miss Caroline R. Jones, daughter of Henry Jones of Navarro county. Three children survive her, Charles H. Mills and Mrs. Woods of Corsicana and Mrs. Richards of Washington, all of whom were with her when the end came.

Her health had been bad for many months. Some time since she was taken to Washington, D. C., for treatment in a sanitarium there, but this failing to prove efficacious, she was brought back to Corsicana a short time ago.

Talks With Texas Stock Farmers

W. R. Greenlee of Roosevelt, Okla., came on the market with a car of hogs, but altho he met a falling market, he was cheerful about it and made no complaint. "We are in fairly good fix at this, the tail end of the year," he said, "and altho we have had what might be called a bad year, still we are not broke by any means. Cotton is fairly good and will bring probably one-third of a bale to the acre. The picking is the most serious situation that we have to face. Labor is so scarce that the prices farmers have to pay for getting the crop out eats up the larger part of the profits. However, we have good corn and other things that make money for us, and with our hogs we will be comfortable if not rich. I brought in a car of hogs, but the market is off some and the profit will not be what I expected. That is all right, tho, for we have had a good market all the year so far and have made money."

W. H. Abernathy came in from Oklahoma and was found in the Exchange building, smiling as usual and ready to communicate any information he may have gathered while circling around. "I ran into a new town up in Oklahoma," said Mr. Abernathy, "just four months old. It is called Blanchard and is located on the Oklahoma Central railroad, twenty miles west of Purcell. The railroad is building to Chickasha. While only four months old, the town has twelve or fifteen business houses, two banks, one a two-story brick, two good latest improved gins and 400 inhabitants. There are lots of people living in tents. Grass is good up there and cattle are in good condition. Cotton looks all right, but farmers can't get labor to pick it. Corn is selling at 48 cents a bushel and there are piles of it ricked, waiting to be shelled. Land

is selling for from \$25 to \$35 per acre. That country certainly looks good."

Captain Bill Henderson of Tarrant county, who has his farm and ranch near Birdville, came in to look at the old town grow. "We are all right out our way if cotton is not much. There are other things besides cotton," said "Captain Bill," "that the farmer can make these days when he has a market that will help pay taxes and keep the wolf from the door. Grass is very good and cattle are doing fairly well. There is water plenty now and the farmers who plant wheat are getting ready for sowing. Men who have gone thru old-time drouths are not apt to scare at such a little one as we have just passed thru."

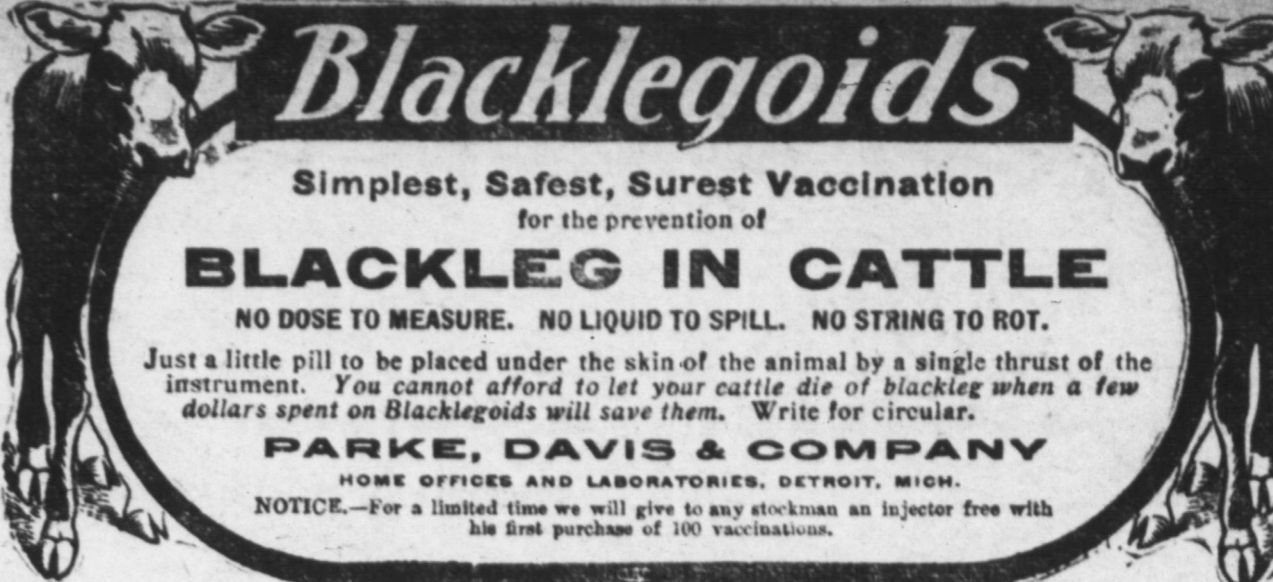
Captain George Dupree, who deals extensively in cattle and has a hog ranch on the Trinity in this county, returned from Mitchell and Scurry counties, where he had been delivering a bunch of cattle, some nine hundred in number, to the oil mills at Colorado for feeding purposes. "Things look all right to me down there," he said; "grass is good and cattle altogether look well. I did not see much of the crops, but they are in good condition, I was told, especially the feed crops. Cotton is not up to what it was last year, but probably a third of a bale will be made. Scurry county seems to be getting along very well and as a stock farming county will certainly after a while be a dandy. I bought the cattle that I delivered to the oil mill and sold because it was a good time to do so."

John Dyer, the well-known cowman, has been down on a visit to Georgetown and other parts of Williamson county and was found in the Exchange reading about politicians. "I found things fairly good down in Williamson as far as cattle and grass are concerned, altho there are not many fat for shipment. Cotton is very bad, indeed, and will make scarcely nothing. Corn was not good this year, either, but other stuff in the feed line is not so bad. That portion of the state is a fine body of land, but for a number of years past it has had mishap after mishap. First the boll weevil worked on the cotton for several years in succession and now this year the drouth comes along and makes things just about as bad. Last year, it is true, they did well with their cotton, but one year in five with a good crop is not averaging up well."

Captain Joseph Payne of Graham, Texas, is a well-known stockman, who feeds and ships almost all the time and who is a judge of conditions when cattle are concerned. "There is nothing to complain of in the cattle line up in Young county," said the captain, "after the serious looks of things some time back. Rains have fallen and grass is very good. Cattle are taking on flesh and will in a short time be pretty fit for the winter. There is plenty of water now on the ranges and with the stalk fields that can be had from the farmers, there will be no real suffering. Cotton is very poor and many will use the cotton fields for pasturing cattle. The rains came too late to help the cotton."

C. A. McMeans of New Hope, in the Kennedale neighborhood, a farmer, was in town and called on The Stockman office to report conditions. "Cotton is mighty poor," said he, "and there will not be much loose money in the hands of the farmers around us from this year's crop. The nearness to town, however, gives us a chance to bring other things to town to sell, which pays expenses—wood, for instance. Grass is good and what stock there is in fairly good condition. The farmers are very determined in their intention to hold cotton until the price suits them, and they are not paying much attention to what interested persons have to say about selling. There is no sentiment in business, we have been told by moneyed men and merchants so often that it has stuck in us at last and the lesson, tho costly, will prove of vast benefit to the farmer in the end."

S. W. Kelley, a stock farmer from Kiowa, I. T., was on the market with two loads of hogs, with which he met a low market. He was cheerful, however, from the fact that the hog market had been good for many months. "Crops are not first class with us," he said. "Cotton is short and will not make much. On some thirty-five acres of land that I had planted to cotton three times and did not get a stand, I finally planted in June corn. It had no rain at all, but it made a fine crop of corn nevertheless. Grass is very fine and stock is fat. There is a scarcity of both cattle and hogs in our section,



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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.

that is, marketable hogs, but that will improve in a little while."

J. J. Lewis is a farmer and fruit grower from Smith county, with Tyler as his postoffice. He was on the market with stuff, but found it off all around. "Our section, which has so much usually to keep the people busy, is in very hard shape this year. Our whole fruit crop failed us and then cotton, corn and almost everything else. We have generally work to keep a lot of men busy, but there was none this year, so the negroes have mostly gone west to pick cotton. They usually make \$2 a day with us picking berries. Everything is out of gear with us, but our people are plenty able to stand one year's loss—better than they would have been several years ago."

W. J. Sears lives in the Coopertown neighborhood and gets his mail there. The town of Cooperton is in Oklahoma. "Crops are fair with us," he said. "Cotton will make a third of a bale to the acre and more if frosts hold off, but it is hardly probable that they will. Corn was a fair crop and is selling freely at good prices. Grass is very good, indeed, there having fallen plenty of rain, which helped the grass and put out lots of water over the country. The cattle are in good condition to go into the winter, but they are very scarce at this time. Hogs are also very scarce, having been sold out close during the year. This will be remedied rapidly in the case of hogs, for they breed so often and their litters can be put on the market so early. I bought in a mixed car of hogs and cattle."

R. N. Wood of Wapanucka, I. T., came in with a car of hogs for the market, but met a falling one. He is farming and stock raising and being a young man, has an enthusiasm for his profession not met in all. He is not pessimistic at all, but cheerfully meets falling markets and other matters with the remark that it is "a long lane that has no turning." "Cotton," he said, "is pretty fair, probably one-third of a bale to the acre. Corn is good and selling for a good price. Grass is short and cattle are in fair condition and improving all of the time. Hogs are good, but being off, will not hurry the owners in shipping. Land is selling for from \$5 to \$30 an acre, and there are plenty of buyers at those prices. When statehood is declared there will be more land for sale and a greater inrush of immigrants in consequence."

FARMERS HOLD COTTON

Growers Near Elgin Waiting For the Price to Advance

ELGIN, Texas, Oct. 17.—For the last twelve hours a slow rain has been falling, and the ground is soaked. Farmers have gathered about one-half of their cotton and quite a large amount of corn is yet to be gathered. It is said that only one-fourth of the cotton has yet been sold, and a large per cent is being held for 15 cents.

Cord wood has advanced from last year's price of \$2.50 to \$3.50 for four-foot wood and stove and heater from \$3.00 to \$5.00 and \$6.00 per cord. There are three coal mines within six miles of Elgin.

Sweet potatoes are being shipped to Austin, Taylor and other points every day, the market at Elgin being overstocked. Early in the season they sold for \$1.50 per bushel, but they can now be bought for 75 cents and \$1.00 per bushel.

Acted Like a Client

Young Lawyer—Is it a creditor or a client who is waiting to see me? Clerk—It must be a client, sir, I think, as he was just putting your silver inkstand in his pocket as I came in.—Simplissimus.

FOR SALE

550 THREE-YEAR-OLD
STEERS

Can deliver at Kent, Texas,
or Marfa, Texas. ADDRESS

G. S. LOCKE, Jr.
FORT DAVIS, TEXAS

Sheep Industry Is on the Wane

Government Forest Reserve Policy Cuts Down Flocks

SPOKANE, Wash.—While sheep raising continues to be important important industry in the Kalkma valley west of Spokane, the number of animals is decreasing and ranchers say that the ranges are gradually growing smaller because of the activity of the United States reclamation service and the forest reserve policy, which is eliminating much of the grazing land from public use. Says J. C. Lloyd:

"The range is being so diminished that none but those who own their land can afford to raise sheep in any quantities. Much of the irrigation and the forest reserve policy of the government is shutting the sheep raiser out of a large part of the range. I should say that the elimination of this land by the government has cut down the number of sheep on the land by as much as 25 per cent. The sheep in this section are being raised as much for mutton now as for wool and there is a greater demand for good mutton than there used to be. The price, too, has advanced, which makes it a profitable business to pursue."

A. F. Potter, head of the grazing department of the forestry bureau, was at Pendleton, Ore., south of Spokane, a few days ago, in consultation with the advisory board of the Oregon Wool Growers' Association. The meeting was held at the instance of the government and is for the purpose of allowing the sheepmen to make recommendations concerning the forestry policy. The principal subject under discussion was the grazing of sheep in the eastern division of the Blue mountain reserve. The sheep men have been asked to recommend the percentage of cut coming season.

Five thousand head of cattle were rounded up at the annual ride on upper Crooked river in Oregon recently. The stock will be sent to Shaniko, the prices ranging from two and one-half cents for cows and three cents for steers on the hoof. Prospects for feeders are bright, hay being obtainable at \$6 to \$8 a ton, with feeding and pasture privileges.



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

REAL ESTATE

175,000-ACRE leased Texas pasture, well improved, with 10,000 stock cattle. 75,000 acres Old Mexico, fenced, watered, on railroad, 1,000 acres farmed, good buildings, \$1 an acre. 200-acre suburban tract, Fort Worth. 50-foot business building, Main street, Fort Worth. S. M. Smith, Delaware Hotel, Fort Worth.

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

COMBINATION STOCK FARM, ten miles of Fort Worth; pike road; adjoining railroad station; on route of interurban street railway; two artesian wells; two small houses; live creek, with plenty of shade and water; \$30 per acre. J. W. Buchanan, agent, Hoxie or F. & M. Bank Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

3,200-ACRE RANCH, eight miles west of Leander; \$2 per acre. Charles F. Heinatz, Marble Falls, Texas.

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

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

"USED" organs, \$12, \$18, \$27, \$32, worth almost three times these prices. State how you can pay for one. Write today. Will A. Watkin Co., Dallas.

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

FINANCIAL

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

PERSONAL

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

MEN—Don't pass this by. Write us for sealed literature describing the Southern Wonder Appliance, which astonishes the world and dumbfounds medical science for sexual exhaustion. Can carry in vest pocket and lasts for years. Sold by druggists. Used and endorsed by physicians. So. Inst. Co., Box 351, Houston, Texas.

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

WANTED—500 cows on shares for five years; best breeding range in Arizona. Address W. M. Marteny, Arivaca, Ariz.

NEW upright piano, \$175 elsewhere, our price \$85. Another new upright, \$275 elsewhere, our price \$169. You buy right when you buy of us. Will A. Watkin Co., Dallas.

STOCKMAN-JOURNAL ADS. PAY

LIVE STOCK

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

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

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

FIRE INSURANCE

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

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

VEHICLES

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

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office, \$40 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 12, London, Canada.

Range Notes

Tom Green County
Felix Mann sold to L. R. Gray forty head of horses at \$40 around, making a total consideration of \$1,600.
W. H. Collins purchased six head of two-year-old mules from T. J. Ault of Irion county, for a consideration of \$600.
J. R. Mimms, who owns a sheep ranch thirty-two miles west of this city, has just received nine high-grade Delaine bucks, which he purchased from Robert Campbell of Ohio, at \$33 per head, a consideration of \$315.
Max Hayer sold for George T. Hume to Abe Mayer 1,350 head of cattle, saddle horses, mules, etc., and lease on the Washington county school land, situated ten miles south of San Angelo, on the South Concho river, comprising 17,712 acres, for \$32,000. The lease still runs for eight years at approximately 19c per acre per annum. The pecan privileges on this property are very valuable, 605 acres of land are in cultivation and many other valuable improvements are contained on the land.
Solon Votaw, a ranchman near Ozona, stored 2,000 pounds of wool with March Bros. Monday.
S. H. Hill of Christoval was in the city Monday and stored 5,000 pounds of wool with March Bros.
B. H. Hambrick shipped three cars of horses and mules to Fort Worth Monday.
L. C. Halbert shipped sixteen cars

FOR SALE

Registered Morgan Stallions and Fillies, My Morgans won 19 premiums at St. Louis World's Fair, including Premier Championship for exhibitor winning largest amount in breeding classes. Registered Shropshires and Southdown bred ewes, rams and ewe lambs. Send for circular and prices.
L. L. DORSEY, Anchorage, Ky.

of stock cattle to Fairfax, Okla., Friday.—San Angelo Standard.

Schleicher County

Frank Dougless sold this week to J. L. and O. A. Savage 100 cows at private terms.
Ollie Alexander bought this week from J. B. Christian fifteen cows and calves at \$21 per head.
Billie Honig sold thru Max Mayer to N. B. Pulliam sixty head of two-year-old steers for \$21.
R. A. and Will Evans bought this week from Jim Craig 250 head of cows at \$14.75, to be delivered the 25th of this month.
Silliman, Campbell & Evans sold for Thomson Bros. to W. H. Taylor 400 steer yearlings at \$16.25 per head. These steers brought the top price this year.
Frank Douglass was in from his ranch the first of the week. Frank reports selling his steer calves to be delivered the first of April, to Jackson Bros., at \$13 per head.
Ollie Alexander bought this week from E. A. Nall sixteen cows and calves.—Eldorado Success.

Edwards County

Sheriff M. C. Bozarth sold his bay saddle horse to Mr. Tilman of Menard county for \$175.
Ed Smith sold to Seth Woods his one-half interest in the twenty-section Smith & Dobbins ranch, ten miles west of town, for \$6,000, and bought of J. W. Potter the east twenty sections of his ranch on the Kinney county line for \$4,000.—Rock Springs Standard-Rustler.

Menard County

The deal involving the sale of the Bannowsky ranch, comprising nine sections of land in this county, near the head of Little Saline, was closed yesterday. Kidd Bros. were the purchasers. The consideration was \$16,720.
Another deal which has been made the past week was the sale of two sections of school land, twelve miles southwest of town. S. M. Jenkins sold

PARENTS!

Why send your sons to a Commercial School located in the heart of a great city where they are surrounded by all kinds of vice, and subjected to the strongest temptations and left unrestrained? The Commercial School of The Polytechnic College has the very best course of study, a large attendance, and is entirely free from bad influences. It is in charge of one of the oldest and best known Business Educators in the South. We find good homes for our students, give them the best possible environments, and secure good positions when they graduate. Write for catalog.

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this land to Will Murchison for a bonus of \$2,000.

Three hundred white face two-year-old steers out of the famous "Rocking R" herd of Callan & Co., were loaded at Brady on the 7th instant. They were bought by T. P. Kyger of Pawhuska, Okla., at \$30 per head. These cattle were bred and raised in Menard county on the native grass. Can anybody beat it.—Menardville Messenger.

Llano County

Judge M. D. Slaton has sold all of his cattle on his town ranch to Rudolph and Arthur Baumann. The herd comprises something between 700 and 800 head and were sold at \$15 per head. He also leased the ranch of 5,000 acres to them for two years at 30c a year per acre. The ranch is one of the best in Llano county.—Mason Herald.

Sutton County

George Hamilton bought of M. V. Sesson of Sonora 210 two, three and four-year-old muttons, wool off, at \$3.
Claud Hudspeth bought 1,300 sheep, ones up, wool on, from W. R. Nicks, at \$3.75 per head.
J. A. Cope sold this week to Shelton Holcomb one team of bay horses for \$135.

J. A. Cope sold for Pat Lee of Sonora one span of sorrel mares for \$175 to Billie Swanson of Llano. They will make a choice team in a short while.
J. A. Cope and Ed Fowler bought 700 head of top nannies from A. F. Clarkson.

Will and Adolph Sultemeyer delivered their two and three-year-old steers Thursday at Sonora to Flippen & Woodward.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

We will permit any one to drive cattle to Bovina for shipment included within the following lines:
Beginning at Texico and running south along the state line between New Mexico and Texas to the southwest corner of Yoakum county, thence east along the south lines of Yoakum and Terry counties to southeast corner of Terry county, thence north along the east lines of Terry, Hockley and Lamb counties to the northeast corner of the Elwood pasture, thence east to the southeast corner of the North ranch of George M. Slaughter, and along the east and north lines of said ranch to the east fence of the Spring Lake pasture of the W. E. Halsell ranch, thence north and west along the old original lines of the capitol syndicate ranch to the Pecos Valley railway.

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

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

Whitehead's cow outfit passed thru Sonora Thursday with 1,000 big steers sold to Flippen & Woodward. It was a good bunch of stuff and were in good condition.—Devil's River News.

Weekly Review Livestock Market

General and sharp declines continuing from day to day have marked the course of the Fort Worth live stock trade for the past week. These sharp breaks in the market have affected all branches of the trade with the exception of sheep, where the close of the week finds prices at a higher level than Monday. The market at a close of the week was not only unreasonably low, but was most unsatisfactory to the selling side from the fact that buyers were rubbing it in by demanding further large concessions on price bases that were already ruinous.

Receipts for the week are 22,200 cattle, 14,350 calves, 10,750 hogs, 2,240 sheep and 510 horses and mules, against 19,970 cattle, 13,434 calves, 11,295 hogs, 484 sheep and 365 horses and mules one week ago, and 15,772 cattle, 10,168 calves, 9,370 hogs, 7,938 sheep and 557 horses and mules one year ago.

Beef Steers—But few steers fit for the block have been on offer for the past week, and these generally sold unevenly steady up to Friday, when the steer market weakened and a decline of 25¢@40¢ for the week was recorded. That day a load of tidy, dry lot cattle averaging 1,050 pounds or better, sold after long waiting at \$3.75 that would easily have commanded \$4@4.10 at the corresponding time of the week before. During the week one load of part fed corn beefs from the territory made \$4.80. Grassers sold steady up to Wednesday at \$3.40@3.80, but good 1,100-pound grassers closed the week at \$3.30.

Stockers and Feeders—The trade in steers for the feed lot and pasture was but a repetition of conditions prevailing in the beef steer market. Selling was generally steady in the early part of the week, but by Thursday the accumulations had become so great that values began declining, reaching 15¢@35¢ by the close of the week.

Cows and Heifers—Following the decline of a quarter for the week ending Oct. 19, the cow market kept up the same lick until Thursday, when selling came to a standstill, sellers refusing to submit to further cuts. Utter demoralization followed Friday, the market showing a loss of 60¢@85¢ on good butcher cows from the high time two weeks ago, or 35¢@60¢ for the week just passed. Friday cows of a strictly good to choice quality sold at \$2.30@2.55 that were making \$3.10@3.35 at the high time, and bids of \$2@2.15 were

placed on desirable killers that were selling as high as \$2.50@2.65 late last week and \$2.70@2.90 a week ago Thursday.

Bulls—The trade in bulls held steady all the week until Friday, when in sympathy with the declines in other departments of the trade values were 15¢@20¢ lower.

Calves—Tho the week's market on vealers opened on a steady to strong basis compared with the week before and so continued for the first three days, quick demoralization followed and the week closed with vealer values fully 5¢ lower than Monday.

Hogs—A dollar drop in a week is a market performance not often achieved in the hog trade, but that is what the packers brought about here. Saturday's sales of last week recorded a top of \$6.40 and 500 hogs sold at that price. Now quotations on the same class of hogs stand at \$5.60, while on the day before tippy Oklahoma hogs sold at \$5.50. Mixed packers and butchers suffered more, a pretty fair class of Texans selling down to \$5.25. Pigs suffered almost as much as mature hogs, the good kind being quotable at \$4.75@5, and fair pigs at \$4@4.50.

Sheep—Good lambs and yearlings opened the week at \$6, and nothing approaching these in quality was offered later. Some not so good sold Friday at \$5.75. The bulk of offerings has consisted of a very indifferent class of feeders, for which there was no demand. The week closes with a strong demand for good sheep of all classes and quotations strong to higher.

Prices for the Week

Steers—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$3.80	\$3.75@3.80
Tuesday	4.80	3.65@4.00
Wednesday	4.20	3.35@3.70
Thursday	3.20	...
Friday	3.70	3.15@3.50
Cows and Heifers—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$3.15	\$3.25@2.55
Tuesday	3.10	2.25@2.55
Wednesday	3.00	1.90@2.40
Thursday	2.65	2.00@2.25
Friday	2.55	1.85@2.15
Calves—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$3.15	\$3.25@4.15
Tuesday	4.25	3.35@4.15
Wednesday	...	5.70@5.85
Thursday	...	4.00@5.50
Friday
Saturday	...	5.20@5.60

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle	Clvs.	Hgs.	Shp.	H.M.
Monday	5,143	4,434	2,353	341	163
Tuesday	3,155	3,730	1,735	1,593	81
Wednesday	4,575	2,162	2,207	...	89
Thursday	5,724	1,651	2,308	124	117
Friday	2,688	2,120	1,439	179	60
Saturday	900	250	700	1	...

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

	This week.	Last week.	Year ago.
Cattle	22,200	19,970	15,772
Calves	14,350	13,434	10,168
Hogs	10,750	11,295	9,370
Sheep	2,240	484	1,938
Horses-Mules	510	365	557

Receipts for the year to date compared with the corresponding periods in 1906 and 1905:

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Cattle	630,004	468,120	533,543
Calves	258,576	183,094	109,524
Hogs	438,740	458,067	379,365
Sheep	104,812	87,832	115,222
H. and M.	17,279	16,256	13,370

Grain

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Grain values received another deep cut during the early session today, and prices were hammered down in the face of bullish conditions from abroad. Cables are 1½ higher on wheat and the tone is strong. Cables state that it is too wet in Argentina and the drouth countries in Australia, India, Russia and Roumania. From these facts, the local bulls claim that there is no question but that foreigners will want American wheat and are becoming alarmed at the prevailing conditions thruout the European grain belts, and should the Argentine country fail to raise the expected crop, high prices for wheat are predicted for this country.

Quotations
Quotations of the principal stocks today on the New York Stock Exchange were as follows:

	Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Dec.	98	98½	94½	96½	
May	106	106½	102½	103½	
July	100	100½	97½	98	
Corn—					
July	57½	57½	55	56	



D. H. BAILEY.

Hot Springs Doctors

We operate no medical companies or so-called medical institutes. We employ no unqualified assistants. You meet us in person.

All forms of Chronic and Nervous Diseases of Men and Women successfully treated and cured.

We successfully treat and guarantee to cure all forms of Catarrh, Blood and Skin Diseases, Blood Poison Syphilis, Loss of Manly Vigor, Kidneys, Urinary and Bladder Diseases, Varicocele, Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Stricture, Piles, Fistula, Rupture and Rheumatism.

If you cannot call, write for question list.
Corner Eighth and Houston streets, over Blythe's.
Office Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 5 and 7 to 8:30. Sunday—10 to 12.

Furniture, Stoves, Cheap

I HAVE A LOT OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE AND STOVES AS GOOD AS NEW, THAT I WILL SELL AT REDUCED PRICES TO REDUCE MY STOCK. GET PRICES—THE HOUSE IS FULL FROM BOTTOM TO TOP.

R. E. LEWIS CORNER SECOND AND HOUSTON

GO TO THE AMERICAN SEED CO.

209 West Weatherford Street.

FOR YOUR FALL GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

Onion Sets, Turnip Seed, Seed Wheat, Seed Oats.

The genuine Mebane Triumph Cotton Seed to arrive. Place your order now and save the advance.

209 West Weatherford Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

PILES

Cured by painless methods, Cured without the knife. Cured absolutely and permanently.

Dr. Middlebrook, Specialist
1010½ Houston St., Ft. Worth, Tex.

May	59¼	59½	57¾	58¼
Dec.	59	59¼	57	57¾
Oats—				
Dec.	49¼	50%	45%	46¼
May	52¼	53	49¼	49½
July	48	48¼	46½	46%
Pork—				
Jan.	14.57	14.62	14.10	14.50
May	14.95	15.00	14.50	14.82
Lard—				
Jan.	8.50	8.50	8.27	8.45
May	8.67	8.70	8.42	8.60
Ribs—				
Jan.	7.62	7.62	7.45	7.57
May	7.90	7.90	7.72	7.82

Spot Markets

New York steady and unchanged; middling—10.80c.
New Orleans steady, ¼ higher; middling 10½c.
Mobile easy and unchanged; middling 10¼c; sales, 200 bales.
Savannah quiet, 5-16 lower; middling 10c; sales, 4,110 bales.
Wilmington steady and unchanged; middling 10½c.
Norfolk steady, ¼ lower; middling 10½c; sales, 815 bales.
Baltimore nominal, ¼ lower; middling 10½c.
Boston steady, 15 lower; middling 10.80c.
St. Louis dull, ¼ lower; middling 11c.

Pecan Crop Heavy

The pecan crop in North Texas is reported much better than it was at one time thought to be and the nuts are now coming in quite freely. Monday afternoon the offerings on the Fort Worth market were heavy for so early in the season, the offerings however being in small quantities by many parties. The prices Monday ranged from 5c to 6c according to the size of nuts and the thickness of the shells.

The useful thing about flattering a woman is then she'll believe you about something else, too.

All The Gold IN GEORGIA Could Not Buy--

Roding Ga., Aug. 27, 1906.
MESSRS. E. C. DE WITT & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: In 1897 I had a disease of the stomach and bowels. Some physicians told me it was Dyspepsia, some Consumption of the Lungs, others said Consumption of the Bowels. One physician said I would not live until spring, and for four long years I existed on a little boiled milk, soda biscuits, doctors' prescriptions and Dyspepsia remedies that flooded the market. I could not digest anything I ate, and in the spring of 1902 I picked up one of your Almanacs, as a poor emaciated Dyspepsia wreck will grasp at anything, and that Almanac happened to be my life saver. I bought a fifty cent bottle of KODOL DYSPEPSIA CURE and the benefit I received from that bottle ALL THE GOLD IN GEORGIA COULD NOT BUY. I kept on taking it and in two months I went back to my work as a machinist, and in three months I was well and hearty. I still use a little occasionally as I find it a fine blood purifier and a good tonic. May you be long and prosper.

Yours truly,
G. M. CORNELL.

Conforms to National Pure Food and Drug Law

This is only a sample of the great good that is daily done everywhere by

KODOL
For Dyspepsia
Sold by E. J. FANGBURN & CO.



\$1.00 Round Trip Each Way
Between FORT WORTH and DALLAS
Account of State Fair, Oct. 19 to Nov. 3, inclusive.

Cars Every 30 Minutes Between the Two Cities.

W. C. FORBESS, G. P. & T. A., FORT WORTH

DALLAS-FORT WORTH

RAMBOUILLET RAMS

I have 500 high-grade, extra well bred, heavy shearing rams, which I wish to sell immediately. They are splendid in every particular. Will sell very reasonably.

JOHN EDWARDS,
Englewood, Kan.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

BY LONGHORN.

An old market man was talking about the recent slump in prices of cattle and hogs which has surprised nearly everybody.

"I do not think it was due to the financial stringency in New York," he said, "or an effort on the part of the packers to take advantage of tight money to force prices down.

"The cause seems to have been a simple case of over-supply at the wrong time of the year. There are not too many hogs or cattle in the country, but for such a heavy shipment as has been going on the past three weeks no demand would be large enough to handle. At this, between season cattle and hog shipments usually fall off. This year they have increased.

"We thought that when the rains came the heavy cattle shipments from west Texas would stop because the cattle would have plenty of water. Instead of that the shipments increased and last Monday all records were broken for receipts at the Fort Worth market.

"The same condition applies to hogs at the four leading markets, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha. They have been getting more hogs than they can handle and prices had to drop.

"After this rush is over and the winter season for marketing comes in you may look for a scarcity and prices for both hogs and cattle will be higher than they were before they began to tumble this month."

Longhorn visited the Dallas fair last week and was glad to note signs which point to diversification as well as improvement among live stock raisers. So many of the state papers have been preaching diversification in live stock

Pimples Stopped

In 5 Days

Every Possible Skin Eruption Cured in Marvelously Quick Time by the New Calcium Treatment

Send For Free Sample Package Today.

Boils have been cured in three days, and some of the worst cases of skin diseases have been cured in a week by the wonderful action of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. These wafers contain as their main ingredient the most thoro, quick and effective blood cleanser known, calcium sulphide.

Most treatments for the blood and for skin eruptions are miserably slow in their results, and besides, many of them are poisonous. Stuart's Calcium Wafers contain no poison or drug of any kind; they are absolutely harmless, and yet do work which cannot fail to surprise you. They are the most powerful blood purifier and skin clearer ever discovered, and they never derange the system.

No matter what you suffer from—pimples, blackheads, acne, red rash, spots, blotches, rash, tetter or any other skin eruption, you can get rid of them long before other treatments can even begin to show results.

Don't go round with a humiliating, disgusting mass of pimples and blackheads on your face. A face covered over with these disgusting things makes people turn away from you and breeds failure in your life work. Stop it. Read what an Iowa man said when he woke up one morning and found he had a new face:

"By George, I never saw anything like it. There I've been for three years trying to get rid of pimples and blackheads, and guess I used everything under the sun. I used your Calcium Wafers for just seven days. This morning every blessed pimple is gone and I can't find a blackhead. I could write you a volume of thanks, I am so grateful to you."

You can depend upon this treatment being a never-failing cure.

Just send us your name and address in full, today, and we will send you a trial package of Stuart's Calcium Wafers, free to test. After you have tried the sample and been convinced that all we say is true, you will go to your nearest druggist and get a 50c box and be cured of your facial trouble. They are in tablet form, and no trouble whatever to take. You go about your work as usual, and there you are—cured and happy.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

which is just as important.

There are good displays this year in Tamworths and Essex, among the hogs, as well as Berkshires and Poland Chinas.

C. H. Brown of Tishomingo, a new exhibitor, had some Ohio Improved Chesters that caught much popular fancy. One old sow weighing 1,020 pounds was a center of attraction. She was active of her feet despite her size, something that is unusual when hogs get over the 700-pound mark.

The Jersey cows are getting their inning at Dallas. Blanketed bossies which their owners hold worth \$1,000 each nurse calves valued at \$250 each. Just how much milk from a \$1,000 cow is worth is hard to figure out.

W. A. Ponder of the Springside Jersey farm at Denton got to talking about high priced Jerseys and whether or not they pay alongside cows which are bought in the spring, milked during the summer, and sold for beef in the fall.

"I have a Jersey cow over twenty years old that is one of the best milkers on the farm," said Mr. Ponder. "The calves of such a cow sell for many times her original cost and the milk yield is so much larger and better than that from an ordinary cow there is no comparison. A Jersey cow is not at her best until she is 7 or 8 years old, at a time when cows of other breeds are too old for beef and very little value for milk."

Figure it out for yourself, if you like.

Suppose a Jersey cow worth \$500 has a calf worth \$50 to \$100 each year and gives fourteen or fifteen gallons of milk a week while she is fresh. In about five years that cow ought to have paid for herself several times over, while the cow whose calf sells only for veal at \$9 or \$10 doesn't have much of a show.

Longhorn saw a new wrinkle in handling kaffir corn, the invention of George D. Russell and R. H. Armistead of Abilene. It consists of a pair of chain-driven disks, a couple of iron rods which guide the kaffir corn heads to the disks' cutting surface, and an elevator to carry the chopped heads into the farm wagon to which the cutter has been attached. A chain from one wagon wheel drives the apparatus which is very simple and light. The invention is only a few weeks old and the inventors hope to give it a test on one of the state's experimental farms if it is not too late.

Along with the kaffir corn cutter it is timely to mention a practical feed and grist mill selling for about \$50, which can chew up kaffir corn so that any animal can eat it and get fat.

Something was said recently in The Stockman-Journal about the amount of protein in kaffir corn, tests having shown it nearly as high as the amount in Indian maize. A great trouble with kaffir corn has been crushing it cheaply enough for feed.

The mill referred to can grind two tons of the corn in a day with only two horse power. It has been a popular mill in west and northwest Texas, one firm at Colorado City having sold three carloads last season.

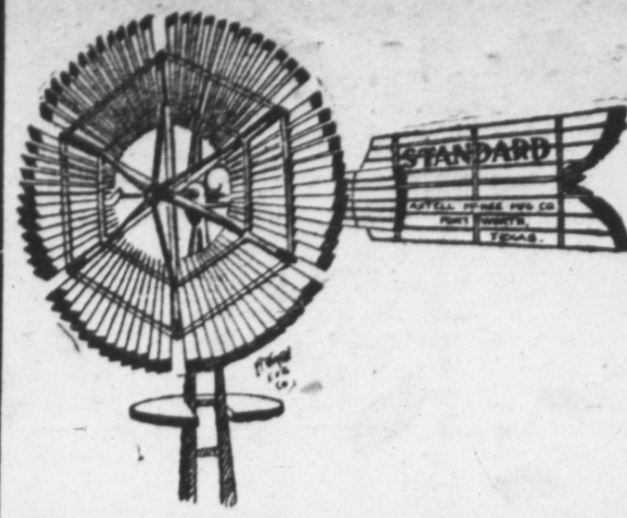
The sheep and goat breeders expect new life in their association under the efforts of Johnson Robertson of Del Rio, their new secretary. For some years the association has been weak, but after the meeting in San Antonio at the International Fair the sheep and goat breeders expect to be on the best working basis in their history.

Chas. Norman of Belton, a visitor at the Dallas fair, was talking about the association.

"We need a strong organization badly," he said. "In some counties single buyers control the whole territory and fix the price to suit themselves. If anyone is disposed to hold out, they merely refuse to buy and the man gets froze out on his year's clip. An association can do much to remedy these conditions."

The display of Suffolk stallions by C. V. Evans & Co. of Saginaw was a new feature at the fair this year. The Suffolks were imported last winter by Wm. Anson of Fort Worth along with his importation of Percherons. They are handsome horses, usually chestnut, but occasionally sorrel, and are said to make ideal breeders with small Texas horses. One feature which commends them is an unusually gentle disposition. Radium, one of C. V. Evans & Co.'s 3-year-old Suffolks, took sweepstakes in the 3-year-old class this year.

A gray 4-year-old Percheron, Voltaire, entered by Mr. Evans, took first in the Percheron classes and second in the 4-year-old sweepstakes.



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Makes Weak Nerves Strong.

It can be relied upon in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, brought on by over-work, or great mental effort.

It restores Nervous Energy.

It allays irritation.

It assists the Nerve Cells to generate nerve force.

Its soothing influence upon the nerves brings restful sleep—nature's rest period so essential to the tired, worn-out mind and body.

For Headache, Neuralgia, or any pain or distress, you will find almost instant relief by taking

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

They are sold by all druggists, and you may try either of these remedies on the positive guarantee that if the first bottle where our price does not benefit, your druggist will return your money. We repay the druggist the full retail price, so it is to his interest to refund if called upon to do so.

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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.

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FOR SALE

650 head of horse stock, the best in Western Texas.
 About 330 mares. About 80 yearling horses and fillies.
 About 63 yearling mules. About 25 2-year-old horses.
 About 80 mule colts. About 45 head Mexican yearling mules.
 About 25 horse colts.
 Six fine jacks; one Percheron stallion, and one trotting bred stallion.

Address W. W. BOGEL, Marfa, Tex.

Fish and Mankind

Some kinds of fish cannot exist in shallow water, while others could not live in the cool and deep. So too with man, some would do well with a one-horse farm that would starve with a larger one.

Importance of Suez Canal

One-seventh of Great Britain's foreign commerce passes thru the Suez canal.

He has no force with men who has no faith in himself.