

Cattle
Hogs
Horses
Mules
Sheep
Goats

Range
Farming
Horticulture
Household
Good Roads

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN JOURNAL

VOL. 27

FORT

KANSAS
SOCIETY
HISTORICAL

AS, JANUARY 15, 1908

NO. 34

Put Undeveloped Texas Land in Reach of the Poor Man

BY A. W. GRANT.

AMARILLO, Texas, Jan. 13.—The Santa Fe quarter-section plan has been introduced to the farmers of the Panhandle as a result of the Commercial Club and Farmers' Congress held here last week. And if the reception it got is an indication of its future development, settlement of the Panhandle at a more rapid and satisfactory rate than ever before is assured.

Probably the quarter-section plan is new to many people in Texas, tho it has been worked out with great success in the southern part of the state. Here it is:

How the Plan Works

A. is a landholder, holding one or more sections of good soil, some of which he wants to sell. The price may be \$5, \$10 or \$15 an acre, or even more, but A. cannot find buyers. The land is unimproved and would yield great crops if cultivated, but A. cannot cultivate it because he hasn't the men, or perhaps doesn't need to.

B. is a poor man in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri or any other state where land is high. He would like to own a farm. He has only \$200 or \$300 capital, or maybe no capital but his own strong arms and a willingness to work, a wife who is willing to help him and a family growing up. Even \$200 or \$300 wouldn't go very far in buying a farm in Texas, and even if it would make a first payment it wouldn't put up a house, buy a horse, cow, farm implements and give him credit for his first year's groceries.

Here is where the Santa Fe steps in and says to A., "Do you know that if you had one quarter section of your unimproved land in cultivation and raising a crop the remainder of the land would be easier to sell and would be worth more money?"

"I do," says A., "but how am I going to cultivate it?"

"We'll get you a man," says the Santa Fe, "a good, sober, hard-working fellow with a wife and family if you will sell him a quarter section at its present price, give him ten years to pay for it, advance him money for a shack, sell him a horse, a cow, some hogs and poultry, some farm implements and arrange for his credit at a grocery store. Don't give him anything. Sell it all, but ask no cash down, give him time to get started, charge a reasonable rate of interest, and he'll not only be paying you back in a year, but he'll be making the remainder of your land worth more than it ever was before. If he has good luck he may at the end of ten years be able to buy all the remainder of your unimproved land himself."

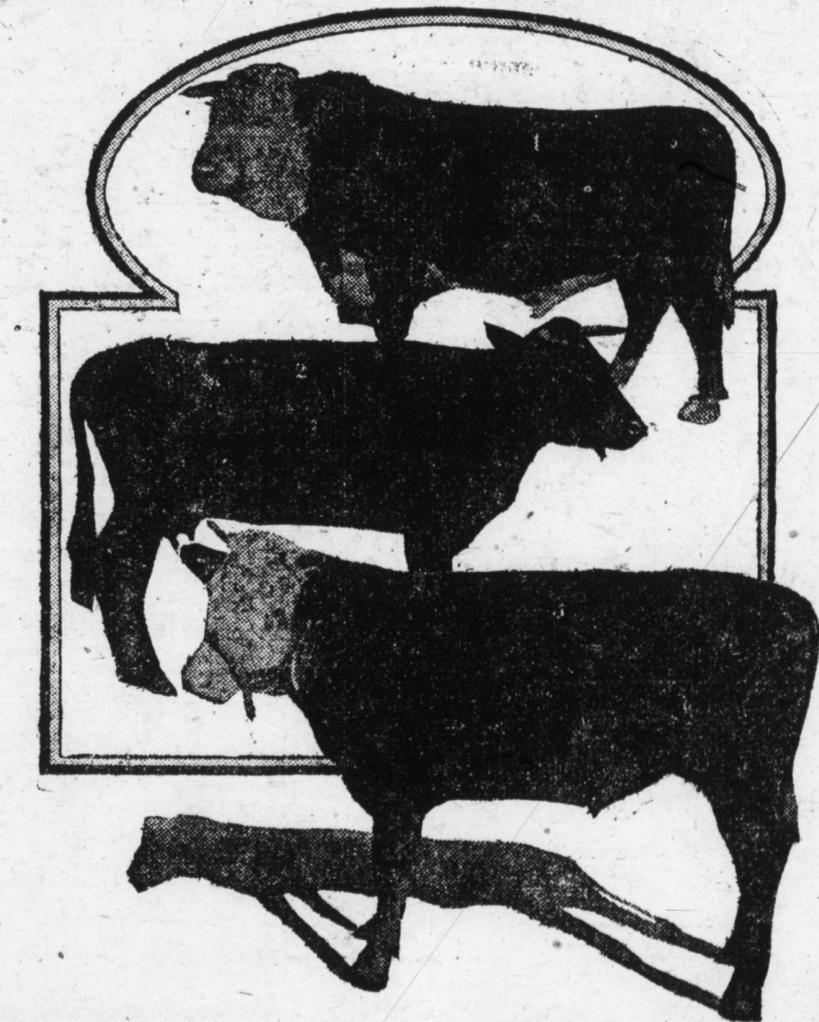
"I'll do it," says A., and then the railroad hunts up B. and says to him:

"We have a farm for you in Texas for which you won't have to pay a cent down. Not only that, but the man who owns it will advance you everything you need to start in business. You will have ten years to pay him back. Will you go and work for it?"

"Sure," says B., and so he comes to Texas.

Not Philanthropy

The scheme may sound a little bit philanthropic, but it isn't. The Santa Fe gets the sale of the transportation of this man and family at excursion rates. It gets no freight for moving household goods, because usually the



No. 1—Registered Hereford Bull, Kingston. No. 2—Scrub Cow. No. 3—The Progeny of Bull and Cow. This illustrates the marked improvement in one generation with good blood used on the sires' side.

man hasn't any to move. But the railroad knows that it won't be long until that man is furnishing it freight, more freight than it would get in a hundred years if the country remained in grass and raised only cattle. So it is willing to work for the future.

A Santa Fe immigration agent in Houston has the names of 200 families willing to come to Texas on such terms. They aren't foreigners, but hard-working, industrious Americans. Some of them have saved a little money, but they all are willing to work.

A., who sells the land on time, isn't a philanthropist for a minute. He is selling his land at market price and while it is true he has to wait a year before the first of his ten payments, he knows that even if the farmer quits after the first year the value of the crop raised and the increased value of the surrounding land would more than pay him for the risk. Besides he's selling his land and that's more than he could do before.

H. E. Hoover, a Panhandle man who

the speculators and investors and have moved to town to spend the money we made by the sale. The Panhandle has fewer real farmers today than it had before the lands began to go up. Let's go after the man with the hoe instead of the man with the pocket-book. Let's give the other fellow a little chance. We've been bringing people out here in immigrant trains, showing 'em our land, telling them what it would raise, making their very eyes water in anticipation, and then we've been moving it away out of their reach. Let's put it where they can get it.

Some Panhandle Experience

"If there is anything I have confidence in it's the Panhandle. I came here twenty-three years ago with men from Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee. Not a one of us came to be lawyers, doctors, preachers or editors; we all came to get rich as farmers, and most of those who came failed.

"Every country has its peculiarities. The Panhandle's peculiarity is that its soil is richer than any other on earth. Yet the simple thing of turning over Panhandle soil caused seventy-five of these farmers who came to leave. They came here with old ideas and they wouldn't work out. Instead of skimming off the sod, they turned it over too deep. The rain came and the water ran off in rivulets between the furrows. The sun baked the earth until it was as hard as a rock.

"Right on those very lands those people tried to cultivate and failed, they are raising fifty bushels of corn to the acre today. I began farming seven years ago and started raising corn six years ago. I had sixty acres this year. Next year I'm going to have three hundred.

"Three Missouri farmers came into our country last spring and bought 960 acres, paying \$30 an acre. They put in 400 acres and made sixty bushels of corn an acre. They are selling it at 55 cents a bushel.

"We haven't been working the soil enough. For my farm I had plows, harrows, discs in plenty, but until last year I had only one double-shovel plow for my sixty acres of corn. I'm going to get some more.

Alfalfa and Hogs

"The great trouble in raising hogs in the Panhandle and in Texas generally heretofore has been feeding them between April and November. They can't be turned out in the fields or they'll rot up the crops. They must have something to eat and the solution is alfalfa.

"In 1906 I had eighty acres of alfalfa and I sold \$1,000 worth of hogs off it. Some of my alfalfa is on sub-irrigated land, but as good alfalfa as I have ever seen has been raised on the high flats where it is 300 feet to water.

"We've been trying to raise too much heretofore. Let's raise less and cultivate more. When we do, all the lumber in the Panhandle will not be enough to build the corn cribs."

Small Beginnings

It is a remarkable fact that some of the societies which have done most to regenerate the world have been cradled within the walls of city taverns in the darkest hours of our national life. —The Austin Hall in the Sunday Strand.

Texas Gins Over 1,600,000 Bales

Number of Reports Not Yet Received

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 11.—The state department of agriculture yesterday afternoon made public the reports of ginneries received during the month of December thruout the state. These reports show that during December there were ginned 296,805 bales of cotton, which makes a total of 1,670,666 bales ginned thus far in the state.

The government reports placed the number of bales ginned to Jan. 1 at 2,092,000. This shows that a number of ginneries have not reported to the state department of agriculture. Last January and the year before the reports show that 91.5 per cent of the crop had been ginned up to the present time.

Churning in Winter

Making butter on the farm in winter weather.—This is a matter of great worry on most farms. It is liable not only to be white, but flat and insipid, owing to the dryness and want of succulence in the cows' food. Of course, the remedy is good corn ensilage, but where is the man with only five or six cows who is willing to build and fill a silo just to give flavor to a small mess of butter?

The chief trouble in winter butter making is with the churn. Long, weary hours of labor at the churn handled with a small lot of butter as the result is sure to discourage any butter maker. The remedy lies in simple but sure preparation for the churning. For instance, if the weather is down about freezing and the milk is set in open pans, the cream can or jar is apt to be in the same room, and, of course, also cold nearly to the freezing point. In the morning you take that cream jar into the kitchen to warm it up, but for fear of heating it too much you set it some distance from the stove. By some neglect the cream jar never does get near enough to the fire to raise it more than 10 degrees, when it should be raised from 32 to 62 degrees, which is the proper point for churning the average quality of cream.

Being yourself warmed up with household work, you think the kitchen warm also, and start the churn with yourself or perhaps an impatient boy at the handle. He pounds away furiously until he is "hot around the collar," and never dreams that the cream is some 20 degrees too cold for churning. His hard work only causes the cream to foam. You take the handle away from the boy and work it yourself until something more important calls you off. Everybody about the house takes a turn at it, with no result but loss of temper.

Now all of this trouble and fuss can be saved without any additional work. First you must have a dairy ther-

SOME HARD KNOCKS

Woman Gets Rid of "Coffee Heart."

The injurious action of coffee on the heart of many persons is well known by physicians to be caused by caffeine. This is the drug found by chemists in coffee and tea.

A woman suffered a long time with severe heart trouble and finally her doctor told her she must give up coffee, as that was the principal cause of the trouble. She writes:

"My heart was so weak it could not do its work properly. My husband would sometimes have to carry me from the table, and it would seem that I would never breathe again.

"The doctor told me that coffee was causing the weakness of my heart. He said I must stop it, but it seemed I could not give it up until I was down in bed with nervous prostration.

"For eleven weeks I lay there and suffered. Finally husband brought home some Postum and I quit coffee and started new and right. Slowly I got well. Now I do not have any headaches, nor those spells with weak heart. We know it is Postum that helped me. The doctor said the other day, 'I never thought you would be what you are.' I used to weigh ninety-two pounds and now I weigh 158.

"Postum has done much for me and I would not go back to coffee again for any money, for I believe it would kill me if I kept at it. Postum must be well boiled like the directions on package, say, then it has a rich flavor and with cream is fine." Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," found in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Will Aid Texas Cotton Shippers

F. W. Davis Goes to Europe to Obtain Fair Deal

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 11.—F. W. Davis who sailed from New York to Liverpool Saturday, goes in the interest of Texas cotton shippers to see that they get a fair deal in regard to the 6,000 bales of cotton shipped thru agreement with foreign cotton buyers.

He started direct from the Memphis meeting and will remain in Europe indefinitely, dividing his time between Liverpool, Havre and Bremen, to which ports cotton is being consigned, to see that cotton is held on the other side in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

mometer that you can put in the cream that will float in the cream, costing a dollar, a cheaper one is no good for it is not correct. Practice with warming water up to 62 degrees and see that it stops at that point; then put the cream in a deep can and set the can in a pot or kettle of hot water and be sure to stir the cream all the time until it reaches slowly to 60 degrees, then take it out of the water for it will probably keep rising in heat a little. If it passes the 62 point let it stand until it comes down to 62. Rinse the churn out with water at 62 degrees. Don't use a cold churn. At 62 degrees all round, air, churn and cream, the butter will come in thirty minutes.

The Right Temperature for Churning

It is well known that the temperature for churning cream depends on the richness of the cream, that is, the amount of butter fat it contains. The richer it is the colder should be the temperature for churning. With the separator the richness of the cream can be regulated so that cream in richness of butter fat may be from 20 to 40 per cent of butter fat. This kind of cream is often taken in warm weather from shallow pans. When cows are fed much cotton seed meal the temperature of the cream for churning should be raised to the neighborhood of 70 degrees depending upon the amount of cotton seed meal fed.

In fact there is no definite rule about temperature in churning, it depending upon character of food for the cow and richness of the cream. The dairyman should settle this for himself by taking a given amount of cream by weight and churning it at different temperatures until he finds out how to get the most and best butter from a churning. There are really no cast-iron rules in dairying and for this reason a good dairyman should have an independent mind and be willing to try different methods so as to find out the best under his circumstances.

For the above reasons do not be satisfied to follow old settled rules followed by your father and grandfather but read up in your farm paper the new ideas coming to the front and select some to experiment with, especially in feeding the cows where you will find there is endless room for improvement.

Notes of the Feed Lot

It is very often the case that hogs eat more solid food than they can properly assimilate and much of the grain is therefore lost.

Hogs will, if forced to do so, manage to dig a fair living out of corn fed in the mud, but cattle, being more dainty, never thrive under such conditions.

Experiments in Nebraska show that hogs fed on soaked corn and tankage made greater gains per day and greater gains per 100 pounds of feed than hogs fed on corn alone.

Any farmer who feeds no more than half a dozen head of cattle can well afford to spend one day in making feed troughs and another day or even a week in draining and grading his feed lots.

When bran can be obtained at reasonable prices it is an excellent feed for fattening steers. At the present price of wheat, however, all by-products are likely to be too high to be fed profitably.

The way to feed cattle depends upon what you want them to do. If you want cows to get fat, then give them all the corn they can eat, but if you want them to give milk you must feed them milk-producing food.

Some men manage to fatten cattle and hogs fairly well in muddy, cold and uncomfortable feed lots, but it takes at least one-third more feed to produce equal results than if the animals were properly housed.



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Reports Show Range is Good

Irregular Shipments of Cattle From Southwestern Points

Irregular shipments of cattle are shown by the reports of cattle inspectors to the Cattle Raisers' Association, which were received Tuesday morning. Reports were received as follows:

- Beeville—Three cars shipped; range and weather conditions good.
- Guthrie—Weather fair, with cold north wind; heavy snow at Muskogee and all cattle doing well.
- Victoria—Range and weather good; four cars shipped.
- Uvalde—Fifty-three cars shipped; weather cold; range good.
- Alice—Eight cars shipped; range and weather good. Some shipments delayed because of lack of cars.

BOOM GOV. HASKELL FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

Illinois Democrats Want Oklahoma Executive to Run With Bryan in the 1908 Race

GUTHRIE, Okla., Jan. 14.—Governor Haskell is in receipt of resolutions adopted by the Democratic Club of Mattoon, Ill., indorsing Bryan for President and Haskell for vice president.

The letter accompanying the resolution modestly requests the governor not to interfere with the club's plans. The governor will reply that he is now busy with affairs as governor of Oklahoma.

ROB STORE OF \$200 Burglars Get Money From Sulphur Springs Safe

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Texas, Jan. 14. The dry goods store of H. W. King, on the south side of the public square, was entered by burglars last night and about \$200 in money taken from the safe and a small quantity of clothing.

Entrance was gained by breaking a window in the rear and working the fastenings loose.

ASK REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 14.—The contest between the state and railroads over the new railroad laws did not advance further yesterday in the United States court than the fixing time for the hearing, which will begin today. The settlement of the issues raised by the attorneys for the state on the validity of the supplemental rate bills will advance the case to the main issue—whether or not the new rates are confiscatory as alleged by the railroads. The state's attorneys ask in their motion that the temporary injunction or restraining orders be dismissed pending an investigation of the merits of the case.

Midland Cattle Shipments Grow

Ranchmen Market 61,000 Head During 1907

MIDLAND, Texas, Jan. 14.—Midland's live stock shipments for 1907 were increased 9,000 head over the total number sent from here in 1906, according to Inspector Andrew Allen's report, just announced.

The record follows: Cows, 13,192; calves, 18,877; steers, 17,589; bulls, 1355; horses and mules, 693. The total number of head of live stock shipped from local pens during 1907 was 61,706, and required 1,750 stock cars to convey them to the Fort Worth market at a cost of \$64,610.

There is a great improvement in the cattle raising industry in this section and with the coming of many farmers fewer and better cattle will be marketed in the future. All ranchmen report good profits.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL NOT SOLD

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Official denial of the reported sale of the Wisconsin Central Railway to the United States Steel Corporation has been made at the offices of both companies. W. A. Bradford, president of the Wisconsin Central, said no negotiations were pending for the sale of the road.

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- 2 Registered Trotting Bred Stallions.
 - 2 Morgan Stallions.
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 - 15 head imported German Coach Stallions, all young and sound and guaranteed in every way.
- Your terms suit us. Write and find out about them.

OLTMANN'S BROS.

Stock Yards,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Organize to Aid Panhandle

Commercial Clubs Merge in Progress Campaign

AMARILLO, Texas, Jan. 11—Preliminary organization of the Panhandle Commercial Clubs, similar to the West Texas Association, was made this afternoon and tonight was devoted to a discussion of the best plans for procedure.

J. H. Avery of Amarillo was elected temporary chairman, Judge L. Gough of Hereford, temporary secretary.

A committee composed of W. F. Sterley of Fort Worth, Mayor Will A. Miller of Amarillo, Judge Haney of Canyon City, was appointed to discuss and formulate plans for future work.

The new association starts with glowing prospects for definite accomplishments during 1908. This afternoon's session was largely attended.

Captain B. B. Paddock, W. F. Sterley and A. W. Grant of the Panther City, spoke. Also P. E. Boeslin, publisher of the Amarillo Panhandle, delivered an address.

The congress has been attended by a majority of the county of the upper Panhandle, most of whom returned home tonight.

Keynote of Congress

The spirit of the Panhandle congress of farmers and commercial club men, now in session here, was voiced in a speech made by W. B. Patterson of this city, in which he said that the task now before the Panhandle to further its development is the planting and cultivation of all kinds of crops by the farmers already in it, in order that prospectors and immigrants may be "shown" what the Panhandle will produce instead of being merely told about it.

Mr. Patterson's expression was cheered, as was a similar one from H. E. Hoover of Canadian. That the suggestion will be taken up is assured, since the Panhandle commercial clubs expect to raise a fund of \$10,000 to be paid out in premiums for all kinds of agricultural products raised in the Panhandle in 1908. This ought to be stimulus for an agricultural awakening such as never before in the Panhandle since the days of the Comanches.

Mr. Patterson was talking about broomcorn. He had read a paper by Colonel Tarbox of Arcola, Ill., a large broomcorn raiser and expert, and he was talking a little on his own account.

"Broomcorn is a money crop," he said. "Plant broomcorn in the spring of 1908 and it means you will have money this fall. For years we've been bringing in settlers and selling out land. We are paying out money to the merchants for food and clothes and the merchants are paying the money to the jobbers and manufacturers in the east.

"We can't live three years longer off one another as we are doing now. It won't do to raise only what we can consume. We will have to raise something there is a consumption for away from the Panhandle, so that buyers will come in after it and bring the money to us.

"Broomcorn takes work, but everything you make money out of does.

"And another thing: We are bringing in immigrants here all the time and showing them our land. We are pointing out farms to them and saying, 'This land will produce fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, forty to sixty bushels of Indian corn and sixty to eighty bushels of oats.'

"The immigrant looks at you and says, 'If you can, why ain't you doing it?' and you answer, 'Oh, I'm a real estate man.'

"The immigrant looks over the country and sees no fields of the crops you have been telling him about and asks, 'Is everybody who lives out here a real estate man?'

"But show him a farm on which you are raising sixty bushels of corn to the acre and he'll not only snap it up, but he'll do it ten times as quickly as he would take bare land and your word for it, and furthermore, he'll pay more money."

Hoover Cites a Case

H. E. Hoover of Canadian, followed Mr. Patterson and said:

"Three years ago I planted forty acres of Indian corn, the first in my country. After it got to growing an immigrant never struck that section without the first real estate man who got hold of him bringing him on a bee line to my corn patch. Some of those prospectors actually got down in the



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The Texas Stockman-Journal

TELEGRAM BUILDING

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

See description of The National Home Journal, The Cosmopolitan and The Farm News Magazine on another page of The Stockman.

rows and shoved against the stalks to see if the whole forty acres hadn't been set out just to fool 'em.

"I saw an example in a prospector who was shown some land near me, on which there was no cultivation. He refused it at \$6 an acre. Five hundred yards away was some of my land, just like it, but land on which I had raised Indian corn, and that prospector offered \$12.50 for it and I refused."

The Friday afternoon program was devoted to hog raising, alfalfa and dairying.

DALLAS PIONEER DIES

W. H. Garvin, Who Came to Texas in 1857, Is Dead

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 13.—W. H. Garvin died Saturday night at 1108 Elm street, aged 57 years. The body will be sent to Rockwall.

Deceased was born in Randolph county, Mo. He came to Texas in 1857 with his father, J. D. Garvin, who died in Dallas in 1897, and located in Dallas county. He lived

a farm seven miles north of Dallas, and for some time in Rockwall county.

Murderer Got Away

On a recent Sunday night a murder was committed in a town not far from Boston. The chief of police, after an hour's examination, left the search for the murderer to an assistant, on the ground that he needed a long night's sleep in order to be around early for the town meeting the next day. The murderer has not been found.—Boston Herald

Find Profit In Texas Hog

State Association of Swine
Breeders Meets in Cleburne

REPORT PROGRESS

Delegates Not Worried When
Other Markets Slow—Two
Days' Convention

CLEBURNE, Texas, Jan. 7.—The Texas hog was discussed and praised here today at the annual meeting of the Texas State Swine Breeders' association. Many delegates were present from nearly every section of Texas, North and West Texas being especially represented.

The rapid development and profit in hog raising could not be shown better than by the convention here. The association is steadily increasing its membership. It was pointed out by the association that swine breeding as a diversification for farmers would always offset any crop failure or slow markets for the reason that there is always a good demand for hogs at the Fort Worth stock yards.

All delegates, in reviewing the past year, declared the industry had made gains and that they had obtained good profits.

The association members were welcomed here today by Cato Sells of this city, formerly an Iowan and who knows all about hogs. Mr. Sells urged the association to greater efforts, saying that there was a great future in the industry in Texas where land is cheaper and the competition less keen than in the country near the Chicago market.

There are many prominent speakers on the program today, all of whom spoke most encouragingly. The topics were such that will benefit all members.

The response to Mr. Sells' welcome was delivered by Aaron Coffee of McKinney, who thanked the citizens of Cleburne for their abundant hospitality and entertainment and referred to the progress of the association. The convention will also meet tomorrow. The program for the two days follows:

Tuesday

Address of Welcome—Cato Sells, Cleburne.

Response—Aaron Coffee, McKinney.

"Why Many Young Breeders Are not Successful."—J. C. Hestand, Sherman, Texas.

"Why Every Farmer Should Raise Hogs."—J. T. Bell, McKinney, Texas.

"Strength of Bone, How Produced and Maintained."—Nat Edmondson, Sherman, Texas.

"Benefits of a Course in Animal Husbandry to the Young Breeder."—Prof. John C. Burns, College Station.

"The Prices That a Farmer and a Breeder Can Afford to Pay for a Boar."—G. F. McCracken, Decatur, Texas.

"The Value of Having Competent Judges at Our State and County Fairs."—J. J. McLain, Anna, Texas.

"Most Profitable Age at Which to Market Hogs."—W. E. Braly, Celeste, Texas.

"Feeding vs. Breeding."—Aaron Coffee, McKinney, Texas.

"Wintering Fall Pigs."—W. W. Witcher, Bonham, Texas.

"Improving the Breed."—W. M. Kerr, McKinney, Texas.

"Best Feed or Combination of Feeds

Arrange Sale of Fine Swine

Special Feature Is Planned
for Fat Stock Show

A big sale, including the highest bred hogs of all sorts, is planned by members of the Swine Breeders' Association. The sale will not be conducted by the association, a clause of the organization's constitution making this impossible. Practically all the individual members are expected to participate, however, sending their finest offerings.

J. B. Buchanan, who has just returned from the meeting of the association at Cleburne, is arranging with Ed Edmondson to arrange the sale.

It is planned to have the event during the Fort Worth fat stock show. Probably 100 hogs, ranging about \$50 each, will be secured with fifty or more at lower prices. The effort will be made to see that all breeds are represented, the idea being to secure a distribution of fine bred stock thru this part of Texas.

Final action regarding the proposed sale is expected within a few weeks at the outside.

for Fattening Hogs."—Geo. T. Smith, Pittsburg, Texas.

Wednesday

"Benefits to the Breeder and Feeder by His Ability to Judge Swine."—Jno. W. Stewart, Sherman, Texas.

"In What Way Can the Hog Industry of Texas Be Benefited by Leaving Tom Frazier Off the Program."—Tom Frazier, Morgan, Texas.

"Beefing and Pleasures to the Breeder by Reason of His Having Been President of the Swine Breeders' Association."—W. E. Davis, Sherman, Texas.

"Advantage of Maturity in Breeders."—W. H. Day, Allen, Texas.

"Effect of a Swirl and Spots on the Packer Hog."—H. E. Singleton, McKinney, Texas.

"His Own Selection."—Prof. J. H. Connel, Dallas, Texas.

"Difference Between In-Breeding and Line-Breeding and Their Effect on a Herd of Swine."—M. M. Offutt, Cleburne, Texas.

"Pedigree vs. Individuality."—R. H. Crawford, Plano, Texas.

"Advantages of the Show Ring."—M. Hart, Grandview, Texas.

"The Safest Method of Curing Meat Most Applicable to the Texas Farmer."—F. J. R. Davenport, Nash, Texas.

"Feed and Pasture Best Suited to the Environments of the Breeder."—Ed Edmondson, Newark, Texas.

"Buying and Selling Breeding Stock by Mail."—Geo. P. Lillard, Seguin, Texas.

"Should Scientific Feeding Be Taught in Public Schools?"—J. U. Lalmhart, Bonham, Texas.

"Cotton Seed Meal as a Hog Feed."—L. C. Estes, Groesbeck, Texas.

"Hogs vs. Truck Farming for Sandy Lands."—F. M. Hamilton, Cleburne, Texas.

"Age at Which to Breed for Best Results."—J. C. Wells, Howe, Texas.

"Selecting the Foundation for a Herd of Pure Bred Hogs."—Sam Little, Cameron, Texas.

"The Dairy and the Hog."—W. C. Le Barron, Morgan, Texas.

"Development of the Hog Industry."—W. J. Duffie, West, Texas.

HOUSES BLOWN DOWN

Wind at Lake Polk Travels 70 Miles
an Hour

TEMPLE, Texas, Jan. 13.—A gale has been blowing here for the past twenty-four hours and has caused considerable damage to awnings, electric lights and telephone wires. The average velocity of the wind was 45 miles per hour. At Lake Polk, two miles west of the city, the gale blew at the rate of 70 miles per hour. Several large buildings at Lake Polk were blown down. The temperature dropped below freezing.

DIES FROM WOUND

Henry Cato, Who Escaped Sherman
Jail, Dead at Graybill

McKINNEY, Texas, Jan. 13.—Henry Cato, who was accused of the murder of Alvin Frizzell, and who, with three other prisoners, made his escape from the jail at Sherman Friday, died at his father's home near Graybill, late Saturday evening from the effects of self-inflicted wounds.

Women Who Wear Well.

It is astonishing how great a change a few years of married life often make in the appearance and disposition of many women. The freshness, the charm, the brilliance vanish like the bloom from a flower which is rudely handled. The matron is only a dim shadow, a faint echo of the charming maiden. Few young women appreciate the shock of the system through the change which comes with marriage and motherhood. Many neglect to deal with the unpleasant pelvic drains and weaknesses which too often come with marriage and motherhood, not understanding that this secret drain is obbing the cheek of its freshness and the form of its fairness.

As surely as the general health suffers when there is derangement of the health of the delicate womanly organs, so surely when these organs are established in health the face and form at once witness to the fact in renewed comeliness. More than a million women have found health and happiness in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Ingredients on label—contains no alcohol or harmful habit-forming drugs. It is made wholly of those native, American, medicinal roots most highly recommended by leading medical authorities of all the several schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments.

For nursing mothers, or for those broken-down in health by too frequent bearing of children, also for the expectant mothers, to prepare the system for the coming of baby and make its advent easy and almost painless, there is no medicine quite so good as "Favorite Prescription." It can do no harm in any condition of the system. It is a most potent invigorating tonic and strengthening nerve, nicely adapted to woman's delicate system by a physician of large experience in the treatment of woman's peculiar ailments.

Bad Symptoms. The woman who has periodical headaches, backache, sees imaginary dark spots or specks floating or dancing before her eyes, has gnawing distress or heavy full feeling in stomach, faint spells, dragging-down feeling in lower abdominal or pelvic region, easily startled or excited, irregular or painful periods, with or without pelvic catarrh, is suffering from weaknesses and derangements that should have early attention. Not all of above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Neglected or badly treated and such cases often run into maladies which demand the surgeon's knife if they do not result fatally.

No medicine extant has such a long and numerous record of cures in such cases as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. No medicine has such a strong professional indorsement of each of its several ingredients—worth more than any number of ordinary non-professional testimonials. The very best ingredients known to medical science for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments enter into its composition. No alcohol,

harmful, or habit-forming drug is to be found in the list of its ingredients printed on each bottle-wrapper and attested under oath as complete and correct.

In any condition of the female system Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription can do only good—never harm. Its whole effect is to strengthen, invigorate and regulate the whole female system and especially the pelvic organs. When these are deranged in function or affected by disease, the stomach and other organs of digestion become sympathetically deranged, the nerves are weakened, and a long list of bad, unpleasant symptoms follow. Too much must not be expected of the "Favorite Prescription." It will not perform miracles; will not cure tumors—no medicine will. It will often prevent them, if taken in time, and thus the operating table and the surgeon's knife may be avoided.

Doctor's All Agree. The most eminent writers on *Materia Medica*, whose works are consulted as authorities by physicians of all the different schools of practice, extol, in the most positive terms, the curative virtues of each and every ingredient entering into Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. In fact it is the only medicine, put up for sale through druggists for the cure of all diseases of the mucous surfaces, as nasal catarrh, throat, laryngeal, and bronchial affections attended by lingering, or hang-on-coughs that has any such professional endorsement—worth more than any amount of lay or non-professional testimonials.

Do not expect too much from the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It will not work miracles. It will not cure consumption in its advanced stages. No medicine will. Nor is the "Discovery" so good for a sudden attack of acute cough, but for the lingering, obstinate, hang-on-coughs, accompanying catarrh, throat, laryngeal and bronchial affections, it is a most efficacious remedy. In cases accompanied with wasting of flesh, night sweats, weak stomach and poor digestion with faulty assimilation, and which, if neglected or badly treated are apt to lead to consumption, the "Discovery" has proven wonderfully successful in effecting cures.

The formula is printed on every wrapper of "Golden Medical Discovery," attested as to correctness under oath, and you can't afford to accept any substitute of unknown composition for this non-secret remedy no matter what selfish interests may prompt the dealer to urge such upon you. In fact it is an insult to your intelligence for him to do so. You know what you want and it is his place to supply that want.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original "Little Liver Pills" first put up by old Dr. Pierce over 40 years ago. Much imitated, but never equaled. They cleanse, invigorate and regulate stomach, liver and bowels, curing biliousness and constipation. Little sugar-coated granules—easy to take as candy.

Dr. Pierce may be consulted by letter free of charge. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser (1000 pages) is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps for paper-covered, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound copy. Address Dr. Pierce as above.

Cotton Seed Hulls

Low Prices CAKE AND MEAL Any Quantity

It Will Pay You to Get Our Quotations

Street & Graves, Houston, Texas

QUANAH'S OIL MILL READY FOR BUSINESS

Sixty-Ton Plant Expects Good Season—Excellent Market for Cotton Seed and Prices

QUANAH, Texas, Jan. 13.—Quanah's oil mill is ready for business again and an active season is expected. It is a sixty-ton plant and has better and

greater facilities than first was thought. The market here for cotton seed is exceptionally good, a high price being paid than at Bowie or Chickasha, Ok., where it is said \$13 a ton was paid while here \$15 has been paid. Fort Worth and Dallas are sending buyers here. The mill is helping to bring many newcomers to Quanah.

In feeding cattle or hogs the manure value should always be taken in considering profit.

SEEDS

We give Universal Premium Coupons with all orders

BLUE RIBBON COLLECTION

Big Offer

Comprises 15 Earliest Radishes, 15 Prize-Winning Beets, 15 Superior Lettuce, 14 Magnificent Tomatoes, 11 Luscious Melons and 15 Gorgeously Beautiful Flowers—in all, 51 Best Varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Warranted to please or your money refunded.

BUSINESS BUILDER

SEND 10 CENTS

to help pay postage and packing, and receive this remarkable collection of Seeds, post-paid, together with our new, valuable, beautiful and instructive Seed Book.

Don't Wait—Write To-Day.

GREAT NORTHERN SEED COMPANY

521 Ross Street
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

Texas Hog Raisers Plan Big Year in Industry

BY CAPTAIN TAYLOR McRAE.

CLEBURNE, Texas, Jan. 11.—Cleburne is the county seat of Johnson county and is surrounded by a magnificent agricultural and stock farming section of the state. The farmers in this county are intelligent and progressive and are noted for the fine live stock that they breed, of all kinds, and for the number of head of cattle fed at different points in the county for the market in Fort Worth.

While they are up to date in most respects, they are eager to learn all the best methods which are from time to time being introduced in the raising of stock and adapt them to their own breeding farms. Among a community such as this, the convention of the Swine Breeders' Association was sure to have a hearty welcome, and it did. The welcome was hearty and given with a will.

The swine breeders began to arrive early in the morning of first day of January, coming in buggies, horseback and by train from the four quarters of the compass, and there was always a group of the good citizens of Cleburne and Johnson county to meet them and cordially welcome them to the county and city.

Among the foremost were to be seen M. A. Orffutt, secretary of the great swine organization; J. T. Webster, secretary of the Commercial Club of Cleburne, and Cato Sells, one who stands at the head of the enlightened and progressive citizens of the capital of Johnson county. The guests were escorted to the commodious apartments of Colonel Sells' bank and there made comfortable with good cigars and introductions to each other.

The organization known as the Swine Breeders' Association of Texas is too well known in this state to need any introduction, but it is well to say that it represents the best thought and intelligence to be found in the country relative to the breeding and marketing of the best breeds of swine.

There was one thing very noticeable thru the whole proceedings of the two days' meeting, and that was the promptness with which all were on hand when the meetings came to order, and the strictly business way in which the order of business was conducted.

J. P. Mouldin Presides

The meeting was called to order by the president of the association, J. P. Mouldin, who stated the object and the program. Printed programs were then distributed among the audience. The meeting was held in the county court house and the district court room, Judge J. L. Lockett having resigned his room to the swine breeders and withdrawn to a smaller room in

RAILROAD MAN

Didn't Like Being Starved

A man running on a railroad has to be in good condition all the time or he is liable to do harm to himself and others.

A clear head is necessary to run a locomotive or conduct a train. Even a railroad man's appetite and digestion are matters of importance, as the clear brain and steady hand result from the healthy appetite followed by the proper digestion of food.

"For the last five years," writes a railroader, "I have been constantly troubled with indigestion. Every doctor I consulted seemed to want to starve me to death. First I was dieted on warm water and toast until I was almost starved; then, when they would let me eat, the indigestion would be right back again.

"Only temporary relief came from remedies, and I tried about all of them I saw advertised. About three months ago a friend advised me to try Grape-Nuts food. The very first day I noticed that my appetite was satisfied, which had not been the case before that I can remember.

"In a week, I believe, I had more energy than ever before in my life. I have gained seven pounds and have not had a touch of indigestion since I have been eating Grape-Nuts. When my wife saw how much good this food was doing me she thought she would try it a while. We believe the discoverer of Grape-Nuts found the 'Perfect Food.'

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

the court house.

On a table in front of the judge's desk was placed the great trophy that was presented several years ago by Farm and Ranch to the Swine Breeders' Association, to be competed for at the State Fair for the three best registered barrows under 12 months of age, to be judged from a packers' standpoint and to be won three years in succession before becoming the permanent property of the winner. It is open to all breeders and can be competed for by any resident of Texas. The trophy is now in the hands of H. E. Singleton of McKinney, who brought it to the meeting.

There was a very good attendance at the first call to order, which increased from then on. Cato Sells was introduced and delivered an address, which was both eloquent and full of sound thought and good welcome.

He said that while he was not now a breeder of swine, that still he had some very distinct ideas on how to breed these necessary animals, for he had at one time been a trustee of the Ames Agricultural and Mechanical College of Iowa, probably the most noted college of that character in this country. In behalf of the citizenship of Johnson county, he said, it was a pleasure to welcome the men who composed an association that to him represented the best thought along agricultural and stock raising in this state. Iowa is the greatest hog raising state in the union, and this fact had demonstrated to its farmers that the hog was the greatest mortgage lifter and wealth producer among all the other sources of wealth that are to be found within the confines of the state.

Difference in Land Price

Lands now can only be purchased at from \$75 to \$150 per acre, such lands as correspond to those of Texas, and this is the result of the business of swine breeding and the raising of crops that were necessary to the success of the business, he said.

There is no reason why the hog should not become as profitable in Texas as it has been in Iowa, he concluded. In the latter state there is six months winter, and it is only possible to raise one litter of pigs a year. Cholera often sweeps the state. In spite of all these drawbacks and the further fact that hogs have to be fed all thru the winter, hogs have proven very profitable, beyond any other industry in the state.

He said: "With the climatic conditions in Texas, where green pasturage can be had all the twelve months, where cholera is unknown and two litters of pigs a year can be had without any uncertainty and a good market is right at your door, as practical men you should make Texas the great hog producing section of America.

"Diversification should be the cry from every hilltop and this cry should be kept up until every farmer heeded and adopted it. It is true that cotton would always be king in the south. It is a monopoly, for despite every effort of other nations, the acreage that is suitable for producing the best and greatest supply of the staple is limited and the south has by far the greatest portion of the available acreage within her borders.

"But cotton is only one of the many available products in which the south stands among the first, and of these swine breeding should take its stand at the head. It would be almost a crime if the growth of swine breeding should be limited thru the inattention of those who had the matter in their hands. I congratulate you upon the splendid effort being made in Texas, which has a greater future than any other state. When proper development of conditions has been made Texas will practically command conditions in the United States."

In connection with the condition of Texas, Mr. Sells mentioned the present financial difficulties and announced that he was in favor of the insurance of deposits in banks.

Colonel Aaron Coffee, the sage of McKinney, made a spirited reply to Mr. Sells in behalf of the association, which was eloquent of the feeling of the swine breeders over the good reception they had received.

Colonel Coffee Responds

Colonel Coffee complimented Mr. Sells on his address of welcome and announced that he had never been

stirred by any address as he had by this one. He said he had come to Texas sixty-two years ago from Mississippi, had been known as the Old Cotton Planter, had raised in Texas himself in all these years 17,000 bales of cotton, but now he had gotten the hog craze as badly as Mr. Singleton, his neighbor in old Collin county. He said he intended hereafter to work only white men on his place, as he found the negro unreliable.

"I am not here to tell you how to raise hogs, for you have a better man for that purpose—Singleton of McKinney. It is our duty, however, to see that grand old Texas has a chance to develop what there is in her and I believe that with the interest of such men as Mr. Sells and the farmers and citizens of Johnson county acting in concert with the Swine Breeders' Association, it will be done.

"I hope to see the day when it will be the proudest boast of a citizen of this country that he is an American farmer." He thanked Mr. Sells and the citizens generally for the hearty welcome given the association.

The program was then taken up and as each name on it was called and the subject announced the breeder responded. The first was Mr. Hestand of Sherman, Texas. His subject was "Why Many Young Breeders Are Unsuccessful." Mr. Hestand handled his subject well and showed that he was familiar with it. The object of having these topics read at a meeting is to draw out a discussion, and thru this discussion reach the experiences of all persons present, and in this way establish many facts that before had been but theories in the minds of breeders. This is a great school for the young breeders and by attending these meetings they will many times be lead to avoid the traps and pitfalls that inevitably present themselves to the beginner.

50,000,000 TEXAS DOLLARS

Are held in the North and East by the Life Insurance Companies of that section, being the reserve BELONGING to their TEXAS policy-holders.

We can't bring these dollars back, but we can quit adding to them.

Notwithstanding the splendid condition of the country, we are in the midst of panic, caused, solely, so far as Texas goes, because of the

TEXAS DOLLARS EAST

Because of this, the Speculators and Gamblers of Wall Street have been able to paralyze the business and industries of Texas, notwithstanding the splendid condition of the state.

You can aid in preventing a recurrence of present conditions by

Keeping YOUR Dollars in Texas

and when you want Life Insurance, and want the MOST of the BEST your money can buy, by giving your application to an agent of that PROGRESSIVE and YET CONSERVATIVE Texas Company, the

Ft. Worth Life Insurance Co.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

THE HOME COMPANY

Policies Best.

Rates Lowest.

There were, including Mr. Hestands, ten subjects on the program for the first day, and there were only three of them whose representatives were absent or failed to respond, an unusually large number being on hand. Being asked a question Mr. Hestand replied, "that the main thing in raising hogs was plenty of pasture to keep them grazing all the time, and when they farrow they will be in fine flesh." This was when the discussion was pertaining to what the condition of brood sows should be during period of gestation.

M. M. Orffutt of Cleburne said speaking to the same point: "With aged sows they should be kept in good healthy condition when bred and with considerable fat on them when they farrow. Younger sows can be bred with more flesh on them than older animals."

"Why Every Farmer Should Raise Hogs" was the subject set apart for J. T. Bell, a young farmer of McKinney. As this was one of the most interesting addresses made at the meeting, especially as coming from a young breeder, the full text of the address is given at this time. Mr. Bell said:

"The subject assigned me on this occasion is 'Why Every Farmer Should Raise Hogs,' and in the beginning I don't claim that every farmer should raise 150 or 200 head each year, but keep two or three good brood sows of the breed that he prefers, raise his own meat and a few to sell each year. It is high time that the Texas farmers were awakening to the fact that they should have their smoke houses at home instead of in St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago or some other large city. I am like the Tennessee man, when meeting a genuine farmer, said: 'Well, I suppose you are getting supplies for your farm?' 'No, sir, I am not; I quit that years ago. Now I have corn in the crib, chickens in the yard, meat in the smoke house and a tub full of lard, milk in the dairy, butter by the load,

coffee in the box and sugar in the gourd.

Tells of Experiences

"Now, coming down to business, I am going to give you my experiences for eleven years past. I went on a rented place, worked it first three years on the halves at the same time entering into the hog business on a small scale. The fourth year, I was able to furnish myself and rented of this farm 350 acres, paying as rent \$500 a year. My neighbors said 'Bell you are up against it, now; if you make a failure on the crop, what are you going to do?' Said I 'I will stay with my hogs and I will be all right, for I can raise nearly enough hogs on stuff that won't sell to much advantage to pay the rent.' So the year just ending (1907) I sold \$2,700 worth of stuff off of this farm, bought me a farm and am now living on it with plenty of stock, nine head of horses and mules, three good cows, two farm wagons, hog hack, buggy and carriage, and a fine bunch of Poland China hogs left, and I lay all of my success to the raising of hogs, and I want to say right here that I don't raise cotton at all; and then to know that some farmers don't raise enough hogs for their own meat.

"There is not a farmer that doesn't let enough go to waste on his farm to raise and fatten his own meat, stuff that nothing else but a hog will eat. A farmer said to me the other day, 'I had about made up my mind to go into the hog business, but the late money crisis and the high prices of corn has about thrown me off.' I said, 'Yes, some people think that corn was all that God intended a hog to have for food, unless it was milk and dishwater.' Forty years ago what hog raiser knew the difference of growing and fattening feeders?

"If a man had heard or read of certain feeds being rich in protein and others rich in fats, he would have wondered what was meant by protein. Today the up-to-date hog man understands that he must make use of cheaper and better feeds if he is to compete with the other fellow in hog raising.

Raising of Beets

"I will just take the stock beets, they make from fifteen to eighteen tons to the acre on good land and they are fine for hogs, and they relish them. I planted beets last year, commenced thinning them out in May for my hogs. By the time I had got my patch thinned I went back and pulled them clean where I had first begun to thin and fed them thru till the latter part of October, but, understand, I did not give them all that they would eat, as I only had a quarter of an acre.

"By this time I had my hogs ready for corn and in three weeks they were ready to kill. If you want to raise hogs cheaply, don't depend too much on corn. Have an alfalfa patch, or a wheat, oat and barley patch. This and the waste from your corn crib, orchard and kitchen, and keeping your hogs out of the mud, you will find in the fall that you have a small bank account and hog and hominy at home."

Mr. Bell's address was received with applause and there were many questions fired at him which he promptly answered satisfactorily.

Tom Frazier, of Morgan, Texas, a famous Duroc-Jersey breeder, said: "Tenant farmers can do something else besides raising cotton. By using effort and brain they can succeed. Their failures generally are the result of not having staying qualities. He advised this class of farmers not to give up because of one failure, and this advice could be applied to other classes besides tenants."

George P. Lillard, of Seguin, Texas, said: "The main reason that young breeders are unsuccessful is that they do not start right. They do not select the right kind of stock. They lack the judgment of older breeders in making selections of breeding stock. The good start is half the battle. In times of depression they fall out of business."

G. F. McCracken, of Decatur, Texas, in discussing Mr. Bell's paper, said:

"We all have our gloomy times, but the struggle with them shows what a man can do. The our station in life may be lowly, with pluck we can succeed. All breeders are proud of Bell. Starting a renter, he now owns his own home and is well off, and is still a young man. However, with all this he is still a hog man."

Several others said complimentary words for Mr. Bell.

All the papers read were worthy of more than mention. The morning session adjourned for dinner, and came together again at 1:30 promptly.

Speeches in Evening

The evening session was devoted to addresses upon topics relating to matters of value to swine breeders, the principal ones being "The Prices That a Farmer and a Breeder Can Afford to Pay for a Boar"—G. F. McCracken, Decatur, Texas; "Most Profitable Age

**Wool Growers
Want More Land**

Association Will Discuss Problem in Convention

AMARILLO, Texas, Jan. 11.—The National Wool Growers' Association, which meets in Helena, Mont., Jan. 14, 15 and 16, will have some interesting things to say about that paragraph in President Roosevelt's last message relating to the public domain and the forest reserve, according to predictions made here today by A. D. Garrett and Elza White of Roswell, N. M., prominent sheep growers of that territory, who were here today on their way to Helena.

Mr. White is a member of the territorial sanitary board, which last year spent \$25,000 in addition to \$100,000 appropriated by the government for dipping sheep to prevent scab.

The feeling among sheepmen, according to Garrett and White is that the present system of controlling the public domain and forest reserve by proclamation should be abrogated and in its place there should be definite laws.

As it is now," said Mr. Garrett, "a \$40-a-month ranger can give you grazing rights one day and take them away the next, and there is no court of resort back of his decision.

"Millions of acres on which a tree never grew are now held as a forest reserve, and this land should be thrown open."

It is expected that the National Wool Growers' Association will take up the question of legislation to enact definite laws regarding the forest reserve and adopt resolutions for use in taking up the question with congress.

"New Mexico now ranks third in sheep production," said Mr. White; "6,300,000 sheep were dipped last year. It is expected that in two years New Mexico can be freed of scab and after that we will get a quarantine put around the territory to keep it free from infection."

Bralley, Celeste, Texas; "Feeding vs. Breeding"—Aaron Coffee, McKinney, Texas; "Improving the Breed"—W. M. Kerr, McKinney, Texas; "Best Feed or Combination of Feeds for Fattening Hogs"—George T. Smith, Pittsburg, Texas.

At 4 o'clock the meeting went into a business session, which occupied the rest of the evening. The members and their friends then marched, in charge of the citizens' committee, to the Parish hall of the Episcopal church, where a lovely banquet was spread for the guests under the charge of the ladies of the city.

Dr. J. D. Osborn was the toastmaster. Nothing was left undone that could add to the pleasures of the guests, and all the visitors came away appreciating the cordiality and hospitality of the county seat of Johnson county, Cleburne.

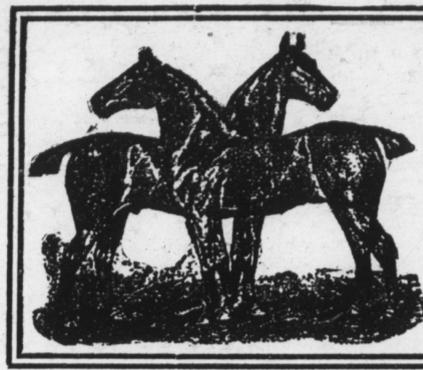
The session of the second day began a little late, it being nearly 10 a. m. when the president rapped for order. There were no apologies made for lateness, for all felt that the same cause—the banquet—had similarly affected them all. All were ready for business and went to work as earnestly as the day before. There were many new arrivals, among them Professor Connell, of Dallas; Thorpe Andrews, of Fort Worth, manager of the fat stock show; J. B. Buchanan, of Fort Worth, and many others.

There were more farmers from the surrounding farms this day than the first, and the interest was as great as the day before.

President Moulden called the meeting to order and the program was entered upon. The "Effects of Swirl and Spots on the Packer Hog"—was the subject of a paper read by H. E. Singleton. He said that these were slightly against the advantage of the swine breeder in marketing the stock.

Agriculture as a Study

Professor Connell of Dallas addressed the meeting on "Special Education," relating to the connection of the farmer and the soil. The professor said that our public schools were deficient in their system of education, in that they neglected to add agriculture to the curriculum of the schools. Problems that are now new will soon confront our people, and the schools should be prepared to educate the younger generation so that they may be prepared to meet them intelligently. He said no leisure class was needed here, but only men trained to work and that intel-



We will have a good lot of
**GERMAN
COACH STALLIONS**
in our stables all the year. When at the stockyards call and see them. Terms to suit you. All fully guaranteed breeders and our insurance contract with each animal.
J. CROUCH & SON
Stockyards, Fort Worth, Texas.

The afternoon session was called to order at 1:30 o'clock. Mr. Orffutt, the secretary of the association, read a paper on the "Difference Between Inbreeding and Line Breeding, and their Effect on a Herd of Swine." It was a very excellent paper and when the president called for discussion, it was unanimously determined that there was no need as Mr. Orffutt had covered the ground.

"Advantages of the Show Ring" was discussed in a paper by M. Hart, of Grandview, who is a hog man who never fails to have an exhibit in Fort Worth at the fine stock show, and has had hogs entered for five successive years, and who is authority on swine. His thoro knowledge of his subject was very evident and called forth many questions which Mr. Hart answered in a very satisfactory manner.

"The Safest Method of Curing Meat Most Applicable to the Texas Farmer"—was the subject assigned F. J. R. Davenport, of Nash, Texas, who, in a very amusing but at the same time practical talk showed how an uneducated man could conquer his occupation and make a success of his life as a farmer.

Mr. Davenport explained his method of having a cold storage on his farm, and it was a plain, practical proposition that most any man could arrange for himself, at little expense. He gave his methods of curing his hams and bacon, and said he had no trouble in selling his hams for 25 cents a pound and his bacon for 18 cents. He announced that he had not been able to procure the common education that most men had, but that nevertheless he had made a success farming, and now had a competency.

Holds to His Cotton

He said that he had some \$3,000 worth of cotton stored, was holding and intended to hold, and that on that cotton he did not want to borrow a cent, nor did he owe a cent on it. He had made his success on the farm thru diversification and in no other way. That he has always in his house all kinds of fruit, put up by his own home cannery, which he invented himself, giving a description of same, that his family in the summer would go out under the trees, and in the shade would put up 300 cans of fruit or vegetables per day and that he was always supplied.

He said that his smoke house was always full, and when the financial trouble came along some friends asked him what he was going to do about it. He replied he was going home and stay there until things got straight.

He wound up by inviting all to come over into Ellis county, where he lived, and he would show us a land that flowed with milk and honey.

George P. Lillard, of Seguin, read a very interesting paper on the subject of "Buying and Selling Breeding Stock By Mail" and he handled his subject with a knowledge of detail that assured the audience that he was but repeating his own experiences.

"Should Scientific Feeding Be Taught in the Public Schools?" was the subject of J. U. Linnhart's composition. It was handled in a good matter, but it caused some discussion as the conclusion that Mr. Linnhart had arrived at did not meet with the approval of the majority of the members.

L. C. Estes discussed "Cotton Seed Meal as a Hog Feed" and did it in such a convincing manner that there were but few objectors or, if there were, they kept it to themselves. Mr. Estes has the "Hog Heaven" farm as he calls it, and makes the Tamworth breed his specialty. He said that after winning prizes with his herd of Tamworths at San Antonio, he shipped them home and that en route they caught some disease, and he had buried all but two out of the fifty he had in San Antonio. He was cheerful, however, and seemed ready to go ahead again and breed up another herd equally as good.

Sam Little spoke on "The Selection of a Foundation for a Herd of Pure Bred Hogs." His address was among the best delivered at the meeting, and showed he was familiar with his sub-

Several other papers that were mailed to the secretary were read. A resolution, or rather a report of a committee appointed at the Dallas meeting of the association was read and adopted, with a resolution that copies be furnished to all the press of the state.

The hour for adjournment having come it was suggested that the usual resolution of thanks be passed for the kindness of the good people of Cleburne, when Mr. Singleton arose and said that he desired to go outside of the usual formula and offer a vote of thanks to the press of the city of Cleburne for its courtesy; to the press of the state at large, which had at all times aided and helped the association; and which had representatives at this meeting; to the ladies who had so splendidly assisted in making their stay enjoyable and to the citizens generally, who, whether from county or city, expressed both by their actions and expressions, the heartiest good will and cordiality. He said he hoped that this resolution would be adopted by a rising vote of all, irrespective of whether they were members of the association or not. This was unanimously adopted.

The convention then adjourned.

This was a great meeting of one of the chief industries in the state, and will be long remembered by those who attended, with pleasure. The members of the association are an intelligent body of men, thoroly in love with their avocation and with a determined purpose to make the association bigger and broader for the good of the state.

Thorpe Andrews was invited to speak, and in a very neat speech along lines for the good of the state extended an invitation to all to come to Fort Worth with their hogs and aid in building up the great fat stock show.

BULLET IN HEAD

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 13.—Yesterday Wallace Schell was found dead with a bullet hole in his right temple in his room on South Ervay street. His death occurred while Mrs. Schell was out of the room preparing his breakfast.

Deceased, who was a capitalist, was 52 years old and had lived in Dallas fifteen or twenty years. He came from Polo, Ill., and his body will be sent to that place.

SULPHUR, Ok., Jan. 13.—Earl G. Bayless of Claremore, administrator of the J. M. Bayless estate, is in Sulphur looking after the interests of the Bayless estate. Mr. Bayless is planning an addition to the \$100,000 Artesian hotel, a Bayless property. The addition has become a necessity. Much of the present building will be refurbished.

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER

CANCEROL has proved its merits in the treatment of cancer. It is not in an experimental stage. Records of undisputed cures of cancer in nearly every part of the body are contained in Dr. Leach's new 100-page book. This book also tells the cause of cancer and instructs in the care of the patient; tells what to do in case of bleeding, pain, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the treatment of any case. A copy of this valuable book free to those interested. Address Dr. L. T. Leach, Box 107, In-

CHARLES ROGAN
Attorney-at-Law
Austin, - - Texas

Farmers' Sons Wanted with their stock and their education to work in an office, \$200 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in every state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinarian

FAT STOCK SHOW OFFERS \$20,000 IN CASH PRIZES!

Classifications in the Various Breeds Completed

PROMISES WELL

Great March Exhibition to Be Best Ever Given in Southwest

BIG INCREASES

Horse Show to Be Nightly Feature, With \$3,500 in Prizes

As prizes for live stock exhibited here in the National Feeders and Breeders' Show, March 11 to 17, \$17,000 will be distributed. An additional \$3,500 will be distributed in the accompanying horse show, making a total of over \$20,000 in prizes—an amount almost twice as much as that given at the successful show of last year.

This means that the coming show will be the greatest ever held in the southwest, if not in the United States.

The preliminary classifications were announced Saturday after much work on the part of the committee. The needs of the live stock industry of Texas have been thoroly considered by the committee and the prizes have been arranged with the view of helping as far as possible the small farmer.

Secretary C. C. French called attention Saturday night to the classifications in the list, making a liberal distribution of prizes so that in some classifications there were as many as ten moneys. "This was arranged," said Mr. French, "to encourage the small breeder. It will enable him to win prizes and get recognition, no matter with whom he is competing."

Will Bring Registered Hogs

In addition to the benefits it will bring in the encouragement of fine breeding in Texas, the show is expected to bring into the state a large number of registered and full-bred hogs. With this idea in view liberal prizes have been awarded in the barrow classes and these are expected to encourage fine swine breeders to send exhibits here.

Among the increases in prizes over last year's show, there is now \$1,000 offered in the poultry division as compared with \$500 for last year.

In many other classifications there is a similar increase.

The horse show will be a nightly feature and the prizes of \$3,500 are expected to bring here a large number of fine horses.

The executive committee having in charge the affairs of the show is composed of the following: S. B. Burnett, president, Fort Worth; Marion Sansom, vice president, Fort Worth; Sterling

P. Clark, Fort. Worth; J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth; B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth; George W. Armstrong, Fort Worth; W. B. King, Fort Worth; V. Z. Jarvis, Fort Worth; J. W. Spencer, Fort Worth; William Anson, Christoval; G. E. King, Taylor; I. T. Pryor, San Antonio; George Elliott, Midland; T. T. D. Andrews, secretary and manager; C. C. French, assistant secretary and manager.

Classifications

The preliminary classification is as follows:

CLASS NO. 1 Beef Cattle (Car Lots.)

Not less than 15 cattle of any age to car. (Beef standard will apply in determining quality of cattle entered in beef class. The judges will decide whether cattle are admissible to this class.)

Single steers not eligible if shown in car lots. 1st. 2d. 3d.

Sec. 1.—Three-year-old steers and over.....	\$150	\$100	\$50
Sec. 2.—Two-year-old and under three.....	150	100	50
Sec. 3.—One-year-old and under two.....	150	100	50
Sec. 4.—Steer or heifer calves under 1 year old..	150	100	50
Sec. 5.—Best car load of spayed heifers, any age.	150	...	..
Sec. 6.—Best car 20 head grass cows, any age.....	75	...	..
Sec. 7.—Best car 20 head of grass steers or heifers, any age.....	75	...	..
Sec. 8.—Best car 20 head feeding steers or heifers, any age.....	75	50	25
Sec. 9.—Champion load of fat steers.....	150	...	..

The American Aberdeen Angus Association offers \$100 for car load showing a preponderance of Angus blood as follows:

Best car of 3-year-olds.....	\$25
Best car of 2-year-olds.....	25
Best car of 1-year-olds.....	25
Champion car.....	25

The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association will give a silver cup valued at \$100 to the grand champion car load of steers, provided that they show a preponderance of Angus blood.

Sweepstakes

Only winners of first prizes eligible. Cattle shown in sections 6 and 7 must have been owned by exhibitor more than six months and fattened on nothing but native grasses.

CLASS NO. 2

Grade and Cross Bred Single Steers 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th.

Sec. 1.—Steer, spayed or martin heifer, 2 years old and under 3.....	\$50	\$40	\$30	\$20	\$10
Sec. 2.—Steer, spayed or martin heifer, 1 year old and under 2.....	50	40	30	20	10
Sec. 3.—Steer, spayed or martin heifer, under 1 year old....	45	35	25	15	10
Sec. 4.—Champion steer, spayed or martin heifer. (Competition limited to first prize winners in above classes.....)	70	...	..	..	..

CLASS NO. 3

American Shorthorn Specials

1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th.

Sec. 1.—Single steers, grade Shorthorn steers by registered Shorthorn bull, 2 years old and under 3.....	\$50	\$40	\$25	\$15	\$10
Sec. 2.—Best steer 1 year old and under 2.....	50	40	25	15	10
Sec. 3.—Best steer cald under 1 year old.....	50	40	25	15	10

Sweepstakes Shorthorn Steer

Competition limited to winners of first money in class 3.

Sec. 4.—Best steer, grand champion. \$80 Not eligible in class 2. All cattle in classes 3 and 4 to be shown with halter in the arena where pure bred cattle are shown. All moneys in class 3 paid by American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

CLASS 4

1st. 2d. 3d. 4th.

Sec. 1.—Single Hereford steers. Best Hereford steer from registered Hereford bulls, owned or sold by members of the Texas Hereford Association.
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Blacklegoids
Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of
BLACKLEG IN CATTLE
NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.
Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.
PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY
HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.
NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

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.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE
FORT WORTH, TEXAS F. P. Preuitt, Principal

steer 2 years old and under three.....	\$40	\$30	\$20	\$10
Sec. 2.—Steer 1 year old and under 2.....	40	30	20	10
Sec. 3.—Steer under 1 year old.....	40	30	20	10
Sweepstakes steer.....	75	...	..	..

All moneys in class 4 to be paid by Texas Hereford Breeders' Association. For the grand champion steers in class 3 and 4, F. W. Axtell offers a fifteen-foot windmill.

CLASS 5

Grade and Cross Bred Red Poll Steers

Sec. 1.—Steer, spayed or martin heifer, 2 years old and under three.....	\$15	\$10
Sec. 2.—Steer, spayed or martin heifer, 1 year old and under 2.....	15	10
Sec. 3.—Steer, spayed or martin heifer, under 1 year old.....	15	10
Sec. 4.—Champion steer, spayed or martin heifer.....	25	..

One-half of this money paid by Red Poll Club of America.

Class 6—Champions by Ages

Competition in the following classes is limited to first prize winners and reserve animals in the foregoing sections of Hereford, Shorthorn, Aberdeen Angus, Galloway, Red Polled and Polled Durham breeds, and grades and crosses. No previous entry needed. Entries will be made by the ring stew-

ards after breed premiums are awarded.	...
Sec. 1.—Champion steer or heifer, 2 years and under 3.....	\$25
Sec. 2.—Champion steer of heifer, 1 year and under 2.....	25
Sec. 3.—Champion steer of heifer, under 1 year.....	25

Grand Champion

Competition in this class is limited to the champions and reserve animals in Class 6. No previous entry needed. Entries will be made by ring stewards after championships by ages are awarded.

Champion steer or heifer of the show.....\$50

Killing Costest

Sec. 1.—For the steer of heifer showing the best per cent of kill.....	\$25
Sec. 2.—For car of steers of heifers that show best per cent of kill.....	100

Not eligible in Classes 3 or 4. Exhibitors of animals entered for slaughter and the dressed carcass competitions must, when requested, deliver said animals into the charge of the general manager, who shall direct their care, food and shrinkage, in accordance with the requirements of the case. Interference on the part of the

(Continued on page 10.)

The American Boy

A Profusely Illustrated Monthly for BOYS.

Without Question the Most Entertaining and Practical Magazine in the World for Young Americans.

COVERS IN COLORS.

36 Pages, size of Ladies' Home Journal.

Serial and Short Stories by Stratemeyer, Tomlinson, Trowbridge, Munroe, Shute, and others, the best writers for boys in the world.

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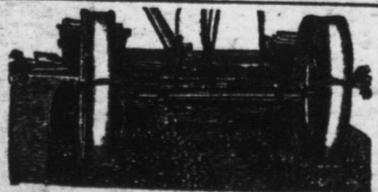
Approved by parents and educators. Boys (250,000 of them) everywhere enthusiastic for it.

The subscription price of The American Boy is \$1.00 per year.

The American Boy.....	\$1.00
The Texas Stockman-Journal.....	1.50

Total value.....\$2.50

Both for.....\$1.50



The Kemper Disc Furrow Opener Will increase the yield of corn, cane or cotton 25 per cent. Guaranteed to pay for itself in one day. Works on any Planter. Write for circular and prices. WALKER MFG. CO., 34 12th st., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

Entered as second-class matter, January 5, 1904, at the postoffice at Fort Worth, Texas, under the act of congress of March 3, 1879.

Office of publication, Telegram Building, Eighth and Throckmorton streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

Subscription Price:
One year, in advance, \$1.00

Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

OFFICERS:

President—I. T. Pryor...San Antonio
First V.P.—Richard Walsh...Palodura
Second V.P.—J. H. P. Davis...Richmond
Secretary—H. E. Crowley...Fort Worth
Asst. Sec'y—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.

NOTICE.

Beginning with the new year 1908 the subscription price of the Stockman-Journal will be \$1.00 a year in advance, instead of \$1.50 as heretofore. All subscribers will be cut off the list without notice on date of expiration of their subscriptions.

Remember, \$1.00 a year in advance is the price. Watch the label on your paper and renew before your time expires.

The Stockman-Journal will not be sent to any one longer than the time paid for. Watch your labels and renew.

WHY NOT MORE HOGS?

IT IS NEARLY six years since The Telegram began talking more hogs for Texas, and during the intervening time this paper has seen an awakening to the possibilities of pork raising in only one section of the state, the Panhandle. Why have other sections neglected their opportunity?

The year 1907 closed with only 487,679 hogs received at Fort Worth for the year, a decrease of 11 per cent from 1906.

St. Louis got over 2,000,000 hogs during 1907 and yet the territory contributing to St. Louis is smaller than contributing to Fort Worth. Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Sioux City and even Chicago are all fighting for the hogs St. Louis gets. Fort Worth does not have a single competitor. And in spite of lack of competition, hog prices at Fort Worth have remained year in and year out higher than the prices paid at any other market, in the United States.

The year 1907 closed with hogs at nearly record prices. Only in a few years of the last twenty-five has the price been so high. Should the markets of France and Germany again be opened to American pork, and there is good prospect of such being the case, the price of hogs will advance still further. Should the hog supply decrease in 1908 as it did during 1907, ten cent hogs would not be an improbability.

There is money in hogs in Texas because no other kind of flesh can be produced so cheaply. Top figures at the Fort Worth market for Panhandle hogs raised on alfalfa and fattened on

kaffir corn and milo maize show that the old belief that "it takes Indian corn to fatten hogs" is a myth. In both theory and practice kaffir corn and milo maize are as good hog-fatteners as any other feed ever discovered.

Items in The Texas Stockman-Journal indicate a general trend in the direction of more sheep raising. Cattle-men who never owned a ewe before are now starting small herds. Good prices for mutton and steady prices for wool are responsible and the move is a good one.

But why is there not more dairying and hog raising in connection with it. Farm dairies and little bunches of hogs have filled the pocketbooks of farmers in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. Why not in Texas?

A start with hogs can be made quicker than with any other kind of farm animal. The second year's increase will begin to show profits. A ten-acre patch of alfalfa will support enough hogs to make the family bank account \$500 larger at the end of the year, with a very small outlay for feed.

The Telegram has before pointed out that \$15,000,000 or more goes out of Texas annually for pork products not raised in this state. The condition is wholly wrong and the sooner it is remedied the more prosperous Texas will be.

Hurry along now and pay your poll tax. Don't stop to talk politics or you may never get it done. And if February 1 comes with your poll tax unpaid, the way to spell your name will be P-I-K-E-R.

"SHOWING" THE IMMIGRANT

AT THIS season of the year a great flood of immigration from the older states is pouring into newly developing sections of Texas. The immigrants are mostly of the agricultural classes, practical farmers, men who want to buy lands on which they can raise crops and acquire a valuable heritage for their families. For several weeks they will be scattering all over the northwestern, western and southwestern portions of the state. Some of them will buy and some of them will not.

One great reason why many will not buy is because they can see no evidences in the country of the truth in the stories that immigration agents and real estate men have been telling them. They will hear many stories of what the land can raise, but will see few evidences of what the land has raised.

In many sections of the state there is not enough practical agriculture annually to convince newcomers that the region is adapted to agricultural products at all.

Because of this it is of prime importance to the Texas farmer who wishes to see his land increase in value rapidly to plant a great variety of crops and cultivate them as well as he knows how. It has time and again been demonstrated that the immigrant who sees corn growing on a farm will pay twice the price for land adjoining it he will pay for a farm in a section where no corn is growing. The same condition applies to every farm product. When the real estate agent can take the prospective buyer into a community and show him well filled barns and granaries, fat hogs, a good dairy herd, and a bunch of steers feeding for the market, the newcomer will not only buy quicker, but he will pay more. This view appears selfish, and it is. All men trying to succeed are more or less self-

ish. But in the raising of diversified crops and demonstrating what his land can do, the farmer not only increases the value of his land and that of the land immediately surrounding him, but he gets the profits from the varied products.

The immigrants coming to Texas are what may be called "tenderfeet," but they are not fools. To show a man a stubble field of sixty acres, and then take him to the granary where 3,600 bushels of oats are stored from that field's yield, is worth a week's eloquence in conversation on the country's possibilities.

The immigrant will come to Texas. He is coming. But the greatest tide of inflowing settlers in the history of the state will take place when in every section there are at least some farms showing by visual demonstration the wonderful variety of crops that can be produced and the profits in them.

THE MAN WHO WORKS

NEARLY everybody living in Texas has at some time or other remarked on the wonderful opportunities of the state. At times there seems to be as much talk as there are opportunities.

We are fond of considering opportunity as a fleeing angel which a man may seize while passing and be dragged into prosperity, success and fame. Whoever invented the figure which is popular with orators, knew very little about the subject. Thomas A. Edison says genius is hard work. In this respect genius and opportunity are synonymous.

Opportunities abound in Texas, but they abound only so far as they are cultivated. They are as free as the air that blows about us, but if the air is not breathed into the lungs a man will quickly suffocate. Breathing is an effort and so is seizing an opportunity. But to the man who seizes and wrestles and works, the reward will surely come.

Up in the valley of the Canadian river a few years ago a little community was settled by some very poor people. They settled on land and could not even afford to fence it. They tied strings to the legs of their chickens to keep them from running away, and the first furrows they plowed were with burros or yearling steers. Not a one of them had a horse or a mule.

It is recorded that they even hauled cut oyster and tomato cans from the nearest town to patch cracks in the roofs of their little shacks.

But they were workers. They tilled the soil early and late. They planted all kinds of crops they could raise, a little of each. It wasn't long until they began to have horses and mules, nor much longer until the shacks became too small, so they built houses. Today, after eight years, they are among the most prosperous people in Texas. They have good homes, cattle, horses, hogs and poultry. They have thousands of dollars in the banks of their nearest town. Their children are going to school and some of them have even started to college.

It wasn't the soil of the Canadian bottom that changed these people from a condition of abject poverty to prosperity. The soil helped, but it had been lying there thousands of years before they came and nobody had ever become rich from it. What brought prosperity was their work. They didn't trust to one crop, but planted many. They worked them all early and late. Whenever they went to town they had produce to exchange for groceries in-

stead of paying cash. It wasn't long until the produce began to be more than their grocery bills, and then they began putting money in the banks.

But if they hadn't worked they'd probably still be living in shacks patched with oyster cans, or they'd have moved back home to live off their relations.

Not only in the country but in the cities of Texas there are such opportunities for success. Their price is hard work, thrift, frugality and economy. The man who works is not only happier than the man who is idle, but he gets paid for what he does. Opportunity is generous and there never was a variety of honest toil that didn't pay back with compound interest the effort it cost.

The immigration movement to Texas at this time is unusually heavy, but unfortunately for Texas "immigration" does not always mean "settlement." The prospector, investor and speculator are too frequent on these excursions. Texas needs more home builders.

Decision of the state board of health and live stock sanitary commission to inspect all dairy cows in Texas is timely. The spread of tuberculosis must be taken in hand early if the state wants to do effective work.

Quite a number of Fort Worth people are talking of attending the meeting to be held in Amarillo next month for the purpose of organizing an association of Panhandle Commercial Clubs and talking up immigration, agriculture, more hogs and kindred topics. Such attendance will be appreciated by Amarillo.

The Coleman Democrat calls attention to the recently organized Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association of Southwest Texas. It says:

This is to be an auxiliary of the state association. They propose to look after their interest in congress and see that no reduction is made in the tariff on wool. They have not forgotten the ruinous effect to this great industry that occurred when wool and hides were placed on the free list, under the Cleveland administration. A protective tariff on wool and hides is about the only benefit that the south gets from the protective laws and she certainly ought to be entitled to this bit of protection, unless there could be universal free trade, which at present seems to be in the very remote future.

There seems to be a general awakening in Texas on the subject of goats and sheep. A steady price for wool has largely contributed to it, but it is not to be forgotten there is also a steady market for mutton and lamb at Fort Worth. The state organization and its auxiliaries will do well to encourage better grades of sheep and the best Angoras. There is no money in the scrubs.

Anti-Race-Suicide Settlement

Lucinda, near Dubois, is the banner anti-race-suicide settlement. There are only nine families in the place, and they have a total of fifty-nine children, ranging in age from 1 to 25 years. The smallest family consists of one child and the largest is composed of nineteen. The latter is the family of John Rittenbender, who but recently moved to the place, and his is the only family in which a death has occurred in the settlement in twenty-three years. — Philadelphia Record.

Truth From Uncle Eben

"Don't imagine, son," remarked Uncle Eben, "dat you shows yoh smartness by bein' deceitful. One of de hardest things in de world is to tell nuffin' but de exact truth an' still be good company."

Financial Genius

A financial genius is a man who can have a family and money at the same time.

SHORT STORY

HOW HE WON THE WAGER

BY P. G. WODEHOUSE.

(Copyright, 1905, by the Newspaper Enterprise Association.)

Majorie was sitting under the cedar on the tennis lawn. It seemed to me that the best way of spending my morning would be to go and sit under the cedar on the tennis lawn, too.

"Marjorie," I said.
From constantly playing Juliet to my Romeo, Marjorie has developed a habit of reading my thoughts which I find at times distinctly inconvenient.
"I should make you wretched," she said.

"Not at all," said I politely.
Marjorie appeared to ponder.
"You'd hate the sight of me in a couple of years," said she.

"By that time you would adore me so passionately that you wouldn't notice it. I am an acquired taste; but once acquired, never lost."

"Will it make you conceited if I tell you something?"
"Impossible."

"Well, it isn't you I object to. It's the being married at all—just yet."

"Now, that is a concession. My suit, then I take, is practically smiled upon? Tell me the worst. Are you a woman with a mission?"

"Well, I suppose I am, in a way. I want to paint."

"Couldn't you go on painting when you were Mrs. Me?"

"Of course not. I should get lazy."

"We could work together. I also am an artist of peculiar merit."

"You?"

"Decidedly. You didn't see the comments of the press on my last year's Academic picture, then?"

"No. Did you?"

"No. That, however, was simply because there was no such picture. Now, look here, Marjorie, we are going to make a sporting bargain. We will each paint a picture for the Academy this year, and whoever paints the better one has his or her (it is not likely to be her) way in the matter. Do you agree?"

"Very well. It's very silly."

"Silly! Good gracious! It's a life and death matter to me."

Marjorie left next day. A fortnight later I met her in town. I was coming down the steps of my club, and our ways, by some extraordinary coincidence, happened to lie in the same direction.

"How does the picture progress?" I asked. "Personally I have chosen an

allegorical subject. I call it 'Waiting.'"

"That is original."

"Isn't it? Originality is quite a hobby of mine. I intend to represent a beautiful young lady dressed in a neat creation of white, standing on a rustic bridge with her back to a rather sweet thing in Turner-esque sunsets."

"I see. And how does the title apply?"

"She is supposed to be waiting for a gentleman to whom she is devotedly attached. He is at present not in sight. But in one corner of the canvas an angel form, in whom the acute observer will readily recognize Fame, heralds his approach with a few notes from a gold trumpet. An expression of intense but natural gratification shines on the face of the beautiful young lady."

"I suppose so."

"And how is yours getting on, and what is it to be?"

"I am painting a landscape."

"With figures?"

"There's a cow in one corner."

"Nothing else?"

"No."

"Then I feel secure. The president, wavering between the merits of our respective landscapes, will remember my beautiful young lady, and the thing will be done. I see him at this moment, his face one large expanse of admiration."

"Indeed?"

"Yes. Now perhaps, under the circumstances, you would like to retire from the contest and acknowledge my superiority?"

"I shall do nothing of the sort. I don't believe you are painting a picture at all. I don't believe you can paint."

"Good morning, Miss Somerville," I said. "After that, you will hardly expect me to speak to you. Here we are at your door, and I will take my wounded self off in a hansom."

Sending-in day came and went, and one morning I called at the Somervilles and asked to see Marjorie. She started up as I came in, and endeavored to mend some trouble or other with a wholly inadequate pocket handkerchief.

I said, "Marjorie, do tell me what's the matter. Has the picture been rejected?"

"Yes." A sob from the sofa.

"Never mind. We're both in the same."

"I see now how silly I was ever to think I could paint."

"Marjorie," I said, after a long silence, "do you know why I came today? I wanted to ask you to take me in spite of that absurd wager."

"But you won it."

"No. It was a drawn game. My allegory failed to impress the committee."

"What! You were refused?"

"My picture was. I was accepted. By you. Don't move."

Another long silence.

"We'll take to photography," I said at last thoughtfully. "Share the same camera and develop off the same plate."

Marjorie sat up suddenly.

"Do you know," she said, "I don't mind so very, very much about the picture. I never did think very highly of the academy. You know, it's so—"

"Yes, isn't it?" I said. "Exactly what I have always thought about it. Don't move."

She did not move.

CONDUCTORS OBJECT TO LOWERING RATES

Houston Division Sends Railroad Commission Resolution Protesting Reduction of Passenger Fares

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 13.—J. Frank Connolly of Houston today presented to the railroad commission a resolution adopted by the Houston division of the Order of Railway Conductors, protesting against the reduction of passenger fares on Texas roads at this time. Connolly says that the order believes that it is a matter for the legislature to deal with and not the commission, and that the reduction would impair equipment and tend to reduce the force.

OPPOSE CUT IN RATES

O. P. Thomas of Abilene Says Low Fares Would Retard Settling

ABILENE, Texas, Jan. 13.—O. P. Thomas, secretary of the Central West Texas Association of Commercial Clubs, today declared he was opposed to a reduction in the passenger rates on Texas roads because it would impede settling up of the state, especially

Do You Open Your Mouth

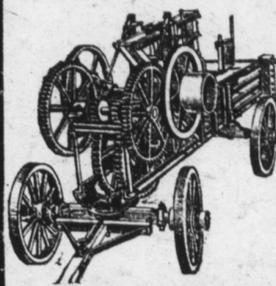
Like a young bird and gulp down whatever food or medicine may be offered you? Or, do you want to know something of the composition and character of that which you take into your stomach whether as food or medicine?

Most intelligent and sensible people now-a-days insist on knowing what they employ whether as food or as medicine. Dr. Pierce believes they have a perfect right to insist upon such knowledge. So he publishes, broadcast and on each bottle wrapper, what his medicines are made of and verifies it under oath. This he feels he can well afford to do because the more the ingredients of which his medicines are made are studied and understood the more will their superior curative virtues be appreciated.

For the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses, irregularities and derangements, giving rise to frequent headaches, backache, dragging-down pain or distress in lower abdominal or pelvic region, accompanied, oftentimes, with a debilitating, pelvic, catarrhal drain and kindred symptoms of weakness, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a most efficient remedy. It is equally effective in curing painful periods, in giving strength to nursing mothers and in preparing the system of the expectant mother for baby's coming thus rendering childbirth safe and comparatively painless. The "Favorite Prescription" is a most potent, strengthening tonic to the general system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. It is also a soothing and invigorating nerve and cures nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, chorea or St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing nervous symptoms attendant upon functional and organic diseases of the distinctly feminine organs.

A host of medical authorities of all the several schools of practice, recommend each of the several ingredients of "Favorite Prescription" is made from the cure of the diseases for which it is claimed to be a cure. You may read what they say for yourself by sending a postal card request for a free booklet of extracts from the leading authorities, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and it will come to you by return mail.

COLUMBIA Hay Balers



Will bale from three to four times as fast as your horse press. Has automatic block dropper, double geared thruout. No danger to life, limb or press.

Send for catalogue and prices.

CAMPBELL MACHINERY CO

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

Registered Shorthorn Bulls for Exchange

Grown, but young. Seven head. Got by Royal Cup and Golden Hero. Have used them long enough with herd. Will exchange for other bulls as good and of same breed, or sell reasonably. Also have two carloads full-blood, non-registered shorthorn bulls, coming two and three years old; good ones, will sell cheap.

W. P. STEWART, Jacksboro, 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.

AN IMPORTANT RULING

THE STOCKMAN-JOURNAL CANNOT BE SENT THRU THE MAIL TO SUBSCRIBERS LONGER THAN ONE YEAR ON CREDIT

An order was issued by the Postoffice Department on the first of January to the effect that in order to secure second-class postage rates, a weekly newspaper must not be sent to a subscriber longer than one year without pay. If sent longer than a year on credit, the publisher will be forced to put a one-cent stamp on each paper mailed, which of course no publisher can afford to do. This ruling applies to all mail subscribers, and will necessitate every paper dropping from its list, the names of all subscribers more than one year in arrears.

So far as The Stockman-Journal is concerned, the rule must be complied with.

The rule affects a number of our good friends, who have been careless about paying, only remitting once in two or three years, but hereafter they must pay more promptly or we cannot send them the paper. So all who wish The Stockman-Journal news had better see how they stand. Send in remittance at once.

Fat Stock Show Offers Prizes

(Continued from page 7.)

exhibitor with animals thus delivered will be summarily dealt with.

Class 7—Hogs in Car Lots

Hogs shown in car lots not eligible to competition in pens of five.

1st. 2d. 3d. 4th.

- Sec. 1.—Carload of 50 head of hogs, 175-225 pounds \$100 \$75 \$50 \$25
- Sec. 2.—Carload of 50 head of hogs, 225-275 pounds 100 75 50 25
- Sec. 3.—Champion carload of show 50

Hogs in carloads not eligible to compete in single barrow show.

Sweepstakes

Sec. 4.—Car hogs. Crescent Chemical Company offers \$25 worth Crescent Stock Food.

Class 8—Hogs in Pens of Five Head

- Sec. 1.—Best pen of five fattened hogs, either barrows or sows, 1 year old or over \$25 \$15 \$10 \$5
- Sec. 2.—Best pen of five fattened hogs, either barrows or sows, under 1 year 25 15 10 5

Sweepstake

Sec. 3.—Best pen of five hogs, any age. Crescent Chemical Company offers \$10 worth Crescent Stock Food.

Class 9—Swine (Barrow Division).

Tamworth

- Sec. 1.—Barrow, 175-225 lbs. 25 15 10
- Sec. 2.—Barrow, 225-275 lbs. 25 15 10
- Sec. 3.—Champion Barrow. 25

Berkshires

- Sec. 4.—Barrow, 175-225 lbs. 25 15 10
- Sec. 5.—Barrow, 225-275 lbs. 25 15 10
- Sec. 6.—Champion Barrow. 25

Poland Chinas

- Sec. 7.—Barrow, 175-225 lbs. 25 15 10
- Sec. 8.—Barrow, 225-275 lbs. 25 15 10
- Sec. 9.—Champion Barrow. 25

Duroc Jersey

- Sec. 10.—Barrow, 175-225 pounds 25 15 10
- Sec. 11.—Barrow, 225-275 pounds 25 15 10
- Sec. 12.—Champion Barrow. 25

Grand Champion

- Sec. 13.—Grand Champion
- Sec. 14.—Grand Champion Barrow of show 50

Class 10—Sheep in Car Lots

Not less than fifty sheep shall constitute a car. Sheep shown in car lots not eligible in pens of five.

Carload, 50 head, fat sheep, 1 year old \$50 \$25 \$15

Sweepstakes

Crescent Chemical Company offers \$10 worth of Crescent Stock Food on fat car sheep.

Class 11—Sheep in Pens of Five—Over One Year

- Sec. 3.—Best pen of five muttons, 1 year old and over \$25 \$15 \$10 \$5
- Sec. 4.—Best pen of five muttons, under 1 year old 25 15 10 5

Sweepstakes

Sec. 5.—Crescent Chemical Company offers \$5 worth of Crescent Stock Food to best pen.

Wethers

(Long and Medium Wool Type.)

- Sec. 6.—Wether, 1 year old and under 2 \$10 \$7 \$5
- Sec. 7.—Wether lamb 10 7 5
- Sec. 8.—Champion wether. Competition limited to first prize winners in above classes 20

Fine Wool Sheep

- Sec. 9.—Wether, 1 year old and under 2 \$10 \$7 \$5
- Sec. 10.—Wether lamb 10 7 5
- Sec. 11.—Champion wether. Competition limited to first prize winners in the above classes 20

Car Lots Sheep

- Carload, 50 head, fat lambs \$50 \$25 \$15
- Champion carload fat sheep and lambs. Competition limited to first prize winners in above classes 50

Class 11—Registered Cattle, Shorthorns

- Sec. 1.—Bull, 3 years old and over \$40 \$30 \$20 \$15 \$10 \$10
- Sec. 2.—Bull, 2 years old and under 3 \$40 \$30 \$20 \$15 \$10 \$10
- Sec. 3.—Senior yearling bull, dropped between Jan. 1, 1906, and

..... \$40 \$30 \$20 \$15 \$10 \$10

Sec. 4.—Junior yearling bull, dropped between Jan. 1, 1906, and Sept. 1, 1906. \$40 \$30 \$20 \$15 \$10 \$10

Sec. 5.—Senior bull calf, dropped between Sept. 1, 1906, and Jan. 1, 1907. \$40 \$30 \$20 \$15 \$10 \$10

Sec. 6.—Junior bull calf, dropped since Jan. 1, 1907. \$40 \$30 \$20 \$15 \$10 \$10

Sec. 7.—Cows, 3 years old and over \$40 \$30 \$20 \$15 \$10 \$10

Sec. 8.—Cows or heifers, 2 years old and under 3 \$40 \$30 \$20 \$15 \$10 \$10

Sec. 9.—Senior yearling heifers dropped between Sept. 1, 1905, and Jan. 1, 1906. \$40 \$30 \$20 \$15 \$10 \$10

Sec. 10.—Junior yearling heifers, dropped between Jan. 1 and Sept. 1, 1906. \$40 \$30 \$20 \$15 \$10 \$10

Sec. 11.—Senior heifer calf, dropped between Sept. 1, 1906, and Jan. 1, 1907. \$40 \$30 \$20 \$15 \$10 \$10

Sec. 12.—Junior heifer calf, dropped since Jan. 1, 1907. \$40 \$30 \$20 \$15 \$10 \$10

Competition limited to first prize winners in above classes for classes 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Sec. 13.—Senior sweepstakes bull, 2 years old and over \$40

Sec. 14.—Junior sweepstakes bull, under 2 years old \$40

Sec. 15.—Senior sweepstakes cow, 2 years old and over \$40

Sec. 16.—Junior sweepstakes cow, under 2 years old \$40

Competition in Sections 17 and 18 limited to champions in Sections 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Sec. 17.—Grand champion bull \$50

Sec. 18.—Grand champion cow \$50

Sec. 19.—Graded herd, consisting of 1 bull, 2 years old and over; 1 cow, 3 years old and over; 1 heifer, 2 years old and under 3; 1 heifer 1 year old and under 2; and 1 heifer under 1 year old \$60, \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$20

Sec. 20.—Young Herd, consisting of 1 bull, under 2 years old; 2 heifers, 1 year old and under 2; 2 heifers under 1 year; all except bull must be bred and owned by exhibitor. \$60, \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10

Sec. 21.—Calf herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 heifers, all under 1 year old; all the animals composing this herd must be bred and owned by exhibitor. \$60, \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10

Sec. 22.—Best two animals, either sex, produce of one cow \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$20, \$10

Sec. 23.—Best four animals, either sex, get of one bull \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$20, \$10

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association will contribute \$2,000 of the above premiums.

STEERS

Pure Bred Shorthorns

Sec. 1.—Steer, spayed or martin heifer 2 years old and under 3 \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10

Sec. 2.—Steer, spayed or martin heifer, 1 year old and under 2 \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10

Sec. 3.—Steer, spayed or martin heifer, under one year old \$45, \$35, \$25, \$15, \$10

Sec. 4.—Champion steer, spayed or martin heifer. Competition limited to first prize winners in above classes \$70

CLASS 12.

Registered Cattle—Herefords

This division of the show will be in charge of C. R. Thomas, Kansas City, Mo., secretary of the American Hereford Breeders' Association.

Sec. 1.—Bull, 3 years old and over \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, 20

Sec. 2.—Bull, 2 years old and under 3 \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, 20

Sec. 3.—Senior yearling bull, dropped between Sept. 1, 1905, and Jan. 1, 1906. \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, 20

Sec. 4.—Junior yearling bull, dropped between Jan. 1, 1906, and Sept. 1, 1906. \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, 20

Sec. 5.—Senior bull calf, dropped between Sept. 1, 1906, and Jan. 1, 1907. \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, 20

Sec. 6.—Junior bull calf, dropped since Jan. 1, 1907. \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, 20

Sec. 7.—Cows, 3 years old and over \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, 20

Sec. 8.—Cows or heifers, 2 years old and under 3 \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, 20

Sec. 9.—Senior yearling heifers, dropped between Sept. 1, 1905, and Jan. 1, 1906. \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, 20

Sec. 10.—Junior yearling heifers, dropped between Jan. 1 and Sept. 1, 1906. \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, 20

Sec. 11.—Senior heifer calf, dropped between Sept. 1, 1906, and Jan. 1, 1907. \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, 20

since Jan. 1, 1907 \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10

Sec. 13.—Senior sweepstakes bull, 2 years old and over \$50

Sec. 14.—Junior sweepstakes bull, under 2 years old \$50

Sec. 15.—Senior sweepstakes cow, 2 years old and over \$50

Sec. 16.—Junior sweepstakes cow, under 2 years old \$50

Sec. 17.—Grand champion bull \$75

Sec. 18.—Grand champion cow \$75

Sec. 19.—Graded herd, consisting of 1 bull, 2 years old and over; 1 cow, 3 years old and over; 1 heifer, 2 years old and under 3; 1 heifer, 1 year old and under 2; and 1 heifer under 1 year old \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10

Sec. 20.—Young herd, consisting of 1 bull, under 2 years old; 2 heifers 1 year old and under 2; 2 heifers under 1 year; all except bull must be bred and owned by exhibitor. \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10

Sec. 21.—Calf herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 heifers, all under 1 year all the animals composing this herd must be bred and owned by the exhibitor. \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10

Sec. 22.—Best two animals, either sex, produce of one cow \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10

Sec. 23.—Best four animals, either sex, get of one bull \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10

Two thousand dollars of the above premium money will be paid by the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association.

STEERS

Pure Bred Herefords

Sec. 1.—Steer, spayed or martin heifer, 2 years old and under 3 \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10

Sec. 2.—Steer, spayed or martin heifer, 1 year old and under 2 \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10

Sec. 3.—Steer, spayed or martin heifer, 1 year old \$45, \$35, \$25, \$15, \$10

Sec. 4.—Champion steer, spayed or martin heifer. Competition limited to first prize winners in above classes \$70

CLASS 13.

Red Polls

Best bull, 3 years old and over \$15, \$10, \$5

Best bull, 2 years old and under 3 \$15, \$10, \$5

Best bull, 1 year old and under 2 \$15, \$10, \$5

Best bull calf under 1 year old \$15, \$10, \$5

Best cow, 3 years old and over \$15, \$10, \$5

Best cow, 2 years old and under 3 \$15, \$10, \$5

Best heifer, 1 year old and under 2 \$15, \$10, \$5

Best heifer calf under 1 year old \$15, \$10, \$5

Aged herd—Best bull 2 years old and over; best cow 3 years old; best heifer 2 years old and under 3; best heifer 1 year old; best heifer calf \$15, \$10

Young Herd—Bull under 2; 2 yearling heifers; 2 heifer calves; all but bull to be bred by exhibitor \$15, \$10

Best four, get of one bull \$15, \$10

Best two, produce of one cow \$15, \$10

Senior champion bull \$10

Junior champion bull \$10

Grand champion bull \$15

Senior champion cow \$10

Junior champion cow \$10

Grand champion cow \$10

One-half of the above money is paid by the Red Polled Cattle Club of America.

Unless the Red Polled cattle exhibited are shown in good condition the judges are instructed to withhold any or all premiums offered by the Red Polled Cattle Club of America.

Angus

- Best bull, 3 years old and over \$15, \$10, \$5
- Best bull, 2 years old and under 3 \$15, \$10, \$5
- Best bull, 1 year old and under 2 \$15, \$10, \$5
- Best bull calf under 1 year old \$15, \$10, \$5
- Best cow, 3 years old and over \$15, \$10, \$5
- Best cow, 2 years old and under 3 \$15, \$10, \$5
- Best heifer, 1 year old and under 2 \$15, \$10, \$5
- Best heifer calf under 1 year old \$15, \$10, \$5
- Aged Herd—Best bull, 2 years old and over; best cow 3 years old and over; best heifer 2 years old and under 3; best heifer 1 year old and under 2; best heifer calf \$30, \$20
- Young Herd—Bull under 2 years old; two yearling heifers; two heifer calves; all but bull to be bred by exhibitor \$30, \$20
- Calf Herd—Best bull and four heifers, all under 1 year old, and all must be bred and raised by exhibitor \$30, \$20

VIGOROUS AT 82

Mr. Warren Cutler of Woburn, Mass., who is 82 Years Old, says that Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey Restored his Vigor and Strength in his declining years

Mr. Cutler writes: "For about two years I have been using your Malt Whiskey, and it has been of great benefit to me. I was all run down and debilitated and nothing seemed to build me up. I read in the Boston Globe about Duffy's Malt Whiskey, and thought it would be just the right thing for me, and have found it so. I am 82 years of age."

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is distilled wholly from malted grain by a most expensive method which has never been made public, and this private process insures quality and flavor. Its softness, palatability and freedom from injurious substances make it acceptable to the most sensitive stomach.

If you wish to keep young, strong and vigorous and have on your cheeks the glow of perfect health, take Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey regularly, according to directions. It is dangerous to fill yourself with drugs, they poison the blood, while Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey tones and strengthens the entire system. It is recognized as the great family medicine everywhere. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has stood many severe tests by skilled chemists during the past fifty years, and has always been found absolutely pure and to contain great medicinal properties.

Sold by druggists, grocers and dealers or direct. \$1 a bottle. Illustrated medical booklet containing some of the many convincing testimonials received from grateful men and women who have been cured, and doctor's advice free. Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

For sale by H. Brann & Co., Fourteenth and Main Sts.

A Simple Prescription For Stomach Troubles

One That Can Be Mixed at Home

Here is a simple prescription that will tone your stomach and put it in condition to digest your food:

Compound Tincture of Cinchona, one ounce; Prosen Compound, one ounce, and Sherry Wine, half a pint; mix together and take one teaspoonful before meals and at bed time in a wine glass full of water.

This prescription can be put up by any druggist.

The Prosen Compound in this prescription is a compound of digestive ferments and the best vegetable tonics known to medical science; they increase the secretions of the gastric juices and increase their digestive power.

We advise that if you are troubled with your stomach you get this prescription filled at your drug store and give it a trial.

- Best two, produce of one cow \$30, \$20
- Senior champion bull \$15
- Junior champion bull \$15
- Grand champion bull \$25
- Senior champion cow \$15
- Junior champion cow \$15
- Grand champion cow \$25

Texas Future Sugar State

Tests Show Panhandle Beets Are Superior

AMARILLO, Texas, Jan. 11.—A dream of the Panhandle as the greatest sugar-producing section of the United States was given voice Thursday in speeches made at the afternoon session of the Panhandle Commercial Congress, now in session here.

The speakers were Colonel Harry T. Groom of Groom, Texas, and J. M. Neely and F. W. Zimmerman of Amarillo. All of them are practical sugar beet raisers as well as idealists on the subject of the root's great possibilities. Aside from that they have studied the sugar beet more or less scientifically and know something of the statistics on sugar production and consumption.

Americans Great for Sweets

The people of the United States are great sugar eaters. They do not take it all in candy or in sweetening for coffee. It is used in a thousand different ways. In 1906, eighty-nine pounds of sugar were consumed for every man, woman and child in the United States. And this in addition to the tons of honey produced in many sections.

Like Texas, which does not raise enough of many staple products to feed its own citizenship, the United States cannot raise enough sugar to fill its sweet tooth. We pay out something like \$200,000,000 annually for sugar imported from abroad.

These things by way of preface to show the market for sugar and reasons why the people of the Panhandle have a reason to be interested in the possibilities of sugar beets.

Colonel Groom was the first speaker on the sugar beet program. He told how Napoleon I started the sugar beet industry in France, but it was many years before America began to raise any.

Only so recently as 1905 the United States' production of cane sugar was passed in value by the country's production of the sugar beet kind.

Colorado now gets annually \$16,000,000 for its beet sugar.

Sugar beets must have cool nights and sunny days. In the great corn-growing belt of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska the beets cannot be raised successfully. The Panhandle's altitude furnishes the cool nights and sunshine is a steady program. The soil is adapted to sugar beets, as has been shown by growth and tests of the products. The market is sure.

"Before you put a seed in the ground," said Colonel Groom, "you know what the price for the product is going to be."

The sugar beet crop last year brought \$90,000,000 to the farmers of the United States and \$70,000,000 to the manufacturers.

Tests have shown the average yield of sugar beets in the Panhandle at from fifteen to thirty tons to the acre. An average crop is twenty tons. An average quality is 14 per cent sugar. Such beets have a staple price of \$5 a ton. Twenty tons on an acre would mean \$100. Suppose that seed, cultivating and interest on investment total \$35. That still leaves a net profit of \$65 an acre.

To raise sugar beets best necessitates rotation of crops. The best for the purpose are wheat and alfalfa. With them and the crop rotation come dairying, hog and sheep raising. Beet pulp, from which the juice is extracted, is sold back to the farmers in Colorado at 40 cents a ton. It has been found the best "balance" ration for sheep yet discovered.

At Fort Collins, Colo., they used to fatten 100,000 lambs annually, starting with alfalfa and finishing with corn shipped in. When they went in for sugar beets, alfalfa production fell off, as did the fattening of lambs. Then they found that beet pulp took the place of alfalfa and they are now fattening as many lambs as ever, if not more.

The Panhandle's Part

"What is asked of the Panhandle at this time," said Colonel Groom, "is to plant a crop and show how successfully sugar beets can be raised in it. It will take \$1,000,000 to build and

Texas a Fruit and Nut State

Growers to Hold Joint Convention in Abilene

ABILENE, Texas, Jan. 9.—Activity in the convention of the Texas State Horticultural Society and Texas Nut Growers' Association, which will be here next week, January 15 and 16, indicates the meeting will prove perhaps the most important and beneficial the two organizations ever held. The meetings will be held jointly as the interests of the two organizations are much similar.

The majority of the membership will attend and the Abilene Twenty-Five Thousand Club is preparing to entertain the delegates by showing them over the city and providing the best of accommodations. There will be several spreads and a banquet.

Letters received show that the nut

and pay for the first year's crop. Yet the profits of 33 per cent in sugar beet handling are so attractive capital will come if it can be shown that the beets can be raised here."

Colonel Groom referred to the manner in which sugar beet culture has increased the value of Colorado land. At Rocky Ford, Colo., when the land was used for alfalfa, it was valued at \$50 an acre. Now it is worth from \$100 to \$500 an acre.

Neely Quotes Statistics

Mr. Neely gave some sugar beet statistics. The United States produces only one-thirtieth of the sugar it consumes. One million acres could be added to the sugar beet producing land of the United States without exceeding the demand. One million acres of the kind desired can be found in the Panhandle.

Mr. Neely said that he began experimenting with sugar beets four years ago. A friend sent him some seed and he planted six rows. The next year he planted a quarter of an acre and fed the crop to hogs. Since then he has raised the beets to feed hogs, horses and cows. He sent a sample of beets to a Colorado sugar refinery for analysis. They showed 84 per cent purity and 13.2 sugar. In 1907 a sample of beets sent to Washington, D. C., from the government experimental farm near Amarillo analyzed 15.4 sugar. The Colorado standard for beets is 80 per cent purity and 14 per cent sugar.

Family Eats Them

Mr. Zimmerman said that his family liked sugar beets for the table and ate them regularly. He said that the beets were first introduced into the Panhandle ten years ago, but the first seed was impure. Since then he has used only seed sent from Washington.

Mr. Zimmerman engaged in some speculation as to possibilities of beet culture in the Panhandle. Assuming that twenty-two tons can be raised to an acre and their commercial value is \$3 a ton, this would make \$66 an acre. With 1,000,000 acres of Panhandle soil devoted to beets, this would bring an annual income of \$66,000,000 to the Panhandle.

Prize for Best Acre

Incidentally it may be mentioned that to encourage the raising of sugar beets the Amarillo Chamber of Commerce has offered a prize of \$500 for the best acre of sugar beets raised on the plains land during 1908. The Chamber of Commerce will supply seed at cost to the farmers and from the money thus realized raise its premium fund.

Dr. J. W. Cartwright of Amarillo presided at the Thursday session and in an address following the sugar beet speakers, paid an eloquent tribute to the Panhandle pioneers. He also gave some information on beet culture. The soil should be plowed deep and carefully prepared. The beets should be twelve inches apart in rows two feet wide. They should be planted as early as danger of frost is past. They are ready for use in November or December. The costs of seed is from 7 to 10 cents a pound and twenty pounds are needed for one acre.

The greatest gain in pigs is made while they are young and the cost increases every month they are fed.

It is a great mistake to try to force cattle to eat something they do not like. They refuse it because they know

growing industry of Texas has rapidly developed during the past year and growers say the profits from sales have been very satisfactory. That this state will soon rival California as a fruit state is evident from the large number of farmers in West and South Texas who are now planting dates, peaches, apples and grapes and other fruits under the most favorable conditions.

Texans prominent in horticulture and nut growing are on the program for addresses. Two well-known state officials will also attend and talk to the delegates. Jewel P. Lightfoot, assistant attorney general, will discuss freight rates and refrigeration. R. T. Milner, commissioner of agriculture, will talk upon peanut production.

Following is the program for the two days' convention.

Wednesday Morning

Address of welcome, E. N. Kirby, mayor of Abilene; W. M. Lacy, president Abilene Twenty-Five Thousand Club; W. F. D. Batjer, president Abilene Nursery Company.

Response, E. W. Kirkpatrick, president State Horticultural Society; C. Falkner, president Nut Growers' Association.

Appointment of committees and judges of exhibits.

Miscellaneous business.

Wednesday Afternoon

Addresses to be limited to twenty minutes.

Each subject will be open to discussion.

The Shinnery Land of Central West Texas for Apple Growing—W. J. Maltby, Abilene, Texas, and C. C. Crosby, Abilene, Texas.

Top Working Pecan Trees—H. A. Halbert, Coleman, Texas.

The New Southwest Orchard Section; the Elevated Plateau—Parker Earle, Roswell, N. M., and J. S. Kerr, Sherman, Texas.

Wine Grapes and Grape Culture—Freeman & Sons, Clyde, Texas.

English Walnuts on Gulgans Rupetris Stoeck—G. A. Schattenberg, Boerne, Texas.

Wednesday Night

Demonstration in Budding and Grafting Pecans—E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Texas.

Peanut Production and What Can Be Done With the Spanish Peanut—R. T. Milner, commissioner of agriculture, Austin, Texas.

Freight Rates and Refrigeration—Jewel P. Lightfoot, assistant attorney general, Austin, Texas.

Thursday Morning

The Care of the Pecan Grove—Dr. J. H. Grant, Ballinger, Texas.

What Texas Can Send Europe in Fruit and Nuts—H. W. Summers, Dallas, Texas.

Standard Shipping Crates and Trade Marks—S. J. Verhalen, Scottsville, Texas.

The Date Palm in South Texas—Harvey C. Stiles, Raymondville, Texas. Canning Factories, Large and Small, Pecan Growing in Texas—Fernando Miller, Lampasas, Texas.

Promising New Fruits for West Texas—D. J. Muney, Lockney, Texas.

Thursday Afternoon

What the Failure of 1907 Developed in Sure Bearing Peaches—Roland Morrill, Morrill, Texas.

The Apple—J. W. Higginbotham, Dublin, Texas.

Our Pecan Shellers—E. W. Knox, San Antonio, and F. T. Ramsey, Austin.

Miscellaneous business.

Officers of the Texas State Horticultural Society: E. W. Kirkpatrick, president, McKinney, Texas; Harvey C. Stiles, vice president, Raymondville, Texas; A. D. Jackson, vice president, Denison, Texas; E. J. Kyle, secretary treasurer, College Station, Texas.

Texas Nut Growers' Association: C. Falkner, president; F. T. Ramsey, vice president, Austin, Texas; Fernando Miller, secretary treasurer, Lampasas, Texas.

Dairying, Hog Growing, Poultry Producing AND Sheep Raising

Are the Most Profitable Industries in the World and the Best Adapted Industries in the Amarillo Country of Any Country in the United States.

Go and See 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 advise homeseekers 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 investigating elsewhere.

These lands are near Amarillo, Texas, a city of about 12,000 people, and has three trunk lines of railroad. Amarillo, Texas, is the wonder of the Southwest.

For further information, address E. A. (Pat) Paffrath, lock box No. 62, Fort Worth, Texas, or either Mr. R. S. Allen or George L. Woodward of Electra, Texas, or see Mr. J. H. Avery, our local representative at Amarillo, Texas.

Cut this out and file for future reference.

If you want to buy or sell land or cattle on either side of the quarantine line, it is to your interest to see E. A. (Pat) Paffrath before doing so. It's no trouble for Pat Paffrath to answer other questions.

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.

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

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.

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.

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. 184638. 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.

CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DURO-JERSEY RED HOGS

We now offer fine Pigs of the great strain of that great prize-winning sire, Crimson Wonder, at \$35.00 per trio, not akin, also, some Spring Pigs, both sexes. Bred sows and gilts for spring farrowing. **MR. AND MRS. HENRY SHRADER**, Wauneta, Kans.

Shorthorn Bulls

For sale 300 good ones, one and two years old. Range bred, above quarantine. **L. S. McDOWELL**, Big Springs, Texas.

Buy the Hereford Stock

Write and ask me why they are better than others. Either sex for sale. Particulars with pleasure. **FRANK GOOD**, Sparenberg, Texas.

Cattle Ticks Disappearing?

Experts Are Slowly Driving Them Out of South

The work of eradicating the fever in the infested area was not undertaken by the Federal government until July 1, 1906, yet as a result there have been released from quarantine certain areas in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas and California, amounting approximately to 20,000 square miles, twenty counties previously in quarantine have been admitted to provisional quarantine and good headway has been made in still other areas. During the last fiscal year the work has been pursued in co-operation with state authorities in the states above named, and in Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana and Oklahoma. It has included 1,934,488 inspections of cattle, 539,674 of which were re-inspections, thus indicating the inspection of 1,394,814 individual cattle, these composing 95,566 separate herds. Various approved methods for the eradication of ticks have been used, including pasture rotation and dipping, spraying and hand dressing with oil and oil emulsion.

The number of cattle moved from the area quarantined for southern fever to northern markets during the quarantine season of 1906 was 1,000,629, shipped in 36,213 cars. These cattle were all for immediate slaughter and were handled under the supervision and regulations of the department of agriculture at Washington. There were also inspected in the provisional quarantined areas of Texas and Oklahoma 126,238 head of cattle, which were permitted to be moved north for purposes other than immediate slaughter. Su-

pervision was exercised over 137,902 dippings in crude petroleum, and over the cleaning and disinfection of 36,895 cars.

Have Had Co-Operation

There is much satisfaction expressed over the work of the Federal authorities in Texas during the last year in dealing with the tick problem, and it is hoped that during the next year much more favorable results may be obtained thru the hearty co-operation of all the ranchmen who are interested in this very important proposition. While there has been more or less co-operation during the last year, better results could have been obtained if all the cattlemen in the interested territory had fallen into line, and during the coming year every possible effort will be made to get them into line.

The Federal people who are co-operating with the state officials in an effort to solve the tick problem are hopeful that as the excellent results of the work being done become clearly apparent, there will be a general revival of interest among all cattlemen in the infested territory, which will be sufficient to insure determination to carry on the work until all the ticks are wiped out. There are no ranchmen operating in the infested territory who are not fully conversant with the evil effects of tick domination. The losses that occur from the presence of the ticks every year would be far more than sufficient to pay the total cost of eradication, but the work of educating the ranchmen up to their duties in the premises has been a slow and laborious process.

Decrease in Texas

It is believed the ticks are showing marked decrease in a number of West Texas counties as a result of the methods that have been applied in the process of eradication. There are a number of ranchmen out in that section who declare their pastures have been practically cleared during the last year as a result of the rotation system, which results in starving out the parasites thru the removal of cattle to clean surroundings, and as the pas-

Meat Famine in Germany

Prices Go Skyrocketing and Horseflesh Is Used

CHEMNITZ, Germany, Jan. 9.—Consul Thomas H. Norton reports that the prevalence for a year past of unusually high prices for all meat products thruout Germany has been the cause of widespread discussion and agitation, and has necessarily affected the dietary of a large share of the working class.

The government of the empire recognized the gravity of the situation during the past winter and provided a partial remedy by lowering the tariff on carcasses from several adjoining countries as well as by relaxing customs restrictions.

The city council of Chemnitz possesses no legal power to regulate the prices of articles of food. In the present case it has adopted the following plan in order to combat the glaring inequalities in rates. Every butcher is now forced to publicly display a placard on which his prices for each sort of meat and for each separate grade of any sort are clearly indicated. Penalties are prescribed for non-compliance. In this way it is hoped that the public will quickly become aware of the variations and soon begin to discriminate between fair and

unfair trades. A strong demand made upon the council to establish a city abattoir was refused.

The investigation of this question in the neighboring city of Dresden, where over \$1,200,000 is expended monthly for meat in its various forms, led to results much the same as at Chemnitz. It was found that butchers were now paying \$150,000 less per month for hogs than was the case a short time ago.

The growing use of the flesh of dogs as an article of food is worthy of note. The number of dog carcasses submitted to official inspection now amounts annually to about 5,500 in the German empire. Saxony alone reports over 2,000, and of these 940 fall to the share of Chemnitz and the section administratively connected with it. Horse-flesh is now a standard article of food consumption in Germany. About 75,000 carcasses annually are inspected for this purpose.

WEAK MEN RECEIPT FREE

Any man who suffers with nervous debility, loss of natural power, weak back, failing memory or deficient manhood, brought on by excesses, dissipation, unnatural drains or the follies of youth, may cure himself at home with a simple prescription that I will gladly send free, in a plain sealed envelope, to any man who will write for it. **A. E. Robinson**, 3818 Luck Building, Detroit, Michigan.

NELSON-DRAUGHON College BUSINESS

Fort Worth, Texas, guarantees to teach you bookkeeping and banking in from eight to ten weeks, and shorthand in as short a time as any first-class college. Positions secured, or money refunded. Notes accepted for tuition. For catalogue address **J. W. Draughon**, president, Sixth and Main streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME

\$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during sparetime; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained successful etc. cost in reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars from **ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL**, Dept. 17, London, Canada.

SEED CORN

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE. Earliest Maturing Big Eared Corn in the world. Made 148 bushels per acre. 21 cents but 15 cents per acre for seed. Big illustrated catalog of seed corn and all kinds of Farm and Garden Seeds mailed FREE if you mention this paper. **RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE**, BURLINGTON, IOWA. (LARGEST SEED CORN GROWERS IN THE WORLD.)

Here Is Your Great **NEWSPAPER** and **MAGAZINE** Offer for 1907-8

FREE!—To Old and New Subscribers—FREE!

READ EVERY WORD OF THIS ANNOUNCEMENT

We offer this year what we believe to be the most extraordinary subscription offer ever made to the reading public. It is strong, desirable and exceptional in its character and should be taken advantage of at once by every one of our readers.

Magazines are among the necessities of modern life. They are not merely entertaining, but serve as friends and advisers to the members of the household. Aply edited, they become valuable in a thousand ways in a home.

EVERY HOME NEEDS A MAGAZINE, BECAUSE IT IT WILL HELP TO MAKE THE HOME BRIGHTER AND BETTER

Cosmopolitan Magazine

The Cosmopolitan is easily the leader of our popular American Magazines—the very best of the \$1 and \$1.50 publications. Everybody knows how good it has been and it is constantly growing better.

"As usual the COSMOPOLITAN will use the vast resources at its command, almost inexhaustible, to keep its-readers in touch with the latest wonders revealed by scientific research, the beautiful things created by the world's most famous artists, and the most entertaining fiction our cleverest story-tellers can produce."

It has more wheat and less chaff than any other magazine published. Here are a few of its notable contributors: Charles Edward Russell, Alfred Henry Lewis, Jack London, Alan Dale, Ambrose Bierce, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, E. Phillips Openheim, Ellis Parker Butler and Elbert Hubbard.

Whether story, poem or picture, whether dealing with science, art or the world's work and problems, they find place in its pages only after the most discriminating selection and because they are the best of their kind.

The National Home Journal

A DOLLAR PUBLICATION AT FIFTY CTS.

There has long been room for a great, big home and family magazine, nicely printed and finely illustrated, at 50 cents a year. The National Home Journal is IT.

It is full journal size 11-4x16 inches, from 32 to 40 pages each issue, printed on fine paper, with a beautiful cover in colors.

It has everything any of the other home journals have and many additional features, such as articles on current events, town and neighborhood improvement, travel articles, nature study, etc.

Every issue is liberally supplied with high-class fiction.

Here are a few of the contributors whose work appears in a single issue: Grace MacGowan Cooke, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Day Allen Willey, Martha McCulloch Williams, Virginia King Frye, Professor Bliss, Eben E. Rexford, Charles Frederick Goss and many others of America's brightest writers.

In short, The National Home Journal is a well arranged, well edited, well printed, all-around home and family magazine, which is sure to please its readers.

Farm News

Has been standing for the farmer and the farm home for the past twenty-six years, and it is said to go into more actual farm homes, in proportion to circulation, than any other paper published in America.

The phenomenal growth of Farm News during the past two years, now approximating 250,000 copies a month, is the greatest proof possible that it is appreciated by the farmers and their families.

One of the greatest elements of strength in Farm News is that it has been "the people's paper," dealing with practical, not fancy farming—just the sort of farming and the same problems that are met day by day on the farm.

For 1907-1908 the editorial staff will contain such well-known and practical people as E. L. Vincent, Dr. C. D. Smead, N. P. Hull, A. L. Boyden, Professor A. M. Soule, Professor P. G. Holden, P. S. Valentine, Edwin L. Arthur, Olin A. Dobbins, Mrs. Lida K. Wiggins, Mrs. M. M. Wood and Mrs. Helen Watts-McVey. To these will be added special contributions of exceptional merit from recognized authorities throuth the year.

OUR GREAT PROPOSITION IS:

The Texas Stockman-Journal, weekly for one year	Reg. Price \$1.50
The National Home Journal, monthly for one year	.50
Farm News, monthly for one year	.25
Cosmopolitan Magazine, monthly for three months	.25
Total, all four	\$2.50

**OUR PRICE
NOW**

\$1.50

Everyone who will subscribe to The Stockman-Journal NOW will receive absolutely FREE all three of these magazines in addition.

This offer is open to old subscribers who will either subscribe in advance or settle back subscriptions.

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

PERSONAL

DR. LINK'S Violet Ray Cabinet, in connection with his Vibrator and Electric Wall Plate, is nearly a specific for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Syphilis, ail 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—My Southern Wonder Appliance, patented in this and foreign countries, astonishes the world and Jumb-founds medical science for sexual exhaustion. No drugs; can carry in vest pocket, and lasts for years. Sold under absolute guarantee. Bank references. For free information address W. W. Hoskins, box 351, Houston, Texas.

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

JEWELRY

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

DEPT. STORES

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

VEHICLES

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

INSTRUMENTS

UNSEEDA 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.

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.

LIVE STOCK

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.

ANGONIA GOATS—High grades and registered does; bred pairs and trios a specialty. Ward & Garrett, Segoria, Texas.

PURE-BRED RAMBOUILLET rams. Graham & McCorquodale, Graham, Texas.

GOATS WANTED—I want to buy 200 Goats, common stock. B. B. Hart, Mineola, Texas.

HOTELS, CAFES

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

ATTY'S DIRECTORY

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

RUFUS W. KING, LAWYER, Western National Bank Bldg. Phone 383.

tive of Fort Worth Stock Yards Company, Fort Worth.

Finishing Young Steers, 11 a. m. to 12 m.—Henry C. Harding, chairman; John Bullware; Colonel T. S. Bugbee, Clarendon; J. E. Southwood, Panhandle; Richard Walsh, Palo Duro.

Dairying Program, 2 p. m. to 2:40 p. m.—C. G. Kilbourn, chairman; Colonel R. E. Smith, Sherman; J. D. Conklin, Des Moines; J. M. Russell, Amarillo.

Marketing Truck Garden Products, 2:40 to 3:30—George Works, chairman; A. S. Stinnett, Amarillo; F. E. Sheriff, Amarillo.

Alfalfa Growing Program, 3:20 p. m.—R. B. Newcome, chairman; Colonel R. E. Smith, Sherman; Colonel C. T. Herring, Vernon; Henry C. Harding, Amarillo.

Saturday's Schedule

Small Grain, 10 a. m. to 10:40 a. m.—S. G. Carter, chairman; J. R. Henry, McLean; Henry Holmes, Shamrock; Dave Davis, Pampa; G. W. Dill, Miami.

Sheep Raising, 10:40 to 11:20 a. m.—L. C. Lee, chairman; three other to be supplied.

Cotton Growing, 11:20 a. m. to 12 m.—Program to be supplied.

Organization, 2 p. m.—Organization of commercial clubs, real estate firms, land owners and others who are interested in the welfare of the entire Panhandle, into one organization to thoroughly advertise and develop the Panhandle country.

Addresses by the following: "The Benefits of the Co-Operation of Commercial Clubs"—Louis J. Wortham, Fort Worth.

"Fort Worth's Relation to the Panhandle"—Captain B. B. Paddock, Fort Worth, secretary Board of Trade.

"The Future of the Panhandle"—P. E. Bosen, Amarillo.

"What a Panhandle Fair Would Mean to the Panhandle"—Captain Sydney Smith, Dallas.

"Texas Five Million Club"—John H. Kirby, Houston, president Five Million Club.

Immigration Program, 8 p. m.—P. L. Person, chairman.

HEALTH INSURANCE

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

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

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

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

Tutt's Pills

And save your health.

\$10,000 Prizes For Farmers

Amarillo Congress Boosts Agricultural Interests

AMARILLO, Texas, Jan. 10.—The second day of the Amarillo Jubilee and Panhandle Congress opened with increased attendance and interest. The morning session was devoted to discussions of corn and hogs. This afternoon dairying and alfalfa, etc., are the subjects.

R. A. Smith of Sherman, alfalfa King of the United States, spoke. C. O. Moser, in charge of the government dairy farm at Denison, made an address at the meeting of the Palo Duro Park Association. Arrangements were made to devote Saturday morning to addresses. Descriptive illustrated booklets of the canyon will be discussed and probably will be prepared. On Friday E. H. Carter of Fort Worth Stock Yards Company will make an address. The attendance at the morning session was three hundred.

All of the important towns in the Panhandle have representatives present who are organizing a mutual association of commercial clubs. This organization will be similar to the Central West Texas Association of Commercial Clubs.

\$10,000 Offered to Farmers

"A movement to raise \$10,000 to be given in premiums for the best agricultural products in many different lines, is the principal topic of conversation at the Panhandle meeting. The movement got its start Thursday morning, when it was first suggested to raise \$2,000. This sum was considered too small, and the \$10,000 mark was set with excellent prospects that it will be reached before the meeting adjourns Saturday night.

A Convention of Conventions
The meeting at Amarillo this week is a convention of conventions. Commercial clubs of the Panhandle, land owners, farmers, real estate men, the Palo Duro Park Association and the Panhandle Medical Association are all meeting.

The doctors are meeting in the Potter county court house. They were addressed Thursday by Dr. Bacon Saunders of Fort Worth, and a number of other visiting physicians and surgeons are on the program.

are being held in the Deandi theater, a building well suited for the purpose. In the theater are displays of Panhandle products, including broom corn and sugar beets. Some of these beets weigh over three pounds.

Sugar Beet Men Thursday

Thursday afternoon was devoted to talks on sugar beets, and fully 250 people heard Colonel Harry Groom, J. M. Neely, F. W. Zimmerman and Dr. J. W. Cartwright talk on sugar beets, and their possibilities. All of the speakers had raised beets and gave practical talks. They painted pictures of the possibilities in beets yielding twenty tons to the acre at \$5 a ton, and declared that 1,000,000 acres can be devoted to raising sugar beets in the Panhandle and produce a crop that will replace the sugar now imported annually from abroad, for which the United States pays \$200,000,000.

At the morning session the meeting was in the nature of a general welcome. J. H. Avery, chairman of the arrangements committee, presided, and Attorney C. C. Fredericks delivered the address of welcome.

Judge J. L. P. Penry and Attorney Clifford Braly also spoke.

Colonel Harry Groom Spoke

The feature of the morning session was the address of Colonel Harry Groom, of Groom, Texas, who spoke as follows:

"It gives me pleasure to respond to this welcome on behalf of the Panhandle farmer. He has served his time and stands today the saviour of the Panhandle. Times have changed and the nester has become the honored man, not alone in the Panhandle, but in the whole country.

"The late financial panic caused the financiers of the nation at last to take off their caps and bow in the most respectful manner to the American farmer, and plead with him to hurry his 11-cent cotton, 60-cent corn, \$1.10-wheat to the European markets and with this cash from the products of American farms, stay the panic. American farms in 1907 produced the enormous sum of \$7,400,000,000, the value of farm property has increased from \$20,400,000,000 in 1900 to over \$28,000,000,000 in 1907. This increase is ten times larger than the total capital of all the national banks in the United States.

"In the last three years the Panhandle farmer has come into his own, and dotted all over the plains are happy homes of prosperous people who are busy laying the cornerstone of one of the greatest agricultural empires of modern times. The builders of these homes are developing the latent possibilities of this great staked plains

held sway, requiring from twenty to thirty acres of land to keep one steer, these farmers are today on less than four acres are producing better beef, more milk and butter, with the red ink on the right side of the ledger.

"I have spoken of the farmers' hardships of the past. You know his condition today, but what of the future. I crave your indulgence while with my mind's eye I paint not a picture of possibilities, but one that will as certainly come as that the sun will appear tomorrow.

Inducements in Panhandle

"There is no section of the world that offers such inducements for the expenditure of human effort. In the selection of a home, the most important of all questions is that of health. Here in the Panhandle of Texas, on these sun-kissed plains, a generous God has given us the most perfect conditions. The variety of crops that can be profitably grown is another important factor, that no intelligent agriculturist will overlook as diversity is the safest route for a farmer to follow. The Panhandle farmer has the greatest variety of crops from which to select. Alfalfa, clover, timothy, wheat, fall and spring; oats, fall and spring; kaffir corn, milo maize, speltz, rye, millet, sorghum, melons of all kinds, fruits of all kinds, and vegetables of every variety.

"I assert without fear of contradiction that no state can grow as great a variety with such profit to the farmers as can be produced on the rich soils of the Panhandle of Texas. We can grow enough sugar beets to supply the sugar for the whole United States.

"We can grow enough broomcorn to sweep the world and keep it clean.

"We can produce enough macaroni wheat if converted into macaroni to feed the world.

"Our kaffir corn and milo maize can fatten beef, mutton and pork for a nation.

"Our orchards can supply finer fruits than any other state.

"When our developments shall have progressed until we are doing these things, then and not until then will the Panhandle farmer have earned his reward, that development will enhance the value of our lands and then no part of the world will be able to present a grander view of agricultural prosperity."

Following is the program as carried out today, and Saturday's program:
Today's Program
Hog Growing Program, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.—L. B. Mitchell, chairman; representative of Armour & Co.; repre-

Cotton Seed Hulls

Our new mill has been running only a short time. We will have cotton seed hulls and meal for shipment February and March. When in the market write us.

Wichita Cotton Oil Co., Wichita Falls, Texas

Weekly Review Livestock Market

Week's Review.

It begins to look as if the local market has about overcome the big slump in receipts so noticeable the week before Christmas and up to the first of the year. A good increase was shown in receipts of all classes of live stock with the exception of sheep and horses and mules during the past week. Cattle showed a gain of \$375, calves 1,112 and hogs 8,071 more than doubling the supply of a week ago.

Saturday's close found steers selling on a basis about the same as Saturday a week ago; cows are generally steady, with the tendency downward; bulls, 10c to 15c higher; calves, 25c to 50c higher, and hogs about 10c lower.

The run of steers has been fully liberal, something over 100 car loads having been offered and sold during the week. Practically everything shown was from feed pens, with the quality running from fair to strictly choice. Packers, however, have shown a preference for nice handy-weight steers to this market, several straight car loads having arrived during the past week. Sales of Oklahoma cornfed beef included a load of the C. B. Campbell feeding which brought \$5.25 Monday—the top price of the week, several loads averaging around 1,200 to 1,260 pounds at \$4.90 and a load of choice 1,368-pounders from native territory which commanded \$5.10.

Contrary to expectations, the cow market has lost some of its strength, although values are not notably lower than a week ago. Receipts have been more than liberal in comparison with the total number of cattle yarded and on some days the trade has dragged. The last of the week showed some improvement, however, and a slight decline was overcome. Sorted stuff has sold as high as \$3.75 and \$4, but sales of car load lots at \$3 have been scarce, with the bulk of medium killers selling at \$2.50 and \$2.75.

Calves have been in active demand and prices have gained from 25c to 50c on most grades. Yearling heifers have also made an advance, a strong outside demand prevailing in addition to local inquiry. Choice vealers are quoted at \$5.00 to \$5.50, altho one load sold to an outside buyer at \$5.60, the highest price obtained since last June.

Taking everything into consideration the hog market has been a rattling good one. Receipts have been heavy considering recent runs, and values have been as high and in some instances higher than Kansas City throughout the week. On two days of the week receipts went over the 3,000 mark, and on only two days did the run fall under 2,000.

Outside buyers from Dallas, Waco, Houston and San Antonio have been strong bidders, and it was due to them that salesmen managed to secure a little more than they would have under other circumstances.

The northern markets have broken and up to Saturday the market here was higher than Kansas City quotations, but packers took advantage of a light day and forced the market down to the extent of a dime, the week closing 10c lower than Saturday a week ago.

Not enough sheep have been yarded to create a market.

While the horse market continues dull and demand light, trade in mules is gradually showing improvement in tone over the dullness prevailing during the money stringency period. Buyers are becoming more numerous, but are slow to take hold at prices ruling, the values at this market are said to be so near a parity with prices at which the stock is held in the country that dealers must make quick clearances or lose the amount of the feed bill. Demand continues to center largely on good cotton mules and good big mules, the some light mules of the plains sorts have sold this week to Oklahoma buyers. The medium to best grades of cotton mules are selling around \$130 to \$185, with the big mules of six and quality largely from around \$175 to \$225.

Sales are reported as follows:
One car horses and mules, Cagney &

Christman, to Lake Charles, La.
One car mules, R. P. Staples, to Wellston, Okla.

One car mules, Gibson Brothers, at Pauls Valley, Okla.

One car horses and mules, J. E. Rominger, to Shreveport, La.

One car mules, Pike Burnett, to Calvert, Texas.

Two cars mules, R. A. Stewart, to Waco, Texas.

One car mules, J. S. Suttle, to New Iberia, La.

Single Shipments—J. H. Barnhill, Chico, Texas, one horse; R. D. Nieholson, Temple, Texas, one horse; T. Brown, Kirkland, Texas, four mules.

Receipts for Week

	Cattle	Clvs.	Hogs	Shp.	H.M.
Monday	2,170	532	3,165	458	6
Tuesday	1,580	3	1,159		30
Wednesday	1,035	151	3,395		30
Thursday	2,141	253	2,162		124
Friday	855	311	2,162		15
Saturday	200	382	1,230		75
Week	7,981	1,632	14,508	462	323
Wk. before	4,606	520	6,437	2,275	450

Increase	3,375	1,112	8,071		
Decrease				1,813	127
Year ago	15,416	5,668	11,394	673	897
1906	11,905	2,152	18,991	985	565
1905	10,435	950	9,589	1,221	197
1904	9,272	493	5,481	768	319
1903	5,404	965	2,826	327	

Prices for the Week

	Steers	Top	Bulk
Monday	\$5.25	\$3.65@3.90	
Tuesday	4.90	3.65@4.25	
Wednesday	4.90	3.80@4.00	
Thursday	5.10	3.50@4.00	
Friday	4.15	3.85@4.00	
Saturday	3.80	@@	
Cows and Heifers			
Monday	3.20	2.50@2.80	
Tuesday	3.30	2.60@2.80	
Wednesday	2.90	2.40@2.65	
Thursday	2.90	2.40@2.75	
Friday	3.15	2.65@3.00	
Saturday	2.25	@@	
Calves			
Monday	4.90	3.75@4.75	
Tuesday	4.60	3.35@5.90	
Wednesday	5.00	3.35@4.35	
Thursday	5.00	3.85@4.75	
Friday	5.00	3.40@5.00	
Saturday	4.75	3.50@4.25	
Hogs			
Monday	\$4.50	44.10 @4.35	
Tuesday	4.50	4.15 @4.40	
Wednesday	.50	4.30 @4.45	
Thursday	4.55	4.32½ @4.47½	
Friday	4.47½	4.35 @4.45	
Saturday	4.40	4.15 @4.35	

TUESDAY'S RECEIPTS

Cattle	2,400
Calves	1,100
Hogs	1,400
Horses and mules	41

Cattle came in to the number of 3,500 head today. An unusually large proportion were grown cattle, calves being in light supply, leaving about 2,600 head of mature cattle. This was the most liberal supply of such stuff for several weeks. Receipts for the corresponding day a year ago were 3,244. Except beef steers, the supply sold at steady to strong prices.

Beef Steers
Steers were scarce, in spite of the heavy general cattle supply. Not more than 350 were on offer. Quality was good, with two loads of weighty meal-fed beeves, and two loads of corn-fed medium weights from Oklahoma. Packers appeared not to be in great need of beef steers, and trading was slow. Some of the light fed steers sold early at steady prices, and a load of grassers sold to good advantage, but the rest of the supply found a slow market, and went mostly at a loss of 10c. from yesterday.

Stockers and Feeders
A number of buyers were in the market for this class of stuff, but the supply was so scant that a trading basis was hard to arrive at. The few on offer sold at prices that looked steady with anything sold last week.

Butcher Cows
About 1,500 cows in the pens made a

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liberal supply of butcher stuff for packers to make their selections from. The quality averaged well, with several loads of good cows in. Packers began bidding actively, and in some cases were willing to concede better than steady prices, tho as a whole the market ruled steady, with showings of strength. Butcher cows in carloads sold up to \$3.15, with a few odd head of beefy quality going above that. Canners and medium grades were in light supply and sold steady.

Bulls

Bulls were in larger supply than has been the case for several days, chiefly of stock and feeding grades. Demand was good, and they went at fully steady prices.

Calves

The total supply of cattle was liberal, calves made a poor showing, both in numbers and quality. Receipts were 900 head, of a fair killing class, with nothing desirable in carload lots. Demand was good, from local packers and outside buyers, and the offerings were taken promptly at good steady prices. Fair light veals in

Hogs

carlots brought \$5.

Hogs came in today to the number of 1,400, a striking decline from the 5,000 on the market Monday. The market opened with but four loads in the pens, but later trains brought the number up to 1,400 head. Better news from the north caused an improvement in conditions here. The comparatively light supply was short of the demand, with two or three outside buyers in the trade, and salesmen put up their prices. Buyers conceded a nickel advance over Monday's closing, and some good Oklahomas sold up to \$4.30 and \$4.32½. On this basis the supply was taken and a clearance made soon.

Market closed with advance of about 10c higher than close yesterday, with late top at \$4.37½.

TUESDAY'S SALES

Steers			Cows		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
45...	838	\$3.60	8...	858	\$3.00
24...	982	3.75			
27...	807	\$2.70	27...	784	\$2.45
28...	656	2.50	9...	941	3.25
19...	919	3.05	1...	1,280	3.25
29...	799	3.05	31...	695	2.50
31...	768	2.25	105...	647	2.65
31...	700	2.55	24...	809	3.10
48...	890	3.00	29...	883	2.85
30...	738	2.00	3...	710	2.50
88...	694	2.70	27...	669	2.80
20...	778	2.60	27...	722	2.0
8...	800	2.75	3...	960	3.10
21...	949	2.90	5...	996	3.40
16...	928	3.15			
23...	823	3.00	6...	716	2.15
21...	734	2.60	27...	718	2.60
13...	545	2.30	10...	961	3.00
15...	729	1.90	14...	758	2.35
1...	930	3.50	11...	806	2.70
13...	890	3.20	23...	861	2.95
58...	770	2.85	29...	813	3.10
28...	764	2.75	22...	713	2.25
29...	889	2.69	4...	962	3.25

Heifers			Bulls		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
4...	612	\$3.15	4...	485	\$4.00
34...	679	2.85	16...	497	2.50
28...	445	3.15			

Calves			Hogs		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1...	1,480	\$3.00	2...	1,180	\$2.60
1...	1,100	2.50	3...	1,253	2.25
8s...	984	2.70	1...	1,030	2.20
1...	970	2.40	1...	540	2.25
33...	1,045	2.30	1...	1,310	2.50
1...	1,120	2.90	11...	1,025	2.20
3...	1,137	2.45	2...	1,120	2.29
19...	1,047	2.25	2s...	900	2.75
1s...	790	2.10			

Cows			Hogs		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
40...	200	\$4.25	19...	332	\$3.50
1...	170	5.00	65...	94	4.75
18...	195	4.00	39...	33	3.40
77...	209	4.00	41...	32	4.75

26...	315	3.50	18...	161	5.00
10...	164	6.75	17...	465	2.60
9...	353	2.75	192...	292	3.55
65...	292	3.75	130...	287	3.75
6...	175	5.00	14...	176	4.75

Hogs

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
82...	239	\$4.32½	58...	316	\$4.30
67...	186	4.27½			
82...	216	4.32½			
76...	241	1.30	69...	236	4.35
98...	150	3.85	100...	156	3.70
70...	198	4.30			
AD PIGS					
72...	24	3.50	120...	126	3.75

New Orleans Cotton

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.

	Opef.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	10.70	10.85	10.70	10.84-85
February				10.89-90
March	10.86	11.03	10.83	10.98-99
April				11.01-02
May	10.91	11.10	10.87	11.04-05
June				10.07-03
July	10.75	10.95	10.74	10.91-92
August				10.78-80
October				10.33-35

Kansas City Cash Grain

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 14.—The closing prices of grain on the Kansas City Board of Trade are as follows:

Wheat—			
No. 2 hard	100	to	103
No. 3 hard	97	to	99
No. 4 hard	92	to	98
No. 3 red	100	to	100½
No. 4 red	97	to	98
Corn—			
No. 2 mixed	53½	to	54
No. 3 mixed	53	to	54
No. 2 white	53	to	54
No. 3 white	53½	to	54½
Oats—			
No. 2 mixed	49½	to	50
No. 3 mixed	49	to	50
No. 2 white	50	to	51
No. 3 white	49½	to	50

Quotations of the principal grain and provisions on the Chicago Board of Trade were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	104¼	105	104¼	104¾
July	98½	99½	98½	99
Sept.	95½	95½	95	95
Corn—				
May	59%	60%	59%	60%
July	58%	59%	58%	59%
Sept.	58½	59½	58½	59½
Oats—				
May	53%	54%	53%	54%
July	46	47%	46%	47½
Sept.	39%			39%
Pork—				
Jan.				13.10
May	13.50	13.62	13.45	13.62
Lard—				
Jan.	7.85	7.87	7.82	7.87
May	8.03	8.12	8.02	8.12
Ribs—				
Jan.	6.90			6.95
May	7.20			

Conventions Aid Panhandle

Commercial Clubs of Section to Form Association—Prize Offered Farmers

AMARILLO, Texas, Jan. 6.—A mid-winter meeting to make plans for the year 1908 and which enable the Panhandle to focus efforts on several important new enterprises will be the Panhandle Jubilee and Farmers' Congress, which will open here Thursday to continue three days. Four organizations will meet during the three days but as the interests of three of these bodies are similar, most of the sessions will be combined.

The Palo Duro Park commission, which has for its purpose the furtherance of the plan to make a national park of the Palo Duro canyon, will be represented at the conventions. Its committeemen will be at work but it is thought that the commission will have no public program.

Admittedly the biggest interest between commercial clubs, real estate men and land owners in the Panhandle is the development of farming on a commercial basis and having this end in view representatives of Panhandle commercial organizations and others who will take part in the proposed Panhandle association of commercial clubs will devote most of their attention to the Farmers' Congress. The meetings will be called to order on Thursday morning in the Deandi theater and the addresses from the various interests represented will be given. In the afternoon the program of the Farmers' Congress will be taken up in the Deandi theater and the Panhandle Medical Association will begin its sessions in the county court room.

During its sessions the Panhandle Farmers' Congress will be addressed by men of state and national reputation on the development of farm industries.

Five hundred dollars will be given to the raiser of the best acre of sugar beets, and sugar beet culture and manufacture will be exhaustively discussed by experts.

Saturday afternoon the work of organization of the Panhandle Association of Commercial Clubs will be taken up and the meeting will be addressed by representatives of commercial and civic organizations from this and other parts of the state.

At the meeting of the Panhandle Medical Association, which is to continue three days, the members here are expecting the largest attendance in the

history of the association. The chairmen of the sections into which the program is divided are: J. W. Albert, Childress; D. D. Swearingen, Amarillo; J. D. Dodson, Vernon; H. C. Taylor, Canadian; R. L. Miller, Wichita Falls; A. N. Newman, Canadian.

For discussions and papers in the various divisions physicians from over the Panhandle and from outside this district have been secured.

The doctors will be entertained at a reception Thursday night at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Pierson. A trolley ride over Amarillo's new street car system will be enjoyed Friday afternoon and at a banquet Friday night.

The Chamber of Commerce here is taking up the matter of accommodations and will take a personal interest in locating every visitor at reasonable rates. The program is as follows:

The Program

Prayer—Rev. Jewell Howard.
Addresses of Welcome—On behalf of Amarillo, Will A. Miller Jr., mayor; on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, Thomas F. Turner; on behalf of the Panhandle, J. R. Bowman.

Responses—On behalf of real estate firms, L. Gough, Hereford; on behalf of the Commercial Clubs, J. S. Stallings, Claude; on behalf Panhandle District Medical Association, Dr. G. W. Carter, Plainview; on behalf of land owners, Colonel C. T. Herring, Vernon; on behalf of Palo Duro Park commission, Jasper N. Haney, Canyon; on behalf Farmers' Congress, Colonel Harry T. Groom, Groom, Texas.

Sugar Beet Program, 2 p. m. to 2:40 p. m.—Colonel Harry T. Groom, chairman; Joseph Fay, Groom; J. M. Neely, Amarillo; J. P. Carson, Longmont, Col.; F. W. Zimmerman, Amarillo; Dr. J. W. Cartwright, Amarillo.

Broom Corn Growing Program, 2:40 to 3:40 p. m.—W. B. Patterson, chairman; Richard A. Tillman, Woodward, Okla.; Mr. Tarbox, Arcola, Ill.

Corn Culture Program, 3:40 to 4:20 p. m.—W. S. Roberts, chairman; Sterling P. Clark, Fort Worth; Champ Traylor, Plemmons; J. E. Stanley, Wheeler; T. D. Hobart, Tampa.

Poultry Producing Program, 4:20 p. m.—G. T. Oliver, chairman; three others to be supplied.

Friday, Jan. 10

Hog Growing Program, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.—L. B. Mitchell, chairman; representative of Armour & Co.; representative of Swift & Co.; representative of Fort Worth Stock Yards Company; W. B. Berryman, Fort Worth.

Finishing Young Steers, 11 a. m. to 12 m.—Henry C. Harding, chairman; John Bullware; Colonel T. S. Bugbee, Clarendon; J. E. Southwood, Panhandle; Richard Walsh, Palo Duro.

Dairying Program, 2 p. m. to 2:40 p. m.—C. G. Kilbourn, chairman; Colonel R. E. Smith, Sherman; J. D. Conklin, Des Moines; J. M. Russell, Amarillo.

Marketing Truck Garden Products, 2:40 to 3:20—George Works, chairman; A. S. Stinnett, Amarillo; F. E. Sheriff, Amarillo.

Alfalfa Growing Program, 3:20 p. m.—R. B. Newcome, chairman; Colonel R. E. Smith, Sherman; Colonel C. T. Herring, Vernon; Henry C. Harding, Amarillo.

Saturday, Jan. 11

Small Grain, 10 a. m. to 10:40 a. m.—S. G. Carter, chairman; J. R. Henry, McLean; Henry Holmes, Shamrock; Dave Davis, Pampa; G. W. Dill, Miami.
Sheep Raising, 10:40 to 11:20 a. m.—L. C. Lee, chairman; three others to be supplied.

Cotton Growing, 11:20 a. m. to 12 m.—Program to be supplied.

Organization, 2 p. m.—Organization of commercial clubs, real estate firms, land owners and others who are interested in the welfare of the entire Panhandle, into one organization to thoroughly advertise and develop the Panhandle country.

Addresses by the following:
"The Benefits of the Co-Operation of Commercial Clubs"—Louis J. Wortham, Fort Worth.

"Fort Worth's Relation to the Panhandle"—Captain B. B. Paddock, Fort Worth, secretary Board of Trade.

"The Future of the Panhandle"—P. E. Bosen, Amarillo.

"What a Panhandle Fair Would Mean to the Panhandle"—Captain Sydney Smith, Dallas.

"Texas 5,000,000 Club"—John H. Kirby, Houston, president 5,000,000 Club.

Immigration Program, 8 p. m.—P. L. Person, chairman.

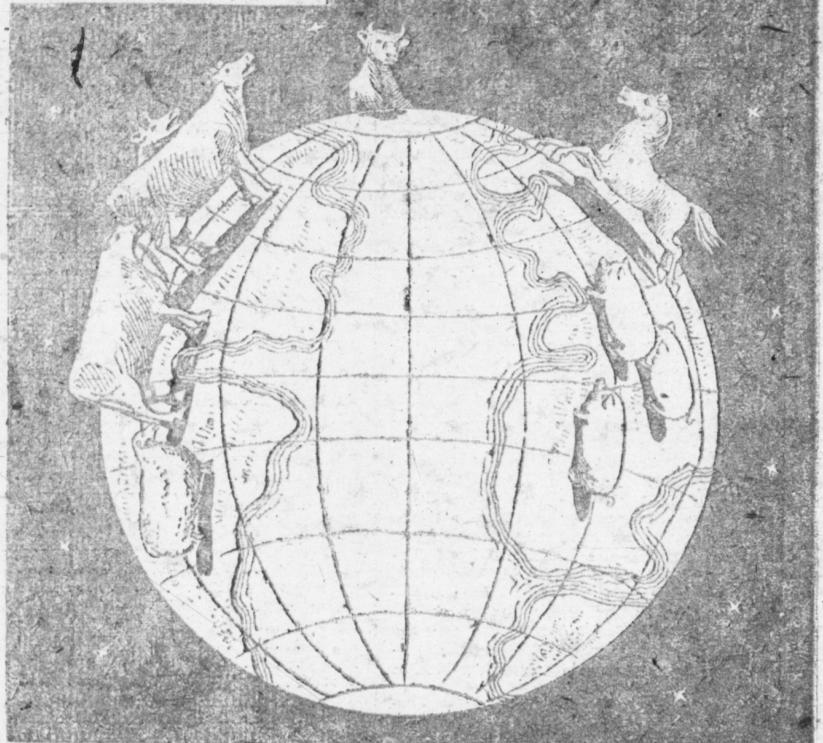
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Start Pure Milk Campaign Here Cows of Local Dairies Given Close Inspection

The initial move in what is meant to be a state-wide campaign for the eradication of tuberculosis in dairy cows was begun Thursday afternoon when officials of the state health department started an examination of all the cows in a big local dairy herd.

The examination followed a conference here of Dr. William Brumby of Austin, state health officer, and Dr. J. H. Wilson of Quanah, chairman of the live stock sanitary board, and Dr. W. G. Langley of Dallas, veterinarian for the live stock commission.

The first test was made under the personal inspection of all three officials after which Dr. Brumby and Dr. Wilson left the local work to Dr. Langley and will devote their attention to investigations in other parts of the state. All are expected to be here frequently during the progress of the investigation, which will extend over several weeks.

It is known that Texas cows are comparatively free from tuberculosis, and that the appalling condition which exist in northern and eastern states are not to be found here, but it was deemed best to have a thoro investigation before there could be any spread of the disease with its attendant loss to herds.

The work of eradication in Texas will be hampered by the absence of laws on the subject, for in other states officers have authority to kill diseased animals and there is a fund out of which the owner is paid. However, all dairymen are in hearty sympathy with the movement here and it is believed that they will consent to the loss of any animals found to be affected, rather than endanger the entire herd. A certificate stating that the owner has no diseased cattle will be given to all dairymen after an examination shows that they are entitled to it.

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