

Cattle  
Hogs  
Horses  
Mules  
Sheep  
Goats

Range  
Farming  
Horticulture  
Household  
Good Roads

# THE TEXAS STOCKMAN JOURNAL

VOL. 27

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, JANUARY 22, 1908

NO. 35

**WANTED** - Job of lifting mortgages. A. Hog.

**WANTED** Opportunity to make money for Texas farmers. S. BEET.

**WANTED** - Chance to educate my masters children. A. Cow

**WANTED** - Position in which I can pay grocery bills. Good references. Miss A. Hen.

**WANTED** - Masters who will take advantage of opportunities I offer. A. LAMB.

TOPEKA, KANS. Historical Society

LET ME HELP YOU MAKE MONEY

500,000 TONS OF SUGAR IN U.S. IN 1907

SUGAR BEET

DAIRY PRODUCTS IN U.S. 1907 1800,000,000

COTTON WAITING FOR PRICE

Cotton still waiting for price.

WOOL

AMERICAN HEAVY COUNTRY AND 1907

HELM

# President McKenzie's Address to Stockgrowers

DENVER, Col., Jan. 21.—Following is a summary of the annual address of Murdo McKenzie, president of the American National Live Stock convention, delivered at its eleventh annual session here today:

Since I was first elected your president many things have happened of the utmost importance to the stockmen of this country, particularly in securing legislation by the congress of the United States to protect your interests. In my address to you, when elected president the first time, I outlined to you some of the evils affecting the live stock industry, and what was required of your officers to correct them. Among the most important were the failure of the railroads to merce commission has the necessary freight rates, and the lack of power vested in the interstate commerce commission regarding railroad regulation. Last year I gave you a resume of what had been done by the officers and executive committee of your association toward securing an amendment to the interstate commerce law, so as to give to the interstate commerce commission greater power over railroad charges. You all know this law has been amended, and that now the interstate commerce commission has the necessary authority to regulate railroad freight rates; I then emphasized the fact that while the interstate commerce commission now had such authority, neither the law of itself, nor the power conferred on the commission, could help the shippers unless they are prepared to do their part.

### Shippers Must Do Their Part

It is manifestly the duty of each shipper, when he knows that an unreasonable rate is being charged, to make complaint to the interstate commerce commission, and whenever a complaint is thus made it is the duty of the commission to institute an investigation as to the reasonableness of said rate; and if, upon investigation, it finds the rate complained of to be unreasonable, then, and only then, can it give redress.

### Charges Railroads with Bad Faith

Last year I referred to the amendment of the law commonly known as the twenty-eight hour law. The old law prescribed that no stock, while in transit on any railroad, could be held on the cars for a longer time than twenty-eight hours without being unloaded for feed, water and rest. The enforcement of that law was the cause of great loss and damage to stockmen generally, because in many cases railroads frequently failed to make the market within the time limit, and consequently stock had to be unloaded within eighty to one hundred miles from market, and held for a period of from ten to twelve hours in order to comply with the law. We took the matter up with the railroad officials, and they promised that if a law was passed extending the time limit to thirty-six hours, instead of twenty-eight, they would do everything in their power to carry stock to the market in the thirty-six hours, and not use the extra time of eight hours for the purpose only of giving them more time between feeding points. We had every reason to believe that if the railroads would act in good faith and that all stock within a radius of five hundred to six hundred miles from the market would reach there within the time limit of thirty-six hours. Instead,

however, of the railroads keeping good faith with us they did the very opposite, and instead of using the extra time allowed them by the law, as amended, to hurry the stock to market, it is taken up by them in running between feeding points, and, in fact, the extra time is being used for the sole benefit of the railroads and to the loss of the stockmen.

### Wants Speed Limit Fixed


At our last annual meeting I recommended that congress be asked to grant power to the interstate commerce commission to prescribe a reasonable speed limit for live stock, and I again this year make the same recommendation that congress be appealed to, setting forth, in the strongest terms, the loss sustained by the live stock interests of this country, on account of the failure of the railroads in this respect, and to press this matter with the greatest vigilance until some relief is obtained. In my opinion nothing less than federal legislation can give us the necessary relief, and I hope that a resolution will be passed by this convention covering this point, and that your officers and executive committee will be instructed to vigorously press this matter before congress, with the view of having the proper amendment to the interstate commerce law passed.

On June 30, 1894, the railroads entering Chicago imposed, what they called a terminal charge of \$2 per car upon every car shipped to the Chicago market. The stockmen of the country felt that this was an unjust charge, and protested vigorously against this additional tax, feeling that they were already paying more than what was reasonable for the service rendered. The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas took up the matter and interviewed the different railroads, hoping to be able to secure the withdrawal of said terminal charge; but, as usual, the railroad officials turned a deaf ear to their complaints. The officers of the Cattle Raisers' Association believed their complaint was just, and in 1896 brought suit before the interstate commerce commission against the railroads, attacking the lawfulness of this terminal charge. Soon after these proceedings were commenced the Chicago Live Stock Exchange intervened in favor of the complainant; and later on hearings were had in Fort Worth and Chicago.

In 1898 the case was decided in favor of the stockmen, the commission holding that to the extent of \$1 per car the terminal charge was unreasonable. Suit was then brought by the commission to enforce its order, and the commission's attorney prepared and tried the case in the federal court; by a divided bench the United States court of appeals failed to sustain the opinion of the interstate commerce commission, and the case was then appealed to the supreme court of the United States. The supreme court, after nearly two years, held that the commission was justified in finding as it did, except on shipments from Texas and Oklahoma points, from which, in October, 1896, the thru rates were reduced; while the court refused to enforce the order, it, however, expressly stated that the commission might correct the rate as to shipments from other points where a reduction of rates had not been made. Thereupon a petition was filed for reopening the case and correcting the charge as to points where the reduction did not apply, and asking, also for reparation. The commission sustained the petition. The Texas rates being in the meantime advanced, the Cattle Raisers' Association filed its petition attacking said advances and Chicago terminal charge, and the American Stock Growers' Association about the same time petitioned the commission to investigate these and other advances in rates on live stock, and the commission docketed these different cases for hearing at Denver in June, 1904, and consolidated the two proceedings for the convenience of all parties.

In August, 1905, the rate advance case and the terminal case were both decided for us, and an order was issued in the terminal case which the railroads did not obey, but no order was made in the rate advance case, because there was a motion made for additional findings. When the rate bill passed, our attorney filed petitions in both the advanced rate case and in the terminal case to reopen them, grant such further hearings as were necessary, and for new orders under the new law. These supplemental petitions were filed by the Texas Association in both cases, but the American National Live Stock Association and the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association intervened in the terminal case, claiming reparation for their members. No action was then taken by the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, and we were informed that they had not decided what to do, so at first our

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done, and only the names of the original parties, the Cattle Raisers' Association and the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, were used, because of the legal complications about evidence. The American National Live Stock Association and the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association's interventions in the terminal case for reparation are still pending. The case is decided for us, and the charge fixed at \$1 per car, but the question of reparation is still pending. In every proceeding, and at every step taken, our secretary, Mr. Tomlinson, has constantly aided in the case, and the American Live Stock Association has paid its part of the expenses in all the cases.

### Have Been Fighting Twelve Years

I hope the convention will pardon me for going so much into detail in the history of this case. I do so for the purpose of impressing upon the members of this association the benefits derived from persistent co-operation. If the individual shipper were to attempt to fight this alone it would be a hopeless case; not only would he get disgusted with the amount of litigation entailed in fighting it, but he would have tired long ago of paying the expenses. Here we were for twelve long years fighting against what we considered an unreasonable charge by the railroads, and even with all the co-operation we had, it sometimes looked hopeless when we appreciated the amount of money and talent which the railroads could command to fight us with. You can rest assured that no stone was left unturned by them to defeat us, but we were satisfied that justice would in the end prevail, and I am now glad to inform you that this last decision will save to the stockmen of the country between \$275,000 and \$300,000 a year.

There is another point in connection with this question which I wish to bring before you, and it is this: If at the time our complaint was first filed, the powers vested in the interstate commerce commission had been the same as they are now, the decision rendered by it in 1898 would have been respected, and justice could not have been postponed for ten long years. You can readily figure the amount of money which would have been saved for the stockmen. Take the average number of cars of live stock entering Chicago each year at 250,000, the saving of \$1 per car on this number would aggregate \$3,000,000. If the different associations accomplished nothing else, this alone would handsomely remunerate them for all the money they have spent.

### Praise for S. H. Cowan

I feel that great credit is due our attorney, Mr. Cowan, who is also attorney for the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, for the pluck and determination he has shown during the twelve years he has been fighting this case. Indeed, I may say that to him the credit of winning this suit is entirely due. Were we unfortunate enough to have an agent representing us with less pluck I am afraid that the matter would have been given up long ago, and about \$300,000 a year lost to the stockmen of this country.

### Live Stock Rates

The interstate commerce commission law should be amended so as to prevent the railroads from anying any advances in interstate rates, at least those of long standing, except upon the approval of the commission and after the interested parties have an opportunity of being heard. If this practice

such good cause exists the railroads should be able to so prove to the interstate commerce commission. As the matter stands at present, the railroads can make an increase in their rates without consulting anybody, and it is left to the shipper, if he thinks the rate unreasonable, to make complaint to the commission, and then the commission institutes an investigation, and this in itself causes a great deal of delay and expense; and, in the meantime, the railroads go on charging the increased freight rate until the question is finally determined. The reasonableness should be passed on before the rate is advanced.

Last year at your meeting here you passed a resolution indorsing and approving the plan of the national administration to classify and put the grazing of the unoccupied public land under the control of the department of agriculture under some system of lease or grazing permit. In compliance with your resolution I appointed a committee specially to look after this matter. This committee spent considerable time in Washington, appearing before both the senate and house committees, and did everything possible to lay before these committees in an intelligent manner the conditions now existing with respect to the grazing of the public domain. A bill providing for governmental control of the unoccupied public domain was introduced in congress in the spring of 1907, but it failed to pass. This year, again, another bill has been introduced, and will shortly come up before congress for consideration. If the members of this association are still of the mind that the administration should be indorsed in this matter, a resolution similar to that of last year should be passed, and your officers and executive committee instructed to take such steps as may seem best to them to have your side of the case properly presented before the committees of both the house and the senate.

### Injustice at Markets

I have on several occasions brought to your notice the condition existing on some of the live-stock markets on the Missouri river and Chicago. Many complaints have been made that there have been combinations entered into by the several live stock exchanges to the injury of the stockmen. This matter has been pretty well aired, and the most of you are familiar with the conditions. I am sorry to say that, while some improvements have been made, there are still many grievances which stockmen have to contend with. The combinations now existing prevent the free selling of live stock which should prevail at all public markets. Efforts have been put forth by your officers and executive committee to have these evils remedied, but, while successful to some extent, there is a great deal still to be done, and I would recommend that instructions be given by you to your officers and executive committee to continue their efforts until they have secured the greatest freedom in marketing, and put a stop to combinations injurious to the free selling of stock on the markets.

Two years ago Mr. Beveridge of Indiana introduced a bill in congress providing for an inspection tax on all cattle, sheep and hogs which enter into interstate commerce at all the markets. If this bill had passed, the amount of tax which would have to be paid by stockmen would approximately amount to about \$3,000,000 a year. We protested against the passage of this bill,

## REVIVED AT LAST

### Emaciated Woman Restored by Proper Food

The amount of harm done from eating food which lacks the nourishing elements or is in such form that the system can't absorb it, is much greater than many persons even suspect.

The harm can't be corrected by drugs either. There must be a complete change in the dietary—the cause of the trouble must be removed.

"I have been a constant sufferer from stomach trouble, constipation and neuralgia, for the past fourteen years," writes a Michigan lady, "and the past year became tired of life, of everybody and everything.

"The best doctors and several weeks at a sanitarium afforded me only temporary relief. Finally an attack of the grippe caused me to give up hope of ever being well again. I was growing weaker and more emaciated every day.

"At last a doctor advised me to try some predigested food, as nothing would stay on my stomach. My husband sent for some Grape-Nuts, of which I ate a little with milk, and then awaited the usual results.

"My stomach did not reject this food, and from that time on for several weeks I lived on Grape-Nuts and milk,

# Big Hog Sale Will Be Held At Time of the Feeders' and Breeders' Big Show IN THE SPRING

Not Under Auspices of Show  
Officials, But Independ-  
ent of Them

A registered hog sale is now assured during the March Fat Stock Show, marking the beginning of a series of annual or semi-annual sales in Fort Worth.

J. E. Buchanan, who urged the inauguration of such sales at the recent meeting of the Swine Breeders' Association, when seen Wednesday morning said, as the association could take no official part in holding the sale, the members have definitely arranged to do so. The members will contribute the hogs and inaugurate an annual sale which will cover the southwest. There will be four breeds only in the sale—Berkshires, Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys and one other.

They will be equal to the best the world has seen, however, as to individuals, pedigree and breeding. In addition, Mr. Buchanan points out the hogs are acclimated and enable the buyer to avoid the risk that has been taken in securing hogs from the big breeding states of the north.

The sale will not be a part of the National Feeders and Breeders' Show, but will be held at the same time, either in the northern division of the stock yards or some other convenient place nearby that will eliminate possibility of contamination or any disadvantageous effects that might result if held in or near yards where hogs are shipped to market.

"The sale," said Mr. Buchanan, "opens an epoch in the hog industry in Texas and will place before the stockman and stock farmer, as well as the farmer, the best breeds in the world, acclimated and ready for use. I understand the Swine Breeders' Association will likely make the sale a semi-annual event after this year.

"Owing to the fact that Central West Texas and the Panhandle, particularly the latter, are progressing so rapidly in the production of hogs and the demand for thoroughbred hogs is so great and this section of the country is now sending to Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois for registered hogs, they will make this movement not only to better the buyer, but to increase the output of their own production."

## WOVEN WIRE FENCING

There is so much humbug in the fence business today that farmers dread the buying of a new fence. Many fences rust badly in from six to twelve months. The old style process of galvanizing wire, used ten years ago, was slow but it made good wire. The old process is not rapid enough for many wire makers today. They invented a new hurry-up process that makes twice as much wire in a day. Spelter is the material with which wire is galvanized, hurry-up process of galvanizing and a and there are many grades of it. The poor grade of spelter combined makes the rust-quick wire today. Haven't you had about enough of the rust-quick kind of fence? We are of the opinion that there are just as good fences made today as ever before. We have in mind a company that has advertised with us for years. They claim to use the old process of galvanizing, the best grade of spelter and that their fence will last for years. Their claims are so broad we certainly would have heard from some of our subscribers if their fence was faulty in any way. Their catalog is the largest of the kind published and is full of useful information. We request all needing fence to write for their free catalog. Mention this paper and address Kitzelman Brothers, Muncie, Ind. See their "ad" elsewhere in this issue.

## Poultry for Women

Almost any woman can go into the poultry business if she really wants to. It requires a very small capital to begin with and it is usually better to commence in a very small way. It is a business that seems to grow better from a small beginning.

A village lot with a piano box in one corner will do very well for a starter, and there is waste enough from almost any kitchen to keep half a dozen hens. Next year the plant may be enlarged to three times its size with very little extra outlay, and by that time the woman will know how to get the money back by the sale of eggs



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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.

## Cattlemen Leave For Convention

The delegation representing the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, who will attend the annual meeting of the National Live Stock Association, leaves Fort Worth Saturday night for Denver, where the convention will be held. The delegation will be headed by President Ike T. Pryor of San Antonio and will include Secretary H. E. Crowley, Attorney Sam Cowan and S. B. Burnett, M. Sansom, W. D. Reynolds, Pat Paffrath, W. C. Stith of Fort Worth, C. W. Merchant and W. J. Bryan of Abilene, J. R. Dendinger of Dallas, Richard Walsh of Palo Duro, H. S. Boice of Channing, Dr. J. H. Wilson, chairman of the state live

stock association, who are reaching Fort Worth Saturday and the party will be nearly complete on leaving here.

The delegation will be especially active in securing passage of memorials by the national association on the question of grazing on public domain. Legislation is necessary to prevent the taking down of all fences and this will result in great loss to the cattle owners of Texas.

No effort will be made to secure the next annual convention for this city. The distance of this place from the ranches of the far northwest is too great to render a meeting at this point advisable.

The Texans will be absent from the state for about five days.

### Sheep Improve Range

Mr. Delfelder, president of the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association,

is a range, sheep pastured, is a range ruined.

"It has now been fully demonstrated, however, that sheep pasturage is an actual benefit instead of a ruination, the experience of the passing years proving that the renewed and more luxuriant grass always follows range pastured by sheep. As a prominent and profitable instance of this is the fact that in Carbon county, Wyoming, where big flocks and close grazing are carried to the limit, the sheepmen are finding better and more fattening grasses from year to year on the same range over which they have been grazing their flocks ever since sheep were grazed in Wyoming. As a matter of fact, the sheep flocks closely bunched and closely grazing, stir up the soil and fertilize it for future and more prolific grass growth."

The above might be true as scripture but the Wyoming sheepman might repeat the assertion until he grew black in the face.

## Teaching Agriculture in Texas Schools

The following paper was read by W. D. Bentley before the Clay county teachers' institute, and will be of interest to the general reader as well as to teachers:

In obedience to the emphatic demands of the agricultural interests of this great state of ours, the Thirtieth legislature passed a law requiring agriculture to be taught in the public schools.

The formation of public sentiment leading up to the demand for this law has been so evident during the last two years that the teacher who had foresight enough to discern coming events had been fitting himself for the new work that is now necessary.

A few teachers in Clay county have been making efforts to teach agriculture, but my observation is that the larger body of teachers have given the subject little thought or study and now find themselves up against a proposition for which they are poorly prepared, to say the least. Not that they are in any wise to blame. It is simply a case where awakened public sentiment, feeling the need of a great reform, has crystallized into law before the machinery necessary to carry it into successful effect has been invented.

The pressing need just now is the arrangement of a systematic practical course of study, presenting the simplest and most important truths and beauties of the science of agriculture in a manner so that they may be taught effectively to that very large majority of children who will never see the inside of a high school or college.

Until that practical course has been prepared and until teachers are required to thoroly qualify themselves in the science of primary agriculture, the work will never be properly done as contemplated by our recently enacted law.

What to do and how to do it right now is doubtless the problem that most of you are anxiously asking.

### Don't Go Too Deep

The best way to learn to teach agriculture is to teach it, or, to put it differently, to lead your school in the study of it. One who has not learned how to secure knowledge on any subject, when he finds himself in need of it, is poorly educated, tho he may be a graduate.

I would suggest that you avoid trying to go too deep into agricultural science, but confine the work to the simplest farm propositions.

There are several fairly good textbooks on agriculture for common school work and their publishers might be willing to give teachers a copy, or at least make a very low price for sample copies.

The best, cheapest and most reliable source of information is the various publications of the department of agriculture. In these publications, free for the people, lie a great fund of valuable agricultural truths secured at a great cost, that is being utilized only to a limited extent.

There is no problem relating to agriculture that is not being carefully studied by practical scientific men and the result of their discoveries published in bulletins in plain, simple language for free distribution to all who ask for them.

Are you annoyed by rats, mosquitoes or pests of any kind? Write to the secretary of agriculture. He is prepared to tell you about them and what to do. Perhaps it is birds, bees, cotton, corn, or possibly you want information about teaching agriculture in the common schools. The department of agriculture will be glad to send you valuable printed matter on all or any of these subjects and it will cost you only a postal card and the asking.

### BANISHED

#### Coffee Finally Had to Go

The way some persons cling to coffee even after they know it is doing them harm, is a puzzler. But it is an easy matter to give it up for good, when Postum Food Coffee is properly made and used instead.

A girl writes: "Mother had been suffering with nervous headaches for seven weary years, but kept drinking coffee.

"One day I asked her why she did not give up coffee as a cousin of mine had done who had faken to Postum. But mother was such a slave to coffee she thought it would be terrible to give it up.

"Finally, one day, she made the change to Postum, and quickly her headaches disappeared. One morning while she was drinking Postum so freely and with such relish, I asked for a taste.

"That started me on Postum and I now drink it more freely than I did coffee, which never comes into our house now.

"A girl friend of mine one day saw me drinking Postum and asked if it was coffee. I told her it was Postum and gave her some to take home, but forgot to tell her how to make it.

"The next day she said she did not see how I could drink Postum. I found she had made it like ordinary coffee. So I told her how to make it right and gave her a cupful I made, after boiling it fifteen minutes. She said she

was glad to get the information about teaching agriculture in the common schools. The department of agriculture will be glad to send you valuable printed matter on all or any of these subjects and it will cost you only a postal card and the asking.

Each teacher should write at once to the United States department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., for the following lists:

1. Monthly list of department publications.
2. Monthly list of experiment station publications.
3. List of bulletins and circulars for free distribution. (Division of publications, Circular 2.)
4. Farmers' Bulletin Subject Index (Division of publications, Circular 4).
5. A few good-books and bulletins on nature study, school gardening and elementary agriculture for common schools. (Office of experiment stations, Circular 52.)

The circulars and farmers' bulletins named in these lists are free and they cover such a wide range of agricultural subjects, treated in a simple way, that the teacher will usually be able to find publications giving suggestions on almost any topic to be considered in teaching agriculture.

### Cultivate the Farmer

Another valuable source of information is the farmer himself. I would suggest that the teacher try to interest him in the work. Ask him questions. Tell him you are trying to teach his children agriculture and you don't know much about it. If he is a wise farmer he will tell you that he has lots yet to learn about it himself. If he happens to be the "otherwise" kind, he will tell you that he knows all about it, that he was "born in the cotton patch and brought up between the plow handles." You will be astonished at his vast fund of almanac agricultural knowledge. He will tell you all about the moon's phases and their relation to killing hogs, planting potatoes, and all other farm operations. But even from these you may derive inspiration that will help you in your great work of bringing "more light" to the minds of that large class of children who are of necessity slaves of that cruel monarch, "King Cotton."

The plan that appeals to me as the most practicable and the one by which the most good may be done to the largest number is that of making the daily agricultural lesson a general exercise for the whole school. Thirty or forty minutes is not too much time for this general lesson.

The ingenious teacher may make this exercise so interesting that no pupil will ever be absent if he can help it. The topics considered should be arranged to correspond with the work usually progressing on the farms in the neighborhood at the time.

The study of seed might occupy a few weeks in the fall, while the farmers are gathering the corn, cotton and other crops. It is at this time that seed should be selected and properly stored for next year's crops. If all the farmers had used last year only properly selected seed of the best varieties it would have brought them many thousands of dollars more money.

In the fall and winter land for spring crops should be deeply plowed and fertilized. Why? Most farmers plow to kill weeds and get loose dirt to cover the seed with. The educated farmer knows that when he does these things at the proper time and in the proper manner that he is manufacturing food for the plants he expects to grow there, and, incidentally, destroying millions of insects that would prey on his crop if left to themselves.

The winter is the best time to consider birds and animals in their relation to agriculture. It is at this time that the bloodthirsty sportsman is abroad in the land, and the boy with a gun, feeling the savage instincts of early ancestors, longs to kill something. Their inherent victims are generally the best friends the people have.

Many birds and animals long considered harmful to man have been proven to be his best friends, laboring by night and by day to destroy his real enemies. Owls live chiefly on rats and mice and do not kill chickens. There are only three kinds of hawks that do more harm than good. The toad is the gardener's best ally. The small spotted civit or hydrophobia cat should be killed at every opportunity, while the common skunk is one of the very best friends the farmer has in the animal kingdom. The farmer who does not think enough of his poultry to protect them against midnight prowlers of all kinds deserves to lose them.

### Gardening in the Spring

In the spring the school garden and the testing of seed are interesting and of vital importance and are practicable subjects for the schoolroom. Principles of agriculture may be illustrated easily and at very little expense that will never be forgotten and be of

# Open Publicity

Insures a fair, square and honest deal. It characterises the policy of Dr. Pierce as relates to the composition of his time-proven and most popular medicines. Their ingredients are on each bottle-wrapper, attested under oath and printed in plain English. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only medicine designed for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments and sold by druggists, the makers of which publish on each bottle-wrapper what the medicine contains.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription contains no alcohol, and no narcotics or other harmful or habit-forming drugs, as will be seen from its published ingredients. It contains only such native, medicinal roots as are most highly recommended by leading medical writers and practitioners of all the several schools of practice, for the cure of woman's delicate and peculiar ailments. It is safe for women to take in any condition of the system, as it assists Nature in restoring the healthful action of all the organs distinctly feminine.

Nature's own cure. In fact, "Favorite Prescription" is Nature's own cure for the many derangements and weaknesses peculiar to women. It is advised for no other diseases.

If you are a weak, tired, nervous, over-worked, broken-down, pain-racked woman, either young, old or middle-aged, suffering from frequent headaches, backaches, dizziness or fainting spells, gnawing or distressed feeling in stomach, perhaps see imaginary specks, or dark spots floating before the eyes, have dragging-down or heavy feeling in lower abdomen, or pelvic region, with, perhaps, pelvic catarrh, or other symptoms of functional or organic affections of the distinctly feminine organs, then you will make no mistake if you resort to the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The most advanced medical science knows no better agents for the cure of all such diseases than are happily and harmoniously combined in this widely-famed "Prescription" of Dr. Pierce.

You can't afford to accept any secret nostrum of unknown composition and of questionable merit as a substitute for this professionally endorsed and time-tested remedy of KNOWN COMPOSITION, simply that some unprincipled dealer may make a little larger profit. Don't expect it to perform miracles but give it a fair, persevering trial and it is not likely to disappoint you. It won't "dissolve tumors"—no medicine will. It will cure a larger percentage of all curable ailments which especially afflict womankind than any other medicine sold by druggists for that purpose.

As to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery it has a very large range of application, yet it is by no means recommended as a "Cure-All." It possesses marvelous alterative, or blood cleansing, properties and is at the same time a most invigorating tonic, or strength giver. It exerts a specific, cleansing, soothing and healing effect upon all the lining mucous membranes of the system; hence, its great curative value in all catarrhal affections, no matter where located.

In Chronic Nasal Catarrh, it is well to cleanse the passages two or three times a day with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy fluid, while persisting in the use of the "Golden Medical Discovery"

for its blood cleansing and specific curative effects upon the diseased mucous membranes. It will cure a very large per cent. of all cases, even after they have reached the ulcerative, or chronic stage, and no matter of how many years' standing they may be. It is equally efficacious in affections of the mucous lining of the larynx, bronchia and respiratory organs in general, thus curing bronchitis, laryngitis and other affections giving rise to obstinate, hang-on-coughs. It is not so good in acute coughs following sudden colds, as in the lingering, chronic coughs. "Nor must the "Golden Medical Discovery" be expected to work miracles. It will not cure consumption in its advanced stages—no medicine will do that, but for all obstinate hang-on-coughs due to laryngeal or bronchial irritation and kindred affections, of the throat which, if neglected or badly treated, are likely to lead up to consumption, the "Discovery" can be relied upon to produce the best curative results.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is, from its tonic and specific curative control over mucous surfaces, especially efficacious in curing indigestion, dyspepsia, weak stomach and "Liver Complaint," or biliousness. Even ulceration of the stomach and bowels has in thousands of cases been cured by it; also obstinate chronic diarrhea.

In addition to all the foregoing, not the least valuable of the marvelously efficacious properties possessed by the "Discovery" is the unequalled regulating and strengthening effect exerted by it over the heart's action. It has made some wonderful cures of very pronounced valvular and other affections of that organ.

The reason why "Golden Medical Discovery" cures so wide a range of diseases is made plain in a booklet sent free on request mailed to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. If interested, send for it.

The powerful alterative or blood purifying properties possessed by the "Discovery" will naturally suggest its use for the cure of blotches, pimples, eruptions; as eczema, salt-rheum, and other skin affections in all of which it has made remarkable cures; also in scrofulous sores and old, open ulcers, or eating sores. To heal the latter, use Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve as a local application, while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" to correct the blood and cleanse the system. A box will be mailed to any address on receipt of fifty-four cents in stamps. If your druggist don't have it in stock, address Dr. Pierce, as above.

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. Easy to take as candy.

## Cotton Seed Hulls

Low Prices CAKE AND MEAL Any Quantity

It Will Pay You to Get Our Quotations

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self: "How can I teach any part of this in addition to what I am now teaching, from higher mathematics and the ologies down to a-b, ab?"

I would say cut out a lot of it. Throw overboard a lot of old iron and other dead weight that schools have been burdened with these many years, and take up instead real, live, beautiful, breathing things. Instill into the child a desire to learn and then teach him how to learn, and you will have done your full duty. Your pupils will remember you gratefully as long as they live.

When children are taught to acquire knowledge by studying the living, beautiful things around them and with which the majority of necessity earn their living, instead of so much of that that tends toward the commercial grind, a new and better era will begin. The brighter boys and girls will be educated toward nature and the farm instead of away from them. The earn-

## Japanese Pay Big

Prices to Packers

For Gall Stones

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 17.—The Record-Herald today says:

Chicago packers are selling gall stones at high prices to the Japanese. What the subjects of the mikado do with the queer products of packing-town is a mystery, but they use great quantities and are willing to pay any price demanded for them.

The report of the business, which has been kept a trade secret so far as this city is concerned, comes from the Ca-

## Packers Ask More Material

Representative of Nelson Morris Calls Attention to the Lack of Hogs

AMARILLO, Texas, Jan. 18.—Texas cannot expect further investment in packing houses by Northern packers until a better supply of raw products, especially hogs, is guaranteed. This fact was brought out plainly by A. S. Stinnett of Amarillo, representative of the Nelson Morris Packing Company, who read a paper on prospects of a packing house for Amarillo at the recent farmers' congress, held here. The packers are disappointed at the meager supply they are getting in Texas, and they have regarded the failure of Fort Worth to get enough hogs as a lesson worth heeding.

On the subject of locating a packing house in the Panhandle, Mr. Stinnett said:

An important feature bearing directly on location and contiguity of outlet for packing houses is the great empire of territory now developing and assured rapidity and certainty, consisting of Northwestern Oklahoma, Panhandle of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, in which there will soon be a population taxing the capacity of one or more large packing plants to supply and more evident is this when one considers that with the advent of packing houses there is a total disappearance of local or home slaughtering with its enforced disregard of the economics upon which the success and prosperity of a packing industry rests. We now come to the question of raw

## WONDERFUL NEW CATARRH CURE

Free Information to All

The cure of catarrh has now become an absolute certainty and can be positively proven in your case, if you are a catarrh victim.

Probably no other treatment for the cure of disease, ever discovered, will be given such wide publicity among physicians, scientists and catarrh sufferers as the "Germidor," the wonderful new instrument, with the powerful germ-killer, "Microcide."

No matter how bad or chronic your case of catarrh may be, and no matter how long you have had it, you can be positively and absolutely cured.



The wonderful "Germidor" is a little instrument which can be held in the closed hand without being seen. It has extraordinary power in forcing into every possible nook and corner of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat. The new germ-killer, "Microcide," is the latest and most certain catarrh-germ destroyer known.

No catarrh germ can escape when once the Microcide has come in contact with it.

All gagging, spitting, hawking and foul breath quickly disappear and the catarrh is permanently cured.

Long-time treatments with sprays, bulbs, jellies, ointments, etc., are entirely done away with and the "Germidor" works with equal success in cases of catarrh, catarrhal deafness, hay fever, bronchitis, etc.

Mail the coupon below today to the Luxor Co., 830-K Schiller Bldg., Chicago. Full information, including a very valuable booklet on catarrhal diseases, will be sent you at once. Don't delay.

FREE CATARRH COUPON

THE LUXOR CO.

material than which any other element or essential entering into the consideration could be restricted with lesser impairment of the possibility of results to be achieved. With Amarillo's position as a gateway to great markets, present and future, if the question of raw material were settled some of the big packers would either be established or now preparing to establish in our midst. What we refer to as raw material is mainly fat cattle and desirable hogs in lasting and certain abundance, and without plenty of both an affixed basis of an assured maintenance of this supply, the utility of the present agitation of the packing industry would be apparent to every one aside from arousing to action and direction of that action to the desired end.

### Fort Worth Needed Hogs

Just here I become briefly reminiscent, and call your attention to the fact that some twenty years ago a considerable packing plant was erected in Fort Worth, a splendid railroad center and gateway, and with varying degrees of nonsuccess, this plant was operated for some years, and was finally closed down for lack of hogs. A few years later there was reorganization with resumption of operation under new management, and it was again found that the hog supply was inadequate, as the writer, together with others sold them every now and then a car or so of hog products, shipments from the northern packing centers. Later on two of the big packers appeared and constructed immense modern plants, believing their splendid equipment and aggressive policy would result in the desired increase in that most important item of raw material, hogs, and, notwithstanding the five years that have elapsed, the fruition of their hopes is still deferred. At present much of the hog product distributed from Fort Worth is shipped to Fort Worth either green or cured, from northern plants, and this has not only curtailed dividends but acted as deterrent to other large packers who have been waiting for an opportune moment to join the incipient colony.

Again an educational campaign had to be conducted along the line of improved beef. Texas has had the cattle in ample and unending supply of the various kinds preponderating to the canning variety without the canneries, which have since or soon will be provided. The situation as to beef looks well in hand, and the problems yet ahead for solution prevent no serious difficulty. The sudden springing up, languishing and death of packing houses in the Southwest has engendered conservatism and caused a closer scrutiny of possibilities than ever before, and this is as it should be, as success and permanency are desired by all.

### Need Raw Materials

A packing plant having the equipment and magnitude to compete involves an outlay of about \$1,000,000 with as much more as operating capital, and with this investment there can be no question as to supply of raw material. A sporadic supply would mean sporadic operation with disastrous results. One of the large packers realizing the advantage of Amarillo as a wholesale and distributing center, has already purchased ground upon which to build a cold storage warehouse and curing room to which they will ship raw dressed material, and cured products for proper handling and quick distribution, and no doubt they have in mind other greater possibilities later on. From the foregoing it is clearly seen that all the prerequisites are now provided aside from raw material and with which the rest will be easy and certain. Stock farming is the admitted solution, with an organized start at once and a fixed purpose ahead, in two or three years' time there would be cattle and hogs, lacking neither in abundance nor quality followed instantly by two or more of the great packers. No section of any country ever had before it more alluring opportunities and prospects than the great Panhandle of Texas, as it is now known to the most benighted minds that in variety, quality and quantity of grain production, alfalfa, forage and hay growth, the Texas Panhandle is without a superior in all the frozen zone of agriculture, and no one can gainsay that cattle and hogs in the Panhandle for health, growth and thrift stand on a full level with the chosen of the earth.

The evolution and onward rush are now at hand. The one time exclusive farmer on one side and the one time short grass cattleman on the other can now be seen with hands locked across the chasm that once divided them, and as issuing therefrom can already be discerned the ripe fruitage of millions of tilled acres, with unnumbered homes and ever growing and expanding villages and cities and all things else that could and would spring from such boundless source of wealth, and thenceforth with every denizen of the plains, man, woman or child, the smoke should and shall be, we will make of the Panhandle of Texas both the granary and the smokehouse of the world.

# 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.**

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**THE HOME COMPANY**

Policies Best.

Rates Lowest.

## Treating Barrenness In Cows

Barrenness in cows is caused by a number of things, and when a cow fails to breed or come in heat regularly it will not pay the owner, as a usual thing, to spend much time or money in trying to cure her. There is usually something abnormal about them.

When, however, the cause of barrenness of cows is due to an overfat condition there is a chance of curing them of the trouble, according to Dr. A. S. Alexander in *Prairie Farmer*. In such cases the body becomes loaded with fat in the muscles and every other tissue where fat may be lodged.

It means, too, that the secretions of the generative organs may be abnormal in one way or another, and most often the abnormality is an acid condition of the mucous fluid bathing the fallopian tubes or the lining membrane of the womb or vagina. The male sperm, or vital factor of the male generative fluid, cannot exist in the presence of an acid, nor can the female factor or egg (ovum) live long under similar circumstances.

The proper state of the fluids mentioned is slightly alkaline and this condition often is absent in the mucous discharges of the barren fat cow. It also can readily be understood that, as conception is a natural occurrence, requiring naturally healthy conditions, any unnatural condition, which necessarily is an unhealthy one, must be nonconductive to conception. Such is the case.

Plethora, obesity or overfatness—whatever one may care to call it—is the wrong condition for any breeding animal, male or female, and where sterility exists the first step should be to burn up the fat by abundant exercise and spare rations, and when muscular condition is attained the animal then may be built up in constitution and stamina by generous feeding upon complete rations rich in nitrogen (protein) and then will be likely to prove prolific.

When a cow comes in heat regularly

In such a case the first step should be to inject a gallon of hot water into the womb and in half an hour introduce some solid extract of belladonna leaves and smear it upon the os uteri. Leaving the parts alone for half an hour the operator then introduces the hand and attempts carefully to work one finger part way through the os.

When this can be done a blunt probe, or hardwood skewer blunted at the end and perfectly clean, is inserted in the mouth of the os and then gently but firmly pressed forward while at the same time it is turned from side to side in a rotary manner, as the passage of the mouth of the womb is convoluted so that it may not easily be entered in a straight line.

When the os has been opened the cow may be put to the bull, if in season, or allowed to go until next time she is in heat. It is best, however, to operate as above advised while the cow is in heat and immediately have her served and in some cases this plan proves successful. Where it does not succeed, however, the new "yeast treatment" should be given, as follows:

Mix to a paste with a little warm water one cake of compressed yeast and allow to stand in a moderately warm room for twelve hours; then stir in a pint of lukewarm, freshly boiled water, and allow to stand another twelve hours, when the mixture will be ready for use. Syringe out the vagina with warm water and when the water comes away inject the yeast mixture into the vagina (not into the womb) by means of any large syringe or a hose and funnel, and allow it to remain there.

Make the injection the moment the cow is seen to be in heat and have her served when the period of heat is about past. If she does not conceive repeat the treatment next time she comes in heat, and go on treating her in this way until she conceives.

The yeast mixture may be injected

## Sheepmen Find Profit On Panhandle Plains

AMARILLO, Texas, Jan. 18.—One of the most interesting papers prepared for the recent Farmers and Commercial Club Congress here was by L. C. Lee on the subject of sheep raising. Mr. Lee said:

The subject is as old as human history. In the days of the patriarchs sheep husbandry was possibly the leading industry, as the sheep furnishes to man both food and clothing in great varieties.

I have not sought any statistics on this subject, but I have no doubt but what they might show that the product of the flocks of sheep of the world surpass in monetary value that of cattle. In our own country flocks of sheep are kept on perhaps one-half of the farms from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic ocean to the western plains, and on the plains and inter-mountain regions vast distances are devoted wholly to the keeping of sheep.

I am told that years ago a large portion of the Panhandle of Texas was occupied by sheepmen with their flocks. At that time Tascosa, on the Canadian river, was perhaps the center, and that from there wagons trains of wool were hauled some two or three hundred miles to the railroad at Dodge City, Kan., and sheep for market were driven over the same course. The industry was a profitable one and there appears to be no record of any considerable losses of sheep from diseases or otherwise in this country. The indus-

try was largely carried on by Mexicans, who used the whole country as a range, but with the purchase of vast tracts of land by the cattlemen there was nothing for the sheepman to do who kept sheep on the open range but to take Horace Greeley's advice and "go west," but he did not go far nor to a very different country—he only crossed the line into New Mexico, almost at our door, where today the sheep industry flourishes on a scale of great magnitude.

At Tucumcari, only about one hundred miles west of us, there are marketed annually a million and half pounds of wool, and a large number of cars of sheep are shipped from there.

Clayton, N. M., 130 miles by rail from Amarillo, is one of the largest sheep markets in the United States. The average shipments of sheep and lambs from that point aggregate 1,500 car loads. These are largely purchased by feeders, who ship them to Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri, to be fattened for market—in Colorado on sugar beets and peas and in the other states mention chiefly on corn, and here is indicated an industry that should be established in the Panhandle—that of fattening sheep for the market on the products of our farms.

It is universally admitted that the kaffir and maize that are so easily and cheaply raised in the Panhandle of Texas is an ideal ration for fattening sheep. Besides we can raise Indian corn, all the small grains, alfalfa and sugar beets on our cheap land and at minimum cost, thus giving a great variety of cheap food.

### Great Variety of Food

No other state or locality can furnish a greater variety of food adapted for fattening sheep for market than the Panhandle of Texas, and this kind of feed, together with our pure water, will produce a grade of mutton that cannot be excelled anywhere.

I am informed by a representative of the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company that they had to procure fat sheep and lambs from the north to supply the local trade in Fort Worth with choice mutton.

I am not alone in the conclusion that sheep can be profitably fattened here for market. The owner of one of the largest cattle ranches in the Panhandle has recently declared his intention of going into the feeding of sheep here for market on an extensive scale, and no one has questioned that it would be a success.

Now, having discussed this matter briefly in a general way, I would like to read you a letter that I received from a man here in the Panhandle, who is a large operator in sheep. I refer to C. W. Munn of Sherman county. Mr. Munn says:

### Sheep Kept on 50 Cents a Year

"Texhoma, Okla., Jan. 1, 1908.—Mr. L. C. Lee, Amarillo, Texas—Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date to hand. I regret very much that circumstances are such that I cannot be with you on the 9th, 10th and 11th.

"However, in answer to your request, will say I have been in the sheep business for twenty years; six years of the time in Sherman county, Texas.

"I can say this is the best country for sheep that I have ever been in. The grass here is especially adapted for sheep. Old ewes get fatter here than any place I have ever run them. We have no nose or gad fly, foot rot or screw worms on dsheep are perfectly healthy here. They can be run here in the winters on as little feed as anywhere, but of course more feed the better in any country.

"I have raised 98 per cent of lambs here, which is a good showing in any country.

"My sheep shear two pounds more wool per head here (on less feed) than they did in Coleman county, Texas, where I brought them from.

"I think the Delaine or fine wool sheep are the best suited for this country, as they herd better and are easier controlled in large bunches.

"It is best to run them in a herd of 1,000 or 1,500, tho a good herder can manage 2,000 to 2,500 in a herd, and they will do fairly well.

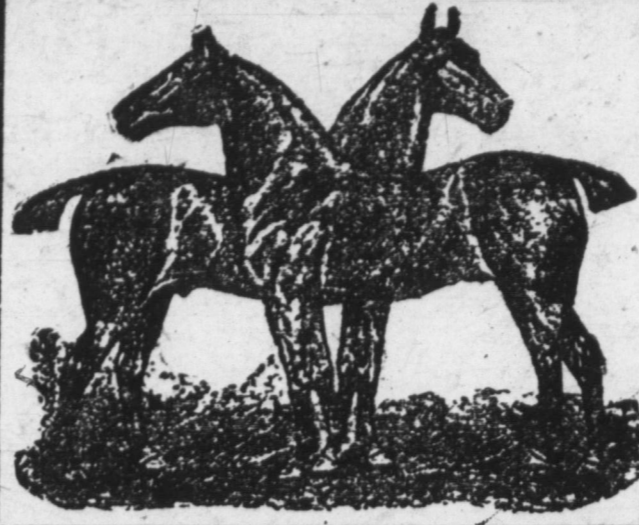
"Sheep can be kept here for 50 cents per head the year around, counting all expense.

"I think the best time for breeding in this country is the first of December; then lambs will come in May, when we have plenty of grass and the ewes plenty of milk.

"I find maize and kaffir corn to be as fine sheep feed as any grain that can be given them. They fatten very quickly on it.

"I have no trouble here with wolves or dogs. A little poison does the work.

"Sheep need to be shedded in this country, and they being an animal



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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.

of sheep on his dairy farm, adjoining this city, for several years, I went to him for his experience, which he gave me in detail, and while it is a story of several mishaps and several misfortunes to his flock, his experience has been highly profitable and so satisfactory that he intends to keep a flock of sheep as long as he operates a farm.

In 1901 he mentioned the matter of getting a few sheep, and was told by his neighbors here that they would be both troublesome and unprofitable. His first investment in the spring of that year was the purchase of one-half dozen wethers at \$3 each. These he sold in the fall at a good profit, and purchased a whole dozen, which he says he found were less trouble to care for than the one-half dozen. He then bought 256 head, 150 being ewes, to which he added three registered Shropshire males, which cost \$73. This was in October, 1901, his total investment being \$163. In the following spring he lost twenty ewes, and about one-half of the lamb crop on account of injuries the sheep received from crowding through a very narrow shrdlwu ing thru a very narrow gate to and from their sheds.

During the four years he had the flock he was not able to give them the care and protection they should have had, on account of running for office, and about thirty were killed by wolves and as many more strayed away, yet his books show a total gain of \$2,345.47 from his original investment of \$613, or more than 300 per cent, besides twenty ewe lambs which he kept, as a foundation for the flock he now has.

Mr. Wolfin says that he has never had a sick sheep in his flock, and never dipped them or taken any other preventive measures. He has feed but little grain, and in fact hardly knows where they got their food, as he is certain that his farm has supported just as many cattle as if no sheep were kept, and his pastures have been freed from many troublesome weeds.

He favors early breeding, so that the lambs will live while the sheep can have run of the wheat fields in the early spring.

His wool last year netted over \$2 per head. One yearling sheared over \$2 worth of wool, and was afterward slaughtered and dressed 91 pounds, for which the meat market gave him 12 cents per pound, or about \$13 for the mutton and wool of one Panhandle yearling.

### Sheep Raising in Kentucky

Mr. Daniel of Paris, Ky., who is spending the winter here, heard that I was seeking the experience of sheep raisers to place before this meeting, kindly gave me a brief statement of his experience in raising sheep for the past twenty-five years in Kentucky, where nearly all the farmers for several counties around keep flocks of from 100 to 150 sheep. He advises me that his flock made him from \$6 to \$9 per head each year, and he sees no reason why they should not be raised easily and profitably here, where pasture is plentiful and feed so easily raised.

He advises that when sheep begin to lose their teeth, say when from 6 to 10 years old, they should be fattened and marketed.

In Kentucky they have to avoid turning sheep in fields where cockle-burs are, as the presence of the cockle-burs depreciates the value of the wool.

He finds it profitable up there to sow wheat and rye in the corn fields, sowing something like 1½ bushels of wheat and one of rye to the acre, which is intended for pasture only. Also to leave a few shocks of corn in the field to furnish a grain ration with a green food. Into these fields he turns his ewes, and finds that they do not waste any of the corn, and by this plan he saves the trouble of feeding, and keeps his ewes and their lambs in fine condition for the latter part of the winter and spring. He sold a flock of lambs the 7th of last June from ewes attended to this way—the lambs averaging to weigh 100 pounds each.

### J. D. Pepper's Flock

"The 'Old Observer,' writing in the National Livestock Bulletin about the J. D. Pepper angora flocks in Edwards county, says: Starting in 1882 with choice specimens of the W. D. Parish stock which embraced some of the best

miles from San Antonio, Texas, had been raising pure-bred angoras. The germ of his herd was stock of the original Harris importation of 1878, but from time to time he visited all the celebrated pure-bred flocks such as those of Landrum, Peters, Cheney and others, and selected individuals, by means of which he kept his herd up to a high standard of excellence. In the above year when the Parish goats were at the zenith of their reputation, J. D. Pepper, a stock man who six years previously had come to Texas from Missouri, purchased of Parish fifty pure-bred goats the lot including two bucks kids and two nannie kids, at fifty dollars per head, each of which was guaranteed to be purebred Asia Minor stock. In three years Pepper had something more than four hundred goats direct breeding from the Parish stock. Thenceforth for two years he was breeding the bucks of his flock to the best does. From the second crop thereafter he saved twelve billie kids, and commenced when they were ready for service to raise bucks for the home market.

## HOGS

### Feeding Fall Hogs

(The following article on feeding fall hogs was written by Mrs. Henry Shrader of Wauneta, Kan., especially for The Stockman-Journal. Mrs. Shrader is a successful feeder and has many prizes to her credit.—Ed.)

BY MRS. HENRY SHRADER.

Now that we have weaned our pigs and have our sows bred for our spring crop, we have about 150 nice growthy fellows on hand, quite a good many for the present price of corn, but that does not discourage us. We have them divided off in four different lots and assorted, so that all in each lot are of the same size. They do much better when all are of one size.

The smaller ones have the run of the barn yard, but not the barn, as a horse barn is the very worst place you can give your pigs. Don't labor under the impression that a pig must have a warm place to sleep. A dry shed is what the pig wants, open to the south side so it can bask in the warm sunshine.

In the morning we feed the pigs kaffir corn, soaked with about one quart of ground linseed meal, well mixed in the kaffir corn, with salt enough to season to taste. We feed thirty pigs of 4 months of age four gallons of soaked kaffir corn in the morning. At night one bushel of corn on the cob. We mix two gallons of wheat shorts with two quarts of oil cake into a barrel of water and with one quart of salt. We feed this to the whole bunch at a meal.

When the weather is fair and dry we mix ashes, one bushel; salt, two quarts; sulphur, two quarts, and put it in a trough where they can get it at will.

We dip the pigs right after we wean them, as that makes a nice clean skin and rids them of lice, if they have any. It is surprising how they grow after a good dip. For the weanlings we take a barrel and fill it with water about half full and we dip according to directions of the creosote dip, which we use. We put the pig in head first and he will manage to turn himself around so as to get his head up. About one minute will do the work.

We keep all the pigs growing until March. Then we separate what we want for breeders and give them the run of a green field of alfalfa, rye or wheat, whichever is handiest. The others will weigh 250 pounds or better. The gilts are fed little corn and are then bred in June for fall farrowing. After they are bred they get a little more corn to induce growth. They are thus kept growing until farrowing time, when they get a different ration.

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sight, optic nerve disease, scums, sore, or watery eyes, or ulcers, or any other eye trouble, we will advise you free of charge.

We have cured hundreds of cases like that of W. W. Rhinehart of Jamestown, N. Y. We cured him of catarrhal conjunctivitis in one month. He had it 26 years. We cured the daughter of Mr. H. K. Miles of Rockwell, Texas, in 2 months of retinal hemorrhage, pronounced incurable.

Let us tell you how you can treat yourself, and be sure of results.

If you can appreciate a real, genuine cure, simply send us your name and address. That's all. We will send you full information, and also our highly illustrated, expensive, bound Eye Book, telling you things your doctor never told you and that you ought to know.

We do not treat people who were born blind or who are so blind from any cause that they have no perception of light. Where there is light, however, there is hope.

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effectually cure

## Why Young Swine Breeders Fail

H. C. Hestand is a very well known swine breeder of the state, who has his place of residence at Sherman, Texas. He is one of the leaders of the hog interest in the Swine Breeders' Association and is a very enthusiastic member. "I am glad that I am a hogman," said Mr. Hestand. "For thirty years cotton has been the ruler in Texas farming operations, but the time has come when the breeders of stock want another king. If cotton is buried something else will serve us better."

Mr. Hestand's paper at Cleburne was on "Why Many Young Breeders Are Not Successful." He said:

"In writing on this subject, I feel like our honorable president wants me to tell of my own mistakes in the hog business, and I am only a kid when it comes to imparting information to others."

"First, many young breeders fail because they have no fixed object in view. They should set the motto of honesty, love of the business and the best of feed deep as the earth and high as heaven. Many young breeders fail because they do not provide plenty of green pasture for hogs the year around. One bushel of grain sowed to pasture is equal to ten fed dry."

"Some fail to provide plenty of grain to feed with the green pasture. Some fail to provide warm, dry and cool hog houses, so they can feed economically, quick and easy. Many fail because they do not learn to feed so they will get the best results. Some young breeders fail to provide plenty of clean water nearby, so that the hogs can drink any time they please."

"Some fail to buy good blood, good size, good bone and good individual, all in one hog hide; fed and bred so they will produce good off-spring."

"Others fail to read and study hog journals or papers that give information on hog feeding, breeding and mating. Consequently, they do not know how to feed, breed and mate to get the best results. Many young breeders fail to attend farmers and swine breeders' meetings, where they can learn more in two days about raising feed and hogs than in two years by staying at home to save expense of railroad fare and laugh about the book farmer and hog raising."

"A few fail because they do not advertise; but many more fail because the ad looked better than the son of the prize winner that reached the innocent customer not ready to kill nor fit to eat."

"Pardon me, sometimes old breeders send this kind to the boys. Some fail because they try to buy all the prize winners instead of raising them. Others have all prize winners and never show or win either, so they fail, too."

"A few price too high, then cut the price half in two and damage the business, dissatisfy the trade, sell at a loss and run their own customers off, then quit and cuss the business instead of themselves and get condemned by all good breeders and their few customers, too."

"Others price too low, sell too slow, and out they go."

"A few buy too high, feed too shy, and soon they die."

"In my effort to write on this important subject, I do not want any young breeders to take anything written to be personal criticism, for we fully realize the fact that the more young breeders that start the more trade for the older breeders."

"I am sure the older breeders should be more careful to entertain, to encourage and listen to the young breeders' ideas, rather than criticize and condemn what is said."

"In my twenty years' experience raising hogs, I have learned much from young breeders of value to me, and at the Dallas Fair, 1906 and 1907, I noticed the young breeders showed the older ones where some of the blue ribbons went."

"Now, in conclusion, I beg to advise that more young breeders all over the state come out to our meetings."

"When the time comes, be at College Station, be at the Dallas Fair to help elect our officers, and be at our annual meetings. Take a part, let us know that you are with us and that you are a breeder of registered Duroc-Jersey hogs. Oh!—I beg your pardon, Mr. President; I was just thinking of how my wife scolded me for saying Duroc-Jersey in my prayer Christmas morning."

O. V. Wilson is one of Hill county's progressive stock farmers, who gets his mail on rural route No. 1 out of Blum. He was in attendance on the Swine Breeders' Association, and was not one of the least interested by any means. "I selected the Poland-China breed as the ones that suited my taste best," said Mr. Wilson, "when I began the business, and I have had no reason to change my views, even tho there are other very fine breeds of swine in this state. We all have our preference. Our

benefit to all those who are in attendance even if they should not be members."

### He Is a Practical Stockfarmer

W. H. Alfrey is a stockfarmer who, while a swine breeder, also believes in paying attention to other animals that can be raised profitably on the farm as well. He lives near Godley, which is a station on the branch of the Santa Fe that runs from Cleburne to Weatherford. The section he lives in is a fine part of Johnson county, and is noted for its good substantial stockfarmers. "I am a believer in good blood in all animal life," said Mr. Alfrey, "and in consequence have on my farm some good Berkshire swine and Durham cattle. These suit my tastes to a dot, and, while willing to concede all that my fellow stock raisers claim for their animals, still believe that mine are the best for farm purposes. The wheat and oats are looking fine now, and with the present season in the ground, will make fine yields, unless the greenbugs get in their work. This is a big meeting and will be of great benefit to us all, for it teaches us from the mouths of practical, experienced men just what we should know, especially young stockfarmers."

### Improved Methods Profitable

J. J. Hill lives in Bell county near Temple on rural route No. 4, and is a stockfarmer. He believes in fine stock and in being a member of the Swine Breeders' Association. "I am a stockfarmer, raising feed crops and good hogs to put them in. I believe in Poland-China, hogs, and have a nice bunch at home down in old Bell. This meeting is a success in every way, and from the interest displayed by those farmers who are not members, it is surely doing good. Down our way," said Mr. Hill, "we had very good crops. The farming interests are all in very good shape and with the season in the ground that we have now, plowing is going ahead rapidly. When farmers all take an interest in improved methods and will listen to the experience of the successful man and also to the man whom the government has appointed to make a study of conditions we certainly will be ahead of any other people in point of fine stock."

### He Breeds For Bacon

George P. Lillard, of Seguin, way down in Southwest Texas, was among the most earnest and prominent members of the Swine Breeders' Association present at Cleburne. Mr. Lillard is a very bright and intelligent man, and is capable of interesting any one when he rises to talk hog or upon any other subject. "My place is about eight miles east of Seguin in Guadalupe county, which lies just east of Bexar. I am a stockfarmer on a somewhat large scale. I make the Berkshire the breed of hogs that I have on the place. They are a fine hog and make good bacon and hams for family use. We are going into diversification down our way," said Mr. Lillard; "that is less cotton and more forage crops and stock. We have got the peanut proposition down fine, and I among others plant every year and find it very profitable. Of course we can't all go into hog raising as a business, but all can raise some at least for our own meat and a few to sell. There is no farmer, even a renter, who cannot make enough round the corners of the farm to take care of the hogs."

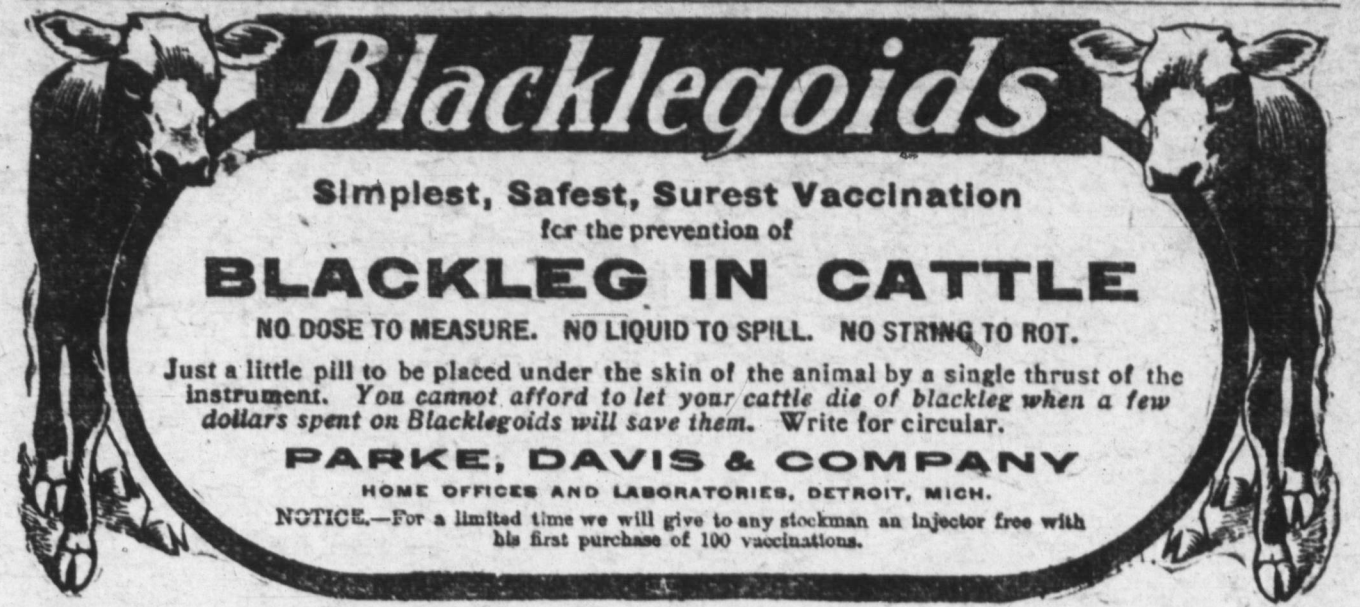
### Practical Education Needed

J. S. Emory lives near Grandview and is a stockfarmer. He is an enthusiastic one and takes a great interest in all farming industries. "I bought land where I am in 1885," said Mr. Emory, "and of all the people who were settled around me at that time every one has moved away, there are none left. The bad roads and the condition of the schools, the cause. From this condition of affairs the result is that I do not know of a single young farmer that was turned out from that school. The trouble is in the character of education that is taught in the common schools. There is nothing practical taught that would tend in the least to help a young man or woman on in the practical affairs of this life. They all have to unlearn what they have been taught before they can successfully tackle the problems that they come up against."

W. E. Brally is a breeder of Poland-China hogs and has his farm near Farmersville, Texas, and is an enthusiastic and intelligent member of the Swine Breeders' Association. "The harvesting of our crops last June was absolutely nil," said Mr. Brally, "for the bugs ate up the small grain crops. However, we had enough feed stuffs to feed our hogs and other stock and at this time our animals are all fat. I raised Poland-China hogs, Red Polled cattle and mules, so you may say that I am a stock farmer right. The finan-

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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.

Which to Market Hogs, and the subject was handled by me in the following fashion:

"At what age to market hogs is a subject that is a little like threshing over old straw to discuss, but there are young men who are just launching out into the hog business every year, and to these this is an important subject. I would say first, market the hogs when they are fat; never hold or keep off the market after they are ready to go."

"By studying the statistics you will see that there are two seasons of the year in which hogs are higher, these being the spring and early fall months. This being true, then, the producer should try to have his hogs ready to sell on the high market."

"A question that may be asked just here is, 'What weight hog brings the highest price?' If they are fat, 250-pound hogs are about the size that the butcher wants. What the purchaser wants he usually pays the most money for. Then we should endeavor to meet the demands of the butcher. Now, at what age should the porker weigh 200 pounds? This depends largely upon the amount of grain that you feed and at the same time balance the ration. We are blessed with a climate in Texas with which we can have green pasture the year around, with which to balance the grain. Then we are confronted with this problem: 'How much flesh should a pig put on daily from birth until he is finished for market?' Good, thrifty pigs turned on pasture at weaning time with a very small grain ration, say three ears of corn per day, and plenty of good water to drink, should put on three-fourths of a pound of flesh per day until they are 6 months old. Then all will have plenty of bone and muscle upon which to carry fat. Feed all grain that he will eat up clean and you have a hog that will tip the scales at 250 pounds or more when he is 8 months old. Your commission man will smile when he receives notice that you have consigned him this kind of a load of hogs, and you will smile when you receive your account-sales, with a postscript at the bottom telling that your car of hogs topped the market. Now, grow a good frame upon which to put fat, then the thing to do is to rush on the fat and rush them

off to market and save labor and time. In saving time you save money, and money saved is money made."

### She Shocked Her Friend

A woman who was trying on an elaborately embroidered kimono for the edification of her dearest friend was surprised and disconcerted to hear a cry of horror as she emerged from her dressing room wrapped in the silken folds of the garment.

"Why, my dear," explained the friend, who had recently returned from a trip to Japan, "you gave me the most awful shock I've had in a long time. Don't you see you've got the right side of that thing fastened over the left?"

"Well, what of it?" asked the other. "What of it?" echoed the visitor. "Why, just this: In the country where these garments constitute the conventional female dress there is but one occasion upon which they may be draped in the day you have yours."

"And that?"

"That"—in a tone of deep solemnity—"is when the wearer is lying in her coffin. At all other times the kimono is arranged with the left side over the right—like American men's coats, you know, and just the opposite of women's."—New York Sun.

### Hunting Dog for the President

To Harry Shaffer of this place goes the honor of having trained a fancy English setter dog, which will be given as a present to Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

The dog, which is valued at \$1,000, was sent here by L. A. Patterson of Carbondale. It was eight months old, brown in color, and named "Brownie." Shaffer had the dog during the hunting season and says it is the finest dog he ever handled. It was shipped to Mr. Patterson yesterday and he will present it to President Roosevelt.—Bloomsburg (Pa.) Dispatch to Philadelphia Press.

### Woman Drops Dead

ARDMORE, Jan. 20.—Mrs. W. J. Bledsoe, aged 30, dropped dead this morning. She was in apparently good health. The body will be buried in Denton.

## The American Boy

A Profusely Illustrated Monthly for BOYS.

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



## The Texas Stockman-Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

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### THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

Fully appreciating the efforts put forth by The Stockman-Journal in furthering the interests of the cattle industry in general and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in particular, and believing that said Stockman-Journal is in all respects representative of the interests it champions, and reposing confidence in its management to in future wisely and discreetly champion the interests of the Cattle Raisers' Associations 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 the 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.

### SAN ANTONIO'S FAIR

THE annual report of the secretary for the San Antonio International Fair Association shows that the exhibition was operated at a material loss last season due to protracted bad weather and the financial stringency. The indebtedness is more than \$30,000, but the assets of the association aggregate \$180,000 and it is said there is enough unsold stock to raise half the \$30,000.

The San Antonio fair has had a somewhat varied career and it is unfortunate that last season's weather was unfavorable. It is also unfortunate that the fair did not yield satisfactory returns to the investors.

Texas is so large it can afford to have several large fairs each year and San Antonio ought to have one of them. The location of San Antonio is particularly favorable to the exhibition of many products peculiarly those of South and Southwest Texas, yet at the fair last year it seemed as if the most creditable exhibition made by any one exhibitor was the republic of Mexico instead of some county of Texas.

The general exposition building is poorly adapted to wet or cold weather. The art gallery is in such condition no artist who has ever seen it would trust his pictures under its leaky roof. The exhibition stalls on the first floor are crowded and the lighting is not good.

An inconvenience of the last fair was that a stranger in the city had to hunt for street cars carrying him to the fair grounds, instead of finding them immediately on arriving in the city as was the case at Dallas. The racing plant at San Antonio is so inferior to that of Dallas there is no comparison between the two.

Yet San Antonio with all its beautiful natural advantages can make a fair that is distinctive, and one that will be profitable. It is probable that the fair

them to inquirers, and the impression thus created was unfavorable.

In the live stock classes alone San Antonio ought to be able to have an exhibit worth going far to see. Many Southwestern breeders who will not come to Fort Worth's fat stock show, will go to San Antonio. The angora goat exhibit at San Antonio last year was a feature of much value to those interested in this industry.

An earlier date this year and a more strenuous effort to get typical Texas exhibits by Texas people would do much to improve the San Antonio fair and make it, as it ought to be, one of the expositions which people from all over the state can attend to their interest and profit.

### MORE DAIRIES NEEDED

A GREAT part of Texas is very much asleep on the subject of food, where it comes from, who pays for it, and who gets the money.

Take, for instance, dairying.

Dallas is paying for 60,000 pounds of butter every week shipped in from outside the state, mostly from Kansas. Fort Worth has some progressive creameries and is taking care of the local situation better. The Alta Vista creamery alone has five receiving stations in Texas for milk and cream. The Panther City creamery is advertising for all the cream it can get. At a maximum all the Fort Worth creameries are making less than 400 pounds of butter a day. They could sell 1,000 pounds locally.

In an address before the farmers' congress at Amarillo, C. O. Moser, government dairy expert at Denison, showed in simple figures how much money there is in dairying by farmers, even for those who keep only ten or twelve dairy cows. A very low estimate is \$75 net profit from a cow every year.

It isn't necessary to ship the milk and run the risk of its spoiling in shipment. The cream can be shipped and two days on the road will not spoil it for butter making purposes. In fact cream has to be "ripened" before it can be used for butter. The skim milk kept at home on the farm can be fed to hogs and poultry.

Fort Worth has a market for several thousand pounds of cream a day. The packing houses are scouring the country all the time for more milk and cream to use in connection with their butterine products, but the local creameries are the principal market.

The farmer 200 miles from Fort Worth has almost the same advantage as the one ten miles away. The express on shipments is a little more, but on the other hand, the land devoted to dairying is cheaper. He is at less expense.

A popular illustration used by a Texas insurance company pictures a cow which is feeding in Texas and being milked in New York. The illustration applies to Texas money going out of the state for life insurance premiums.

The illustration can be applied as aptly to dairying. Dallas is paying out at the rate of over \$700,000 a year for butter produced outside the state. A local creamery man said this week:

"If it were not for Kansas and Missouri Texas would starve for butter, or else eat oleomargarine." Why should Kansas farmers get the money that is waiting for the farmers of Texas?

The state needs more dairies and needs them right away.

### TUBERCULOSIS IN COWS

STATE Health Officer Brumby is to be commended for his efforts to inspect all dairy herds in the state in order to locate cases of tuberculosis. The principal danger of infection from tubercular cattle is thru the milk and this may come even when the disease is so incipient as to be

way the milk becomes a carrier for the disease.

Dairymen should be willing to cooperate with the state health officer and in most cases they will. It is to the dairyman's interest to have his herd free from disease because sooner or later a tubercular herd will not earn its feed.

But present state laws are deficient in their failure to provide remuneration to a dairyman for the loss of a condemned cow. The state should make an appropriation from which could be paid a fair market price for all condemned cattle which had to be slaughtered. This should apply to cases of glanders in horses, blackleg in cattle, and cholera in swine as well as tuberculosis in dairy cows.

It is better for the state to slaughter infected animals and pay the owner for their loss than to run the risk of disease transmission to many herds. The burden of such an appropriation would be light in Texas for farm animals are unusually healthy in all parts of the state. And it is while the animals are healthy and there are no contagious plagues, provision should be made for radical measures in case any should ever get a start.

### HOMES IN THE SOUTHWEST

JUST who was the pioneer railroad builder to realize that there is more profit in stretching a steel right-of-way thru an unsettled country and then helping fill that country with prosperous agriculturalists than there is in building a line into an old and thickly settled section, is a matter of doubt.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, gets credit for being one of the first to recognize the wealth that comes to the railroad which develops the country along its line, but nearly every railroad nowadays has its own method for promoting immigration to the lands from which there is at present little or no freight traffic.

Recently The Stockman printed a story about the Santa Fe immigration plan, a method used by that railroad to induce land holders to sell on long time and easy terms farms to a class of settlers who will develop and improve them.

During the next sixty days the Rock Island railroad will conduct an advertising campaign designed to reach 3,000,000 people, for the purpose of directing their attention to opportunities of the great Southwest.

Some of these advertisements read strangely, or they would have read strangely ten years ago, as coming from a railroad. This one is a sample:

Too long—much too long—have you consumed for the other man's profit. It must have occurred to you frequently of late. Stop! Change from a consumer to a producer! Get in position to dictate—don't be dictated to. Go Southwest and secure a small farm—cheap now—valuable later. Raise grains, fruit, vegetables, poultry, cattle, hogs. Then the "Other Man" will look to you for his bread and butter—you will be independent. You will transform yourself from a plodder to a Captain of Industry. Sounds a trifle socialistic, but it is plain sense. The man who buys a home for himself and family and goes to work improving it, not only increases his own wealth, but he is of more value to the state than the mere wage-earner.

The Southwest offers more opportunities to the agriculturalist than any other section of the country because nowhere else is there a twelve months' working season. If the railroads will use more efforts to bring into the Southwest a class of prospectors who will buy for homes instead of investment, as has too often been the case in recent years, they will do a real service to the country beside increase their own prospects for larger freight earnings.

party who can bring out the full vote in 1908, and that man is W. J. Bryan. To retire in favor of another would be disloyalty to his party and even his most rabid enemies have never accused Mr. Bryan of that.

Colonel C. W. Geers of Denton, until last year publisher of the Denton Monitor, is proprietor of a new publication, the Denton County Democrat, which has just made its appearance. Colonel Geers is one of the pioneers in North Texas journalism.

Bull fight parades will hereafter be prohibited on the streets of El Paso. Why is it these moral waves always begin by attacking the picturesque?

James D. Bishop, the erstwhile \$10,000 Panama press agent, is another of those persons who can see no good reason why nature took special pains to endow Senator Culberson of Texas with a large and healthy bump of inquisitiveness.

## Verse and Reverse

### FOR A DAY OR TWO

The lily nods, for a day or two,  
Where the rill flows down to the river;  
Gathers its life and its sweet perfume  
From the earth, a cheerful giver.

The violet blooms, for a day or two,  
While its glory is shed for its maker,  
Then withers and dying surrenders  
back  
Its being to earth, a glad taker

Thus life is a smile, for a day or two,  
And beauty a passing pleasure,  
And we all live for a fleeting song,  
A song, in funeral measure.

\* \* \*

The world judges the man to a  
large extent by the way the man  
judges the world.

\* \* \*

### PRECIOUS BURDENS

The stork has man beat from the  
outset,  
The game isn't fair the storks play;  
For man has to keep what is brought  
him  
While the stork—well he gives them  
away.

\* \* \*

### SO IT IS

Tolling, rejoicing, sorrowing,  
Onward thru life we go,  
Each time we make \$1  
We let \$.99 go,  
But sometimes we're not so lucky  
And our creditors make a holler—  
That's when we can rake up but \$.99,  
And have to disburse the \$.

\* \* \*

As a rule rules don't go.

\* \* \*

### WHERE IT WENT

They stood in a darkened corner,  
The maiden he embraced,  
The color quickly left her cheeks,  
And his mouth was full of paste.

### Good Sport

There is a certain western congressman, a golf enthusiast, who when he went to Washington for the first time was accustomed to get to the Chevy Chase Club's links early in the morning, when there would be no one to witness his lack of skill.

On one occasion a caddie had followed him to the tee and offered to go the course with him for the modest compensation of 50 cents.

"I don't need you, my boy," said the representative. "I'll go it alone," and as he spoke the westerner, making a tremendous swipe at the ball, missed it by a foot.

"I'll go round with you for a quarter, sir," said the caddie.

Again the amateur declined the caddie's attendance; and again he swung at the ball, with the same result.

"I'll go with you for 15 cents," said the boy.

This so rattled the newcomer that he made three more wild swings. The caddie, as he retreated a bit, called out:

"Say, mister, won't you take me around for nothing? I'll go for the fun



## Talks With Texas Stock Farmers

### Has Boar Weighing 600 Pounds

Lee Hensley is a resident of Limestone county and gets his mail from Mexia, R. F. D. No. 7. He is a stock farmer in so far as he raises hogs and corn. "I raise hogs for my own use and for our local market, not shipping any to outside markets. I have fine males. Mine are the Tamworth. My boar is 2 years old and weighs 600 pounds and is six feet seven inches long. I got him from Estes of my county—Limestone—and he is out of the famous Rucker stock. Our crops generally last year were the best in the state."

### Works in Cotton and Corn

J. T. McWilliams of Athens, Henderson county, is an old farmer of Texas, but is now in the employ of the United States department of agriculture as a demonstrator. "I work in cotton and corn," said Mr. McWilliams, "wherever I am called, and now cover the counties of Henderson and Navarro. At one time I used to go to other points, but there is so much work now to be done that the department confines me to the counties named above. There were very short crops last year in our section and fruit was almost a total failure. Peaches as a crop were nearer a total failure than in years. Every indication leads us to suppose that this will be a good year, but one cannot tell for certain, but can only guess."

### Grass Prospects Good

Captain J. W. Corn from out Bear Creek way was in town looking after some of his stock interests. "Everything out our way is all right so far, wheat and oats and cattle. Plenty of moisture in the soil and prospects good for good grass in the spring. Bear Creek is a tributary of the Clear Fork and would have made a better place for the city reservoir than the one selected. The water in Bear Creek is better and purer than that of the main river. There are not more than ten families along the branches of the Bear Creek, while there must be ten thousand at least on the tributaries of the Clear Fork. However, the city will need all the water it can get after awhile and the present reservoir used for all purposes but drinking and cooking will be good enough for everything of the sort it will be expected to be used for. It will be better for the city to secure locations for water purposes now rather than to wait until land had trebled in value."

### Back from the Panhandle

Pat Paffrath has returned from his trip up into the Panhandle, where he was on business and in attendance on the great Farmers' Congress which convened there last week. Mr. Paffrath was in fine humor and full of enthusiasm over the great success of the meeting and the grand results that can be expected therefrom.

"It was a great meeting," said Mr. Paffrath, "and one that will be long remembered in the Panhandle country. People were there from everywhere and they were all full of spirit and hard work. People who have not been in the Panhandle for several years cannot realize what a great change has come over the country and are surprised at the grand progress that section has made in all the industrial elements that go to make a section and state great. There is nothing like it in this state and the future looms up just as good and grand as the past has been. The character of the settlers and homeseekers are of the best, and no section has a better class of farmers; in fact, they are among the pick of the sections that once numbered them among their citizens. The prospects for wheat and other small grain crops this year were never finer and with the introduction of the sugar beet as a money earner there will be an increased prosperity, for the consumption of beets by sugar manufactories will keep pace with the ability of the farmers to produce them and there will for years be a good demand for them. Yes, the Panhandle is all right."

### Profit in Improved Corn

J. H. Garrett is a citizen of Forney, in the county of Kaufman, and is a farmer by avocation. He makes it a practice of giving his attention strictly to the breeding of the best or as nearly so as his experience and that of others teaches him. He is an enthusiastic member of the Corn Growers' Association, and has the honor of being its vice president. "I am a farmer and try to keep up with the procession in all of its advanced knowledge," said Mr. Garrett, "and I am in love with my profession. My place is seven miles south of Forney on R. F. D. No. 1, near Daugherty Lake. I pride myself on being a corn raiser and swine breeder and am hoping in the near future to establish a corn and swine breeding farm entirely on my place. I prefer the Poland China hog above all other breeds. I have on exhibition here at the corn show, as samples of my corn, the following varieties: Improved Bloody Butcher, a red corn;

in the end that it would pay him to do so. For instance, suppose that the increase per acre in corn was only ten bushels by following intelligent methods, which is all that is needed, and he has fifty acres in corn; this would mean an increase of 500 bushels worth not less than 50 cents a bushel, which would mean an increase in value of \$250. This ration would hold easily with a smaller or larger acreage, and the increase in bushels will be far greater than ten bushels. One can see from this that it pays to give attention to your crop. Select your seed with care, not one year alone, but every year, get your neighbor who has made a success of his efforts to explain his methods, and then follow them, for as he has made a success, you know that how he did it must be a good way."

### Favors Wide Rows for Corn

T. E. Terrell is employed as a teacher at the government experiment work, and is stationed at Terrell. There are a number of these men who are good farmers, practical farmers at that, who knowing what is best for the average farmer in the cultivation of the soil by experience, are selected by the United States government to superintend the farms which are selected to demonstrate the particular points that the department of agriculture wishes to in its agricultural experiments. "I have as part of my duties the 'boll-weevil' and methods of rendering its destructive tendencies less dangerous to the cotton crop. We advise the purchase of better seed from inside the state. The 'Mayben Triumph' is about the best cotton seed in my opinion that can be planted. This seed originated in Caldwell county, Texas, near Lockhart. The staple is 1 1/4 inches in length and the percentage of lint is 38."

One thousand one hundred and fifty pounds of seed cotton turned out a bale weighing 450 pounds. All men who have wide rows of corn five feet apart made from thirty to forty bushels per acre, when ordinarily the yield was only 12 1/2 to 15 bushels. In 1904, which was a dry year, we made thirty-five bushels of corn with five-foot rows, while others made none."

### Lets Others Plant Cotton

T. A. McGalliard of Garza, Denton county, is the president of the Corn Growers' Association and attained the eminence in corn circles thru his good hard "horse sense," as he claims, and not thru schools. At any rate he is a first-class farmer and gives strict attention to his business, and while a first-class and successful corn grower he gives his attention to hogs, hay, alfalfa, cattle, horses and mules. "I plant no cotton," said Mr. McGalliard, "but leave that to others to do. I have too many other things that require my active attention for me to work with cotton, which at best is a costly crop, both in point of work and harvesting and is of less profit than any of the others that I make a business of. Peanuts are being planted extensively, the Spanish variety preferred. There will be at least 10,000 acres planted up in our country this year. It is a good paying crop and is good feed also for hogs and all live stock."

## Want to Keep Grazing Lands

### Denver Meeting Will Address Memorials to Congress

En route to Denver to attend the annual meeting of the National Live Stock Association, a party of cattle owners and merchants of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association left Fort Worth Saturday night. A special sleeper attached to the Fort Worth and Denver train carried the party, which is headed by President Ike T. Pryor of San Antonio.

The chief matter of interest to Texas cattle raisers is naturally that of action on the matter of grazing lands. The national body will be asked by the Texas delegation to petition congress to pass needed legislation to prevent taking down of fences on public domains. Should congress not take this action, the fences must be removed and this will prove a severe loss to the state.

Headquarters of the Texas association here is being deluged with letters from members relative to the coming meeting at Guthrie of those interested in the cattle business. The Oklahoma legislature has pending a bill changing the quarantine line in such a manner as will bar thousands of Texas cattle from the new state. This meeting will be held Jan. 22.

## 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 either questions or letters.

## 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.

## SWINE

### Singleton on Spots and Swirls

H. E. Singleton is a resident of Collin county and has his farm located near McKinney, where letters and other mail reaches him. Mr. Singleton is at the head of the swine breeders in Texas because of the great length of time that he has followed the business, and also from the fact that he has made an intimate study of all the characteristics of the hog, either good or bad, and has installed practical methods on his farm that eliminate almost all of the causes thru which a breeder may lose out. So well known is this among other breeders that when any question of moment is before the hog men Singleton is always called for to settle the dispute, and his dictum hardly ever fails to convince. He is very familiar with all phases of the question of breeding hogs and while he believes in the Poland China breed himself, he is always fair to his brother swine breeders who differing in taste, have selected other breeds.

"While we are short on wheat in our county," said Mr. Singleton, "the green bugs having killed it out, still we have plenty of stuff for feeding purposes and our people are in excellent shape. My own business is in its usual good condition and my neighbors all seem in the same kind of a fix. The subject assigned to me was the 'Effects of Swirls and Spots on the Packer Hog,' and what I said on this subject was contained in the following paper:

"As we understand the subject assigned us for discussion, it would perhaps be a little more explicit to put it in this way: 'The effect of swirls and spots on the market values of the packers' hog.' In referring the subject recently to a couple of our most extensive feeders, they without hesitation said, 'Give us the growthy, mellow, easy feeder, I care not whether he be black, white, red or spotted, nor do I care if he has a swirl extending from ears to tail and on each side. He is good enough for me, and I will make money out of him. But with you breeders it is different. You must have the proper marking for your breed. The coat must be fine, smooth and silk according to your standard, or you cannot produce your show animals.' We hesitated and meditated. Is this the mission of the breeders here on earth, to produce show animals? The more we considered the more we became convinced our feeder friend was in part correct; that is in so far as producing show animals is concerned, for he should be able to produce animals good enough to go in and compete with the best that can be produced at our great fairs and stock shows and make their presence felt. While doing this he is producing a type of hog that will go into the markets and command the

very top price. This is a fact that we should not lose sight of, that the best type is the best selling type. The breeders' ideal is the feeders' money and the hog sought by the curers.

"But coming back to the subject of spots and swirls. What effect on the market value of a load of hogs would spots have? None whatever, if it were a load of spotted hogs and they were all uniformly spotted, but if a load of solid color hogs had a mixture of spotted ones among them it would to a certain extent detract from their selling value. Only a critical buyer would admit this, but nevertheless it is a fact. This applies to all live stock, uniformly in size, type and color and has an effect that no buyer can resist nor no one misunderstand. This is so thoroughly understood that with shippers of fruit and vegetables everything must be selected with a view of having each individual article an exact counterpart of the others in the same crate, to bring the best price.

"What is a 'swirl'?" The swirl is an accompaniment of a wiry coat, an outward indication of a coarse texture of flesh. Fine, soft silky hairs to be found with a clean flinty bone, is an indication of a close, fine grained texture of flesh, and this again is the animal that dresses out the best, that is in demand by packers and that commands the best price in the markets.

"The matter of swirls and spots on hogs should be regarded as of minor importance as compared with some other defects, yet working on the theory that the best is none too good, we should in making our selection of breeding stock and feeders, seek perfection, or the nearest approach that is obtainable and practical, having an eye to the beautiful, which will generally be found the most profitable."

### The Cause Was the Cure

First Flatter—What an earth was that awful shaking in this building last night?

Second Flatter—De Jagges, who lives on the twenty-ninth floor, came home with the hicoughs.

First Flatter—Well, but there were only two or three shocks.

Second Flatter—Sure. You see, when things begin to shake, De Jagges thought it was an earthquake, and it scared his hicoughs out of him.

### You Couldn't Disconcert Him

Two young ladies on the promenade of a seaside resort had been watching the vessels pass, thru a telescope lent them by an "ancient mariner." On handing the glass back one of them remarked that it was a very good one.

"Yes, miss," said the old tart; "that 'ere telescope was given me by Jord Nelson."

"Good gracious! Why, Nelson has been dead nearly a hundred years."

"Well, I'm blowed," remarked the salty one quite unabashed; "oy time do fly!"—Judge's Library.



# Fat People

Excessive Fat or Obesity Is a Dangerous Disease That Hastens Death

A New York Doctor and Scientist has Perfected a New Scientific System of Treatment That Reduces Fat and Restores Health and Strength.

A Trial Treatment Will Be Sent As a Free Gift to Every Fat Person Who Is a Reader of This Paper

After many years spent in the laboratory, Doctor H. C. Bradford, a New York physician of standing and good repute, and now at the head of the well-known United States Medical Dispensary, has made the startling announcement that he has produced a treatment that can absolutely reduce any man or woman to normal weight, and the reduction in weight is guaranteed from 3 TO 5 POUNDS A WEEK. The record of the cures already made is truly marvelous, and were it not for the high standing of the great physician and the convincing testimony of thousands of citizens all over the country it would seem almost beyond belief.



Dr. Bradford's treatment is recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by prominent doctors themselves, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful treatment that science has ever been able to compound.

Excessive fat or obesity is a disease that hastens death. Sir Henry Thompson, a famous authority, says: "Not one fat person in fifty lives to what is called old age. The typical man or woman of eighty or ninety, still retaining a respectable amount of energy of mind or body, is lean and spare. How many very old people do you know who are over-fat? Count them on your fingers and you will find very few fat people really reach old age. Over-fatness interferes with the action of the heart and other vital organs. That is why fat people puff and pant upon the least exertion, and often die suddenly from heart failure, kidney diseases or apoplexy."

Among those who have taken Dr. Bradford's treatment in order to obtain a permanent cure and be reduced to normal weight and be relieved from the dangerous condition, superfluous fat, are many well-known Citizens, Physicians, Doctors of Law, Preachers, Lecturers, Authors, Military Commanders, Opera Stars, Students, Dressmakers, and, in fact, persons in all the various walks of life.

Dr. Bradford asserts and will prove that when you have reduced your flesh to the desired weight you can retain it; you will not become stout again. Your face and figure will be well shaped. Your skin will be clear and handsome and you will feel and look years younger. Double or under chin, flabby cheeks, heavy abdomen, fat hips and other disagreeable evidences of obesity are remedied speedily. Dull complexion is made clear and healthy, and as the fat is reduced the skin becomes close fitting and free from wrinkles; the flesh becomes firm and solid, and the muscles regain strength, activity and vigor.

Address your communication in the strictest confidence. The doctor observes strict professional ethics, and is very particular on this point. A free trial treatment will be sent you as a gift; also his new book on Obesity, which describes and reveals many secrets regarding Obesity, its cause and cure. If you wish a free sample treatment and his new book, write a letter or postal card to the doctor today, requesting it. As stated, it will be sent you free. Henry C. Bradford M. D., President United States Medical Dispensary, Dept. 72A, 20 East Twenty-second street, New York City.

## DAIRYING

It has been demonstrated by the Wisconsin experiment station that there is no hay feed that will produce as much milk, pound for pound, as alfalfa, when fed to dairy stock, and we boast that there is no country that can excel this state in her alfalfa crop.

And then as to the question of tuberculosis cattle. Our climate has the same tendency to check the disease in bovine life that it does in the human. The best climate on earth could not keep a cow from having the tuberculosis if she is compelled to lie down in the filth and litter of the corral and unprotected from other stock suffering with the disease.

Taking into consideration the dairy proposition from the farmer's standpoint, it is simply a means of marketing his hay and grain. The food stuffs are given to the cow at their market value and she converts them into a new substance which is sold at a profit or loss, depending upon the individual ability of the cow.

According to an investigation of 100 creamery patrons conducted by Hoard's Dairyman of Wisconsin, it was shown that one patron received \$2.30 for every dollar's worth of feed consumed by each cow, and the amount received by others ranged from that down to the loss of 50 cents on every dollar's worth of feed consumed. The man that received \$2.30 was, thru the agency of the cow, enabled to market his food stuffs at a profit of \$1.35 above the market value, while the last party lost 50 cents on his bargain. There are certain conditions of food, shelter, cleanliness and treatment under which a dairy cow will give forth her best results; the dairy cow cannot control these conditions, but the herdsman can and if he does not take proper care of her he should not expect her to do her best by him, nor will she.

### Breaking Young Heifers

What a task it usually is to break a heifer to stand for milking, and how little adapted to the work many men are, remarks Hoard's Dairyman. As a matter of fact, the process is merely one of education, and much patience should be manifested toward the young animal. Instead of kicks and blows she should be the recipient of kind words and treatment of a nature calculated to soothe instead of excite her. All is new and strange, even the baby calf itself, which instinctively she loves and protects, if need be, with life itself.

If she is treated rightly she will soon come to know her caretaker as a friend who will do her no harm, but what can be expected if she is subjected to such treatment as heifers sometimes are? The wise herdsman knows how important it is to gain the confidence of his heifers, and they are not afraid of being hurt. Indeed, they should have been accustomed to being handled, even fondled, for the entire period of their lives. Then when they arrive at maturity they have no fear and are much more tractable than would otherwise be the case.

A heifer which has been a pet does not always develop into a number one cow, but she can usually be depended upon not to raise a rumpus when she drops her first calf and has to be milked.

Much of the future value of the cow depends upon the first year of lactation. By proper care and treatment an ordinary heifer may be developed into an excellent cow, while a really good animal may be seriously injured by pursuing an opposite course.

Since few heifers are fully developed physically at birth of their first calf, it seems needless to urge that they be well nourished if it is expected they will yield a good flow of milk and at the same time complete their growth.

I believe it to be no exaggeration to state that very few dairymen are sufficiently generous in apportioning the ration to the young cow, and hundreds of inferior animals today attest to this fact.

There can be nothing gained in the long run by scrimping the feed of any young animal, a carcass loaded with fat may not be desirable, but such food stuffs as oats and bran, with smaller quantities of more fat-forming grains fed intelligently will bring only good results with any dairy animal.

In discussing this subject and showing the need of patience in breaking in the young heifer the Journal of Agriculture says:

"No matter how gentle she may be and how much she may have been handled, she will object to the first manipulations of the udder.

"The udder is tender and inflamed from carrying the secretions for several days prior to calving. Then, not being used to being handled in this way causes her to kick. If she is handled gently she will soon become

not quite, to the floor and by standing on the other side of this while milking, the cow can do the milker no harm. After she has kicked the board a time or two she will become a little more quiet.

"The udder should be manipulated with the utmost care while it is inflamed. If care is taken not to unduly irritate it, the heifer will soon learn that the operation is performed to relieve her and she will gladly stand. Patience is the only price to pay and generally a little of it will go a long way toward successfully breaking the heifer."

### Cheese in Northern New York

"Nineteen hundred and six was the banner year for the dairy farmers of Jefferson and Lewis counties. There are 100,000 dairy cows, comprising the parish of the Exchange, with its output of \$2,200,000 for American, Limburger and fancy, so-called, imported cheese; \$500,000 for butter and \$600,000 for milk, making a grand total of \$3,300,000 from the dairy cow alone in 1906. This year comes in as a record-breaker for prices paid for all dairy products. We have sold this year on our cheese board on or about 200,000 boxes of cheese for the highest prices that I have ever seen cheese sold for, averaging about 12½ cents per pound for the season.

"I claim that our dairy farmers have received 10 to 15 per cent more for their cheese, butter and milk than they did in 1906, but, owing to the very severe drouth that we have had this past summer, reducing the flow of milk at least 40 to 45 per cent from the flush of the season, our dairymen have not received any more money this year from their dairies than they did in 1906, when they received \$2,200,000 for their American, Limburger and fancy cheese, \$500,000 for their butter and \$600,000 for their milk, making a grand total of \$3,300,000 from the dairy cow alone. In 1907, altho the average prices paid for cheese this year is 1 cent per pound more than it was in 1906, the cheese factory patrons of the Exchange have received \$1.15 per hundred pounds of milk net on an average this year. The Limburger cheese farmers have received \$1 per hundred pounds of milk. The milk station at Clayton paid, from May 1 to Nov. 1, \$1.105 per hundred for milk, less the value of the by-product, whey, or .112 cents per 100 pounds of milk, which leaves .993 net for the milk station farmers.—President R. P. Grant, Watertown Produce Exchange.

### PURE-BRED COWS

Owing to the fact that low prices have prevailed for Herefords, as well as all other kinds of pure-bred cattle for the past year, there has been considerable complaint among the breeders, but strange to say, this very fact is causing a strong tendency to be manifested in the direction of expansion so far as breeding is concerned. The fact that even now new men are going into the business of breeding Hereford cattle bears eloquent testimony to the fact that many of those who have heretofore been satisfied with grades and scrubs are taking advantage of the opportunity to procure pure-bred cattle that will add material value to all farm and ranch products that can be converted into beef. The show ring achievements of Hereford cattle during the past year have been such as to greatly stimulate the production of the highest type of these cattle.

Secretary Charles R. Thomas of the American Hereford Breeders' Association reports the past year as being one of the busiest in the entire history of the breed. Entries and cash receipts have shown most gratifying gains. Mr. Thomas says:

"Two great claims for the Herefords can be easily substantiated. As grazing cattle and converters of the roughest and most skimpy feeds into pounds of valuable beef they have no equal. As makers of the very highest and most economical class of baby beef, they stand without a peer.

"It was a Hereford calf that won the grand championship at the 1906 International, and year by year we see the demand for baby beef on the increase!

### Profit in Pure-Bred Steers

"I have been advising many of our breeders to use the knife freely on ordinary bulls where they have a surplus, and I think those who prepare pure-bred steer exhibits for the great shows will be casting bread upon the waters that will return to them in large measure."

This thing of getting breeders to use the knife on their surplus bull calves has proven a pretty hard proposition in the past, however. For so many years there was such a steady and extensive demand for bulls of this breed for use on the big Texas ranches it stimulated the saving of almost every animal that would possibly pass the Hereford muster. In fact, it was demonstrated at one time during the boom that prevailed out in west Texas, that animals were being sold as pure-bred Herefords and subject to

## The Farmer's Wife

Is very careful about her churn. She scalds it thoroughly after using, and gives it a sun bath to sweeten it. She knows that if her churn is sour it will taint the butter that is made in it. The stomach is a churn. In the stomach and digestive and nutritive tracts are performed processes which are almost exactly like the churning of butter. Is it not apparent then that if this stomach-churn is foul it makes foul all which is put into it?

The evil of a foul stomach is not alone the bad taste in the mouth and the foul breath caused by it, but the corruption of the pure current of blood and the dissemination of disease throughout the body. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the sour and foul stomach sweet. It does for the stomach what the washing and sun bath do for the churn—absolutely removes every tainting or corrupting element. In this way it cures blotches, pimples, eruptions, scrofulous swellings, sores, or open eating ulcers and all humors or diseases arising from bad blood.

If you have bitter, nasty, foul taste in your mouth, coated tongue, foul breath, are weak and easily tired, feel depressed and despondent, have frequent headaches, dizzy attacks, gnawing or distress in stomach, constipated or irregular bowels, sour or bitter risings after eating and poor appetite, these symptoms, or any considerable number of them, indicate that you are suffering from biliousness, torpid or lazy liver with the usual accompanying indigestion, or dyspepsia and their attendant derangements.

The best agents known to medical science for the cure of the above symptoms and conditions, as attested by the writings of leading teachers and practitioners of all the several schools of medical practice, have been skillfully and harmoniously combined in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That this is absolutely true will be readily proven to your satisfaction if you will but mail a postal card request to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a free copy of his booklet of extracts from the standard medical authorities, giving the names of all the ingredients entering into his world-famed medicines and showing what the most eminent medical men of the age say of them.

being rushed into the range country by Kansas and Missouri speculators. Texas breeders who had purchased some of the best breeding stock that the older breeding states was able to produce stepped into the breach about this time and began to furnish Texas-bred Herefords that were simon pure and that measured fully up to every possible requirement.

But the Texas bred Herefords have had to contend against two very serious disadvantages—the low prices that have generally attended the cattle business, and the continued falling off in range cattle production. The fact of the business is that with so many range cattlemen going out of business during the past few years, the breeder of Texas-bred Herefords has suffered from a corresponding decrease in demand. But with the settling down of the range cattle business now to something like its normal conditions, there now seems hope of an improved demand that will enable the breeders to sell much of their stuff.

At the same time, the suggestion of Secretary Thomas relative to the use of the knife is a most timely one, and will meet with the indorsement of progressive cattlemen everywhere who are admirers of the great Hereford breed. There is no better method of keeping this great beef breed to the front than the survival of the fittest, and improvement should be the constant aim of every breeder.

Hereford breeders are going to get quite active in Texas during the next month or two, and there will be some Hereford stuff at the Fort Worth stock show in March that will be well worth looking at. There will also be some prizes hung up that will be well worth contending for and that will stimulate a generous rivalry among the leading breeders of this popular beef breed of cattle.

### Picture Shows Closed

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 20.—The moving picture shows and all other places of amusement in this city were closed yesterday by order of the mayor. They announce their intention of putting on religious pictures and throwing their places open next Sunday free to the public.

## 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...

# 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 Gollad 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 furrowing.  
**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.

## Texas Winning Its War On Ticks

Texas range cattle are now free from ticks and contagious diseases than in recent years, according to the report of the livestock sanitary commission of Texas for the year of 1907. This report has been forwarded by Chairman J. H. Wilson of Quanah to Governor Campbell and includes this information:

The work of the livestock sanitary commission is largely quarantine. We have a line across the state of Texas from the Red river to the Rio Grande. This line is for the purpose of preventing cattle infected with ticks (*Boophilus annulatus*) from crossing this line and carrying the disease to the cattle north and west of said line, which are susceptible to tick fever.

As to the benefits to be derived from the regulations of this commission are now better understood by the people, less friction is caused by their enforcement.

The regulations have been fairly well observed. Very few prosecutions have been had for violations. As the people are becoming better educated as to the cause of the tick fever, they are manifesting more interest in the enforcement of the regulations and assisting materially in preventing the spread of the fever.

In March, 1907, the livestock sanitary commission invited the secretary of agriculture, Hon. James Wilson, to cooperate in the work of tick eradication, the United States congress having appropriated money to assist such states as would cooperate with that department. The invitation was accepted and a force of about twenty men, divided in three sections, at Colorado City, Stamford and Quanah, have materially assisted this commission in the work of tick eradication. Owing to the inefficiency of state funds we could not employ as many men as we really needed. The work has progressed very satisfactorily and about 500,000 cattle have been dipped for the eradication of ticks.

### Arsenical Dip Successful

The arsenical dip, composed of arsenic, sal soda and pine tar, has been recommended and acceptably used. We would especially call attention to the fact that when cattle suffering from fever, which is very fatal, when dipped in this preparation, the disease was arrested.

cloth, and are glad to say no deficiency exists.

All calls for examination of contagious or infectious diseases have been promptly filled, and such measures have been enforced as were deemed necessary for the control thereof. And, at this time we know of no disease that seriously affects the livestock of this state.

**Tuberculosis**—It is quite an accepted fact by all that tuberculosis can be transmitted from the bovine to the human. Yet there is but little danger of such infection on the open range. And as the transmission of this dreaded disease to the people from drinking the milk or eating the flesh of such animals comes especially under the supervision of another department, we have not gone further into it, our cattle being largely range cattle and not so susceptible to tuberculosis as dairy cattle. However, it is our opinion that the proper department should look well into this matter. And if deemed advisable proper tests should be made and all cattle infected with tuberculosis destroyed. And it will be our purpose to look more clearly into the importation of cattle, and if possible, prevent the introduction of tuberculosis cattle into Texas.

**Anthrax**—During the month of August we had a call from Hunt county. Dr. W. G. Langley, state veterinarian, was immediately dispatched and found an outbreak of anthrax, which we are glad to report he was able to arrest and completely stamp out without much loss of cattle.

**Glanders**—Only two calls for glanders have been reported, and in both cases our veterinary and this commission looked after them very promptly to the entire satisfaction of the people. So far as we are advised, our state at this time is practically free from this disease.

**Hog Cholera**—Up to this date no complaints of hog cholera have been made to this commission and as far as we know, our state is free from this disease.

### Funds Are Insufficient

During the year we have employed ten inspectors. This number is inadequate for the work that is necessary. We have recognized inspectors made by the inspectors for the bureau of animal industry and by this means have

## NEED OF GOOD JUDGES

Breeder Calls Attention to Frequent Injustice in Awards

J. J. McLain of Anna, Collin county, Texas, is a very young looking man, but when you hear him talk hog you will realize that for once you have been deceived by appearances, for this seemingly youthful man is up to his business and can uphold his side of any hog question with the best of them. "Why people make a failure in hog raising," said Mr. McLain, "is due to the fact that they start wrong. They don't know good stuff when they see it. All hogmen may be all right, but all men are not, and unless a beginner in the swine business knows how to select his stock he will get just what he should not have.

"By attending the meetings of the Swine Breeders' Association a beginner can get such necessary information as will save him lots of errors and loss. The papers read at these meetings are very important, but the greatest good comes from the discussions that are drawn out. This brings out all the hidden experiences that men have gained by practical contact with the hog business and it is really vastly more important than the papers themselves. All young hogmen and all contemplated beginners in the business should attend every meeting if possible of this association.

"The question that was assigned to me for this meeting was, 'The Value of Having Competent Judges at Our State and County Fairs,' and what I said was as follows:

"It is hard to place a value too great on the ability of the judge at a fair, the judging being, in my opinion, next in importance to the show itself.

"The one point of greatest value is possibly the one of education. Next is his duty to the exhibition, and third, is the pleasure and satisfaction.

"The educational features of a show are far-reaching; they concern the breeder, old and young; the farmer and breeder. The judge is the teacher, so if his decisions are correct the lesson will be of much benefit to all concerned, but if not, it is a step in the wrong direction and will take a long time to correct.

"The duty a judge owes the exhibition is the one of placing the ribbons where they should be. This would not be so hard if all men were honest.

"To place a ring of hogs right is no small task when some are in the hands of honest, conscientious breeders and others are shown by the unscrupulous

## Gets \$400 a Year from Chickens

S. W. Middleton is one of Tarrant county's citizens who lives near or rather in Avondale and is stock farmer, postmaster and depot agent for the railroad. "I am a farmer first," said Mr. Middleton, "and plant all the ordinary crops. I have in 100 acres in wheat this year and so far there is no indication that the green bugs are on hand. I always make my own meat and something over in the hog line. Have plenty of corn to serve, have three cribs full. The corn is not fit for much else but feeding this year, for it is very nubbiny and could not be marketed well, but will answer for feed all right. We have a large number of chickens that make us a pretty large sum during the year. My wife told me that the receipts would average about \$400 a year from chickens and eggs. We prefer the single comb Brown Leghorns and believe that they are the best all round birds for the farm. We can raise two Brown Leghorns to anyone else's one of the larger sized chickens. This will overcome any discrepancy in weight and we believe that as an eating chicken they are much ahead of the larger breeds. Anyway, I do not think that there are many people who get more out of their chickens on the farm than we do, if there is, we would like to hear from them thru the Stockman-Journal or the Citizen."

## 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.

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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.

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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.

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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. Valentiña, 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 throughout the year.

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## THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

#### GRAIN ELEVATOR BURNS

Beaumont Suffers \$32,000 Fire Loss. Cars Are Destroyed

BEAUMONT, Jan. 20.—Fire, the origin of which is yet undetermined, was discovered in the warehouse and

burned at \$10,000, and the value of the stock is placed at \$15,000. Three cars of grain standing on a sidetrack of the Santa Fe were also destroyed. The cars and their contents were valued at about \$7,000, making the total loss from the fire \$32,000.

#### AMARILLO RESUMES

#### ITS STREET PAVING

Steam Roller Will Give Excellent Finish to Crusher Limestone—Cost Is \$1.50 per Yard

Panhandle will be used for the surface and a large steam roller will give the street a splendid finish. Cost of paving is \$1.50 per yard. The street car company will pay for a strip eight feet wide.

Mistress—More than possible





# What Is Proper Price For Boar

Cost of Starting in Business Discussed by Texas Breeder

(Read by G. F. McCracken, breeder of Poland-China hogs, Decatur, Tex., at the Cleburne meeting of the Swine Breeders' Association, Jan. 7, 8, 1908.)

This is a very important question, both for the breeders as well as swine growers of the great state of Texas. Never in the history of Texas was the pure bred hog appreciated as now in this great state and the progressive people are learning that it pays to breed nothing but good animals, and the question of a sire is one of great importance.

First we will take up the farmer that is breeding for the packeries only; say he has twenty or thirty sows that are pretty well bred but not pure bred. The writer believes that this man could well afford to pay as much as \$50 for a first-class boar; say that this boar of good quality only adds 25 or 50 cents per head on each pig, the first litter he would more than have his money back and still have a fine hog left and pork would be worth more than half the money paid. Well the proper way to figure the question is this: the boar constitutes just one-half the herd and nothing more or less, so then if his twenty sows are worth \$250 or \$300, the board is in reality worth just the same amount, so in breeding to a first-class boar we have

a fine back and loin, a heavy ham, a deep side and fine finish; well, in fact, a man hasn't but one eye and cannot see good out of it, can see that there has been a wonderful change in his herd.

Now we come to the breeder proper; of course he is a crank to start with, with fever humming up to 450. He will give up the last shekkel for a fancy boar or sow, either as to that, that he may chance to see or ever hear about, and this is the breeder. Well, when he starts in with this high fever he looks round and begins to buy some good sows, paying anywhere from \$100 to \$200 each for one good individual and of good breeding, paying for what he thinks he can handle. Then he begins to look out for a nice herd boar and he begins to write several breeders that he sees advertising hogs for sale, and he begins to receive letters and prices from \$6 with papers furnished and express paid, up to \$150 or \$250. Don't you think that the man with the \$150 boar would be more apt to make a sale than the man with the \$6 boar pig with papers furnished and express paid that we sometimes see advertised?

The writer says raise the best hogs obtainable, cull them close and demand a fair price for them; say pigs from four months old up should bring the breeder from \$20 up according to quality. Mind you we don't get many real good pigs out of a litter, and if we don't get \$20 or \$25 and upwards we are not doing much business or making any money but just in the hog business. If we will give the public good stuff we can sell every good pig we can raise and at good prices and won't have enough to go round either. Then if our herd of sows are worth say \$500 or \$1,000 we could afford to pay an equal amount for a first-class boar as he is one-half the herd, and it has been proven that some of the highest priced boars of today have been the best investment, so we will mention some of the great boars that have made history for their respective breeds and money for their owners.

We will take Chief Perfection the second, king of the Poland-China breed, that is estimated to be the highest priced boar on record, estimated at \$40,000. Where is another boar on earth like him in reproducing himself?

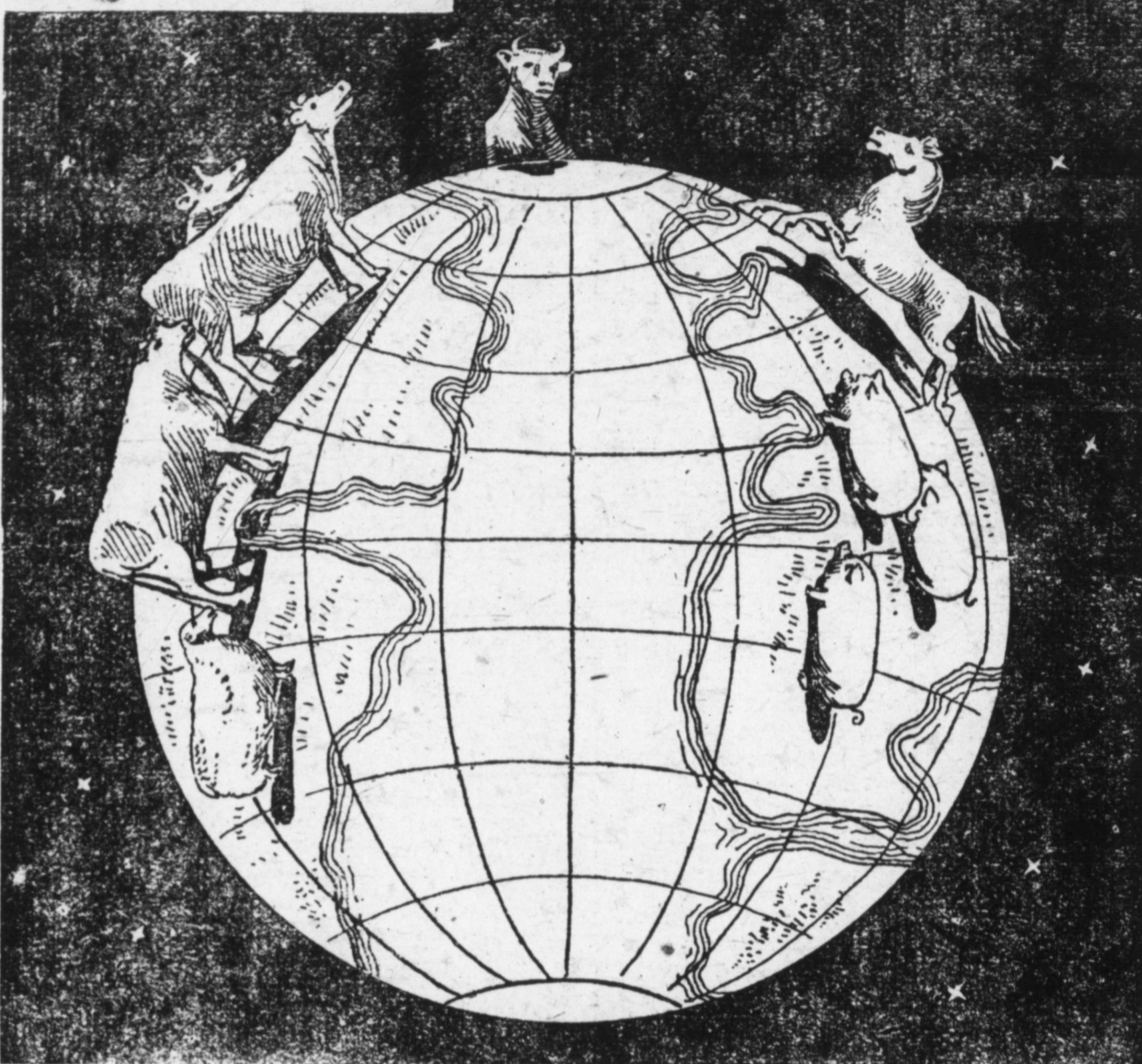
Next the illustrious Keep-On, Meddler-Corrector, Mischief-Maker, Impudence Spellbinder, and other Poland-China boars that are cheap at any price and have sold from \$1,000 to \$8,000, and will go down to history as cheap at any price as they have the ability to do things and reproduce in their own likeness. Is there a breeder here that would not like to own one of these great breeding boars at any cost in the bounds of his bank account, and then make money, as the best is always the cheapest and find ready sale at all times? The boars above mentioned have put their owners in the hog business and put them on the pay roll at that. Then we will take the Berkshires, Lord Premier, and Tom Masterpiece. They have put their owners in the hog business and at a profit even if they did come at a high price. Then we come to the Duross, and Old Top Notcher, has made a fame for his owner and his breed. Thus we see that these great boars have come into distinction by their reproductive powers and have become invaluable to their owners as the progeny is greatly sought after and command fabulous prices. Now we wish to say that the breeders of Texas are not getting half as much for their boars as they should, as the average price that we see advertised run from \$6 with papers furnished and crates and express paid, to \$12.50 each. We cannot afford to sell pigs at these prices and make any money. The farmer that has as many as three or four sows can well afford to give from \$25 to \$50 for a good boar. We should never sell a pig under four months of age as it is hard to judge one under this age, as a defect so slight under this age may be so covered up that the eye can scarcely detect it, but later may develop into a serious one.

The hog industry of Texas is fast coming to the front and the people are becoming more and more convinced that the old way of doing things are out of date, and that the old razor back is a back number and that the pure breeds are here to stay and that there is a great deal more profit in the better breeds than in scrubs, and I am glad to say that the farmers of Texas are becoming more willing to pay better prices for a good boar.

In conclusion let me say to the breeders of Texas, let's strive to breed the best blood obtainable and demand better prices, give the people good stuff worth the money and remember we don't get many "A1" pigs out of a litter and if we don't get a good price for these few we are giving in the "red" sure as you are born. If we only sell at meat prices or a little above, why advertise, pay for pedigrees, exhibit at state fairs, buy lumber at high prices to make crates, pay for stationery and set up nights, all just to be numbered with the swine breeders and lose money in the end?

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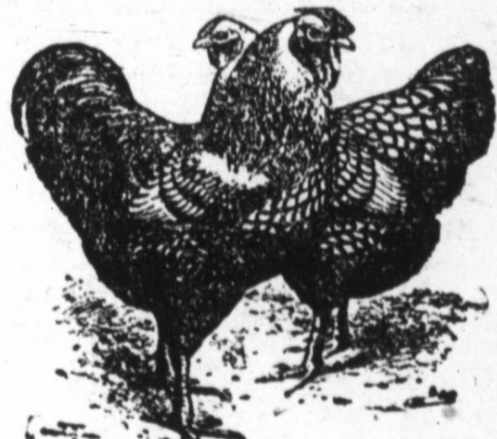
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## DALLAS PREPARING FOR COTTON MEETING

Southern Cotton Association Will Hold Convention Commencing Feb. 19 to Decide Policy

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 21.—The executive committee of the Texas division of the Southern Cotton Association met today in Dallas for the purpose of making arrangements for the forthcoming national convention. This meeting, which is the annual session of the Southern Cotton Association, will be held in Dallas beginning Feb. 19 and will be one of the most important gatherings to be held in Dallas this year.

Preceding the convention the national executive committee of the association will meet in Dallas. It is expected that this body will determine on and recommend to the convention proper a policy with reference to cotton commerce.

## INDORSE ROOSEVELT IN RESERVE POLICY

Live Stock Association in Convention Has Views Similar to Those of the President

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 21.—President Roosevelt's policy of government control of grazing lands in and out of forest reserves was unanimously indorsed yesterday by the forest reserves grazing land committee of the National Live Stock Association. The committee is drawing up a set of resolutions which it will offer to the association, which meets here tomorrow, and as the committee is representative of all parts of the country, its recommendations are certain of acceptance.

## WEST TEXAS BANK REPORTS CASH PLENTY

First National Bank of Clarendon Says Cash Reserve Is Twice as Large as Its Liabilities

CLARENDON, Texas, Jan. 21.—Indicative of the excellent financial conditions in this section of West Texas is the report of the First National bank of this city, just made. The cash reserve of the institution is more than twice as large as the liabilities and money is still pouring in. Deposits amount to \$140,000. Cashier Patrick declared today that farmers and merchants are adding to their accounts.

## A PIANO

is primarily not a thing to look at or an object for profitable investment but it is a musical instrument. It might be beautiful and cheap but still be very undesirable. The chief thing about a piano is the quality of tone. Of course you would have to hear the Watkin Art Style to fully appreciate the rich, melodious tone which is like a grand church organ for power and volume and a brilliant sweet-toned piano in one.

The Watkin Art Style can truly be termed an "art" product for there is carried out in the inside the artistic work of the outside; that is there is the tonal quality which really makes the instrument an "art piano. Price \$400.

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## TEXAS NEEDS MORE

On its cover page of this issue The Stockman-Journal reproduces the five cartoons it recently published under the heading, "Texas Needs More." These cartoons were so popular it was decided to reprint the entire series. Texas needs more hogs because the packing houses at Fort Worth have not enough to keep them running full time and the state is paying \$15,000,000 a year for pork products shipped in. Texas needs more dairy products because the state is now paying hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to Kansas and other states for butter. Texas needs more poultry because the hen can pay household expenses and let the children go to school instead of working in the cotton fields. Texas needs more sugar beets because they can be raised profitably in west Texas and the Panhandle and the beet pulp is a valuable feed for cattle and sheep. Texas needs more sheep because the market for mutton is far from being supplied and the price of wool insures credit to the sheep raiser.