

# The Baird Star.

Our Motto: "TIS NEITHER BIRTH, NOR WEALTH, NOR STATE, BUT THE GIT-UT-AND-GIT THAT MAKES MEN GREAT."

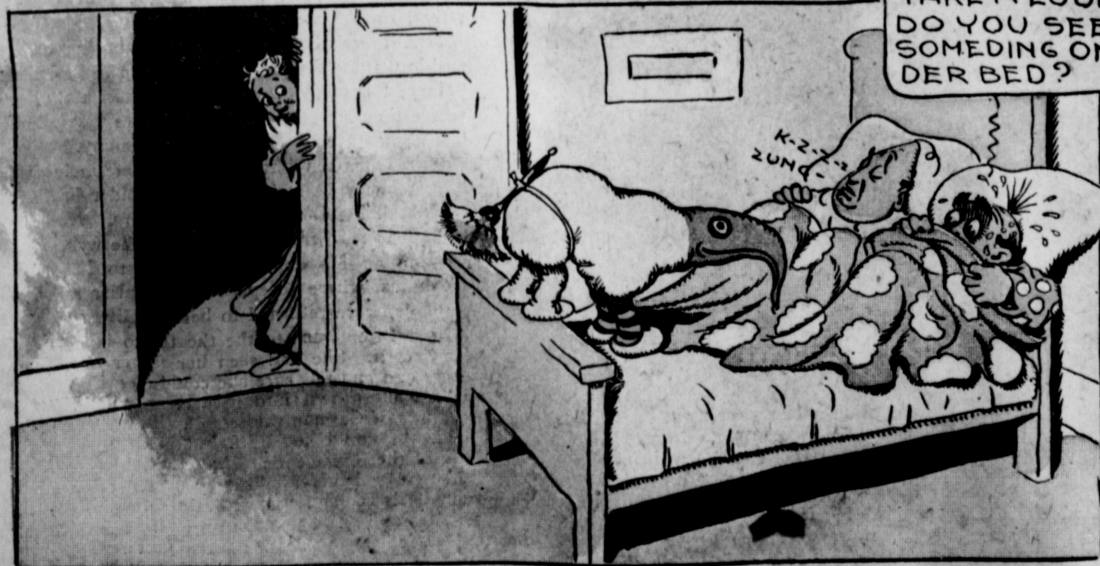
BAIRD, CALLAHAN COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1915.

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WRITTEN BY  
GEORGE V. HOBART.

## THE DINKELSPIELS



# HERE HONOR WAS A...

## A Tale of Football

JACK HALL was a splendid type of young manhood, tall, slight, muscular, captain of the Barntown Association Football Club. He had a rival for the heart of Miss Ruby Herston in the person of Bent, who often took pains, while in the company of Miss Herston, to disparage Hall and question his good intentions.

Jack Hall reached the gate of The Elms, where Ruby Herston lived, but he still had no idea of what she would say. He faltered a moment ere he rang the bell, but at length he squared his shoulders and took the plunge.

"Miss Herston in?" he asked of the maid at the door. "Then you might tell her I should be pleased if she'd see me."

Miss Herston graciously gave her consent and Jack found her sitting alone in the drawing room when he entered. Anyone would have been able to see from Jack's face that he had come with an intention, but a shrewder man than Jack would never have guessed that Ruby Herston knew what he had come for. She appeared quite composed—nay, a trifle abstracted. She motioned him to seat himself, which Jack did with a profound sigh.

"Look here, Ruby—Miss Herston," he said. "I've something on my mind. It's—yes, quite important. That is to say, Oh, bother it! It simply amounts to this much, Ruby. I'm in love with you. There! do you get it?" And Jack felt quite secure in wiping his brow.

Perhaps it was the handkerchief passing over his eyes that kept from view the face of Ruby Herston, which suddenly lit up with a wondrous light. But the girl recovered herself instantly, drummed her fingers on the arm of the sofa and waited for him to continue.

"Well!" asked Jack. "I'm in love with you. Question is, is it any good? Do you think you could care for me a bit?"

She did not answer, nor did she meet his eyes. "You're not going to say it's no' good?" he asked imploringly. "That would be too much after the way I've hoped. But you love me, don't you, Ruby? You must—"

"You say you love me?" she interrupted. "First tell me how much."

"I couldn't," he said passionately. "It'll take a lifetime to show you. Words would never do. I'm no poet and no orator, but I love you; and if you'll marry me I'll show you always that I do. I'd do anything for you!"

"You'd do anything?" she asked. "Are you sure, Jack? Anything that I wanted? Supposing I wanted something very much indeed, and you could let me have it! Would you?"

"Yes, by George, anything!" he said without a moment's hesitation. "Name it, and see for yourself. I'm not a millionaire, but I'd starve myself to get you anything on earth."

"But supposing it was what money could not buy?" she asked.

"I don't care what it is; name it, and I'll let you have it. But tell me you love me, dear; that you'll marry me."

"You play football with Bridgelands tomorrow, don't you?" she asked with a sudden turn from the subject. "Who's going to win?"

"We are, if eleven men can do it by trying," said Jack. "But is it fair to stray away like this? I tell you—"

"And what if I wanted Bridgelands to win? Would you be prepared to—to let them?"

Jack Hall staggered back as though struck in the face. Indeed, had Ruby struck him with one of her little hands he could not have been more astounded. He stood staring at her with his eyes wide open, his jaw dropped.

"Let them—me!" he cried. "What! Give the match away? Why—why, Ruby? Ha, ha, ha! Well, that's funny!" It suddenly came to him that this was a sample of the girl's humor. Previously he had never credited her with being possessed with such sense to any great extent. "Such a lark! Me give a match away!"

The girl's lips quivered. She began to play with a cushion, crumpling it sadly. A sound something like a sob came from her and this time Jack heard it. He placed his arm about her waist and held it there this time.

"Dear little girl," he said. "Tell me, what is it all about? You're—why, you're trembling! Come, look at me!"

"Will you let them win?" she asked again, looking up into his face with a strange light in her blue eyes. "It means such a lot to me—if you do."

"Do you mean this?" he asked grimly.

"Yes! You promised—you swore you'd do anything."

"I'm hanged if I'll do that, though," he cried. "Can't think what you're getting at! What—what interest have you in the losing of the match? Why, a girl doesn't understand football."

"I know that I'll lose—that it'll make a big difference to me if you let Bridgelands win. And you promised! You said you'd do anything for me. Is this the way you mean to carry out your promises?" she flashed suddenly. "To back out the first time I asked anything?"

But Jack did not answer. Unconsciously he began to repeat to himself scraps of the conversation he had had with Bent at the club. Then—He started and passed his hands through his hair. Surely—but the idea was too preposterous! Surely this frail little girl hadn't got a monetary interest in the match tomorrow?

"And if I win the match—we win it, I mean—I need never come to you again, oh?" he asked harshly.

"N—never!" she sobbed; then threw herself among the cushions, her slight figure shaking convulsively.

"Then if I lose the match," he said at length, "may I come and ask you again? Remember, I love you, Ruby. I don't know, but I'm sorry you're in such trouble. I—I'll see what I can do." "Good night."

Good night," he said in muffled tones from among the cushions. And she held her hand out toward him. She did not show her face, but her fingers closed over his with a pressure that set a thrill through him. He hesitated a moment, then hastily kissed her hand. Then, snatching up his cap, he left the room and the house.

veying the men of Bridgelands as they strolled out of the dressing rooms toward the field. "Take a lot of beating, especially as Brinsley's laid off. We'll miss that man; the reserve, Smith, can't hold a candle to him. Eh, Jack?"

"Yes—er—yes, I suppose so," said Jack Hall absently. He was standing at the door of the dressing rooms, and from where he was he could see the spectators easily. In the grandstand were several ladies' hats, and he believed that beneath one of them was the face of Ruby Herston.

"Sorry you don't look quite so fit, though," the garrulous Niven went on, eyeing his captain's haggard face critically. "It'll mean you've got to play like old boots, Jack, to send these fellows away licked."

"Yes, yes, I know!" said Jack, turning away impatiently. And Niven stared after him.

"What the deuce is wrong with him?" the coach muttered. "Good Lord! Hope he's not off color, or our chances of winning are going to look pretty slim."

Jack Hall saw how easy it would be to lose the match. In fact, things having turned out thus he knew well enough he could do it without arousing the slightest suspicion amongst either the spectators or players.

"Feeling fit?" asked another man of his eleven passing him. "But you don't look it," he added. "I say, Jack, old chap, you'll have to play like the deuce! We're looking to you to pull us through, like we always do."

He turned away from that man with a muttered word, leaving him, like Niven, staring after him.

"Which is it to be?" he asked himself, "these fellows, all friends, or that girl up there in the

The Barntown men worked well; they struggled hard, Jack, however, played mechanically, half his heart only in his work. Time and again the home goal was attacked fiercely, and, thanks only to Niven's superb saving, the attack was repulsed. But Jack was telling himself all the time, the credit for that was not his.

Then, as period approached, he thought he saw a little listlessness about his own men. Unconsciously they were being infected with Jack's half-heartedness. Jack could see that his diffidence was having a disastrous effect. Just before the whistle sounded, Bridgelands scored their second goal, while the home men stood at nil.

During the interval Jack held himself aloof, while the others of the team began to suspect that his haggard appearance was a sign of some mental worry. But even they did not yet realize that they were paying for his listlessness.

"Looks like a licking for us," said Niven to him just before they resumed play. "Don't seem to be able to do anything with the beggars."

That was the first time one of Jack's men had ever, in an interval, expressed a doubt of winning. Always they had been optimistic to the last. Niven himself could not account for the fit of pessimism that had hold of him.

"We'll have to do better next half," said Jack in reply.

When play was resumed there was an attempt at winning made by the home men. Now they had the slight advantage of the sun at their backs, the visitors having chosen the wind at first. They fought hard to keep the ball away from their own goal, and were succeeding; though that was about all they did.

play. The captain ver Ruby was there still say. The next moment Barntown had won.

"I thought I'd Jack Hall evenly because I tried Ruby smiled a "Was it such asked. "Poor bo I'm glad you wo

"What!" he asked, squeezing any hard. "Please don't hurt. Now I know what an honorable m. afe, Jack." She deliberately kissed n, on the lips. Jack was in a whirl. There was mystery about somewhere.

"Would you mind explaining?" he said. can't understand."

"Don't you think I knew you'd never give th match away?" she asked softly. "Do you thin a girl can't size up a man at a glance, you booby It was a test!"

At that he stiffened, and his jaw went out again.

"I'm not satisfied yet," he said. "Why should you make this test? Was there any doubt about me?"

"No, but I wanted to make sure," he said. "But you said that it meant a great deal to you whether the match was lost or won."

"And so it did, you goose! If you had lost it I could never have married you. If you had and you did win—I should know I had a boy whose honor came before anything else. And you won in spite of temptation!" She sighed with delight.

"Never mind. So you love me, and you'll marry me!" asked the young footballer, again taking her in his arms.

"Mr. Bent asked me to marry him a week ago. I refused. He taunted me—said he realized that when he didn't stand a chance you were in the field. But, he asked, did I know that you weren't so angelic as I thought?"

"Let's have more of this," said Jack grimly. "What did you say?"

"Nothing; only I thought I'd satisfy myself as to whether you were as honorable as I always thought you were—and you were. And I love you for it, dear! I'm proud of you."

"Then—then you weren't crying last night on the lounge?"

"No; but I had to do something to convince you I was serious," she replied complacently. "If you'd seen much of my face, even you, you old stupid, would have guessed I was acting."

"Then it's all right? Oh, you're an old dear!" cried Jack, crushing her in his arms again. "But—" He stood back.

"What's the matter?" she asked.

"I'm going to break Bent's neck for trying to turn me against you, and you against me," he said. "The ideal! Good bye, see you later, when I've spoilt that bounder's beauty."

"I think we can afford to forgive him, can't we?" she asked. "Personally, I'm too happy to bear malice."

And, on second thoughts, Jack decided he was, too.



### FANTS AS WAR FILM SHOWS HER FATHER CAPTIVE

To see her father, whose fate as a Russian soldier she had vainly tried to learn, suddenly appear before her on a film as a prisoner in a German concentration camp, was the experience last night of Mrs. Mary Inzer, 21, of Grand street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Inzer's uncle, Joseph Yankosky, came rushing into the Inzers' flat and exclaimed, "Mary, I have found your father! In a theater where they are showing war pictures I saw him last night. He is a prisoner in Germany."

Mrs. Inzer thought it possible her uncle was mistaken, for he had not seen his older brother, Joseph, her father, in twenty years. Nothing had been heard from Joseph since the war started, and all his daughter's letters to Kilibarty, Lithuania, where Joseph was a frontier railroad employe, were returned to her undelivered.

Mrs. Inzer went to the theater to investigate for herself. She had seen her father only four years ago and felt sure she could identify him.

"I was thrown into great fear when I saw pictures of German soldiers digging graves," she said. "I could not help thinking that perhaps one of these was for my father. Then the view changed and there, before my eyes, were a number of Russian prisoners, dressed in old, ragged clothes and sitting on the ground.

"Suddenly my heart gave a jump. There he was, my father, looking straight at me. He looked tired and worried, not at all like the big, cheerful, child-like papa I used to know.

"It came so startling that I forgot it was only pictures and I was going to shout out 'Father!' but the scene changed just then. I fainted.

"A girl usher gave me water and smelling salts and advised me to go home, but I would not. I must see my father again, so I stayed for another performance. This time I also discovered a neighbor of ours in Lithuania, a young man named Vincent Paulakaitis. My father, who is 43 years old, reservist, also served a short time in the Russo-Japanese war."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

### SHIPS CARLOAD OF PEANUT OIL

What is said to have been the first straight car of peanut oil ever shipped from the state of Oklahoma left Boswell recently in a large tank car billed for Chicago. The oil was pressed from the peanuts by the Boswell cotton oil mill plant, which is owned by the Durant Cotton Oil company. The Durant company has been offering peanuts that have been offered and shipped to the Boswell plant.

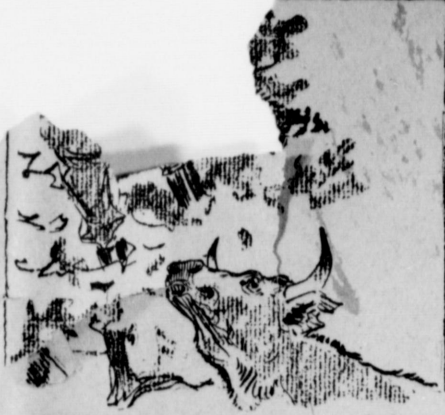
### TURKEY SHIPMENTS

More than 25,000 pounds of turkeys were shipped from Abilene in one consignment.

Tom

# ON THE AS FRONTI

of H. H. McConnell, Sergeant 6th U. S. Tex Cavalry from 1866 to 1878



"Succeeded in getting into a small but solitary mesquite tree."

HERE is an expression or phrase, or a compound word, that is more misunderstood and has had more foolish talk than any other in the language, but if properly understood is the key to the entire system of auditing, not only in the army, but in every other department of the government. I refer to the expression, "red tape," and am free to say that without the intricate and accurate methods known as "red tape," or in other words, of checking and rechecking which runs through the whole system, from the accounts of a company quartermaster sergeant in the army, or from the papers of a little x-roads postmaster to the final books of one of the auditors of the treasury, this government would be stolen out and sent into bankruptcy inside of ninety days. A long experience in both the military and civil service of "Uncle Sam" compels me to state that the finest clerical talent in this broad country is found in the various bureaus of the war and other departments of the government.

It took me but a few days to make the personal acquaintance of my company, and but a short time to "take in" their personnel as well. A company of eighty men is an epitome of the world, and comprises representatives of every class. There was the honest, plodding fellow, ready for every duty, the "old soldier," looking with contempt on everything and everybody except the ante bellum officers and men; the quiet young fellows, just from the volunteer service and full of pranks and fun, regarding their enlistment as a joke; the "smart Aleck," always ready to shrink every duty, and the "malingerer," always on hand for the hospital, and prompt at morning sick call.

My predecessor was an illiterate man named Stokes, and being a poor penman had had a soldier detailed as company clerk, one Ryan by name. Ryan had been educated for the priesthood, but had "fallen from grace," had read everything and remembered it all, and was full of genuine Irish wit. One of the institutions of the company is the "sick book." On it are entered the names of all those who wish to attend "surgeon's call" in the morning; and on it also are the chronic "dead-beats," and by a perusal of its pages a fair history of each man can be in a manner traced, or at least, if any man has lost much time from duty by reason of either real or feigned sickness, the sick book tells the story.

Ryan in his capacity of company clerk had done all the writing for some time, and opposite the names of the "characters" who had appeared oftenest, and who had some salient points about them he had perpetrated a lot of original remarks in both poetry and prose.

Old "Shields," an old soldier from "away back," a constitutional drunkard, was perpetually at sick call, sometimes succeeding in "working" the doctor, under the pretense of "duty." One day Shields indulged to such an extent as to bring on the "snakes," was admitted to the hospital, and for days his life was despaired of. During the time he was so low, and anticipating his early demise, Ryan had written:

"When Billy's soul, on angel's wings,  
Essayed to reach the skies,  
The devil and whiskey held it down,  
But the Lord said, 'Let it rise!'  
I cannot lay embargo on pure spirits in disguise."

There roamed around the prairie during this summer, an old bull of ferocious aspect, who was the terror of the camp dogs, but had never attacked nor molested any person, and was not considered dangerous. The hospital steward at this time was an amiable and agreeable young fellow, now living in Colorado, and while returning home from a solitary walk on the prairie one evening near dusk was espied by the bull.

Having no weapon, and flight being impracticable, not to say dangerous, the steward made a dash for and succeeded in getting into a small and solitary mesquite tree which fortunately was at hand, and gained a limb about ten feet from the ground just in time to escape his adversary, who was close after him, and who proceeded to "camp" right under the tree. The steward was in an unpleasant predicament; he was just out of reach of the enemy, the limb was small and shaky, night was at hand, no one within sound of his voice, and he gave forth lusty yells at intervals, but late in the night "Doc" Cooper came along with some hands (he was the beef contractor for the command) and rescued the steward and routed the besieging bull. The steward never heard the end of his ridiculous adventure as long as he was in the service, and often had his attention called to the "third battle of Bull Run," as the boys had named it.

Ryan's time expired early in July, and having a man in the company who wrote a good hand but was totally unfit for any other duty, I detailed him as my clerk and made him useful in many ways. Bob Fawls was his name; he was a recruit, and had only been a short time in America when he enlisted and everything was new to him. Bob had not up to this time seen a mule-ear rabbit, but the boys had given him fabulous accounts of them and their huge size, in corroboration of which one of the men poked his head in the tent one day and told Bob to look out the back end of it and he would see a "mule-ear" although not a very large one. In a ravine a few rods distant was a small donkey feeding that belonged to a freighter, his body hidden, but his great ears fully visible above the weeds. Bob's eyes "bugged out" as he exclaimed, "My ---! if he isn't the size of a doe."

The following is an account of an occurrence that broke the monotony of camp life for a few days, and which in its results led to important movements on the part of the government for the protection of the frontier, principally among which were the steps that led to the building of one of the finest frontier posts in the union, Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

Up to this time no Indians had been heard of in the vicinity for many months, and small details of the soldiers were consequently sent back and forth through the country without apprehending any danger from them. A detail, consisting of a sergeant, a corporal, and twelve men, with four government mule teams driven by civilians, had been sent early in July to the West Fork of the Trinity to cut timber at a point about eighteen miles south of the post, below the old crossing, and where it was intended to set up the sawmill and build a bridge across the river.

On Saturday afternoon, July 20, just as stable call was sounding, the whole party was seen coming in over the prairie and as they were not expected to return for some time it was at once surmised that something had happened. On their arrival it appeared that on the evening before, just as the men had ceased work for the day and were lying around the camp in all the abandon of the bivouac, some of them washing at the spring, some cooking the supper and others attending to various duties, without any idea of danger, a noise was heard, described by the sergeant as "resembling the rush of a stampeded herd." One of the teamsters was herding the twenty-four mules belonging to the teams in an open grassy space some hundred yards distant from the camp fire, and before the soldiers were fully aroused to the situation and could jump for their carbines, a party of Indians swept through the timber, hurled the steamster, who was herding the mules, from his saddle with a spear, and with a whoop and a yell were off like the wind, driving the mules before them. As the party of Indians were estimated at about 250 or 300, and the soldiers, with the exception of the sergeant, were dismounted, they could do nothing but fire one volley after the Indians, proceed to bury the dead teamster—the spear had gone clear through him—pack up their effects and come into camp to report.

Major Hutchins, commanding the post, at once ordered every man to saddle up who was in possession of equipments, and in less than an hour seventy men were ready to start. The lamentable lack of equipments, spoken of in a previous chapter still existed, but each of the two troops present had over sixty serviceable horses. Accompanied by Doc Cooper (then acting as guide as well as beef contractor) the command, consisting of three officers and seventy men, marched out in pursuit of the Indians about sundown, proceeding toward Jacksboro, as from the direction taken by the Indians it was supposed they had gone down into the settlements.

The force left in camp was very small, only

about sixty men, the civilian employes, numbering perhaps about 100, unarmed, and camping about half a mile north of the soldiers' quarters. The only officer left in camp was a young lieutenant belonging to Company E; the first sergeant of that company had gone on the scout, and there being no officer in my company, I was in command. I at once issued twenty-one rounds of ammunition to each man and placed two look-outs some 300 yards distant from the quarters to the southeast and southwest, as some precaution against surprise, for I had but little doubt the Indian would come back and pay us a visit as they went on home to their villages. All of the other guards were doubled, all the stray and extra animals placed in the corral and the night passed without any alarm. Sunday, the 21st, passed quietly, and although many an anxious look was cast toward Jacksboro, nothing occurred during the first part of the day, and we began to feel as if the major and his command would head them off, and they would pass out of the settlements to the east of us and postpone their visit for the present.

"Retreat" roll call had sounded, and I had just stepped in front of my company to call the roll, when the trumpeter of the adjutant's office, who had just "sounded off," without apparently taking a breath, blew "to arms," and at the same time I heard Turner, from his office, shouting, "Indians! Indians!" I was facing the south as I stood in front of the company, and looking southeasterly toward the Jacksboro road, there they came, sure enough, filing along in regular order, their forms standing out clear against the horizon, and apparently driving a large herd with them. They moved toward the west and had encircled our camp on two sides, the west and south; the north side of the camp was timbered and a deep ravine protected the east side.

I should state right here, however, that about a half hour before the Indians had made their appearance some citizens came into camp and reported the Indians as being within a few miles and approaching the camp, but the young lieutenant, instead of profiting by the information, took away the arms of the citizens and put them in the guard house! I never understood this singular action on his part, but it came near costing us all "our har."

Most of my company had gone with the major, leaving only about a dozen or fifteen for duty, and these I ordered to get up all the arms and ammunition and run to the corral (which was situated in the midst of the camp), Company A south of it and Company E to the north, and fall in on the south side at intervals of three paces apart. I placed the spare ammunition in charge of a man who had no carbine, with orders to issue it out as needed. By this time the alarm had become general, and the other company had formed on the right of mine, thus covering the two sides of the corral that were the most exposed. The officers' families and the laundresses we placed in the log forage houses inside the corral, and all hands awaited the rush which it seemed was inevitable, as there were Indians enough to have made one charge and cleaned up all of us, particularly in view of the fact that only about half the soldiers were armed, and none of the civilians (except maybe their personal weapons.) The Indians had now formed in an unbroken line extending for nearly half a mile in a half circle around us, and about 400 yards distant. They had driven their herd south of them, or behind them, and at the least calculation the party numbered all of 350. Our whole force was twenty-seven men armed with Spencer carbines and each with about thirty-five rounds of ammunition. We ordered the men to hold their fire until the Indians charged and were close upon us, and not to waste a single cartridge until it would be necessary and would do some good. Old Turner and Appleby, however, had organized themselves into a separate company, as skirmishers, crept out through the ravine within shooting distance, and fired two shots, one of which emptied an Indian saddle and precipitated the conflict. A yell (one must have heard this yell to appreciate it) went up along their whole line, and a volley was fired by them, which, owing to the distance, fell short.

At the moment the war-whoop was sounded it seemed certain that in a few minutes they would be on us, and

"The stoutest held his breath for awhile."  
But just then the quartermaster's employes, who were encamped nearly half a mile north of our quarters, having heard the alarm, came running down in a crowd to the corral, and they proved to be our salvation, for of course the Indians supposed them to be armed, and seeing such a large number of them they hesitated to attack us, and, after apparently holding a coun-

cil of war, deliberately began to

proceeded to camp about half a

We now began to breathe free, certain they would attack us as we proceeded to put the corral in as possible. The horses and mules, about 150 in all, were placed in the center, and all the animals placed end for end around the outside of the fence. Several barrels of water were placed inside, as well as a quantity of rations, which we apprehended that the Indians would keep in a state of siege until the command returned, which would perhaps be some days, as it was evident they had missed the trail. It had not become quite dark, and as the moon, which was two or three days past full, would not rise until 10 or 11 o'clock, the intervening hours of darkness would be the most critical of the whole night.

As I made my rounds to visit the sentries, about 11 o'clock I noticed Mike Keher, a noble little Irishman, on guard at the corral gate, armed with a huge double-barreled shotgun. Mike had been sick in quarters for some time, and his carbine had been issued to some other soldier, but he had no notion of being defenseless and had procured the weapon in question. As I approached him he remarked, "Sergeant, if I let this off," tapping his gun as he spoke, "I wouldn't advise ye to be too near, for I know she'll bust, but I'll make a scatteration among thim red devils whin I shoot her!" Taking the ramrod, he showed me that it projected about nine or ten inches out of the barrels, and informed me he had put forty buckshot in each barrel.

The night passed away without any attack being made, but the Indians remained within sight all day Monday, evidently expecting us to turn out the herd, which of course we did not do, but carried water to the corral for them. Night again came on, and no sign of the major and his party returning it was apparent he had missed the trail and gone in some other direction, for if he had struck the trail at West Fork, where they killed the teamster, he could have followed the Indians into the settlements or intercepted them on their way out.

Monday night was passed the same as the previous one, the Indians camped all around us, but evidently afraid to attack us, and waiting to see if we would not be compelled to turn out our herd, in which case they would have "gobbled" them.

Tuesday, about noon, the Indians gave signs of leaving, and soon after our men came in sight and it was surely relief to us to see them. We felt, I suppose, like the garrison at Lucknow did when they heard the "slogan of the Highlanders."

It appeared that when the major got to West Fork instead of going toward the settlements he went west to Belknap, played poker with the officers there for two days and then marched back. The Indians went down West Fork, "cleaned up" all the western edge of Wise county, rode deliberately back, besieged us for two days, and went on their way rejoicing.

This was the last "big" party of the Indians who extended their raid so far into the interior of this part of Texas. In the fall of 1867 a camp was established on Cache creek in the Territory, about 100 miles north of Jacksboro, and subsequently the splendid post of Fort Sill was built, which effectually and forever put an end to Indian raids so far east.

This "scout" of the major's cannot, however, be taken as a "sample" of the regular army "Indian fighting," for the "general" record of the frontiers troops is one of unexampled bravery and hardship.



"But I'll make a scatteration among thim red devils."

## INDIAN RAIDS IN TEXAS

By E. L. DEATON  
A Texas Pioneer

AT this time the situation was truly deplorable all along the line of the frontier. The Indians had stolen nearly all the horses in the country, and kept on stealing and committing their barbarous practices on the whites.

Every day brought us the sad intelligence of the killing and scalping of some of the settlers and of houses being robbed and women and children off captives.

Truly it was a gloomy time and no property was safe at the hands of citizens of Comanche were in three places, to-wit: Comanche, Cora, now extinct. Most as a rule. We were afraid, and whenever one would go out he would be chased in or lost. We were in this condition now for some time. We were now in a desperate situation. We were now in a desperate situation.

to our relief and in addition to this a party of forty men well mounted and well armed, under the command of Captain Cox. They came to Comanche and were joined by some of our number.

We struck for the woods and scoured the country until we had driven every redskin out of it. But they did not stay out. In a few days they were in again committing their depredations. We forthwith organized ourselves into companies and tried to protect ourselves as best we could.

scouted by turns and that on such horses could pick up. Often our horses were not safe, so we would walk and drive our own saddles and pack. In this way

we put in a great deal of our time. While some were scouting others were at work.

During this winter and spring I was set afoot five different times by Indians stealing my horses. I lost three work oxen, killed, and about thirty head of grown hogs, all killed in two beds at one time by the redskins.

When spring opened up and the Indians were gone out of the country, I had only one ox that I could call my own. The horses were all gone, the hogs and oxen were killed and I had abandoned home to save the life of myself and family. My situation was but a fair sample of the condition of the peoples on the frontier at that time. It is true we all had cattle, more or less, but they were scattered on a thousand hills. Dur-

ing the spring we organized a company of our own. James Cunningham Sr. was elected captain and myself first lieutenant. We went to the woods and scouted all the spring and summer, and at our own expense, too. Such was the state of affairs on the frontier at this time.

In January, 1862, the legislature met and passed a law for the protection of the frontier. This law provided for the raising of ten companies, each consisting of 100 men to the company, each company to be divided and stationed about one day's ride apart, just above the settlements. The command of this regiment was given to Captain M. Morris, who proceeded at once to the Rio Grande, with orders for each company to send a scout each day from one company to another, and return the day following. This plan gave a parole scout from each company to the Rio Grande, every day. This plan worked all right, but the next day, the next morning, the next day, so that the entire frontier was traversed every day from Red River to the Rio Grande, and in addition to this each company had a flying scout all the time. This plan would look like a good one, but in the fact that it afforded no protection to the men who



"pick up."



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Any one pattern here illustrated will be mailed to any address upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps. Address Mrs. P. L. R., 211 Dan Waggoner Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

JANUARY FASHION LETTER

Separate skirts are shown in striped velvets, in red and green flannels, in striped suitings and in gay and characteristic plaid materials. There are velveteen skirts in plain and checked effects.

The newest styles in neck wear show cape effects. Deeply scalloped edges producing petal-like effects are quaint and attractive. The hems are finished with picot or beading.

The Mature Marriage. Whether the stage set of the fashion or not is a matter which we need not stop to discuss, but the fact that marriage in middle age is more usual than it was wont to be is without question.

The most natural course is to marry while in the flush of youth, and by "youth" one does not necessarily mean the "teens." Love suggests the ardor of youth; it is likened to a flame, and one finds it difficult to associate middle age with such sentiments.

There are several reasons for this belief. In the first place, people do not even now marry so young as they used to. Brides and bridegrooms of 21 and under are far more rare than formerly.

their respective incomes and spending them for their own benefit. Both sexes, too, fear that they may be deceived, and may enter into partnership with one who will turn out to be an undesirable.

HOME HELPS.

A few drops of turpentine in warm suds makes an excellent woodwork cleanser. Aluminum ware can be polished with a mixture of borax and ammonia and water applied to the article with a soft cloth.

When water pipes are found to be frozen above ground, shut off the water immediately and with a wrench turn faucet upside down. In this way hot water can be poured into faucet and pipe thawed.

When making cocoa, you can greatly improve the flavor, obviating the "flat" taste, by adding a pinch of salt and a few drops of extract of vanilla.

Do not let boys wet their hair too much, as many a bad neuralgic headache results from such treatment, and often severe attacks of earache. Far better was the old-fashioned method of using "pomade," now almost forgotten.

Few housewives seem to know that old-fashioned soda is the cheapest washing powder, water softener, etc., on the market. Put a pound or so in a fruit jar and fill with water, adding more water as solution is used, until all is dissolved.

If you want only a little bread crumbs and are not a provident housekeeper with a jar full ready rub two stale bread crusts together over a bowl until enough is rubbed off.

Blood Stains—If on washing goods, soak in cold water, with salt added, for about twelve hours, as the albumen in blood is soluble in salt water, and not in fresh water.

If the gilded picture frames have become discolored, take the water in which onions have been boiled, dip a soft rag in it and wipe over the frames.

For grease marks on a light gray or drab non-washing material, cover with a paste of fuller's earth and water, allow it to dry, then brush it off. On a pale colored frock, such as blue or green, rub the stain with a little ether or petrol.

When churning it is sometimes difficult to make the butter gather. Try putting a little soda in the cream. It will cause the scattered bits of butter to gather.

A salve that is good for all kinds of wounds, etc., is made of equal parts of yellow wax and sweet oil. Melt slowly, carefully stirring. When cooling stir in a small quantity of glycerin.

All the Time—Every Time RIDE THE INTERURBAN LINES "THE LIVE WIRE WAYS" BETWEEN FORT WORTH AND DALLAS and FORT WORTH AND CLEBURNE. Fast Time—Low Rates—Splendid Service.

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CRAZY WELL WATER Faulty elimination is responsible for or associated with a great many diseases. Crazy Well Natural Mineral Water is a thorough eliminant, flushing the bowels and kidneys freely.

CARD OF THANKS From the Rev. Lockett Adair. The following article appeared in the "Nevada County Picayune," of Prescott, Arkansas, October 16, 1914.

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Tanned Felt, Red and Gray Building Paper, Pitch and Coal Tar. Write for full line of samples and prices. Address:  
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This new year to use one of our artificial limbs. Business is improving and you will need greater efficiency to meet the demands of business. We are still the quality artificial limb shop of Texas.

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We straighten out your accounts. Prepared books and records and advise and explain.

General

# STORIES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS



"Very Old Men Have All the Fun of Flying Kites."

**Peculiar Ways of the Chinese.**  
HERE'S a lot of difference between a Chinese girl or boy and an American child, almost as much difference as between a grown Chinese man or woman and an American person of the same age. And just how big a difference that is you'll know when you hear about a few of the Chinese manners and customs. When we are having daylight in this free land of ours it is dark night in China, and all the little boys and girls are sound asleep. When the Chinese mourn, they wear white; and, as you know, we wear black for that purpose. A Chinese carriage is very often drawn by sails, such as we use on boats, and to draw their boats they use men.

Very old men have all the fun of flying kites in China, while the little chaps look on and never think of making so bold as to join in the good time. You boys would have to learn what to do with your hats all over again, if you were suddenly to be transported to China, for there it is a sign of the greatest respect to keep the hat on. We are always careful to have our wine cold in this country, but in China the men like it as hot as possible. They use the family name first instead of last; thus, Paul Jones would be called Jones Paul. The Chinese name of Confucius, Kung-Fu-Tsee means Holy Master Kung, Kung being his family name.

You all know how useful a compass can be and doubtless you've used one more than once. It would be a trifle rattling to find the needle pointing south, as it does in the Chinese compass, wouldn't it?

School children invariably sit with their backs to the teacher and study their lessons aloud in a sing-song sort of way. Babies are strapped to the backs of the older children, and they play about quite unconcernedly with a small brother or sister firmly strapped in place.

People over there say "west north," instead of northwest, etc. Their soldiers used to wear quilted petticoats, satin boots and bead necklaces, carry umbrellas and fans and carry lanterns to a night attack, being almost as much afraid of the dark as of the enemy. Horses are always mounted from the right side over there. Chinese visiting cards used to be about four feet long and painted red.

It was the opinion of the Chinese for many long years that the seat of understanding was in the stomach.

The most valued piece of furnishing in many Chinese homes is a camphorwood coffin. They are inordinately fond of fireworks and formerly displayed them only in the daytime. A Chinese soldier will sometimes run away in time of danger and then calmly kill himself to avoid punishment.

You wouldn't be a bit happy, you youngsters, if the magic carpet you read about in fairy tales were suddenly to appear and transport you free of charge to China. You wouldn't be at all likely to find the country agreeable or amusing.

**How They Began.**  
Daniel Webster held the plow and swung the scythe on his father's humble farm. Asa Packer's grandfather had been a tanner and Asa sought employment in the same business.

Horace Greeley arrived in New York with his worldly possessions in a handkerchief, carried on a stick over his shoulder.

Henry Clay, "The Mill Boy of the Slashes," rode on a sack of oats to the mill and returned with a bag of meal to feed the family.

George Law's father was an Irishman, and owned a small farm. When under 8 years of age George drove the cows to the pasture and brought them home.

James Gordon Bennett, in Boston, was the possessor of a Yankee shilling which he picked up in the Common, and that was the sole capital with which he commenced the world in his adopted country.

Potter Palmer, the Chicago millionaire, was a clerk in a country store in Pennsylvania at a salary of \$10 a month, before he migrated west to the Lake City in 1857.

**Two Curiosities.**  
A Charlottesville, Va., boy writes to tell us of two curiosities in his possession, differing widely, but equally interesting.  
The first is a moccasin snake (in alcohol) about eight inches in length, with two perfect heads, two mouths and four eyes.

The second is an old sulky seat, said to be the one which the great Thomas Jefferson used. The seat is made of locust wood, is three feet long, two feet wide and two inches thick and has on it the original iron

the whole of the school year. With the exception of a few weeks in summer the mountain trails leading from the cabin homes to the school-house among the pines are covered with snow, and much of the time the snow is so deep that the children can reach up and touch the telephone lines. The trails are kept marked out continually by willow twigs stuck in the snow, these being renewed after each snowstorm. All children are taught to throw themselves face down on the snow and to lie still until the blast has passed as a protection against the violent and sudden winds that occasionally sweep down from the mountain tops in the region.

#### THE SPIDER LESSON.

A spider was spinning his fragile web in a sunny window; it caught the eye of the tidy maid, and she whisked his house to a ragged cobweb as she went by.

What a feather cyclone that duster was! Such patience and labor to come to naught—I thought the spider would just despair.

And I wondered then in an idle way—What a man would do in such a case—Ask his friends to help him build again, Or get discouraged and leave the place?

And as I sat there thinking it out, And wondering what he was going to do, It seemed to me 'twas a serious case, And pretty hard times for a spider, too.

But he scrambled out of his hiding place Before I had time to invent a plan That would suit a spider, and help him out When he got hard up, just the same as man.

And what do you think that he set about? He just looked coolly around and then—Well, he pitched right in as a worker should And went to building right over again.

Stick, nor foundation, nor stone was left; I thought the prospect looked pretty slim; But don't you suppose so small a thing Would ever discourage a chap like him!

For he spun his ropes and he laid his lines, And he made that house just as good as new; And I said to myself, "That's a thrifty plan, And just what that people should do.

Depend on yourself and never despair— Good rule for spiders, why not for men? Stick to your purpose, for nothing is lost With will and skill to build over again.

#### How the Fishes Breathe.

The gills of a fish are situated at the back part of the sides of the head, and consist of a number of vascular membranes, which are generally in double, fringe-like rows, fixed by the base only; sometimes these are feather-like, and sometimes they are mere folds of membrane, attached at each end over the gill cavities. In general, there are four gills on each side, though in some fish there are more. In fishes that have bones the gills are attached to the outer edge of bony arches connected with the bone of the tongue and with the base of the skull, the connection at each end being made by intervening small bones, while the cavity containing the gills on each side of the head is covered by a bony plate with two subordinate pieces. It is by the movement of these bony plates that the water is expelled which is taken in through the mouth, and which, after passing among the gills and supplying them with air, passes out by the gill openings at the back of the head.

The fish is a cold-blooded animal—that is, its temperature is very slightly above that of the water in which it lives, and it therefore needs but little oxygen to keep the blood warm enough to sustain its life.

This oxygen, supplied to the blood by the gills in respiration, is not obtained by decomposing the water, but by separating the air from it. It is, therefore, necessary that the water in which fish live should be supplied with air, and this is one of the direct benefits of the agitation of oceans and lakes by winds.

Fishes confined in aquariums often die for this very reason—because the water is not aerated. They consume all the oxygen in the closed vessel in which they are placed, and no more being supplied, they die, and may be said to be drowned, because they perish from the same cause that occasions death by drowning in lung-breathing animals—that is, want of air.

#### Diogenes' Tub.

The tub in which Diogenes, the cynic, made his home, was a great earthen jar discarded from the Cybele temple. It had been used for wine or oil for the sacrifices of the temple and was sufficiently large to allow the philosopher a reclining place.

The truth of this tale has been called into question, although it is said that during the Peloponnesian war the Athenians dwelt in just such vessels, and that even after the death of Diogenes such receptacles were used as dwelling places by the poor.

Every difficult lesson mastered in school, every finished task or anything else done as well as it can be done, gives so much added power for the next lesson or task; likewise, every slighted lesson, every slighted task or every slipshod piece of work weakens the power for the next undertaking.—Orison Swett Marden.

What one has, that one ought to use, and whatever we take in hand, we ought to do it with all our might.—Marcus Tullius Cicero.

It is the extra service rendered in business that tells with the employer; not giving him exactly what he bargained for, but a little more; a great deal more if necessary; doing his business thoroughly, no matter how long it takes.—E. W. B.

"A man is relieved and gay when he has put his whole heart into his work, and done his best; but what he has said or done otherwise shall give him no peace."

#### A. AND M. COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE  
wards. Stir the mixture well until every grain receives a thorough coating; then spread out to dry. This poisoned grain will keep indefinitely.

Sprinkle on the mouths of the occupied burrows. Repeat this once or twice during the fall and then again in the spring. If any prairie dogs still survive use 'highlife' on some absorbent substance, placing this in the openings of the burrows and step up the openings with soil.

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### PROBABILITY vs. REAL VALUES IN THE HOUSTON HARBOR ADDITION

\$3,000,000 voted by city of Houston for Harbor Improvements.  
\$54,000,000 being spent annually within a radius of 2 miles of the Harbor on manufacturing industries.  
A boulevard being laid from the heart of the city to the center of our addition.

A HARBOUR that is accessible to the entire Commerce of the Broad World.  
This is only the beginning. We want you to enquire for yourself so that we can get acquainted with you. A postal card will bring you full particulars and MORE, too, it will show you how to gain a life competency.

Lots in Houston Harbor Addition — Small Monthly Payments = A life COMPETENCY.

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Of course you would naturally be interested in a proposition where all the stages of PROBABILITY are past, where the final result is SELF-EVIDENT; where the factor of safety is increased to 98 per cent, and where building lots 50x100 feet are sold as low as \$155.00 on payment of \$10 down and \$5 per month.

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\$15.00 to \$350.00.

Insist on the best and ask for a "COLUMBIA."  
**Columbia Graphophone Co.**  
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Dealers wanted where we are not actively represented.

#### A NEW GINNING RECORD

The following, taken from past records, shows the raise in grade of a bale of cotton passing through the "Henry Cotton Company's System" of cleaning and receiving.

Grade Before	Grade After	Loss in Weight per Bale of 50 Pounds in Ginning.
Ord. Beginning.	S. G. Ord.	42 pounds
S. Ord.	L. Mid.	35 pounds
S. G. Ord.	S. L. Mid.	50 pounds
S. G. Ord.	Md.	25 pounds
L. Mid.	S. Mid.	23 pounds
No. 1 L. O.	S. Mid.	12 pounds
No. 2 L. O.	L. M.	20 pounds

References—any bank or cotton firm in Galveston.  
**THE HENRY COTTON COMPANY, Galveston, Texas, "The Cotton Re-Gin."**

### HOUSTON LABORATORIES

P. S. Tilson, M. S., Analytical and Consulting Chemist, formerly Associate State Chemist and Collaborating Chemist U. S. Department of Agriculture. Correspondence solicited. Chemical analyses and investigations of all kinds.  
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**GEO. H. PARR PHOTO SUPPLY CO.,**  
515 Main St., Fort Worth.

### Bar and Pool Tables

Second Hand. All supplies for the hall. Full line of bar and fountain Write for catalogue.  
**BAR AND FOUNTAIN SUPPLY CO.,** Fort Worth, Texas.

**Moldy Feterita Killing Cows.**  
Dairy cattle recently brought into the Rio Grande valley near El Paso by farmers are dying in large numbers and the veterinary surgeons were puzzled until a post-mortem examination was made of a victim of the supposed epidemic. It was found that the animal had been feeding on moldy feterita and sorghum fodder, and this had caused its death.  
A warning has been sent out by the state farm inspector, A. J. Graham, to all of the farmers in the El Paso section to feed dry fodder under to st...

year for the purpose of buying registered sows, already bred. As has been found in every section where this idea has been tried, the boys are able to pay their notes the first year and start the second with their hogs unincumbered and with a fair start toward a good bank account. Mr. Murchison had interested many adult farmers in hog raising through the boys who made the venture last year.

\$100,000 issue

NOW is the time to catch the winter rains. DON'T put it off—order that ATLAS tank NOW.

Stock Tanks, Roofing, Rock and Brick Facing, Acetylene Gas Machines, Hog Scalding Tanks, Dipping Vats and all sheet metal products.

**ATLAS METAL WORKS**  
DALLAS.

# TEXAS FARM NEWS

### SAFE FARMING.

In this column a few weeks ago I called attention to the difference between prices of cotton and cotton seed products in 1915 compared with 1914 and showed that southern farmers by raising their food and feed supplies had thereby reduced their cotton production to such an extent that they received highly profitable prices for it, whereas in preceding years when they produced a large cotton crop and no food and feed, they received prices for their cotton below the cost of production.

One of the difficulties in the South heretofore has been the reluctance of bankers and credit merchants to extend credit except upon cotton. In some quarters, on the other hand, farmers in debt have tried to raise more cotton in order to meet their obligations. Experience last year compared with previous years demonstrated that the farmer who raises his food and feed supplies and makes cotton a surplus is a better credit risk than the farmer who depends altogether on cotton, because with food and feed supplies in hand the cotton will pay some part of the debt whether the price be high or low, whereas, without food and feed supplies, cotton must bring a very high price in order to furnish sufficient income to purchase food and feed, and leave a surplus for debts. This economic truth has been recognized for some time by thoughtful bankers and creditors. The agricultural committee of the Texas Bankers' association in formal resolutions adopted last spring and reaffirmed early this winter urged bankers and credit merchants hereafter to give preferential rates to debtor farmers who make it the rule to raise their own food and feed supplies, and the southern bankers' conference at New Orleans on Dec. 6-7 adopted resolutions to the same effect. Mr. W. P. G. Harding, a member of the federal reserve board, was present at the conference and heartily recommended food and feed farming as the basis of preferential credit. He said furthermore that he would present to the board for its consideration the suggestion for the reserve banks to give a preferential rate on farmers' notes based on food and feed farming, much after the manner of the preferential rate made by the reserve banks on receipts for cotton stored in bonded warehouses.

Therefore, it would seem that the farmer who must borrow money to make a crop is in a fair way of finding easier accommodations and probably cheaper rates of interest by pursuing a method of food and feed farming rather than by the method of all-cotton farming. The New Orleans conference, of course, could not commit bankers of the South to this policy, but the conference was composed of representative bankers, including the executive officers of the banking associations in all the southern states, and it is a fair presumption that the views expressed by these bankers will be favorably received by other bankers, and there is reason to hope that in the near future farming credit will be cheapened and made safer by food and feed farming.

In the same connection it is worth while stating that at the national marketing conference which was held in Chicago a week before the southern bankers' conference was held in New Orleans, there was a very instructive exhibit made by Mr. Carl Thompson of the bureau of markets and rural organization of the department of agriculture, which showed the rates of interest and the bank deposits in all the states of the union and in the various sections of each state. The most striking fact of the exhibit was that wherever there is mixed farming there are large bank deposits and low rates of interest, and wherever there is one-crop farming, there are small bank deposits and high rates of interest. In the cotton farming districts of the South, and in the grain farming districts of the Northwest, the bank deposits are low and the rates of interest are high. But in the mixed grain and stock farming of the Middle West, in the dairy farming of the North and East, and in all sections where the farmer depends upon a variety of crops and upon livestock in some form, the bank deposits are large and the rates of interest are low. These facts are of such significance that they cannot be ignored by the bankers and farmers, for they mean prosperity to both. If we can change our system of agriculture in such degree that the South will raise its food and feed supplies, there need be no concern about cotton acreage, because there will not be land and labor enough to produce a crop large enough to depress prices below the cost of production. Instead if we will raise our food and feed the possible cotton production will be so well within the world's demand that we will always obtain a profitable price for it. Ten or twenty years of such farming will make the South the most prosperous section on the globe. For fifty years we have tried all-cotton farming with unsatisfactory results. I submit that it is time for us to try food and feed farming for a few years to see if we can obtain profitable results.

W. C. Homeyer, Director of Extension, A. & M. College Station, Texas

### High School Works

The Cleburne High school has been doing constructive work along agricultural lines. Its officials believe is unique and of a type not found, according to their information, in any other high school of the state. That is, not merely the teaching of theoretical agriculture, but merely text-book and laboratory work in the classroom, but the actual maintenance of "farms"—vacant lots as near the school as can be secured—cultivated by the students themselves under scientific direction.

The Cleburne High school agricultural work was started four years ago by Prof. W. S. Ownby, head of the science department. He has remained in direct charge of the agricultural work, but this year, because of his other duties, will have an assistant, W. C. Homeyer, who will continue the class work on the high school "farms." The main crops cultivated by the students make about 200 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of clover and three bales of hay.

the boys' section numbers about thirty.

The "vacant lot farms" have proven profitable. In fact, the high school has bought a team of mules and all the hoes, rakes and implements for the work from the proceeds of the crops. For example, 100 bushels of Irish potatoes were raised on two-fifths of an acre and sold for \$1 per bushel and 1,000 pounds of tomatoes were raised on a patch 20x95 feet.

### Canning Meats at Home.

The process used in the canning of meats is the simplest method in the world, Frank P. Lund of the extension department of A. & M. College told an audience who witnessed his demonstrations at Dallas in the kitchen of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants and Manufacturers' building.

Pork roast was used in the demonstration. The meat was sliced while warm and packed in the cans. A thin gravy was poured over this to within about an inch of the top of the can. The caps to the cans were edged with a thin ring of solder, and when placed on the can this was lightly brushed with a solution formed from commercial muriatic acid and zinc and the sealing iron applied. To sterilize the product, the cans were placed in a steam pressure canner about one-fourth full of water and subjected to 250 degrees temperature. The lid of the canner was equipped with safety valve, gauge and pitcock.

For canning purposes, Prof. Lund recommended tins. They have the advantage over glass vessels, he said, for the reason that they exclude light, which exerts a chemical influence. There is no danger in canning in tins, he said in answer to a question from the audience, providing the product is placed in the can in a fresh condition, and provided, also, the can is absolutely air-tight. Poisoning, he said, too often results from eating food which has been allowed to remain in the tin after it has been opened. Once a can is opened, he said, the contents should be removed without delay.

### Hearne Farmers Will Diversify Next Year.

A number of farmers of the Hearne section will pay more attention to diversification of the coming year than they have in years past. They realize that they can plant crops that will be more sure to produce than cotton and will bring ready money, and they are going to plant them. A great many will raise poultry, and stock also.

### To Collect Cream by Auto.

Probably for the first time in the history of Texas a creamery company will send out an automobile daily to gather the cream from the farmer's door. The Nissley Creamery company of Fort Worth, which has an agency at Abilene, has purchased a car and has equipped it especially for hauling milk cans. Each day in the week this car will make a trip out of Abilene, visiting farmers for a distance of twenty-five miles on all sides of the city.

The cream will be brought to the company's new station here, tested by an expert and a check made out to the farmer, which will be delivered at his door when the car makes its rounds again. The purpose of the company is to encourage all farmers to produce better cream and more of it.

### Bell County Farmers Concerned in Tick Eradication.

A favorable sentiment is being created among Bell county farmers in connection with proposed steps looking toward tick eradication, tick fever having been prevalent in this county for some time. Last year tick fever caused losses amounting to at least \$8,000.

### A Colored Man's Profit From One Hog.

Bryan, Texas, Dec. 25.—Ed Scott, negro, of this city purchased a pig last spring under the Booker T. Washington suggestion that every negro family in the South raise one pig. He paid \$2.50 for it. He killed the pig a few days ago and it netted 298 pounds. Scott gives his profits as follows: 168 pounds of meat at 10c, \$16.80; 40 pounds of sausage at 12c, \$4.80; 80 pounds of lard at 15c, \$12; total, \$33.60; cost of raising the pig, including purchase price, \$12.50. Net profit, \$21.

### FARM, DAIRY AND RANCH NOTES.

The Grayson Cattle association has been organized at the Chamber of Commerce at Sherman to fight the tick. A number of cattlemen present reported losses this season from Texas fever, and it is estimated that losses from the tick amount to \$10,000 each year.

Blackberries were exhibited at Sulphur Dec. 23, grown by J. H. Beckham. The berries were of large size, perfectly matured and ripened, possessing fine flavor and were the subject of much favorable comment.

The College of Industrial Arts at Denton has arranged with the extension service of the A. & M. College to offer a short course in home economics extension work for the county canning club and demonstration agents of Texas, beginning Jan. 10 and continuing to Jan. 31, 1916.

John D. Sheen has sold his 6,400-acre ranch near San Angelo to M. D. Flowers of Eagle Lake for \$39,000 cash. This is the biggest ranch deal made here in some time.

The tick eradication election in Taylor county carried by a majority of 324 votes, according to unofficial returns. The voting was light.

The result of the election in Montague county shows 166 majority for tick eradication.

Local firms at Snyder are advertising to pay 20c each for jackrabbits dressed, and rabbit hunting is picking up.

The first solid carload of cabbage of the season from Laredo section left Laredo Dec. 19 for St. Louis. The cabbage was raised on the farm of Alexander brothers, near Laredo, and is of the wholesome and solid variety.

Sale of sheep at Fort and Cottle counties, and San Antonio to the public.

## FARMS AND RANCHES FOR SALE OR TRADE

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN A FIRST-CLASS RANCH? HAVE YOU A GOOD RANCH TO TRADE FOR FIRST-CLASS PALM LANDS? Splendid 32,000-acre ranch in Crockett county, patented and clear 23 miles river front, a big bargain at \$200,000. Also 1,000 smaller ranches.

1,007 acres of fine farm lands not far from San Antonio, of which 1,253 acres are highly cultivated and splendidly improved, to trade for a good ranch. Owner will trade all or part. There are five farms altogether. Will trade for cattle also. Also 1,000 smaller good tracts.

ONE OF THE LARGEST LISTS OF FIRST-CLASS RANCHES IN THE SOUTHWEST. TELL ME WHAT YOU HAVE TO TRADE OR WHERE YOU WANT TO BUY AND I'LL SEND YOU A LISTING OF SOMETHING WELL WORTH WHILE.

E. R. Fulmore, Littlefield Bldg., Austin, Texas.

### The Winter Garden Ranch, Dimmitt County, Texas.

The most beautiful and desirable farming locality in the South, lying in the famous Nueces valley, 100 miles southwest of San Antonio. This section enjoys the best winter climate in the United States. Twelve months crop season and ideal conditions for hog and stock raising or dairy farming. Improved farms under gravity irrigation, on easy terms. Write for beautiful illustrated folder and full information, ROWLAND & GEORGE, San Antonio, Texas.

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Should be careful to plainly mark every package with their name and address. The quickest way is to use a RUBBER STAMP and the best place to buy them is from

J. V. LOVE & CO.  
Rubber Stamps, Stencils, Metal Checks, Seals, Etc.  
2305 Main St. GALVESTON, TEXAS.

### Chinese Cabbage

Pe-Tsai. This is a vegetable in most of the countries in California it has proven a great success. There is no reason why it should not be equally as valuable in Texas and the Southwest. It is a winter vegetable and should be grown only during the cool months of the year, for it runs to seed quickly if tried out in the hot weather of the late spring and early summer. Culture the same as cabbage, though it may be planted closer together. Has a fine mild flavor and can be used raw as salad or boiled like cabbage. It is surely worthy of a trial.

### A PACKAGE FREE

In order to increase our mailing list with every inquiry for our catalogue we will send a packet of this new vegetable free, only asking you to SEND US 1 CENT IN STAMPS FOR POSTAGE. Our fall list is now being mailed. Write for it at once.

### Rush Park Seed Co.

WACO, TEXAS. BOX 300.

### THE DEDERICK WELL MACHINE WORKS

Complete Rigs \$200 to \$300  
SHERMAN, TEXAS

### THE AUSTIN NURSERY

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Make your Home Grounds beautiful and comfortable. Plant in natural groves, masses and borders.

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### Have You Griffing's Illustrated Planters' Catalog of Texas Grown Trees?

#### If Not, Get it at Once and Learn

That you can get Texas grown grafted Pecans, Japan Persimmons, Scuppernon Grapes and all kinds of fruit trees, Peach, Plum, Pear, Fig, Mulberry, Apple, Loquat, Dewberry, Blackberry, also shade trees, ornamentals and budded Roses. Grown in Texas. Best root system. We satisfy every customer.

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Handle on commission EGGS, POULTRY, BUTTER AND FARM PRODUCE, in large or small lots; we remit daily and pay the highest prices in Texas.

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Also EGGS in large quantities. If you want to buy or sell anything in my line, do business with the reliable house where there is something doing all the time. We have the best coolers and freezing rooms in the South. Established 1892.

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### Wild Geese Along the Red River.

Numbers of geese are being seen along the Red river. At Bumpas island, Prairie, in Panola county, Tex. The closest time of day, they are being seen.

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We have all Gray & Davis parts in stock. Orders promptly filled.  
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Keeps your Ford car in the road, prevents accidents. Anyone can attach steerer to Ford in a few minutes. Price \$1.00, guaranteed. Agents wanted. Special discount to agents.  
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REPAIRS FOR ANY MAGNETO OR LIGHTING SYSTEM.  
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We have by far the most complete plant and organization in this section for this line of work. Ask for references or ask your banker about us.  
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Both Phone 4027

# A. & M. College Department

COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS  
Edited by Director and Staff of the Agricultural and Mechanical College Extension and Experiment Station.

The extension department of the Texas agricultural college is maintained jointly by the college and the United States department of agriculture for the purpose of carrying to the men, women and children on the farms of Texas information that will make agriculture more profitable and life in the country more attractive and enjoyable.

In carrying out the work entrusted to it this department employs a large staff of specialists in all lines of agriculture and home economics and by lectures, demonstrations and the preparation and circulation of circulars and bulletins endeavors to reach and help every member of the farm household.  
All of this service is free and the extension department invites the people of Texas to make use of the

## Whitewash Formula.

A good, durable whitewash is made as follows: Take one-half bushel of freshly burnt lime, slake it with boiling water; cover it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve, and add to it seven pounds of salt previously well dissolved in warm water; 3 pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot; half pound of powdered Spanish whiting, one pound of clean glue which has been previously dissolved by soaking it well and then hanging it over a slow fire in a small kettle within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir it well, and let it stand for a few days covered from dirt. It must be applied while hot. For this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. About one pint of this mixture will cover one square yard of surface.

## Test Road Material.

Thousands of dollars of tax money are wasted every year in Texas through the use of inferior and unsuitable materials in the construction of public highways. This is particularly true of gravel and stone. Many miles of road are built of poor gravel when good gravel would cost little, if any more, and in many cases the authorities do not know that they are using inferior material.

Often gravel or stone, which looks as if it would be good for road building, is shown, by laboratory tests, to be entirely unsuited to such purposes, or suitable only for certain parts of the road.

To avoid expensive mistakes in the use of road material the A. & M. College maintains a well equipped road laboratory where free tests are made upon all samples sent in. Samples may be addressed to Highway Engineering Dept., College Station, Texas.

## R. L. MORRISON,

Professor Highway Engineering, A. & M. College of Texas.

## Lot Gardening and Truck Farming.

We have worked out an area of 130x160 feet, planted with the fruits and vegetables listed below, from which it is estimated the income will equal the price obtained from twelve acres of cotton. I am giving you the number of trees to plant and the amount of vegetables to sow. In order to carry out this plan properly, you should also have a hotbed 6x18 feet, a cold frame 6x18 feet and a compost heap 6x15 feet.

You should plant 29 plum, peach and pear trees and 12 grape vines, setting them out between December and February:

- Plant 14 dewberries, set out December-February.
- Plant 48 strawberries, set out September to March.
- Plant one ounce shallots, set out March 1.
- Plant one ounce sage, set out March 15.
- Plant one ounce Tomatoes, set out Feb. 5.
- Plant one ounce egg plant, set out March 25.
- Plant one ounce sweet peppers, set out Feb. 5.
- Plant one ounce cucumbers, set out March 20.
- Plant half ounce cauliflower, set out Feb. 5.
- Plant one ounce turnips, set out Feb. 25.
- Plant two ounces squash, set out March 20.
- Plant two ounces cabbage, set out Feb. 5.
- Plant two ounces radish, set out Feb. 5.
- Plant one ounce lettuce, set out Feb. 5.
- Plant one ounce spinach, set out Feb. 5.
- Plant one pint snap beans, set out March 20.
- Plant one pint English peas, set out Feb. 25.
- Plant one pint early corn, set out March 5.
- Plant two ounces beets, set out Feb. 25.
- Plant two ounces onions, set out Jan. 10.
- Plant one ounce cantaloupe, set out March 20.
- Plant one ounce watermelon, set out March 20.
- Plums—Abundance, Excelsior and Gonzales.
- Peach—Dewey, Slappy, Elberta.
- Pear—Kieffer, LeConte.
- Apple—W. B. Raymond, Concord.
- Blackberry—Dallas, McDonald, Spalding.
- Dewberry—Haupt, Austin Mays.
- Asparagus—Argentine, Conovers, Colossal.
- Strawberries—Kiondike, Lady Thompson, Michael's Early.
- Cucumbers—White Spine, Evergreen Early Cluster.
- Cantaloupes—Rocky Ford.
- Spinach—New Zealand, Aragon.
- Squash—Crock Neck, White Bush.
- Cabbage—J. W. Successor.
- Radish—Scarlet, Triumph, French Breakfast.
- Lettuce—Big Boston.
- Beans—Stringless and Green Pod.
- Peas—Alaskan.
- Early Corn—Adams Early.
- Beets—Egyptian, Eclipse.
- Onions—Frize Taker, White Globe.
- Tomatoes—Earlana, Acme.
- Egg Plant—Black Beauty.
- Okra—Dwarf Prolific.

Start tender plants in the cold frame. If you do not have a cold frame and do not understand

facilities offered. If you want information on any subject related to the farm business or the farm home write to this department. If you are having trouble with your crops, your livestock, your poultry, your orchard or garden, write us and we will try to help you.

Responding to the request of the management of this paper, the director of extension has agreed to furnish copy for this page once a month. He wishes it to be understood that the views and opinions expressed in these columns are not always his own, but are the views and opinions of the members of the college, extension or experiment station staffs to which they will be credited. The director will welcome suggestions from his readers as to the kind of articles they desire to read in these columns.

its construction, please advise us and we will be glad to give you instructions.

If you intend setting out fruit trees, buy them near home, since these trees have had time to become adapted to your soil and climate conditions. Prepare your land well, both regarding cultivation and fertilizing. Do not let the insects get the start of you. A few simple spray-mixtures will hold them in check.

If you intend planting very early vegetables you will need a hotbed. These are simply and easily constructed and may be heated by using horse manure; 25 pounds of this manure will heat a hotbed sixty days.

Do not throw leaves or vegetable parings away, put them on the compost heap, they will later help to enrich your soil.

Do not plant cucumbers and cantaloupes next to each other, because they will cross and give you a worthless fruit.  
If there are any points in the above which are not clear, either regarding the planting of the vegetables themselves, the building of hotbeds or cold frames, or the construction of a compost heap, please advise me and I will be glad to give you more detailed instructions.

## F. W. HENSEL JR.,

Associate Professor Horticulture, College Station, Texas.

## Five Advantages of Having Your Cows Freshen in the Fall.

First—Cows freshening in the fall will produce the largest flow of milk when prices for dairy products are always highest.

Second—Farm work is lightest in the late fall and winter months and the cows can be given more and better attention.

Third—Milk and cream are easier to keep in good condition in the fall and winter than in the summer months.

Fourth—Cows freshening in the fall will produce more milk during their milking period than those freshening in the spring, for after milking through the winter when they are turned on green grass in the spring milk production is increased to such an extent that it is almost equal to a second freshening.

Fifth—Calves born in the fall can be better cared for and are ready to make some use of pasture by spring.

Cows bred in December will fresh in September and October, which are very desirable times.

## R. L. POU,

Dairyman, Extension Division, A. & M. College of Texas.

## How to Destroy Gophers.

I would recommend as a means of destroying Gophers, to use the following formula, known as Colorado formula No. 6:

"Dissolve one ounce of powdered strychnine alkaloid, or 'strychnia sulphate' one-half teaspoon of starch, one teaspoon of sugar in one quart of boiling water; chop into small pieces, apples, parsnips, potatoes, sweet potatoes or carrots and soak them in this mixture in a tight vessel. This vessel should be scrubbed clean. Scatter these pieces, apples, etc., around the gopher burrows, or place them in openings of same. The Kansas Agricultural College of Manhattan, Kan., has a very good liquid for use in the destruction of gophers, and I would advise you write to them concerning same.

## How to Destroy Prairie Dogs.

As a means of destroying prairie dogs, I would recommend the use of Colorado formula No. 6, as follows:

"Dissolve one ounce of powdered strychnine alkaloid (or 'strychnia sulphate') one-half teaspoon of starch, one teaspoon of saccharine, in one quart of boiling water; pour this liquid over 12 quarts of grain (barley, wheat or oats) which is held in a tight vessel, such as a galvanized iron tub. This tub should be thoroughly cleaned after."

CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN.

# COTTON

For nearly fifty years our firm has handled cotton on consignment only and is today the oldest and largest exclusive cotton commission house in Texas. Our warehouses are the best that can be built of concrete and brick and have a capacity of 75,000 bales.

Our offices, sample rooms and stock rooms are the finest in the entire country. This enormous business is the result of high classifications and general good service.

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FACE, COMMON AND FIRE BRICK.  
Washed Gravel and Sand.  
Write for samples and prices.  
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WESTBROOK HOTEL,  
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Furnished in Birch and Marble. Capacious lobby. Artesian water. Excellent service. In heart of city; convenient to street cars. Interurbans pass the door. Rates not too high for average business man or tourist. Our new annex will add 150 rooms, 76 of which will be \$1.00 rooms. Come and make yourself "at home."  
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NEW, MODERN, EUROPEAN  
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Formerly Colonial. Frank Damron, prop. formerly manager Crazy Wells hotel, Mineral Wells, Texas. American plan \$2.50 up; European plan \$1 up. Hot and cold water and hot and cold water baths. steam heat, telephone in every room, electric elevator. Call and get our rates or write for booklet.

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New office moved to 105 W. 15th st. Rooms and entire building cleaned and renovated throughout. Rooms 50c per day.

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# MODERN HOMES

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This is undergoing a great revolution the home well planned is while.  
many spent in the home s by others' s experiences a dat

building by guess work. Build the home on paper first, in this way changes are easily made, and after you have definitely decided on every detail, your local lumber firm will be able to advise just what the complete home will cost.  
Write us for information. This department is for the purpose of helping you and your wife to plan a home that will be a source of comfort and joy.

NO 555 DONE AT "Go Plants"

W