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# THE TEXAS STOCK FARMER

## Situation in Both Territories Somewhat Unsettled Politically, and Cattlemen Are Rapidly Giving Place to the Man With the Hoe, Who is Omnipresent

**Oklahoma Stock Farmer**  
H. B. Duncan is a representative stock farmer from the western district of Oklahoma, living at Arapahoe, in Custer county. He is a native Texan, who still remembers the old sod that gave him birth and still is joyous when his feet are again on her soil. "There were never better times in every respect," said he, "than we are having in our section of the future state of Oklahoma. There is not a single exception to this rule. The stock farmer in Oklahoma is fat and has everything that can keep them that way during the coming winter in the shape of feed. Pastures are an enormous quantity now in our section, all the lands having been divided or rather, as it is called, sectioned and subdivided by the government. I have half a section, or, in acres, 220. The sectioning of the lands makes it much more convenient in every way and prevents the consolidating of large bodies of land in the hands of one man or a few. The government has a sixty-foot road around it and when the deeds were made by the government these roads were especially excepted from being closed up and to one corner then off. When the weather is bad this makes it good for the man with something to haul to town, for if his regular road is too bad to have over his horse, he can drive one mile north or south, as the case may be, and then take an unused road in the right direction, and when at the proper turn drive a mile along a section line and he is at his destination. Many of the sections have as many as ten families on them, as farms of only forty and eighty acres are numerous. This makes a thickly settled country, and, of course, the result is that there is more money put in circulation among the people and also more and better crops made, and the total result is that the whole section is a prosperous community.

"Our corn crop is a wonder and will enable us to feed numerous steers and swine the coming year. Our subirrigated lands make it possible for us to raise as fine crops of alfalfa as any portion of the country, and alfalfa is the very best feed for cattle that I ever knew of. Our better grasses are said to do well, especially Bermuda, but for cattle I am of the opinion that it is not as good a fat producer as alfalfa. Alfalfa is a wonder and a wonder of seed, which gathered, will sell for big figures. The seed that has been usually sold by dealers to the farmers has proven to be a very poor article. Our dealers in seed are in the same category as the pure food gentlemen, who have all the purity in their advertisements and none in the food. Several of our farmers bought alfalfa seed, and what they thought was alfalfa seed, as it was guaranteed as such, but having sown and germinated it proved to be nothing more than a Russian thistle. This is a dangerous weed, and men who are so far gone as to sell it to the meat and bread producers of the country should be sent where they could earn some money within the walls of a penitentiary.

"Cotton is as good as I ever saw and will make a large yield of lint. I am going to seed some steers this winter, one hundred head possibly, and will have some fine hogs besides. I have been breeding fine Poland-China heretofore, I breed and buy hogs and manage to get a good price for them. Much cooler with us now and vegetation has about finished growing."

### Stock Farmer Prosperous

T. Coleman is a good citizen of Custer county and has his headquarters in that county. "I own a gin at Jester and do a considerable part of the work for the farmers of that section. We have a farm, but I do not plant cotton, but stock farm. Corn was very spotted in our section this year, owing to the great amount of rain during the season. We have enough, however, to carry us through the season easily. Cotton is very good, but it is so rank in growth that the ground has never had a chance to dry out, and in consequence many of the bolls have rotted near the ground and will not make anything. The weevil has also been among the cotton and it is probable that more damage has been done than in any other year. Farmers can only tell when the frost has hit and the cotton opens fully. The bolls that have been stung will not open at all, of course, and then the extent of the loss will be clear. Stock farmers come early while it is so moist many bolls will become mushy and be of no earthly service. Many of our farmers are not picking at all, but are giving their attention solely to getting in their corn and other stuff and in breaking land for wheat and oats and planting when the weather permits. They do not seem to object to their cotton remaining in the fields until they get ready to pick it. Their cotton seed is in good picking order when they do get to work and it is easier to pick when it is fully opened and the seed is better in every way. Our people are in good fix and the most of them are out of debt and have money in the bank."

### Making a Success

Roy Stubb is a dealer in cattle and other stock. His home is near Wortham, Texas. "When I left early this year in fine shape and every kind of a crop had been a good one," he said. "Cotton is as fine as silk. Stock farming is the business of most of our people and they are making a success of it. Grass is good and is going into the winter in fine shape for winter feed. It is mesquite grass and the weather has been all right for it recently, and it is curing on the ground."

Our people are just smiling and optimistic and have nothing to fear in the future as far as human eye can develop."

### Conditions in Oklahoma

Doc Hazzard, formerly of Coleman county but now residing in Oklahoma at Comanche, was a visitor at the live stock exchange and was full of the good things emanating from that portion of the footstock. "Cattle are in fine shape," remarked he, "and for that matter so are all things that we claim to raise. Grass never was better. Stock farming is becoming the most prominent business and will from all appearances be the complete success. Despite the unusual amount of rain crops are having been raised in the best of the situation and will make the country as good as new. There has been hurt more or less by something that stung the forms and caused them to fall off, but still much cotton will be raised. I do not know what it is that stung the cotton forms, but it is a fact that it was done. There will be no top crop this year, for cotton is too late for that. There will be two or three pickings over and that will be all. Cotton has stopped growing and all the fruit it will ever have has been made, and just as soon as frost falls it will all open and that will be the end. The corn crop is a wonder and a wonder of seed, which gathered, will sell for big figures. The seed that has been usually sold by dealers to the farmers has proven to be a very poor article. Our dealers in seed are in the same category as the pure food gentlemen, who have all the purity in their advertisements and none in the food. Several of our farmers bought alfalfa seed, and what they thought was alfalfa seed, as it was guaranteed as such, but having sown and germinated it proved to be nothing more than a Russian thistle. This is a dangerous weed, and men who are so far gone as to sell it to the meat and bread producers of the country should be sent where they could earn some money within the walls of a penitentiary.

### Indian Territory Stock Farming

T. C. Ferguson has his domicile at Temple, I. T., and has lived in the territory for eighteen years, going there first in 1888, having been raised in Mississippi. He is a native of Mississippi, having been born in Copiah county. "My birth place to be exact," said he, "was in the southwest corner of Copiah county, about where the corners with Claiborne and Jefferson counties, so you see having been born in the 'Free State of Copiah' as it is known to many of my countrymen. There has been some other countries with the names of big Americans, I consider that I am something of a Mississippi myself, if I can't make an exception in speech. Our crops are good. I do not do any farming myself, that is, I rent my land instead of working it myself. There is 175 acres of cotton on my place and it is good. There has been a rise this year 50 to 90 acres of corn, which yielded somewhere about 5,000 bushels. I plant lots of sorghum and this makes up my hogs besides meat and with prices Kaffir and milo maize, but I do not, of course our lands do not make quite so good crops as other portions of the territory, for it has been opened to the public but five years and the aggregate acreage is not cultivated to the extent that it is in other parts. I have always been a cattleman and am still one in so far as inclination goes. There has been some cow country in the territory until within the last few years, when the allotment of lands came about and then it was only a question of time when the cattlemen's feet were over. Stock farming will take its place and what that will result in is still a problem for future development."

### Bright For Feeders

Colonel C. Atkinson, one of the big feeders of Chickasha, O. T., was a visitor in the exchange, talking steers and feedings. "I am a visitor to this town this year in Oklahoma is bright from a feeder's standpoint," said he, "for there is a wonderful amount of feedstuffs made, especially of corn and cotton. In addition to this lots of Kaffir corn and milo maize and sorghum as usual have been harvested or will be. We feed a great deal of corn and cotton, and in addition to this lower than last year, as they should be under the circumstances, I see no reason why a big increase in the number of fed stuff should not develop over last year's output. This is the outlook as it appears to me, and there is hardly anything to intervene to hinder."

The corn crop is unusually large this season and there will be more than can be fed or consumed at home; and therefore it seems as if it should cheapen but give an advance to the big export demand. With cotton seed is the same, so the question resolves itself into the price of stock and feed and that with the present condition of the market looks easy to solve."

### Stock Doing Well

W. E. Washington, the noted shipper, feeder and breeder of stock, made his headquarters on the yards Monday and was a seeker after information. He said that all was well up his way, but that the market was such that when a shipper and cowman get to the end of the year and had a settlement, he would have nothing gained but a lot of claims against the railroads for damages. Stock are doing well and grass is good. The corn crop of the territory is so good that there will be lots of feeding, he supposed.

In England, which is the bacon country, the pigs are turned out in the fall

# TALKS WITH THE TEXAS STOCK-FARMERS

**An Old Timer**  
A. T. Watson has been a resident of this state since 1850, coming hence from Tennessee when a boy. He is of the old time element and has many wise things to say when he compares times past and present.

"I live," said he, "in Freestone county and have been here many years. My postoffice address is Steward Mills, called for old man Steward, who established a flour mill there long before the war, and people came from Dallas, Tarrant and other counties with wheat to be ground into flour. At that time all of our hauling was done by wagon with most fine corn for the mill. While the trips were long and accompanied with much hardship, we were accustomed to it and never let it stand in the way of our business. Houston was our market point and it took weeks in good weather to make the trip, while in rainy weather there was no telling when the trip would end, for when it got to the point it went into camp and there he staid until the roads dried up, and he could travel. Our cotton was all hauled down the river by the steamer and the steamers could not make a trip, on wagons and sold in Houston or turned over to some factor who advanced money and held it a longer or shorter time, but he was not satisfied. There was no necessity for the owner to go along, for while a man would load the wagon of an utter stranger with his corn, he would not go to Houston not expecting to see him again in weeks, still no one ever thought of being anxious about the return of the man, or of his running away with the corn or his return, altho he would have a chance to leave and get to Canada before the owner made any inquiries as to his or the cotton's whereabouts. There has been a change in this day put such confidence in any man? I would not trust one more than a mile and I would have to be on the move after him, and he would be a man's word was any good. 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Simpson-Eddystone Black & Whites cover the widest range of desirable patterns, from neat pin-stripes, polka-dots and plaids to elaborate figures in dignified effects. Fast color and superior quality, insuring durable dresses.

For PURE LIQUORS Write, Wire or Telephone to H. BRANN & CO. FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Table listing various liquors and their prices: 4 full quarts Carey Creek \$3.00, 4 full quarts American Gold \$3.50, 4 full quarts Green River \$3.75, 4 full quarts Brann's Rye \$3.75, 4 full quarts Brann's Monoclast \$3.90, 4 full quarts Clarke's Rye \$4.00, 4 full quarts Old Crow \$5.00, A Gallon Pure Corn \$5.00.

Table listing more liquors and prices: 4 full quarts Lyndale \$4.50, 4 full quarts Mellwood \$4.50, 4 full quarts Hill & Hill \$5.00, 4 full quarts Early Times \$4.75, 4 full quarts Sunny Brook Rye \$5.00, 4 full quarts Clarke's Rye \$5.00, 4 full quarts Green River \$5.50, 4 full quarts Old Crow \$6.00.

A gallon jug of Pure Alcohol \$3.65, gallon Apple Brandy, \$3.00 up to \$3.75, Wines \$2.00 per gallon, delivered to you. Write for price list. We ship C. O. D., but prefer cash with the order. Representative wanted in every town.

Acetylene Gas Machines for lighting Towns, Halls, Churches, Stores or Homes. Be sure to examine the "Conibar Style 12" before you buy.

PLEDGE 91 MORE NAMES FOR LIST Board of Trade to Raise Balance for Show

Assurance of Stanton Palmer, representative of Chicago packing interests, that the proposition of the "Feeders and Breeders' Show" committee of the Board of Trade will be accepted, as told exclusively in Thursday's Telegram, now leaves the status of the Feeders and Breeders' Show for Fort Worth as follows:

A FACT ABOUT THE "BLUES" What is known as the "Blues" is seldom occasioned by actual existing external conditions, but in the great majority of cases by a disordered LIVER. Tuttur's Pills They control and regulate the LIVER. They bring hope and buoyancy to the mind. They bring health and elasticity to the body. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

ECHOES OF THE RANGE Weekly Compilation of Interesting Ranch and Stock News from All of the Great Range Country of Texas

In Tom Green County San Angelo Standard. Juan Flores, the boss sheep shearer, came in town one day the latter part of last week to get supplies for his sheep shearing camp. When he returned he found that not a shearer remained. A farmer had happened along and offered the men shearing sheep 45 cents and a collar to pick cotton and the whole outfit deserted the camp on the jump.

In Sutton County Sonora News. Leo Ward had on the Kansas City market Oct. 10 302 cows, weight 753 pounds, brought \$2.40. J. L. & R. W. Davis sold to Fred Millard of Sonora 64 cows with calves at \$18 per pair.

In Menard County Menardville Enterprise. Lee Russell will go over to Kerrville next Saturday to look at the Schreiner steers. There are between nine and ten thousand here.

In Reeves County Pecos Times. Brawley Oates, manager of the W. E. Oates stock yard, reports that the range and cattle are in good shape over that section.

NEWS OF THE TEXAS RANGE

Early Feeding in Panhandle AMARILLO, Texas, Oct. 17.—Zephan and Souder have 250 headerlings and 150 2-year-old steers on feed at their yards near this place, and may finish the cattle for market here if conditions warrant it. Feedling cattle at this time of year is a new departure in the Panhandle.

years, sold his stock cattle, consisting of 200 head, to Alfred Vivian last Saturday, and left for his former home at Fairview.

In Donley County Clarendon Banner-Stockman. Eph Stephenson was over from Silvertown Wednesday and reports that section in fine shape. He says that almost everything in the way of a selling cow has been cleared out around Silvertown, and that the cattlemen seem inclined to hold considerable stuff until next year.

Young County Conditions E. M. Tankersley of Graham, Texas, says that cotton is the leading crop in that part of the state, and that the crop this year was extra good, and is bringing high prices. Mr. Tankersley says that corn raising is on the increase there, but that the stockmen have not taken it up as feed as yet.

Sotham's Sale a Success The sale of high-grade Hereford and Shorthorn feeding cattle and calves by T. C. B. Sotham, Company of Kankakee, Ill., Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 16 and 17, is deemed by all who attended to have been the most successful sale yet held by this company.

In Deaf Smith County Hereford Brand. Uncle Fred Williamson and daughter, Mrs. L. A. Morrow, left Wednesday for Roswell, where they expect to live. Uncle Fred has disposed of his ranch in the northern portion of the county and on account of old age, will give up the hard work of ranch life.

In Mitchell County Colorado News. E. Robertson returned Saturday from Kansas, where he finished shipping to market the remainder of his cattle, which he pastured there. Mr. Robertson states the cattle did well and the price received was satisfactory.

Wolves Killing Calves EDNA, Texas, Oct. 20.—W. R. Sells and John Traylor, prominent cattlemen from this county, were here yesterday purchasing supplies. Mr. Sells took back with him a fine pair of greyhounds to chase wolves with. He and his neighbors have lost many stock lately from the depredations of wolves.

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TO ANYONE AFFLICTED WITH CANCER Dr. L. T. LEACH CO., Box 462 Dallas, Tex.

STIFFNESS, STITCHES, LAMENESS, CRAMP, TWISTS AND TWITCHES, ALL DEAMP WHEN YOU APPLY ST. JACOBS OIL

and will begin shipping them to market this week. Cows and Calves at \$20 CANYON CITY, Texas, Oct. 17.—I. N. Hicks has closed the sale of fifty head of cows and calves to John Dupkin, who lives on the Orr place, in Randall county, at \$20 per head. These are fine cattle, well graded and in the very best condition.

New Rate from Haskell HASKELL, Texas, Oct. 17.—The Wichita Valley railway has made a rate of \$7.50 on cattle from Haskell to Seymour and \$24 from Seymour to Fort Worth, at \$24 per car for the trip. This rate makes Haskell the most favorable shipping point for cattle in this section of the state.

Stock Cattle at \$10 ROCK SPRINGS, Texas, Oct. 20.—A. Meigs has purchased from L. A. Field his stock of cattle, numbering about seventy head, at \$10.50 per head. Davis & Whittemburg sold 200 head of steers to J. W. Potter at private terms.

Sheep and Lambs at \$3 SAN SABA, Texas, Oct. 20.—James Doffenmyer has returned from Brady, where he went on a sheep purchasing expedition. While there he bought 1,800 ewes and lambs at \$3 per head, and this now gives him a total of 2,700 head.

Burris Ranch Sold SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 20.—V. Stifford and Rudolph Krusch, who purchased the Burris five head ranch of 1,400 acres, near Stockdale, have made an additional purchase in the same locality. They have bought 1,200 acres from J. T. Hall, two miles east of Stockdale and the two tracts will be cut up and sold to farmers. The two properties cost the new owners the sum of \$40,000.

Bucks in Demand PAINT ROCK, Texas, Oct. 20.—D. E. Sims is finding good sale for his fine bucks, as there seems to be a general disposition among Texas sheepmen to improve their flocks. He has just sold twenty-five head to Tom Train and twenty-two head to J. B. Currie & Sons, at \$10 around.

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BLACKLEGONS JUST A LITTLE PILL... PARKE, DAVIS & CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.

WHEN VISITING THE GREAT TEXAS STATE FAIR, DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR BEAUTIFUL EXHIBIT.

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS Of best known makers, and most popular styles, can be seen in our store and at our fair exhibit.

Will A. Watkin Music Co. Department R, Dallas, Texas. E. E. Christopher, Representative, 700 Pennsylvania Ave., Phone 752.

Good Cattle For Mexico COLORADO, Texas, Oct. 20.—E. G. Taylor of the city of Juarez, Mexico, has been spending the past week here buying cattle. While here this time he purchased 200 head of registered short-horns from J. D. Wulffgen, 40 head of registered shorthorns from E. E. McKenize and 175 head of registered and high grade shorthorns from J. W. Glover. He will also take back with him the five horse election, purchased from George B. Root for \$750. Mr. Taylor is a Mexican speculator and paid a very satisfactory price for all of the above cattle.

Passing of the L X Ranch AMARILLO, Texas, Oct. 20.—Harrison Smith was in from L X headquarters yesterday making final arrangements for closing up the business of the L X ranch as a ranch. Practically all the cattle of the ranch have been sold out and by recent sales most of the lands have passed into other hands. The passing of the L X marks the end of the big ranches in this part of Texas. The old ranches that were once the heraldic seals of empires on the prairies have become only memories and the L X brand now takes its place with those that have come and gone.

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PARKE, DAVIS & CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.

VETERINARY COURSE AT BIRMINGHAM \$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at Birmingham. Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Michigan.

TEXAS STOCKMAN - JOURNAL

FORT WORTH, TEXAS
Consolidation of the Texas Stock Journal with the West Texas Stockman. Published every Tuesday by The Stockman Publishing Co., Incorporated.

Editor: A. C. McEACHIN

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, TELEGRAM CO., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. OFFICERS:

President—L. T. Pryor, San Antonio; First Vice President—Richard Walsh, Palovina; Second Vice President—H. E. Crowley, Palovina; Secretary—John T. Lytle, Fort Worth; Treasurer—R. B. Burnett, Fort Worth

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

Fully appreciating the efforts put forth by the Stockman-Journal in furthering the interests of the Cattle Industry in general and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in particular, and believing that said Stockman-Journal is in all respects representative of the interests of the industry, and desiring confidence in its management to its future wisely and discreetly champion the interests of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, do hereby in executive meeting assembled, endorse the policies of said paper, adopt it as the official organ of this association, and commend it to the membership as such.

Done by order of the executive committee, in the city of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

Colonel C. C. Poole is the duly authorized traveling representative of this paper, and as such has full authority to collect subscription accounts and contract advertising.

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

It is our aim not to admit into our advertising columns any but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from responsible people. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us. We accept no "false" or undesirable medical advertisements at any price. We intend to have a clean paper for clean advertisements. Our readers are asked to always mention The Stockman-Journal when answering any advertisements in it.

UNUSUAL DEMAND FOR LAND

Cattlemen in Fort Worth during the past week have all had the same story to tell concerning an active demand for ranch property, which, if serious, is causing the rapid passing of the bigger ranches of the state entirely out of existence. They are at something of a loss to account for the unprecedented demand, and say it just seems to be a case where the people want the land and are determined to have it.

One peculiarity of this land movement is that it does not seem to be confined to any particular section of Texas. One day there is reported a transaction involving the transfer of thousands of acres out in the Pecos section, which will be devoted to the biggest wheat farm in the world; orchards for the production of apples and other fruit, and this is followed by announcement of the sale of another big ranch in southwest Texas that has been cut up into 4,900 farms. Then comes the passing of one of the most noted breeding farms in the state, located in Williamson county, which goes to the farmer at \$5 per acre. Next comes the Panhandle with the information that big ranch after big ranch is being chopped up into farms and going into the hands of new citizens from Iowa, Illinois and other states, and West Texas comes to the front with the startling information that the time is not far distant when it will be almost a continuous cotton field from Fort Worth to El Paso.

And the cattlemen are not kicking one particle over the new situation. The good prices they are obtaining for the land they are turning loose to go under the plow is sufficient to compensate them for much of the worry and disappointment they have experienced during the past several years. It is making good many of the losses they have sustained, and it is enabling those that desire to get out of the cattle business to do so with flying colors and snug bank accounts.

It is a wonderful story of progress and development these Texas cattlemen are telling, and it proves that Texas is enjoying such an era in that direction as was never before known in the state. The big ranches are now melting away like dew before the morning sun, and in their place we are getting new blood, new wealth and a class of citizenship that is already proving its worth to the state.

THE DEMAND FOR FEEDERS

There is a general impression among the producing cattlemen of the country that there are fewer feeder cattle in the great producing area than ever before, and the prediction is freely made that if the horn belt feeders are in the ring for much stuff this fall and winter, it is going to result in material advance in prices.

The avidity with which the young stuff worked into the corn belt section during the past few weeks and sold at auction has been snapped up and the prices paid seems to indicate a pretty active demand, and the prediction is freely made that a little later in the season there is going to be something doing in the feeding line that may be a little bit surprising.

The eastern feeders who usually take hold of the feeding proposition liberally when they have confidence in the situation are beginning to express the opinion that they can see no prospect for a falling off in the demand for good fed-stuff, and believe that prices are going to go a bit higher. It is pointed out that when these people begin to talk this way it is a pretty good indication that they expect to feed liberally and have figured out good compensation for their trouble.

Texas has not fed as much stuff for the past two years as usual, the high price of cotton seed oil mill products exercising an effect of quite a deterrent nature. And it may be that similar conditions will affect the situation this winter. But there is a world of feedstuff in Texas this year independent of the cotton seed oil mill, and this feed has to be fed to stock or it will be wasted. In many portions of West Texas and the Panhandle the indications are that a considerable number of cattle will be put on rough feed.

Advices from Denver, which is regarded as something of a feeding market, are to the effect that good feeder stuff is very short throughout that section and the entire northwest, and this fact is another favorable feature for the Texas producer who has good feeder stuff for sale. The advice of those who are pretty well up to the inside of the situation is that the man with such stuff in his possession should be in no hurry to sacrifice it. The outlook is good in that direction.

ADDRESS OF S. H. COWAN AT FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION

The following address was delivered by S. H. Cowan before the stockman's foreign trade conference in Kansas City, October 3:

I want to tell you what makes this the most prosperous country in the world. It is what we produce out of the ground. That is the primary source of wealth. The utilization and manufacture thereof and the various kinds of commerce and trade therein are secondary sources of wealth and depend upon this primary source for existence.

As a nation what we get for the surplus trade adds to our wealth while it fixes, to a large measure, the piece of what we sell at home. It is manifest, therefore, that the more extensive our trade with foreign countries, the greater the opportunities for increasing that wealth, and the better will be the market at home. It is the object of this meeting to bring the livestock producers and farmers to a realization of these important facts in order to stimulate their activity to secure the greatest possible extension of our trade in live stock and the products of live stock, in order that they may enjoy a fair share of that prosperity. We should come to a realization of the fact, that a curtailment of our foreign trade means not only a loss of that trade but the stagnation of business at home, while an extension of it means an increase of our wealth.

The anxiety of individuals and corporations engaged in this commerce to make money may of course be depended upon to search out the avenues of consumption, but we must depend upon the government to keep those avenues open and to remove the obstacles in the way. Since the extent to which we may enter the channels of trade with our live stock and the products thereof, are limited by the laws and trade regulations of the foreign countries, which need our products, we must depend mainly upon our own government to deal with such foreign countries as to open those avenues of trade. Therefore our appeal must lie to our own government in the first instance.

There has been a most marvelous development in the trade in this country with foreign nations, but the relative increase in our exports of other than farm products would seem to indicate that far less attention has been given to securing a more extensive commerce in our farm products than in manufactures and other than farm products.

FARM EXPORT VALUES

Our total exports of other than farm products in 1890 was \$210,437,959, while the farm products were \$24,855,869, farm products being 75 per cent of the total export. This per cent was the average for five years—1890 to 1894 inclusive. But for the past ten years, while there was a great increase up to 1901 in the export of farm products, there was a much greater proportion of increase in the export of other than farm products, so that for the five years ending with 1904 the per cent of exports of farm products to the total exports was 62 per cent; for the year 1905, 55 per cent. Since 1901 the exports of farm products has decreased. That year it reached a total of \$951,628,331, and for 1902 amounted to \$826,994,777, which was only a little more than \$200,000,000 increase above 1890. Whereas the other than farm products had increased to \$644,529,861, an increase of over \$450,000,000 in the export of other than farm products. Our exports of farm products show a marked decrease for the year 1905 and the balance of trade in farm products for the year is less than at any time during the previous five years, being a total of \$285,570,988 against an average for the five years next preceding of \$461,309,923, the decrease being due to the falling off of our exports to Europe principally.

In the year 1905 the value of the export of live stock and its products amounted to \$221,900,736 and \$22,054,209 for the preceding year, equal to 27 per cent of the entire export of farm products, exceeding only by the item of cotton and more than double that of grain and grain products. Yet meat and live stock were practically excluded from France and Germany.

In the report of the agricultural department of exports of farm and forest products (1905) it is significantly said: "The three countries to which are assigned the largest amount of packing and other products from the United States, are the United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium. To the United Kingdom is shipped nearly the entire amount of exports of fresh beef, bacon, ham and fresh pork and the larger part of the exports of canned beef, tallow, canned pork and salted and pickled pork. The principal items in the consignment to Germany and the Netherlands are lard and oleo oil."

The value of the total exports to Belgium, France, Germany and the Netherlands of canned beef for 1905 was \$243,632, whereas in 1896 the total was \$1,237,077; in 1896 Germany took of canned beef \$618,540, and in 1905 \$58,618; while the United Kingdom took \$1,008,339 worth in 1905. The total exports of pickled and salted beef in 1896 to European countries amounted to \$2,956,506, while in 1905 it amounted to only \$1,810,001, of which latter amount the United Kingdom took \$997,787. Of our salted and pickled pork the total exports to European countries for 1905 was \$7,222,568, of which the United Kingdom took \$5,815,929; France took \$2,600 worth. We exported to United Kingdom for 1905, \$20,522,002 worth of bacon, and to all of Europe \$24,339,216, of which France took \$4,259 worth. We exported to all of Europe in 1905 \$20,248,353 worth of hams, of which the United Kingdom took \$19,421,184, Germany took \$33,425, and France took \$885 worth. For the year 1905 we exported \$52,562 worth of mutton, of which the United Kingdom took \$22,553.

These figures are illustrative of the condition of our foreign trade in meat and meat food products, and bear out the statements in the foregoing quotation.

EXPORTS OF CATTLE

Our total exports of cattle to European countries for the year 1905 were 339,061 head, of which the United Kingdom took 391,715 head; Belgium took the remaining 7,301 head. There were exported to all other countries from this country that year 168,790 head, of which Cuba took 135,421 head. In 1905 we exported to the United Kingdom 185,363 sheep of the total value of \$1,637,321, of which 68,611 head were exported to British North America and only 14,649 head to all other countries.

The balance of trade which has so materially added to the prosperity of this country, has been produced in the main by the balance of trade in farm products. In 1905 our total exports amounted to \$1,518,561,666; our total imports to \$1,117,542,071, leaving a balance in our favor of \$401,048,595, of which the balance of trade in favor of farm products was \$285,370,088; and the other than farm products \$115,678,507. The average balance of trade in farm products for the ten years ending with 1904 was \$400,000,000.

It has been the boast of the people of this country that it is the granary of the world, yet our exports of grain show a remarkable decrease in the last few years, arising from various sources unnecessary to

discuss. While this country is entitled to hold that rank, yet it is more certainly in the front rank in the production of meat and meat food products. But can we sell it?

Heretofore the farmer has been led to rely, upon necessity of the trade in foreign countries to demand the output of the farm and the ranch, for we believed that we could feed all countries of the world because they had to have it, but now since restrictions are thrown around the trade in our meat and meat food products, as they have been in Germany, and France, as well as in other continental countries of Europe, we find it to be beyond the power, however much demanded or desired, of the people of those countries to buy our meats, and it results that we find ourselves without a market which we ought to have. If we can produce in this country meat and meat food products with which we can supply the populous cities and towns of Germany, France and other European countries cheaper and better than they can obtain at home, in fact with that which they cannot obtain at home, it stands to reason that except for some arbitrary and unreasonable barrier that we ought to be allowed to enter those markets. If we can not do it, why is it so? The answer lies in the facts; and it is quite well known that by reason of restrictions, rules, and regulations by reason of tariff duties, our meat and meat food products and our live stock are discriminated against to such an extent that it renders it impossible to sell the same in the countries to which I have reference.

We sell a large amount of other things in those countries; for example, our exports to Germany during 1905 amounted to \$194,220,472, and to France \$76,337,471, while to the United Kingdom our exports amounted to \$23,396,852. The value of the imports from the United Kingdom to this country amounted to \$175,811,918, from Germany \$118,268,256, and from France \$89,830,445. There is nothing in the condition surrounding the people of the character of their business or their wants which ought to prevent us from having an extensive trade in live stock which is subject to export, or meat and meat food products thereof. But we have not got it. Now what are we going to do about it.

We produce the only corn fed and cotton seed cake fed cattle; the only corn fed pork, as well as the finest mutton, and in the absence of some arbitrary regulations proceeding from abnormal and artificial causes, ought to sell it to the world.

MEAT SUPPLY INSUFFICIENT

That there is an insufficient meat supply produced or obtainable at reasonable prices in Germany, France and other continental countries of Europe can not be questioned. Now let us go after that trade and sell them what they want which we produce and have to sell. No one doubts the desirability of securing better trade relations. The difficulty is what consideration can we give in order to get it, and what are we going to do to bring our government to do it.

The difficulty now is that we cannot give any consideration, for the reason that the law of this country has established such a high schedule of tariff duties on certain manufactured articles made in Germany, France and other continental countries of Europe, that we prohibit them from trading with us, or place such a heavy burden upon that trade that it produces such an embarrassment that in retaliation thereof they have seen fit to exclude certain of the trade of this country from finding a market here. Now what have they excluded. I have quoted the foregoing figures in order to show that they have practically excluded the second largest article of export from this country, and the one which is more universally produced and in which more persons are interested than any other commodity produced in this country. This is not because we have levied a high tariff upon the imports into this country of live stock and the products of live stock, because they have none to send us, but it is because we have placed too high a tariff upon certain manufactured articles to permit them to trade advantageously with us and they will not do it until we reduce these duties enough to afford a consideration for their mutual advantage and we to ours. It might seem strange that in a country whose laws are made by representatives chosen by the people like this, that laws would have been so enacted as to produce this result which affects such a large proportion of the producers of this country. Theoretically that could hardly be answered, but practically it is easy of solution. The fact is that the manufacturer sit up with congress day and night to see to it that laws and tariffs are made for the purpose of giving them whatever they want, and let the producers of the country, who are absent, take what they can get. You have not had anybody about congress looking after the making of these tariff schedules. You have not had representatives who have gone into it analytically and sat up with it at night and nursed the proposition so as to get the best results for you. Your representatives have listened to the honeyed, sugar-coated, specious arguments made by the manufacturing interests to show what the farmer was going to get out of the manufacturers' protection until they have been lulled to sleep; while the manufacturer has built up around his business such a tariff wall that you are prevented from shipping your products into foreign countries and finding a market, which manifestly you ought to have. Now what you want is to have your representatives undo the wrong that has been perpetrated, while yet doing all that is right to the manufacturer.

There isn't any necessity for such reduction in tariffs as to throw wage earners out of employment, and thereby lessen our home consumption, because these highly-protected articles can stand in most instances a material reduction and leave such fair margin of profit guaranteed that there will be little or no falling off of the production, though there would be of exorbitant profits.

You are to be congratulated on having a President who knows your circumstances and conditions, knows your wants and who knows what is best for the people of this country as a whole, and whom I am proud to say is dead anxious to make such trade arrangements with Germany, France, and other countries of Europe as will enable you to have the best possible outlet for your product, while yet preserving all of the protection which the manufacturer can reasonably expect, and keep the labor of this country employed. In other words, in his language, he is in favor of a "square share in the protection while it is going round." The manufacturer is entitled to protection, arising from the law, in order to increase his trade, you are entitled to it for a like reason, but your protection lies not in giving him so much protection as to deprive you entirely of your trade. There is no principle but selfishness which could induce the argument that the manufacturer is to be protected to that extent that it will deprive you of the opportunity to do business at all in those countries which most need what you produce.

President Powerless

But what can the President do? Absolutely nothing, except what the law will permit him to do; and the law does not permit him to change the tariff schedule. Now what you have to do is to get the law amended. Originally the law contained a section which permitted

reductions on tariff duties as a consideration for favorable trade arrangements with foreign countries, but somebody got a limitation in point of time put in that section. Now, by lapse of time it is no longer the law. Who did that? Not you. Your representatives probably did not do it purposely, but they were asleep while it was being done. Now you want to demand such an amendment in the law as to do business and protect you in the avenues of trade for your product, you should not be sacrificed to pile up fortunes for the manufacturers as is the case today. Congress must amend the law. If it is amended, the tariff will have to instruct congress to do it, and you are the people, at least you represent a very large proportion of them. But it is certain that if the farmers who are directly interested in this matter throughout the country will demand it, congress will so amend this law that it will enable the President of the United States to enter as a consideration to foreign countries such a reduction in the tariff as will enable him to secure similar concessions to this country to open the avenues of trade to every manufacturing industry in this country.

But someone says: "O, you are striking at a general tariff revision and that cannot be obtained." My answer is that we are not striking at a general tariff revision. We are not saying whether it ought or ought not to be done. But we are striking at exactly what we want, and that is such modifications of the law that this government can offer to those foreign countries favorable trade relations with us a consideration in the form of a reduction in such of the tariff schedules as is necessary to open their markets to us, and yet not deal unfairly with any of the interests in this country. We can at least go that far. We can plan our demands upon that proposition of it, for it was a part of the very tariff law under which we trade today, but has expired by limitation. That ought no more to lay us open to the charge of advocating a general tariff revision than it would against those who framed and passed the Dingley act.

But it may be said that there is danger of this resulting in taking off the tariff on live stock and the products thereof and on hides as well. That is not involved in the proposition. There is no party advocating free trade; there is no party advocating anything approaching free trade, and it would be the death-knell of any party in this country to undertake to do that. That measure and small protective tariff of 15 per cent on hides and 20 per cent on wool and about the equivalent of 15 per cent on live stock, when manufactured articles enjoy a protection much higher—often three or four times that amount; so there is no danger of any political party in this country taking that position. The fact is that the necessities of government in the way of needed revenue make a tariff a necessity, and while it is going around it may be laid down as a proposition that cannot be controverted that farmers and stock raisers of this country are going to demand at least some small consideration, and that is as much as they have got out of the tariff already existing on any of their products.

What we shall demand is equitable, fair treatment, and that means that we be given access to the markets of those countries which most need our products, if it can be obtained by such reasonable reduction in existing schedules of tariffs on manufactured articles that they sell as will enable the establishment of trade relations between this country and those whereby our live stock and products of live stock will have the freest and most extensive trade possible.

To this suggestion that if prices of cattle or other animals are advanced the consumer will have to pay it, the first answer is that if we had a market for that class of product known as the poor cuts of beef and the cheaper products, so as to equalize the profit on the whole, a better price for cattle doesn't mean necessarily a higher price for beef. As it is, the entire profit must be made by both wholesaler and retailer on the more desirable portions, whereas the trade with the densely populated areas of Europe would furnish an outlet for the cheaper products. The second answer is that the stock raiser and farmer are entitled to share in the prosperity of the country, and to make a fair profit out of his capital and his labor, and should not be subject to the disadvantage of having the avenues of trade closed to his products in order that highly protected industries may make all the profit. Today the stock raiser and farmer are working harder and using more capital than any other class of equal labor, skill and capital.

While it is true that the difficulty in reaching foreign markets has not been due altogether to retaliatory tariffs, but has in part been due to sanitary regulations, some retaliatory in character and others for protection of health, yet we now have a stringent inspection law, the enforcement of which should act as a guaranty of the purity and wholesomeness of our product and the healthy conditions of our animals, which should remove all prejudices and fear of the quality of what we offer to make. As to the live stock interests may have suffered from the agitation and the effect may require time to repair the damage, the net result must be to greatly stimulate our trade where the channels of trade are open to us, as well as to afford the better opportunity to extend that trade. With a President whose aim is to so conduct and administer the affairs of this country that the great producing interests shall have a fair and equal opportunity to prosper and with a secretary of agriculture devoted to the special interests of the farmer and the stock raiser, with a congress which has been aroused to the point of protecting the organized part of the community against the oppression resulting to the public from the favor which the law offers to organized and special interests, monopolies and trusts. There has never been a more opportune time for the stock raisers and farmers to point out what they need and demand that they ought to have. It has been said by certain political leaders that the way to secure to us a favorable opportunity to sell our product in certain foreign countries is to make our tariff so prohibitory as to exclude them from our market altogether, or at all events to make it so burdensome as to produce a tariff war, which it is claimed must ultimately result in such a compromise as to open the avenues of trade in those countries to us. This is but the prating of him who speaks for the manufacturing interests, monopolies and trusts, whose power to exact from you a tariff concession, or to make a high tariff, seeks through this pretense of favor to you, to make these profits still higher and continue that condition which, while it enriches him, makes you poorer and postpones the day of relief for you.

A Reasonable Tariff System

Unless there be established a system of reasonable minimum as well as maximum tariffs, by what power or means could such a compromise be made as an end of a tariff war. Manifestly it could never end until the law of this country empowers the President of the United States to make concessions in return for concessions made to us. We could not expect those countries after further commercial amities are aroused to grant all the concessions while we make none. If we make any the law must be passed which will authorize it.

We must not be led astray by such specious arguments; we should do now, what we must do in the end if relief is ever obtained, viz: pass laws which will enable this country to give a consideration for trade agreements which will afford us a fair opportunity to trade with those countries, and that is, that maximum and minimum tariffs be established, to be applied according as the best interest of this country shall seem to demand.

At all events, your demand in the concrete should be that congress so modify the tariff laws as to empower the President of the United States to negotiate reasonable and fair trade agreements which will give you access to the markets of the world for the products of the ranch and the farm.

If, after that amendment and fair trade agreements can be made, then and not till then, let us see what virtue there is in retaliation or tariff war. I would place these facts and arguments clearly before the people of this country; I would lay them upon every farmer's breakfast table; I would ask every United States senator and congressman to give them careful consideration and urge the live stock and farming interests to demand at the hands of their own senators and representatives relief. It would have the entire live stock and farming interests as one man appeal to the President of the United States to urge them in his next message to act. No half-way effort should be made. A united effort will bring results; a feeble effort will fail. If every farmer and stock raiser in this country will make it known that he proposes to vote against every candidate or congress who does not agree to lend his aid to the accomplishment of these objects, there will be no congressman

from farming and stock raising districts who does not go there pledged to give his aid.

Let this meeting set out the fire and fan the flame till everybody hears the alarm. Let it not indulge in partisan politics; let it demand only what it wants. Let it leave every one free to urge as he pleases the extension of the principle of reciprocity to any and all industries; let it demand a fair share of that protection which the tariff affords to the industries of this country, and that the farmer and stock raiser must be protected—in a fair opportunity to have their live stock and its products reach the best markets of the world, to the end that the prosperity which is shed abroad in the land find its way to the fireside of the stock raiser and farmer. Let us do one thing at a time, but do it well.

THE WEIGHTY TICK PROBLEM.

Gentlemen located in the western portion of the state, and especially in those counties bordering on the state and federal quarantine line, are making a great deal of complaint over the presence of the fever tick this season, and declare that pest is more than usually abundant. They account for this state of affairs by declaring that it is the result of the wet season the country enjoyed, which produced rank vegetation on which the tick ensconced itself and enjoyed unusual protection. Thousands of cattle have died, and it is reported that in some localities deaths are still occurring, every one of which can be traced directly to the presence of the fever tick.

The preparations being made by the federal government for a campaign of tick extermination in that section is meeting with hearty co-operation, from the fact that the necessity for immediate action has been brought home with such telling effect to the ranchman of that section. The proposition of tick eradication, involving as it does but a simple matter of rotation in pastures, is such an easy solution, that it seems that but a very short time will be required to get the work very generally under way. But during the period when these pastures are being freed from ticks, there must be a time when losses will continue from the ticks already working upon the animals, and the best method of getting rid of these is a problem that confronts quite a number of ranchmen. Dr. A. D. Melvin, of the bureau of animal industry, makes the following suggestions as to how to get rid of the ticks on cattle:

"Cattle and premises may be freed from ticks by hand picking the cattle even though they are allowed to run on ticky premises, provided they are controlled and no other animals are permitted on the premises. The method of hand picking and greasing is most suitable. In cases where there are but few animals, or for small herds where the condition for greasing cannot be changed. The method consists of carefully examining all the cattle daily and picking or scraping off the ticks. In this connection it must be remembered that horses and mules sometimes carry ticks, and therefore these animals must be thoroughly and frequently examined and the ticks removed. The greatest care must be exercised to collect and destroy all of the ticks removed. It is true that while this process is going on the animals will get more ticks on them if the premises are ticky, but by diligently destroying all the larger ticks the supply finally gives out on account of the seed ticks having perished.

"Arrange to examine all the cattle and pick the ticks at least every other day. All parts of the animal, especially the insides and back part of the thighs, should be examined for ticks. If any of the cattle are difficult to handle they should be driven into a chute or narrow pen made for the purpose and where good light is afforded. Ticks can be seen best in bright light. Ticks must not be thrown on the ground, but should be placed in tin cans or other convenient vessels and carried to a suitable place and burned or otherwise totally destroyed, or they will lay eggs, and seed tick will hatch in countless numbers. Begin now to pick ticks and be sure that not a single tick matures on your cattle after September 15. As a result of your trouble in observing the precautions herein during the summer and fall the cattle and premises should be free from ticks by April 1.

"To assist in preventing ticks from getting on cattle the cattle may be greased at the time of picking or as often as may seem to be necessary. The greasy solution is obnoxious to the ticks, and if the legs and sides of the animals are treated in this manner, the ticks will be less apt to crawl on them. In greasing cattle use Beaumont crude petroleum or any crude oil, cottonseed oil, fish oil or lard. The following mixture will be found useful for this purpose: One gallon of kerosene, one gallon of cottonseed oil and one pound of flowers of sulphur. Any one of the above may be applied with a sponge, swab or brush and should be thoroughly rubbed on all the lower parts of the cattle and at least half way up their bodies."

Those who have tried these suggestions report that the method is very effective and has never yet failed to accomplish the purpose where the work of application has been properly done. The old rule was to grease the cattle with kerosene, but since the discovery of the crude Beaumont oil, it has been found to be a dead shot for the ticks no matter how it is applied. Contact seems to be all that is necessary to do the work, and for that reason this same oil has been made the basis for the dip that is used before allowing infected cattle to cross the quarantine line.

WHERE IS HE?

The man who thinks the bygone days were the best is with us yet. And, practicing old-fashioned ways. And still inclined to fret. He speaks of ills we have to bear. As things unknown before; But where's the man who used to wear The bristly pompadour? The man with whiskers on his chin, Cut a la William Goat. Is with us still, to lose or win, To sink or proudly float. His collar button nestles there, Well hidden, as of yore; But where's the man who used to wear The bristly pompadour? The man who sits around and sighs, Referring to the past, And boasting of his mother's pies, To life is clinging fast. He ne'er will disappear and ne'er Find out that he's a bore; But where's the man who used to wear The bristly pompadour? The father who reminds his boys That in his boyhood days He had to seek his meager joys In hard and righteous ways Is here, as they are who declare That knighthood is no more; But where's the man who used to wear The bristly pompadour?

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 Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Herd headed by the Beau Brummel bull, Beau Bonnie, Reg. No. 184683. Choice bulls for sale.

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 We will have this season about 300 full-blood Hereford calves for sale. Apply early if you want fine calves. As we contract now to deliver Nov. 1. **ELKINS & HENRY**, Colorado and Snyder, Texas.

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

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We now have about thirty-five choice bull and heifer calves for sale. These are sired by Columbus 25d, No. 91269, and by Strike Eight No. 156849. Write for prices.

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**TEXAS SHORT-HORN BREEDERS**  
 Having been solicited by some of the best short-horn breeders in the state, I have consented to book a limited number of good cows to the service of my Scotch bull Diamond King No. 221076. This bull needs no introduction to the breeders of Texas, or the United States as for that, as he has a national reputation both in breeding and show yard record, having never been defeated in his class. I will show him at Denton, Fort Smith, Ark., Dallas, San Antonio and Shreveport, La., this fall along with one of his daughters, Diamond Queen. Watch their records thru the columns of this journal. Service fees \$50, due as soon as cow is safe. John E. Brown, Granbury, Texas.

**SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS**—High class Herefords. Bulls in service, 295944 and De Wet 18128, both sexes for sale. M. B. Turkeys, Correspondence solicited. W. S. Ikard, Manager, Henrietta, Texas.

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**FAT COWS** wanted by train load possible, at reasonable figures; will buy only in southern half of Texas. S. Garcia & Sons, Hebronville, Texas.

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 Registered goats only. Thirty years in business. Imported Bucks, **HOBSON 51880** and **FRITZ HOBSON 51881** at head of flock. Pairs and tris a specialty. Write for prices. **R. H. LOWREY**, Camp San Saba, Tex.

vermin, the remedy should be applied vigorously and the floor and all parts of the sleeping pen should be sprayed and old, infected bedding burned.—Farming.

**SQUEALS FROM PIGS**  
 Before farrowing sows are the better for an abundance of exercise, and abundant opportunity should be afforded them to take it.

Avoid dust in the beds as well as filth. Waste dust is injurious, more may be said against dampness, which is fatal to thrift.

A variety of food often gives a better return than the chemical analysis of food would indicate, showing that it is well to have the knowledge coupled with the theoretical.

Pigs should not be weaned under 8 weeks old; ten is a better age; and if the sows are milked once a year, 12 weeks will do better still.

There is no particular advantage in striving for extra litters. Eight or ten from any sow will be of better size and quality than a larger number.

It requires but little trouble to teach the weak pigs of the litter to drink milk, and feeding twice a day will help it to keep along with the others.

It is better to try to get two litters from the sow in the one year. She should have a rest of five or six months after farrowing the first litter before being bred again.

**FRUIT**  
**MUSHROOMS FOR MARKET**  
 Mushroom growing for the market is very profitable if properly managed. There are many good sources of spores, these delicious, vegetable under the benches to advantage at this season of the year. It will do well in cellars where the temperature can be kept at about 60° to 70° F. The spores will keep as long as possible to secure the best results.

Collect a lot of fresh mouse manure, rejecting the coarsest portions of it. Spread it out to prevent its maturing, and fork it over several times at intervals of a few days, before using it. Make the beds about eighteen inches deep, three or four feet wide. Pound the manure down well, and it ferment thoroughly before spawning it. Test its temperature with a reliable thermometer by inserting the instrument in the soil, and leaving it there until the full temperature of the bed is registered. When it indicates 80° or 90° degrees, sow your spawn, which should be of the best, and which can be procured of any seed company. It is best to use the larger towns. Break it in pieces about the size of a small egg, and put it two inches under the surface and about six or eight inches apart. After about a week's time, the spawn will have two inches of the foam and wait for results.—Eben E. Rexford in *Outing Magazine*.

**WHY YOUNG TREES ARE BEST**  
 One of the advantages of planting young trees is that they can be trained to desired form better than older trees, says *Country Gentleman*. A young tree is branched and has its head already formed by the nurseryman; a yearling tree of the apple, pear and sweet cherry is usually branched and headed by the nurseryman. The tree too high or has not been carefully enough starting out the careful grower, and it is difficult to correct the form of the head after it has been formed. There is an unmistakable preference for low-headed trees, but chiefly to the need of economy and efficiency in spraying and harvesting. The greater the height of the tree, the greater the inconvenience in tillage. This is much more than offset by the advantages, in the judgment of the most growers. Within ten years the height in the East has been reduced at least two feet. The bearing of this on the matter of yearling trees is that the grower need not head a yearling tree where he pleases.

**BEST SPRAYING MIXTURE**  
 Bordeaux mixture is still the best for canker and scab. It is a serious matter, but apple scab is infinitely worse; and no fruit grower can afford to give up the use of Bordeaux in fighting the fungus, for its cost is small compared to the very small amount of apple scab fungus this year, and because of spray injury, some who are using Bordeaux will not use it next year. Such a course will be a grievous mistake, as we are sure to have some or later years with an excellent supply of Bordeaux and expect to look for some stock hogs to carry over and fatten, but they are seemingly hard to get. Of course, there are hogs in the pens, but unless they are in the quarantine, they might as well be back where they came from, and better, as to chances of anyone getting them, for the government will not permit a single hog to enter out of those lower pens upon any plea. I suppose this is right and is done for the protection of the breeders in the state.

**HUNTING STOCK HOGS**  
 Henrietta Banker Says Supply Appears Scarce  
 Colonel W. B. Wortham, stockman, banker and stock farmer, paid his usual monthly visit to the Stock Exchange, only this time he was in search of stock. He said he had seen pens. "We can't complain on our way, in and about Henrietta," said he. "All crops are good and grass is fine. Cattle have and are suffering some from ticks and screw worms, which is usually the case when it rains as much as it has this fall and summer. All my stock and farm interests are in an excellent shape and are expected to carry over and fatten, but they are seemingly hard to get. Of course, there are hogs in the pens, but unless they are in the quarantine, they might as well be back where they came from, and better, as to chances of anyone getting them, for the government will not permit a single hog to enter out of those lower pens upon any plea. I suppose this is right and is done for the protection of the breeders in the state."

**CRATE FATTENING**  
 Some of the large packers in Chicago are making a strong bid for a big market for their crate fattened poultry. At the Chicago Coliseum of concern had a large exhibit showing the process of fattening cockerels in close confinement on milk and corn. The birds are bought from the farmers, brought to center at about \$1.00 per bird, and the condition is satisfactory. The profit comes not only from the increase in weight, but from the increased value per pound. Because of the high price of poultry sells at a higher price than poor or medium stock; but there is a good, broad bid here for the farmers today to think of before disposing of their surplus stock. Crates fitted with bottoms cost but little and the profit in feeding in this way is considerable. Look into this question and try it on a small scale next fall.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

**Extra Trains for Cotton**  
**GRAHAM, Texas, Oct. 18.**—Vice President and General Manager, B. B. Hovey of the Rock Island was here yesterday, looking after shipping interests. There was about to be a jam of cotton here of such a nature that it could not be removed, and Mr. Hovey at once ordered the putting on of two extra trains a day for the season. The cotton platform had been entirely filled and parties were engaged in piling it all along the railway's right of way.

## POULTRY

**BRILLIANT GUINEAS WANTED**  
 While the laws regulate the killing and selling of game they do not regulate the appetites of the American people. Consequently the demand for game birds continues all thru the year, and so important is this demand that it has been necessary to substitute a product that would satisfy this desire. For this reason capons came into favor and continue to occupy an important field in the poultry industry. Likewise pigeons and squabs are consumed by thousands in all the larger cities, with the supply inadequate for the demand.

It is this great demand that has brought the young guinea to the front as a substitute for the game bird. In appearance the guinea resembles a wild bird while the meat is dark, solid and possesses the peculiar gamey flavor which has brought it so quickly to the front where it rightly belongs and where upon its own merits it must certainly remain.

They can be produced at much less expense and trouble than broiler chickens and the demand for young guineas is steady, while the high priced market for young chickens is early in the spring, generally from March to June; and in order to take advantage of these early markets it is necessary to get your chick out early, with the young guinea, those conditions are reversed. The old birds do not begin laying until the last of March or April 1 and as it takes four weeks for the eggs to hatch the weather is warm enough by then for the baby guinea to put in an appearance to discard warm buildings or brooders. Prices on broiler guineas remain at about an average standard, early hatched or late hatched, it matters not.

New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore are at present the best markets in the United States for broiler guinea.

The guinea industry as a whole is interesting and profitable. It is no sure and positive road to success without labor or care, but a branch of the poultry business that can be worked nicely and profitably in connection with any other kind of poultry. The larger range that can be allowed to them the less trouble and expense. This branch of the poultry business is new and as yet is not overworked, and undoubtedly worth investigating.—J. H. Egerton in *Poultry Husbandry*.

**CAPONS VS. "OLD ROOSTERS"**  
 Visiting a friend near Bordentown, N. J., he told me his experience with his Barred Rock cockerels this season; he had 131 cockerels caponized, of which number he lost one, and the 130 remaining were sold the week before Thanksgiving for 22½ cents a pound wholesale. They averaged in weight 8½ pounds apiece, and sold for just about \$1.90 apiece. My friend said those capons paid him between 92 and 94 cents profit each. The largest capon weighed 10 pounds and 10 ounces, and the average of the 130 was 8½ pounds apiece.

The lot of cockerels was hatched mostly in April, a dozen or so of them were hatched the last of March and a few the first of May; as they were marketed between November 20 and 25 they were but seven to seven and a half months old when marketed, and paid the price of 92 to 94 cents profit for each. They were grown entirely by the dry feeding method; the food being one-quarter whole oats, three-eighths each corn and wheat, and beef scrap before they all the time. They were given about an acre of field to roam over till about a month before marketing, when they were penned up in a modest yard. My friend said these cockerels caponized were just what he needed for heading apple trees in the East has been reduced at least two feet. The bearing of this on the matter of yearling trees is that the grower need not head a yearling tree where he pleases.

**ACKLES FROM THE HEN HOUSE**  
 Exposure to hot weather is as dangerous to the egg crop as is exposure to cold weather.

Induced moulting is good to mix with the mash during moulting season. It helps digestion and regulates the bowels.

For roup, try putting a few drops of carbolic acid in a hot fire shovel and then fumigate the poultry houses with fowls in it, keep the houses dry.

W. W. M. Hens need a "balanced ration." Some dry food with the summer pasture is absolutely necessary. They want something to "grind." Too much soft feed is bad for hens. It gives them a mopy, sloppy appearance and causes looseness of the bowels. Wheat, cracked corn and oats will cure this disorder.

Now is the time to get into the poultry house and clean it out. Whitewash and fumigate it so that the fowls may enter a healthy winter instead of starting handicapped amid the remains of disease. Add an ounce or two of carbolic acid to every gallon of whitewash used, and the upper bill of hens that pick chicks or other fowls.

Keep lime or fresh earth scattered under the perches during summer.

**LAW OF LIKE BEGETS LIKE**  
 Carl W. Loux in the Ohio Poultry Journal, discusses breeding questions as follows:

To breed correctly we must have an ideal fixed in our mind that bears out the requirements of the standard of a food convert.

**A FOOD CONVERT**  
 Good Food the True Road to Health.

The pernicious habit some persons will have of relying on nauseous drugs to relieve dyspepsia keeps up the patient in a state of chronic illness, and after the army of dyspeptics.

Indigestion—dyspepsia—is caused by what is put into the stomach in the way of improper food, the kind that so taxes the strength of the digestive organs they are actually crippled.

When this state is reached, a resort to stimulants like whiskey, the patient with a big load. Every additional effort he makes under the lash increases his loss of power to move the load.

Try helping the stomach by leaving off heavy, greasy, indigestible food and take on Grape-Nuts—light, easily digested, full of strength for nerves and brain, in every grain of it. There's no poor or medium stock; but there is a good, broad bid here for the farmers today to think of before disposing of their surplus stock. Crates fitted with bottoms cost but little and the profit in feeding in this way is considerable. Look into this question and try it on a small scale next fall.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

**AM much stronger, not nervous** and can do more work without feeling so tired, and am better every way.

"I rellish Grape-Nuts best with cream and use four heaping teaspoonsful at a meal. I am sure there are thousands of persons with stomach trouble who would be benefited by using Grape-Nuts. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, 'The Road to Wellville,' in pkgs. 'There's a reason.'"

"The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten."

**Tool Requirements**

What do you expect of a hammer—a rightly formed handle that can't work loose or come off—a face you cannot batter—work loose or come off—a face you cannot batter—the true hang and balance for straight driving? Then you must get a hammer on which this name appears.

**KEEN KUTTER Tools**

No matter what kind of tools you want, this name signifies that every requirement in quality and service will be met.

Keen Kutter Tools include not only Carpenter Tools of all kinds but also Forks, Rakes, Shovels, Hoes, Manure-hooks, Pruning-knives, Grass-shears, and all kinds of Farm and Garden tools. Each tool is the best of its kind and is guaranteed.

If not at your dealer's, write us.

**TOOL BOOKLET FREE**

**SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY,** St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.

**What White Gas-Light Will Save You**

TEN cents a day more!

Now an Acetylene Gas-light Generator of reliable make, with all the piping, polished brass Fixtures, Burners, and fancy Globes, needed for an eight or ten-room House, won't cost you over \$150 complete, installed by a capable man at no expense to you.

And, about two days' time will install it—ready to touch a match to the burners and "Light up"—don't forget that.

Over 2,000,000 people are today using Acetylene Gas Light.

Yet there have been only a few fires from it among all these people during a whole year, as against 8,222 fires from Kerosene and Gasoline during the same period.

Not one child has ever lost its life thru Acetylene Gas Lighting, while thousands die yearly from Kerosene or Gasoline accidents and fires.

Now, why don't you write us for more full information and find out a little more about this brilliant, white, economical and enormously improved Acetylene White Light?

Tell us how many rooms you've got in your Home, or Hotel, or how many feet long and wide your Store is. Then we will tell you how little it will cost to Light them with Acetylene by the modern system that saves.

Write us today.

**AMERICAN ACETYLENE GAS-LIGHT CO.**  
 Eleventh and Houston Sts., Fort Worth, Texas.

And it will save you a full third of your cost for Light during that 20 years, as compared with the cost of Kerosene against that of Carbide in giving the same candle-power of Light.

And, the Life of a good Acetylene Gas Generator is more than twenty years.

It will bring a bigger 30 cents' worth of value, per day, to a Country Home, Store, or Hotel, than any investment ever put into paint, furniture or fancy food.

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And, the

FOR THE MARKET

Complete and Accurate Report of the Business Done in All Classes of Stock in This City

WEDNESDAY'S MARKETS

Today's cattle and calf receipts were liberal, amounting to 2,500 head...

Butcher Stock Cows and heifers in fairly liberal supply...

Calves Calves were in fairly liberal supply and the quality which has been generally common...

Supplies of hogs were liberal for Friday. The trade opened with moderate cars in the pens...

Receipts of cattle were liberal for Thursday, amounting to 3,500 head...

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end of the run. There was quite a few loads of fairly good butcher cows on sale...

While the run of calves today was light traders as a rule were glad to see but few...

Receipts of cattle and calves fairly liberal. Steers, cows and calves find steady and active outlet...

Butcher Stock Cows and heifers were in liberal proportion to the run. Among early receipts but few good butcher cows arrived...

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and while the quality was fairly good, there was a liberal supply of common to medium heavy calves on sale...

Supplies of hogs were fairly liberal. The quality was fairly good, but included quite a sprinkling of lights and misers...

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GODAR-CROWLEY COMMISSION COMPANY. OFFICES: FORT WORTH, TEXAS. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY. Includes a picture of a cow.

NEWS ON THE MARKET

There is no quotable change in the steer market over last week, although it shows more activity...

Trading in the stocker and feeder division this week has been very satisfactory. A fair quantity of the week's receipts have been on the stocker and feeder order...

Cows were in good supply on the opening day of the week and the quality of the general offerings was good. The buyers entered in the trade with heavy orders and bought the offerings readily at strong prices...

The first number on the program was a quart of whiskey—old rye whiskey, maybe ten years old in the wood, and as it would percolate down a negro's gut, and its effects would be to get the blood in his body he would slap himself on his breast with a force almost sufficient to knock a man down...

They were never killed then on a warm day, and the colder the weather was the better the farmers liked it. As the time for the killing drew near, the negroes would be in the neighborhood to kill the animal heat in the slaughterer's pen...

When the rocks in the woodpile were hot enough they would be fished out with long-handle shovels and plunged into the hoghead nearly full of water. The water was just hot

HOG KILLING OF LONG AGO

How Our Grandfathers Cured Their Meat. NEGRO'S DELIGHT. Origin of a Much Used Expression—Time Before the Civil War.

BY J. B. ROBERTS. HOGS were never killed then on a warm day, and the colder the weather was the better the farmers liked it.

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PANHANDLE ENTHUSIAST

Sam Scaling Says Prosperity Rules Over Big Territory. Sam Scaling, a prominent Durham cattle and Red Duroc hog breeder of the Panhandle, is in the city and reports excellent conditions in the Panhandle section.

"The Panhandle section," he said, "is in better shape today than I have ever known it. The killing of hogs and the raising of calves are in full swing, and the people in my section are all enthusiastic for the Fat Stock Show."

Must Fence Land in Blocks. IOWA PARK, Texas, Oct. 19.—Adjoining this town there are 1,100 acres that were platted in an early day and streets and alleys were described and numbered.

Land Bargains. Fairfax and Pawhuska—Range fine; heavy rain; cattle fat; weather cool; 6 cars cattle shipped.

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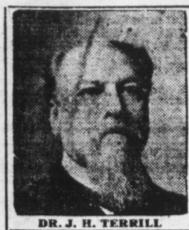
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THE OLD RELIABLE STANDS THE TEST OF TIME. THE FATHER OF ALL DISCS. TEXAS ROTARY DISC PLOW. Includes a picture of a plow and descriptive text.

CATTLEMEN. I am in a position to name lowest prices on Cotton Seed Meal, Cake and Hulls, delivered at any railroad station in Texas. Includes name E. W. PRESSLEY.

MEN WHO ARE WEAK WHO ARE DISEASED WHO ARE DISCOURAGED



Consult Dr. Terrill if you desire a positive and permanent cure in the shortest possible time. His certain direct methods lead all others; his record of cures has never been equalled, and his reputation as well as his professional standing, is a guarantee that you will get honest, faithful and successful service.

DR. TERRILL GIVES A WRITTEN, LEGAL GUARANTEE TO POSITIVELY CURE STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, LOST MANHOOD, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, EPILEPSY, HYDROCELE, PILES, FISTULA, CATARRH and all CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER and PROSTATE GLAND.

ALL MEN VISITING THE ANNUAL STATE FAIR AT DALLAS Should not fail to call upon Dr. Terrill in his magnificent offices at 235 Main Street. It makes no difference whether you are afflicted or not, you are cordially invited to view the largest and most expensive X-Ray Machine ever brought to the South.

DR. TERRILL GIVES A WRITTEN, LEGAL GUARANTEE TO POSITIVELY CURE STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, LOST MANHOOD, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, EPILEPSY, HYDROCELE, PILES, FISTULA, CATARRH and all CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER and PROSTATE GLAND.

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Advertisement for Nelson Draughon College, offering business education in Fort Worth, Texas.

Advertisement for Rogan & Simmons, Attorneys at Law, located in Austin, Texas.

Advertisement for Rock Island Sleeping Car Line to Chicago, detailing routes and services.

CATTLE

MEAT INSPECTION RULES

Secretary Wilson's regulation for securing sanitary conditions in the preparation to meat-consumers at home and abroad. They are so far as to seem rather severe to some.

All parts of the buildings must be kept painted or whitewashed, or where this is impracticable, must be thoroughly washed. Old floors and walls must be renewed, and all trucks, trays and implements must be cleaned daily.

The outer clothing of employees must be changed daily; tobacco must be entirely separate from work rooms; and no one having tuberculosis may be employed in handling meat products.

No dyes, chemicals, or preservatives other than sugar, salt, and vinegar, wood-smoke, pepper, spices, and pending further inquiry, saltpetre, are allowed to be used.

An animal found diseased must be slaughtered separately from others. Carcasses or parts of carcasses found unfit for human food must be destroyed in a tank sealed by a government inspector, and containing sufficient cutting material to prevent the carcass from being used for lard or edible products.

No false or deceptive labels can be placed upon a package of food. No more pointed hair must be scraped of beef, and rope.) Neither steamships nor railroads will be allowed to receive meat for interstate commerce transportation unless it is duly stamped and certified.

The government inspectors are to have access to the packing houses by day or by night, at any hour they may demand. Running thru the regulations is a carefully prepared schedule which will effectually prevent the entrance into sausage, curing, canning, and other chopped meat establishments, of diseased carcasses which are not stamped and passed. The packer may appeal from any inspector to the bureau of animal industry, or the secretary of agriculture.

When these regulations are fully in force, the label "United States Inspected and Passed," will mean what it ought to, and we can eat without shuddering, and look other nations in the face without blushing.

CATTLE GRASS LIKINGS

An interesting experiment was recently conducted at Cornell by Professor Gilmore, who has been making a study of grasses in relation to the feeding of cattle.

A good feed after calving is made by pouring hot water over three pounds of oats or bran and letting it steep for an hour or more. In a mild dose of Epsom salts just after calving will act as a laxative. A pall of warm water, especially during a cold period, will be appreciated.

At the beginning of the milking period, the cows should be fed lightly, gradually increasing the bran ration until the full flow of milk is obtained. It is well to feed liberally, but never overfeed. Common sense and lots of it must be used. Remember that whatever adds to the cost of the dairy cow is a loss to the yield in the milk pail.

CHEWING THE CUD

Blood will tell if you give good care to the blood. Clean out off of the cows' udders and flanks before milking. The hand separator must be washed and scalded twice a day now.

Don't neglect regularity in milking. A little hay for the cows to pick at will help keep the bowels in normal condition, while grass is water. Don't try to make butter in summer. It is not only highly nutritious, but highly relished by live stock, the we have seen timothy given a preference by cows.

WHY THERE ARE SO MANY POOR COWS

It is generally asserted that less than 2 per cent of the cattle in the United States are the offspring of registered or purebred sires and dams. The statistics on this point seem to indicate that about 255,000 purebred cows in the milk line in the country. This is a very small showing of course, but it means a start has been made. The regulations at present point to a considerable increase in the near future in the number of purebred dairy animals. The breeders are doing good work. The farmers are the most to be commended, the 97 1/2 to 98 per cent of scrub, native, common and poor grade average cows in the country. More attention should be given by dairy farmers to these breeds of dairy cows. The best of these breeds produce the best milk at the lowest cost.

The above, from the New York Farmer, indicates that the cow does not need any special food, but that she should be fed on the best of the high price of land.—Ex.

TO PREVENT

To prevent a cow sucking herself, there are many ways. One is to put a piece of cloth or a strip of material around her body back of the fore legs; then take a piece of a fork handle, about three feet long (the size of the cow will govern this.) Bore a hole near the end, thru which put a half-inch rope; fasten to the ring under the chin of the udder and the other end of the stick bring between the fore legs and tie to the right. The cow will suck her nose to her teats if the stick is well applied.—C. D. Smead, V. S., in Tribune Farmer.

COW TALK

There has been so much said and written on the diary that there ought not to be so many unprofitable cows kept. Which are you, the one who does not return a profit over and above the cost of her keeping, or the one that runs you in debt? If the latter, why? It may be for her company. I do not like to like to have a company. Maybe for her good looks. This might be all right if she did not eat anything, but she will eat just as much as the other one, and will give you all she would eat and turn her into beef as soon as possible. I do not like to milk and feed a cow for the fun of it, and that is all one gets out of it by keeping such a cow.

If you are you tell these poor boarders from the profitable ones? Not by the size of their teats or udders but by the use of the scales and Babcock test. Weighing and testing the milk once or five times in a year will not tell the tale. Each cow's milk should be weighed once or twice a week. I find twice a week sufficient. Then the milk should be weighed and charged to her at the market price; this should be kept in a monthly record for one year. I have a smooth planed board checked off for each cow and month in this way you will know at the end of the year how much milk each cow gives and how much butter her milk will make. If

THE YAK

Of the Tibetan wild Yak, Captain Rawling writes: "These wild cattle are magnificent creatures. The oxen stand between 17 and 18 hands at the shoulder. They are coal black in color from head to foot, except that in the neck the head and muzzle are grey. Their bodies are covered with long, wavy hair, which grows to its greatest length along the sides below the ribs. The most noticeable point: these are not to be confused with the yak. They are most lively when angry or alarmed, and not only give them a ferocious appearance, but put the whole herd on the alert. The cows are small, give birth to their young about the last week in June."

BEFORE AND AFTER CALVING

Mistakes must not be made just before and after calving. When the cow is dry her feed should consist largely of roughage. A couple of pounds of grain daily, rich in protein, is sufficient. Bran or oats or a mixture of both and oats together with a little oil meal makes a good grain ration before calving. Well cured clover hay or ensilage makes a good feed for the cow at this time. If the cow is on good feed she will not need either grain or roughage. No more roughage should be fed than the cow will eat up clean.

Keep the cow quiet just before and after calving. Afford her rest. She should be at the time the calf is dropped. This is a good time for the master thru kindness, to gain the good will of the cow. After the calf has nursed once or twice, the cow will be as comfortable as possible. After the calf has gone then is the time to caress and show extra care for the cow. She should then be fed and milked regularly.

A good feed after calving is made by pouring hot water over three pounds of oats or bran and letting it steep for an hour or more. In a mild dose of Epsom salts just after calving will act as a laxative. A pall of warm water, especially during a cold period, will be appreciated.

At the beginning of the milking period, the cows should be fed lightly, gradually increasing the bran ration until the full flow of milk is obtained. It is well to feed liberally, but never overfeed. Common sense and lots of it must be used. Remember that whatever adds to the cost of the dairy cow is a loss to the yield in the milk pail.—Successful Farming.

HO WHO DRINK MILK

We live by digesting and assimilating food, and not merely by eating it. Milk as food is made up of tissues and fluids and repairs waste. When taken slightly in excess the unused portion, mostly butter fat, is stored in the system as a reserve. As is well known, milk and vichy is a wholesome drink for many who cannot assimilate milk alone.

A pinch or two of salt in a glass of milk will produce a similar result. It aids in the digestion of the curds as formed in the stomach prior to digestion. It is wise for the possessor of a weak stomach to sip a glass of milk slowly. Instead of drinking it but milk taken at one draught the greater difficulty of its digestion. It may not be generally understood that hot milk taken into the system at times, without reaction.—Leslie's Weekly.

CAPONS

A large per cent of the farmers raise from 300 to 500 head of elk every year. But he, like many others who are young and hopeful, wandered away from the old homestead and is now located in Oklahoma, having selected the county of Roger Q. Mills, probably as a souvenir of his old state. "My home is at Elk City," said he, "and I wish to say just here that our state is about the loveliest burg in its age that ever grew up in a week. It is located in Mills county, on the C. O. & G. railroad and has thus communication both east and west. Elk City is only about five years old, but it is a busy infant, and has grown to a population of 2,500 in that time. It has all the modern improvements, or nearly all, and will have what is left in short order when she knows waterworks, cotton gins, a big cotton oil mill, costing \$150,000, owned by Texas parties and Oklahoma citizens, which will open for business Oct. 15. We also have a large creamery, which buys up all the surplus milk from the farmers and thus encourages the breeding and raising of cattle. Our

RHEUMATISM CURED WITHOUT MEDICINE

External Remedy Discovered Which Cures Through the Skin Without the Use of a New Method. The Makers Want Everyone to Try A \$1 PAIR FREE. Don't take medicine for Rheumatism, move your name to the makers of Magic Foot Drafts, the great Michigan discovery which is curing every kind of Rheumatism without medicine—chronic or acute—Muscular, Sciatic, Lumbago, Gout, etc., no matter in what part of the body. You'll get the Drafts by return mail. If you are satisfied with the relief they give, send us one dollar. If not, send nothing.

AN OKLAHOMA ENTHUSIAST

Tom Crowder Talks of Elk City and Mills County. Tom Crowder is an original Texas product, having seen the light of day over in Franklin county, near Mount Vernon. But he, like many others who are young and hopeful, wandered away from the old homestead and is now located in Oklahoma, having selected the county of Roger Q. Mills, probably as a souvenir of his old state. "My home is at Elk City," said he, "and I wish to say just here that our state is about the loveliest burg in its age that ever grew up in a week. It is located in Mills county, on the C. O. & G. railroad and has thus communication both east and west. Elk City is only about five years old, but it is a busy infant, and has grown to a population of 2,500 in that time. It has all the modern improvements, or nearly all, and will have what is left in short order when she knows waterworks, cotton gins, a big cotton oil mill, costing \$150,000, owned by Texas parties and Oklahoma citizens, which will open for business Oct. 15. We also have a large creamery, which buys up all the surplus milk from the farmers and thus encourages the breeding and raising of cattle. Our

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And mail it to The Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas

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FARMS, RANCHES AND CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

BEEHIVE REALTY CO., 1309 Main St. Fort Worth, Texas. Phone 3035. FOR SALE—6,400-acre ranch, 5 miles from Miami, Hemphill county, Tex. 160 acres in cultivation, over 50 per cent fine tillable land, 3 fine wells of water and ground tanks. Splendid ranch house, barns and other ranch improvements. Made 23 bushels wheat this year per acre, over 40 bushels corn and has a fine tract of alfalfa already growing. Most of tillable land is fine valley and cannot be surpassed for fertility in western Texas. We will sell this ranch in body at \$10 per acre, or cut in 160 to one section and price according to improvements and grade of land. Terms, one-third cash balance long time. If purchaser desires will sell 1,000 head of graded Herefords with ranch.

160 ACRES black sandy land, half in cultivation, balance grass and timber, good house, well water and tank, fine corn and cotton farm, half mile to railroad station, 14 miles from Fort Worth, only \$25 per acre; \$600 cash, balance \$200 per year. Eleven acres sandy loam, fine for orchard and vegetables, for \$250; 50 cash, balance \$50 per year. Fifty acres, nice place, 45 in cultivation, five acres good grass, nice new house, painted and in good condition; also good tenant house, on graded and gravel road, half mile to railroad town of 600 population, ten miles from Fort Worth. Price, \$25 per acre, \$650 cash, balance \$125 per year. Fifty acres, good place, 25 acres in cultivation, balance good land, four-room house, best water, nice location, on public road, awfully cheap; \$22 per acre; \$400 cash, balance easy payments.

100 acres west Texas land to trade for wagon and team. Price \$500. Write for farm list, Morris Brothers, 1606 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

346-acre farm eighteen miles from Fort Worth, 250 acres fine creek valley land, 185 in cultivation; 4-room house and 2-room tenant house, well, windmill, orchard, 16 acres hog-proof fence. Best bargain in fifty miles of Fort Worth; \$22.50 per acre. 171-acre farm, 8 miles south of Fort Worth, 120 acres in cultivation, 50 acres in cultivation, all prairie; 3-room house, outbuildings, fine community, \$40 per acre, \$2,400 cash, balance good terms. 165-acre farm east of Keller, 110 in cultivation, 150 fine tillable soil; 6-room house and 2-room tenant house; good creek valley land, timber to run place, plenty of good water. Price \$35 per acre, cash, balance good terms. 600-acre farm, 300 acres in cultivation, about 80 per cent tillable, well watered by streams and windmills; \$12 per acre, fourth cash, balance on long time, 7 per cent interest. Good land, house and outhouses. If purchasers want, can sell with ranch all stock, which consists of high-grade cattle. Beehive Realty Co.

FOR SALE 5-room modern cottage, hall, bath room, 2 clothes closets, 2 sliding doors, and lawn and buggy house, nice shade trees, within one block of car line, good neighborhood, high location and is a bargain at the price it can be had for. 5-room house, with front and back porches, iron fence, barn and woodshed, on south front lot, within one-half block of car line, close in on south side, points for \$15 per month; can be had for \$1,050; easy terms. Good corner lot, close in, on the southeast side, a good rental proposition; room for two houses, \$600 gets it. 100x100 corner of Hemphill, close in, east front. See us if you are looking for something on Hemphill. Two lots well located on Hemphill, 50x125 each, can be had at a bargain. Three-room house close in on the west side on 10x100. Price, \$3,500. W. W. HAGGARD & CO., Phone 340, 513 Main St., Fort Worth, Texas.

TO EXCHANGE FOR TEXAS LAND: Fine business block worth \$125,000 in Central Illinois, town of 25,000 people; rentals, \$10,000 annually; mechanics' liens, \$45,000. Will exchange for Texas land or other property. Box 81, Independence, Iowa.

225 ACRES in Fannin county, 140 in cultivation; dark rich sandy loam; three tenant houses; \$25 per acre. Would trade for merchandise. 800 acres in Hunt county; 225 in cultivation; four servant houses, two miles of railway; \$30 per acre. Trade for city property. 640 acres fine level land, every acre smooth in DeWitt county; five miles of railway; \$10 per acre. Would trade for merchandise or improved property. We have all sized farms and ranches. Write us, Brunnett & Johnson Realty Company, Fort Worth, Texas.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY OR DO YOU WANT TO SELL?—We have a thoroughly organized force of efficient real estate salesmen and solicit the enlistment of your lands for sale with us. No matter where located. Tell us what you have, and the price. We can sell. Do you want to buy? We have it. Large or small tracts. Stock farmers should correspond with us. Years of experience, plenty of energy thrown into our work has made and is increasing our large volume of business. Try us with a request. Address Capital Realty Co., care The Texas Stockman-Journal.

WANTED—Traveler for established house, \$12 per week, expenses advanced. References. Address, with stamp, Jos. A. Alexander, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—One four-stand seventy-saw Murray gin, twenty-two miles west of Lawton, on Frisco railroad; latest improvements; run two seasons; exclusive territory; good crops, terms to suit; bargain if taken soon. For particulars call or write W. L. Herrington, Indianola, Okla.

PERSONAL MEN AND WOMEN—No matter what your disease or trouble, call or write and I will give you my honest opinion in strict confidence; consultation free; chronic diseases, diseases of women and genito-urinary troubles specialty. Dr. Guggenheim, 399 Main street, Dallas, Texas.

HELP WANTED WANTED—Traveler for established house, \$12 per week, expenses advanced. References. Address, with stamp, Jos. A. Alexander, Fort Worth, Texas.

LANDS! LANDS! SEE THE CLASSIFIED COLUMNS OF THIS ISSUE OF THE STOCKMAN-JOURNAL FOR INFORMATION AS TO LAND BARGAINS.

Advertisement for Cattle for Feeders, featuring Amarillo, Texas, and the Western Stock Yards Company. Includes details about the quality of the cattle and the benefits of feeding them.

# CRESCENT STOCK FOOD CO.

B. C. Rhone, Pres. W. B. King, V. P.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Sterling P. Clark, Sec.-Treas. and Gen. Mgr.

Manufacturers of Crescent Stock Food, Crescent Poultry Food, Crescent Antiseptic, Crescent Disinfectant, Crescent Stock Dip, Etc.



## CRESCENT STOCK FOOD

A Fine Tonic and Appetizer for all Live Stock. Removes Worms, Assists Digestion, Prevents Colic, Blind Staggers and Scours. An excellent Kidney Remedy. Increases the milk flow in cows and improves the quality of the milk and butter. Keeps Hogs healthy. Will prevent and cure Cholera. Used by all first-class Breeders and Feeders in fattening and finishing their stock. Finest food balancer and conditioner ever made. Satisfaction positively guaranteed. 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$3.00 Buckets; also bulk in any quantity.



### Crescent Poultry Food

Keeps Poultry Free From Disease. Prevents and Cures Cholera. Valuable for young chickens. The best egg producer known. Keeps poultry thrifty and makes thrifty poultry pay. It's cost slight—it's returns big. Satisfaction positively guaranteed. 25c, 50c and \$3.00 Buckets.

### Crescent Disinfectant

A Superior Disinfectant, Deodorant and Germ Destroyer. Kills Lice, Mites, Fleas, Moths, Ants, Bedbugs, Cockroaches, and all insect life. Removes all disagreeable and offensive odors, and places premises in sweet and healthy condition. Invaluable in the sick room where contagious

or infectious diseases are prevailing, and in bath rooms, sinks, etc.

Cures Mange, Scratches, Itch, Scab, Etc. Keeps off Flies, keeps animals free from infection of any disease. Invaluable for Broken Knees, Quittier, Grease, Cracked Heels, Etc. One Gallon Makes Fifty. Satisfaction positively guaranteed. 50c, \$1.00 \$1.50 Packages and Larger.

### Crescent Stock Dip

Kills Ticks and Lice on Cattle and cures Mange and all Skin Diseases. Leaves skin in perfectly healthy condition. Hot sunshine, cold or rain does not affect cattle after being dipped in this preparation. Satisfaction positively guaranteed. Put up in any quantity.

### CRESCENT ANTISEPTIC

The Wonderful Healer for Barb Wire Cuts, Bruises, Set-Fasts, Etc. Also cures Old Sores, Swelling, Halter Burns, Etc., injuries by rusty nails and all Flesh Wounds. Is an absolute specific for Pinkeye. For Family Use—Crescent Antiseptic is an instantaneous relief in case of Burns from any cause, also cures Poison Oak, Cuts, Wounds, Bites of Snakes or Dogs, and Stings of Poisonous Insects. Guaranteed to cure Sores, Wounds or Inflammation of any and all kinds from any and all causes. The only non-poisonous, non-irritating antiseptic made in the world. Cures Cholera, Roup, Sore Head and Limber Neck in Fowls. 25c and 50c Bottles.



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## HOME-VISITORS' EXCURSIONS via the ROCK ISLAND

To many points in Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, the Dakotas, and Kansas one and one-third fares round trip, Oct. 9, 23, Nov. 13 and 27, limit 30 days.  
 To many points in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Ontario, Michigan, one and one-third fare round trip. Limit, thirty days. On sale Oct. 12.  
 COLONIST one way to California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and intermediate points daily until Oct. 31, inclusive. Write me for exact figures.  
 HOMESEEKER rates Tuesdays and Saturdays, Fort Worth and Dallas to Amarillo, Guyton, Estancia, Dalhart. Limit, thirty days. Good for stopovers.  
 ROUND TRIP SPECIALS FOR ONE FARE PLUS \$2:  
 Birmingham, Homecoming, Oct. 13, 14, 15.  
 Denver, Mining Congress, Oct. 14, 15, 16.  
 Buffalo, Christian Churches, Oct. 19, 21, 22.  
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Only Line With Through Chair Cars and Sleepers Texas to Chicago

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## Full-Blood Herefords FOR SALE

At a great bargain Elkins & Henry are offering to cut out all cows over eight years old and all motley-faced cows, and sell the balance at \$20 a head. This is the best herd of Hereford Cattle in this part of Texas. See them on our ranch in Kent county, 20 north of Snyder, Texas. Address us

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NO SULKY PLOW EVER PLACED ON THE MARKET HAS ATTAINED APPROVED RESULTS THAT THE SUCCESS HAS.  
 IT HAS THE BEST WHEELS FOR STICKY SOILS  
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PARLIN & OPENDORF CO. DALLAS

## GIANT PACKING TRUST MERGER BEING PLANNED

Rumored "Big Six" Will Combine in English Corporation

IS IT POSSIBLE?

Federal Anti-trust Laws an Obstacle—\$500,000,000 Capital Is Needed

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 20.—All the packing interests in the United States of more than local importance are to be combined in a gigantic holding company, which is to be financed by English capital, according to reports in circulation tonight. More than \$500,000,000 will be needed to put the new combination into operation.

The recent activity in the shares of the Swift concern on the Chicago Stock Exchange was said tonight to be due to the secret campaign which has been going forward for some weeks, looking to a consolidation of the big packing interests of this country.

Report Given Credence  
 The report of consolidation, which was given credence tonight by some of the most conservative bankers in Chicago and New York, links to the effect that Sir Thomas Lipton is vitally interested in the new merger and that he prolonged his stay in this country partly on that account.

If the English holding company is organized and takes in the chief concerns now operating the line up will be as follows:  
 Armour & Co., \$200,000,000; Swift & Co., \$200,000,000; Nelson, Morris & Co., \$30,000,000; National Packing Company, \$15,000,000; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, \$10,000,000; Cudahy Packing Company, nominal.

Handle \$750,000,000 Yearly  
 The volume of business handled by these six concerns probably runs close to \$750,000,000 for that of the first two runs above \$200,000,000 a year each. The capital necessary to swing the business in all likelihood is very close to the \$500,000,000 suggested as the possible capital of the new company, for, aside from the nominal capital of the Armour and Swift concerns, both companies are very heavily burdened with mortgages and other liabilities for several years. In 1902 the United States Packing Company was all but organized with a prospective capital of \$500,000,000 for just such a purpose as that outlined now.

At that time careful negotiations were conducted for a considerable period for the purpose of getting into line all the minor concerns outside the "big six." Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were to have financed the project and would have done so had not a tight money period of 1902 and 1903 caused such stock market disturbances that the negotiations were abandoned. Arguments of this nature are the series of federal prosecutions of the so-called "beef trust" by the federal government.

When the deal fell thru there was the necessity of taking care of the several concerns that actually had been bought up to put into the merger. Among others the Anglo-American, the Omaha Packing Company, the St. Louis Beef and the Fowler Packing companies had been taken over by interests closely associated and generally known as the Armour, Swifts and Morris.

In order to make these companies carry themselves after the contemplated beef merger was called off, the National Packing Company was formed with a capital of \$15,000,000 to absorb them. This company is the one which from time to time has been supposed to show that the beef trust exist by reason of the association of Armour, Swift and Morris interests on its boards.

A rumor of a merger reached La Salle street and the comment was: "The beef trust is being reorganized."

quarters was that Washington disapproved early in the week said that the federal administration believed the packers had "had enough" and that further prosecution was not likely.

With the inauguration of the department of commerce and labor and the passage of the meat inspection act, it was considered likely that that support would be ample to protect the country from any infraction of the anti-trust laws.

Packers Are Silent  
 J. Ogden Armour could not be reached today when an effort was made to obtain a statement from him as to the authenticity of the report of the English holding company.

Louis Swift of the Swift company, was at his Lake Forest home and would not discuss the statement that the rise in the stock of his firm had been at last explained. It was said that Mr. Swift was in conference with Mr. Armour and Mr. Meeke in Lake Forest in the morning. Mr. Swift went to the north shore suburb last night and did not return to Chicago today. Edward Tilden of the National Packing Company declined to discuss the matter.

"I have nothing to say," was his only comment.

No information about the proposed merger rumor could be gleaned from the firm of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, or Nelson, Morris & Co.

THE FARM PIG PEN  
 Pigs pens too often are an abomination. This is not the fault of the pig, but rather the fault of the owner.

Pigs, usually, are naturally clean animals if given a reasonable opportunity. Pigs are as respectable as any other stock, but unfortunately they are the most abused animal on the farm. It is not necessary to have a pig pen at all. Separate houses built on slides are better, more healthful and cleaner. A portable house for the use of the sow and her litter that may be drawn with a team to any pasture field is a great convenience to the farmer and a great satisfaction to the pigs. Pigs should receive just as careful attention as cows or horses, for they are just as valuable in their way—Farm News.

### HUSBAND DECEIVED

But Thanked His Wife Afterwards.

A man ought not to complain if his wife puts up a little job on him, when he finds out later that it was all on account of her love for him. Mighty few men would.

Sometimes a fellow gets so set in his habits that some sort of a ruse must be employed to get him to change, and if the habit, like excessive coffee drinking, is harmful, the end justifies the means—if not too severe. An Illinois woman says:

"My husband used coffee for 25 years, and almost every day. He had a sour stomach (dyspepsia) and a terrible pain across his kidneys a good deal of the time. This would often be so severe he could not get straight up. His complexion was a yellowish-brown color; the doctors said he had liver trouble.

"An awful headache would follow if he did not have his coffee at every meal, because he missed the drug. I tried to coax him to quit coffee, but he thought he could not do without it. Our little girl 3 years old sat by him at table and used to reach out for the coffee from papa's cup. She got like her father—her kidneys began to trouble her.

"On account of the baby, I coaxed my husband to get a package of Postum. After the first time he drank it he had a headache and wanted his house, but I hid it and made Postum as strong as I could and he thought he was having his coffee and had no headache.

"In one week after using Postum his color began to improve, his stomach got right, and the little girl's kidney trouble was soon all gone. My husband works hard, eats hearty and has no stomach or kidney trouble any more. After the first time he drank it he had a headache and wanted his house, but I hid it and made Postum as strong as I could and he thought he was having his coffee and had no headache. He told me to throw it away." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the Life

### A CHANCE TO PURCHASE VALUABLE BLACK FARM LAND.

THE PENN-FRIEDMAN REALTY COMPANY, Houston, Texas, are offering at exceptionally low prices some beautiful farms in the black land districts of San Antonio, also some undeveloped lands in Stonewall, Fisher and Jones counties. For a safe, solid and profitable place to put your money this cannot be beat. Prices are easy and terms of payment are easier still. An irrefragable combination to the thrifty citizen.

### AD. MAN'S CORNER

THE AD-MAN HAS TAKEN MILITARY POSSESSION OF THIS CORNER AND WILL FIRE FROM THIS FORT EVERY WEEK.

THERE'LL BE SOMETHING DOING ALL THE TIME, TOO, FOR THE AMMUNITION FOR THIS PURPOSE IS INEXHAUSTIBLE AND SMOKELESS POWDER WILL BE USED. WATCH THE AD-MAN'S CORNER ALL THE TIME.



Buying by Mail

A Great Convenience and Time Saver  
 The mail order business has come to stay. The great volume of business now transacted thru the mails as a result of advertising and its growth from year to year attests its importance, safety and convenience to the buyer. Both the city and rural homes are buyers thru the mails of articles advertised in distant cities. To those living on the farm it is a great convenience, besides much time and oftentimes money is saved by buying articles advertised in the papers.

For example: Here is a list of advertisers in The Stockman-Journal who are soliciting patronage from our readers—all reliable firms, too, and have catalogues or other printed matter concerning their offerings, ready to send out upon request:  
 Burton-Peel Dry Goods Company, Fort Worth, Texas. (Ask for samples of dress goods, etc.)  
 Axtell-McKee Manufacturing Company, pumps and supplies. (Ask for catalogue.)  
 Atlas Metal Works, Dallas, Texas. (Catalogue.)  
 Fort Worth Life Insurance Company. (Ask for prospectus.)  
 Dodson Saddlery Company. (Send for catalogue.)

If our readers will get in the habit of making inquiries of our advertisers they will find it to be a great source of information even if they do not always buy. Besides, the knowledge thus secured is a means of becoming a shrewd buyer—you become posted upon the value of articles by inviting competition in the sale of the many things offered for sale.

We trust that our subscribers are interested also in the success of the Stockman-Journal. We have letters at most daily speaking in a praiseworthy manner of our paper, but we are not satisfied to remain as we are. We want to move forward. Our subscribers, therefore, can do much—far more than any others toward assisting us to greater success—if they will only bear in mind the fact that our advertisers expect to be noticed, by mail or in person, if they continue to advertise with us. Show your help.

The Stockman-Journal. Try it. Write to or call on them. Say that you saw it advertised in The Stockman-Journal. THE AD-MAN.

## FORT WORTH MEN SIGN GUARANTEE

Four Local Men Obligate Themselves on Guarantee

The guarantee which made possible the contract between Stanton Palmer, representing the stockyards company and the National Breeders & Feeders Show Company, was made by M. Stanton, S. F. Clark and Stuart Harrison.

About \$12,000 of the \$50,000 guarantee fund wanted by the stockyards company is represented by subscriptions already made. Mr. Palmer was not willing to accept this as a satisfactory settlement of the demand for the guarantee, and after several days conference, the matter was finally settled by the guarantee of the gentlemen named, that the total amount should be pledged. Now comes the work of collecting the guarantee fund, for which but little trouble is anticipated.

The contract further provides that as soon as the 420 subscribers to the fund pay up the stockyards company will begin the erection of the exposition building on the lines of the International Fat Stock Show auditorium at Chicago.

A resolution was adopted thanking Mr. Palmer for the work he has done toward securing the show pavilion.

### SOME ROYAL HORSES

Local Man Attended Kansas City Horse Show  
 Americus G. Johnson of the firm of Harrison, Collett & Swayne, has returned from Kansas City, where he has been in attendance upon the American Royal Livestock Show and the Kansas City horse show, held Oct. 8 to 13 and 15 to 20, respectively. Mr. Johnson says that both shows were grand successes in point of exhibitions as well as the numbers in attendance.

The live stock show was held at the Kansas City stock yards, and this completes the eighth year of its history. Strong features in the show were the five horses owned by King Edward and the four of Lord Rothschild. The foreign horses were not for sale, but were brought to the show to display the English type and what has been accomplished by fine breeding. It is understood, however, that one of

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AND GOOD WHISKY YOU WANT, THEN SEND TO

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If you have never bought from us yourself, ask some one about us. You will find that we have the reputation of always TOTTING SQUARE. You get pure goods and the worth of your money from us. Remember

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Are our leaders: \$4.00 per gallon, express charges prepaid. We can ship you a gallon of Whisky, which we guarantee to give satisfaction, at \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50 or \$5.00 per gallon. Try us; you will be satisfied.

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Trees fit horses and rider, giving comfort to both, and fully guaranteed. We use genuine California Leather known everywhere as the best. Ten years' experience as makers of GOOD SADDLES is a guarantee that our goods will please you. Write for free catalogue of our styles Saddles and Stockmen's Outfits. Ask your dealer for "RANCH KING" Saddles. If not supplied send your order direct to us. The genuine "Ranch King" brand Saddles cost no more than imitations and are acknowledged the best by leading stockmen and riders everywhere.

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N. B.—Our advertising Leather Watch Fob (worth 25c), sent to any address for 10c postage.

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 are advisable, as speculators have investigated and are fast purchasing with a knowledge of quickly developing opportunities to sell to others at greatly increased prices.

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