# THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

VOL. XXV1

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1906



# TERRITORY COWMEN RELATE CONDITIONS

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 Cattle and other stock are fat and have everything that can keep them that way during the coming winter in the shape of feed. Pastures are an unknown quantity now in our section, all the lands having been divided or rather, as it is called, sectionied and subdivided by the government. I have half a section, or, in acres, 320. The sectionizing of the land makes it much more convenient every way and prevents the consolidating of large bodies of land in the hands of one man or a company. Every section 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 no one can fence them off. When the weather is bad this makes it good for the man with something to haul town, for if his regular road is too bad to haul over all he has to do is to 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 maternoney put in circulation among the and also more and better crops made, and the total assort is that the whole section is a prosperous com.

"Our corn crop is a wonder and will enable us to feed numerous steers and swine the coming year for market. 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. For hogs other 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. It yields an enormous amount of seed, which gathered, will sell for big figures. The seed that has been usually sold by dealers to the farmers has proven that these gentlemen who deal 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 from these gentlemen what they thought was alfalfa seed, as it was guaranteed as such, but having sown and germinated it proved to be nothing more than 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 learn some honest trade 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 feed 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 lot on the market. It is tion has about finished growing.

#### Stock Farmer Prosperous

T. Coleman is a good citizen of inton county and has his residence at Jester, 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 thru 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 was anticipated. 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 damage will be clear. Should a freeze 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 will be in good picking order when they do get to work, for 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

Making a Success Roy Stubb is a dealer in cattle and other stock. His home is near Wortham, Texas. "When I left everything was in fine shape and every kind crop had been a good one," he "Cotton is as fine as silk. Stock farming is the business of most of our and they are making a success of it. Grass is good and is going into the winter in fine shape for 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 de-

#### 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 por-tion of the footstool. "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 completest success. Despite the unusual amount of rain crops are excellent. Cotton 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. Catton 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 huge one and there is no doubt but that it is the finest that has ever been raised in the territory The country has not been allotted yet, but will be soon and then there will be no longer big pastures. As it is now there are farms and pastures both, but the latter are gradually getting the best of the situation and will make the country as good again when it is all settled up. I do not think that corn will be cheap this year. The export demand and the small crops at other points will make the price steady and the demand for feeding purposes will keep it up. I am going to buy corn 25c, so you can see that I am firm in my belief as to condition of the corn market in the coming months,

Indian Territory Stock Farming T. C. Ferguson has his domicile at Temple, I. T., and has lived in territory for eighteen years, going there from Texas, having been raised in Miam county. He is a native of Mississippi, having been born in Copiah "My birth place to be exact, said he, "was in the southwest corner of Copiah county, about where it corners with Claiborne and Jefferson counties, so you see having been born in the 'Free State of Copiah,' as it is known to many native Mississippians and so near the other counties with the names of big Americans, I sider that I am something of a Mississippian myself, if I can't make an eloquent speech. Our crops are all 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 raised this year 80 to 90 acres of corn, which yielded some-where about 5,000 bushels. I plant lots of sorghum and this makes up my best crops. Some of the farmers raise 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 farming 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 never was a finer cow country than the territory until within the last few years, when the allotment of came about and then it was only a question of time when the cattlemen's day was over. Stock farming will take its place and what that will result in is still a problem for future devel-

#### Bright for Feeders

Colonel C. Atkinson, one of the big feeders of Chickasha, O. T., was a visitor in the exchange, talking steers and feeding, naturally, "The outlook for the business 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 harvestor will be. We feed a great deal of corn besides meal and with prices lower than last year, as they should be under the circumstances, I see no reason why a big increase in the numof fed stuff should not develop over last year's output. This is the outappears to me, and there is hardly anything to intervene to hin-

"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 heapen to some extent even with a big export demand. With cotton seed is the same, so the question resolves itself into the price of stock to feed and that with the present condition of the market looks easy to

#### Stock Doing Well

W. E. Washington, the noted ship-per, 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 got 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 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 CATTLEMEN TAI

An Old Timer

A. T. Watson has been a resident of his 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 there many My postoffice address is Steward Mills, called for old man Stew-ard, 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 haulng was done by wagon with most time oxen for the motive power. While the trips were long and accompanied with much hardship, we were customed to it and never let it stand in the way of fun and frolic. 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 muddy the driver went nto camp and there he staid until the roads dried up, and he could travel. Our cotton was all hauled down, after the river Trinity dried up 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, as the market fluctuated. There was no necessity for the owner to go along, for while a man would load the wagon of an utter stranger with his cotton and send him on 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 cotton or its returns. Itho 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, Would any man 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 when he reached the mile post. To illustrate the faith that men had in others' A neighbor had a lot of money which he wished to send back o some southern state east of the Mississippi and he told a man that he would give him \$10 if he would find some way to send it there. The man took the money wrapped in some old papers and struck out and carried it himself and when he returned came and told the owner of the money what he had done and it was perfectly satisfactory, for he knew that the money was where he had intended it to be. Land was so cheap in those days that very often a man never took a deed, or if he sold it he never made any pa-pers, for a man's word was all that was necessary. There is a neighbor of mine who paid, or agreed to pay 50 cents an acre for 15,000 acres of bottom land before the war, covered timber but else. He never paid for it, saying that everybody that wanted timber always went and cut what he wanted off of the land and so did he and he could not see what was the necessity for him to pay for it. Some little ago the Pullman Company paid \$5 per acre for this land for the ash timber and in making up the abstract it was found that the old man had a title, rather it showed so on the records, and the men who were transacting the business as agents gave him \$500 for a quit claim deed. No one had in all these years, thought of making the title good. Another bought a piece of land, 750 acres, and it was fenced for fifty years. This transaction took place in 1856. In 1872 a man bought it from his widow who told him she certain that her husband had sold it. There was no record of it, however, and so he bought. It turned out, however, that it had been sold but no record of the deed had been filed with the clerk. The old man had said that he did not see what they paid the

records of what happened and if he ould not he had better get out. "Our crops this year are very good and cattle are in good fix. Grass is fine and will go into the winter cured. Cotton is very good, considering, for we have had worms and weevils. have got sort of used to them, and it is a good thing they came along, as it taught people that it was best not to rely upon one crop alone. weevils came in several years ago and worked on the cotton and then the army worm came and ate up the weevils' winter supply of food in the shape of the young bolls and leaves and the weevils starved out and we turned in the cows and let them eat up everything. We had no weevils next year to amount to much and thought they had been done up, bless you, they were on hand the next year in lots to suit the crop. We will have plenty of cotton, however, and it is as well that something hits it, for if there was not people would go back to cotton and abandon all effort to diversify."

clerk of the county for if not to keep

#### Successful Stock Farmer

It is a pleasure to find the young men of the country taking a leading position in the steady development of hose industries which will soon place he state of Texas in the lead of those states which have heretofore held the hampionship for greatest producers. Among the many which it has been the pleasure of the reporter of The Stockman-Journal to meet, there none that have shown such a bright and interested manner as J. W. Brock of Grapevine, Tarrant county. He is progressive and is at all times on the ookout for something new that may add to the good qualities of his stock and his land, for he is a stock farmer. "I am a breeder of Duroc-Jersey

swine," said Mr. Brock, "and it is my alm to have the best and purest breed that I can obtain. It being a comparatively new breed in Texas to be offered on the market, it behooves those who are engaged in the industry of raising these particular hogs make no mistakes and be sure to give what they advertise when they sell. am very careful to do this and will never dispose of an animal to anyone that I would not choose to keep myself. By this means one can build up a guaranteed trade that will be worth omething to the owner and one that buyer will always be satisfied in advance that he is dealing with a square breeder and will get what he is paying for. This reputation, especially for a young man, is invaluable and will double his returns from the business in the long run.

"I sell my hogs on the market at the age of from 6 to 7 months, for it does not pay me to keep them longer. I have sold alongside of all kinds of

months and 10 days old and passed over the scales at an average of 211 pounds. Pretty good for a 6 months I will exhibit at the next Fat Stock Show.

"The feed question is the most important one to the swine breeder that he has to struggle with, but Texas is so adapted to raising hog feed that no man should complain of the difficulty of raising hogs. In the first place I sow wheat and oats on eight acres of ground, a piece of sandy land I own, and graze the hogs on it all winter and into the spring until it is time to put in something else. For several years I have never had a matured crop on this land, for I plant peas on the place just as soon as the other stuff will admit of it. When the peas are ripe I turn my hogs on it and take the brood sows off and let the shoats have their fill. There is nothing in the feed line that will beat peas, and it requires very little corn to finish them off. I bave a patch of Bermuda grass which is excellent for hogs and also let them run on some native grasses. I also feed cotton seed meal at times, which does very well. I am going to puit the stumps out of the eight acres and prepare it for goobers, which are ex-cellent feed for hogs. I have a cement-lined tank with water for the hogs and they have access to it at all hours. Hogs are animals that love to wallow in water, and with a small quantity of Beaumont oil on the surface of the water there will never be any danger of mange or lice or any other afflictions that make themselves busy with swine. I forgot to say that I ran thirty-seven head of hogs on the eight acres of peas and all were benefited in flesh health. I sometimes plant barley, which it a very good feed and makes an excellent winter pasture. Peas have a large percentage of nitrogen, which is good for all stock in their feed. I am experimenting along certain lines which I hope may be beneficial to the breeding of hogs. I am on my way to Armour's, where I am expecting to make or see some experiments in fertilizers. No, I have never used any as yet, but I intend to do so. I am going to plant ten acrès in alfalfa and wish to use fertilizers on the land. I have on hand now sixty-eight head of hogs. all told, having sold off down to that

"I do not plant any cotton on my hog ranch, but I have two other places that I rent on which, of course, cotton is planted. The crop is pretty good - about half a bale. The weevil and the boll worm got in their work and cut the crop and it is probably a good thing, as the farmers can't get help. There is one man near me who has four or five bales open in the field and can't get a man to help pick it. This question of labor will cut a figure next year in the area of acreage planted. It is almost certain that most farmers will reduce the acreage of cotton and make it a secondary crop and go to raising more stock and other truck

There is not doubt in my mind that Texas will in the future raise all the stock necessary to supply this mar-ket, and especially is this so now that the question of feed is settled.'

#### Will Trade at Home

C. T. Hunter is a stock farmer and trader and is a very intelligent, progressive member of the fraternity. He has his domicile at Marlin and farms in that naturally fine section of the state. "I have come to the conclusion," said he, "after long experience, that it will pay a breeder, or speculator even, to make his trades as near home as possible and put the burden of railway charges, yard fees and other matters that tend to annoy the owner of stock upon the shoulders of some other fellow who has more time and an inclination to accept these annoyances. In the end one will find that it pays best to confine business to raising stuff, caring for it and then selling to whoever will pay the most for it at the ranch. I have had a lot of experience since I came to Texas twenty years ago and have lost many a dollar in trying to do what it is some other fellow's business to do and who knows more about shipping, etc., than a breeder is expected to know. I buy cattle when I see a bargain, but there is alping point and the selling place. Then again claims have to be made against railroads for delays and other things, and it costs nearly as much as it is worth to employ attorneys and pay court expenses, besides the delay it inevitable seemingly when one once gets into court. So I have concluded, all things considered, to sell at hom even if the price is not quite what it might be at the yards. Cotton is good with us, but corn was not so good. together we are in fine fix and our people will make money this year, as cotton seems to be bringing good prices. No, I did not bring anything up with me to sell."

#### East Texas Stock Farmer Robert Wilson is an east Texan from Point, Texas, which is thirty

miles from Mineola.

common.

"There are some good pastures in our section, made up of woodland and prairie, and the grass is just fine in them now and the winter will be good for stock. Cattle are in very good for the ticks, which are in vast num Our stock has been bred up and is not the old east Texas kind Hogs are of good quality and some day we will send to market more hogs than people think Texas can raise. The day of the razor back is past, never to return. There are some sheep raised in our county among the farmers, not many, of course, still in the aggregate more than one would Cotton is better than for some years and will make a ten crop. Corn is spotted, good in some places and so good in others. Plenty of stuff is planted and harvested, good feed

#### birth but have been in Texas almost Burleson County Conditions

goobers and peas, and Bermuda grass

hogs, such as sweet potatoes,

I am a Scotchman by

Wm. Rust, manager for J. B. Mitchell, on his ranch in Burleson county, was on the yards Thursday, an interested onlooker.

"This is my first visit," he said, "since last fall, and things have grown considerable since then, Everything is in very good shape down with us and crops are in very good condition. Cotton is good and will make us a good yield. Some boll weevil and worm, of course, but nothing to speak of this year. Corn is ter fairly good. Cattle are in very good condition and will do well during the present winter. I was born in Texas in Washington county and have lived in my section all my life."

#### Ticks Cause Trouble

A. W. Chandler, a citizen of Texas who has his habitat in Montague county just south of Ringgold and whose postoffice address is Stoneburg, was on the yards with a mixed car of

cattle and hogs. "Cattle are not doing as well as they should with the good grass and weath er that we have and are having. This is caused by the ticks," said he "which are very numerous and vigorous this season. The cattle are no taking on the proper flesh under this affliction. I think, as the govern-ment is going to make a war of ex-termination upon the tick, it might spend some of its time in our neighborhood with great success as far as getting a suitable number of the varmints to practice upon. They sure are thick enough. Outside of this affliction there is nothing disturbing the stock and when winter comes on in good shape with the grass in as good condition as it is and plenty of feed stuff I can see no reason why cattle should not pick up. Cotton is very good, despite the fact that boll worms have been working on it. There has been something that has stung the forms which caused them to fall off and I suppose that the weevil has been at work. Cotton is higher than a man's head and is full of bolls. I am a stock farmer, having 480 acre of land in one tract and 30 in the tract where I have my house. Corn was a good crop and grass was never Everything is going into the better. winter in fine shape."

ty, but now of Childress, Colonel J. S. Jefferies was a welcome visitor to his old home and fellow-citizens. "I came from Kentucky," said the colonel, "and arrived in Fort Worth on the 4th day of July, 1876, the very day the first railroad reached Fort Worth, and it was a big day for this city, and altho there have been many

Formerly a citizen of Tarrant coun-

important events in the history of the city, still there has been none that has been as important, for with or without this road depended the future of Fort Worth. Everything that has happened since was the result of the ac tivity displayed by the citizens of the embryo city. Had the negotiations for the directing of this road to the en-virons of this city failed some other town would now no doubt be in the enjoyment and privileges that are Fort Worth's. From here after a residence of twenty years I directed my attention to the Panhaudie and settled on a stock farm in the corner of Donley county, the line of Armstrong, where it touches Briscoe county, and I have re sided there ever since until a short time ago, when I moved with my fam ily to Childress. I have given up the ctive management of my place and my son is gradually taking charge, my extreme age unfitting me for active management, such as a stock farm wei managed ought to be conducted. Now have introduced myself, I will proceed to tell you of some things that go

make our section the very best in the state. First, I have two sections of fine, fertile land, and very productive, make it a stock farm, raising feed for stock and breeding cattle, horses, mules and hogs. My stock are all good grades as to cattle and good stallions and jacks, together with good mares on good breeding. My hogs are of the Poand-China breed. Now, the main thing to sustain a stock farm is feed, and unless you can have enough of this on the farm you cannot make of it a success. To have what is needed I plant wheat and oats for winter pasture and mile maize, kaffir corn, sorghum, millet, together with some corn. Any one of these is a good, substantial fattening feed for any kind of stock, when taken with alfalfa and other

grasses they do well. I 'have enough hogs to feed my family and a surplus for market, always making expenses the first consideration. I buy yearlings in the fall of the year and feed them over the winter and sell in the summer following, and make the profit in the increased price for age. My horse stock is bred with a view to harness stock and general ourpose horses. There is one that I do, and that is that I always sell my stuff at my door, never moving it to or from my farm. If anybody wants my stuff so bad as to pay for it he will have to come to me and pay me what I ask for it. I don't propos to have all the worry and trouble and danger of calamity and then add 10 these a struggle with a railroad corpor-ation over damages and delays and the various other troubles that are incident to shipping and getting to market. This is what all stock farmers should try to do, and if they cannot get down to it now they should make it their aim and steadily keep at work to attain that goal. It will save a man many uneasy hours and lots of expense.
"Milo maize is about the very best

feed for hogs that I have tried, with alfalfa it can't be beat. I make it a rule to change them from maize to alfalfa and vice versa, which seems to be a great aid to bringing them into condition for killing, A little seems to me to be best to give the meat a finish in hardening, but not all even do this.

"I am careful in working my land to get the best results. In July, August and September I break up my land plowing as deeply as I possibly can, plant my wheat in the fall with a lister. planting deep in the ground. This acts as a mulch and at the same time sifts about and prevents cracks in the soil that would allow the moisture under neath to rise and evaporate. weather really hurts us more than dry weather. We had the finest crops last year that I ever saw in my life and they are good this year. There is no finer crop section in the state than up with us, and to exemplify how stuff will grow I will relate an incident. A few years ago I had just finished cutting my oats, when a tremendous storm cloud arose and from it fell a tremendous rain and hailstorm. When the in the shape of crops on the earth and the rain and hall formed a slush on the ground six inches deep. This was on e 7th of July and the maize was a in head, and there was no crop left actually. We planted again at once at that late time of the year and we raised and harvested just as good a crop as anyone had ever seen.

A. T. Finley, from Celina, Texas,

# OF WEST TEXAS

Frost on the Range in West Texas Has Caused Some Damage, But Conditions as a Whole Appear to be Unusually Favorable

McCulloch County Cowman J. A. House's a well-known cowman

from McColloch county and is strictly a cattleman who deals in cows and their descendants and does not foolwith swine or sheep, except in the shape of "middlin' of meat" or "shoulder of mutton" well done. "There never was such times as we are having down in McCulloch," said he, "and we can show as fat cattle, taller grass and as good crops as any other part of the state. We would like to hear from them thru The Stockman-Journal so that we can compare, and whoever vins will give the glory and credit to old Texas. I am strictly a cowman, but am willing to give others who are not the credit for good intentions, for all of us are striving to develop the agricultural and stock interests of the state for our own and the community's benefit. My grade of stock is a cross between Shorthorn and White Face, and I believe that it makes the very best cross that can be had. By breeding properly this cross can be made to retain the solid red of the Hereford and the body will contain all of the good qualities of both breeds. What the White Face lacks it gets from the Durham and vice versa, My ranch lies in the counties of McCulloch and Brown, about half and half. I am running my steer cattle in McCulloch and my stock cattle in Brown. Grass is so fine that it would seem like yarning to tell all there is to tell, but it is a fact that there never was such grass seen down in our country, and when it is remembered that we suffered from a drouth in the late spring and early summer the grass is astonishing. Mine is knee high, and while it has ceased to grow, it still is green and rich with juice. It will grow into hay on ground and our pastures will be as fine winter grazing as ever there was.

"I have some fine steers new and can turn out a bunch of top notchers. ten cars, but got frightened at the market and shipped only a car of youngsters, with a cow or two thrown in to make weight. To show what good grass will do for stock, here is the weights of some calves that were in the load, and there was more than few: The average weight was 410, and they sold for \$2.75 per hundredweight, which netted me the comfortable sum of \$11.28 per head. Yes, you may say that the cow interests down southwest in the Colorado river country were never better, taking grass, water and condition of cattle at this time of the year into consideration, the market being all that the cowman has to kick at just at present, but as he has to have something to growl at, it is better t be the market than other things that he ordinarily has at hand to vent his spleen upon. He has one consola-tion, however, in this matter—he can hold his stuff if it does not suit him to ship, for there is enough to keep his stock fat at home on the range.

"While I am a stockman, I still keep

a good lookout upon the crops of the country, for the most of everything that is raised now on farms furnishes feed of some sort for stock. Corn. cotton, sorghum, kaffir corn, maize and millet are all good feedstuffs and our section has as fine crops now as were ever seen, and I am not exag-gerating. Cotton is wonderful-never was anything like it down out way. Our railway and postoffice is Mercury, and it is only about two or three years old, but Saturday there were bales of cotton sold on the square of the town, and it brought 10.60c, basis middling. Our cotton was hit by a hall storm in June and the cotton plant was beaten down to a simple stub, with not a leaf nor limb left, just as you ers from the bottom and now it shoulder high on an average and as full of bolls as possible. Corn was good in the post oak country, the section that we all thought was good for nothing because it refused to grow good grass, prairie it was not much. My corn in the bottoms of the river was washed away. The pecan crop, which is a famous one, is worse than nothing this year. The Colorado river rose to sixty feet, ten feet higher than it was ever known by the oldest settler, and it cov ered the pecan trees in the bottoms was all or nearly all Concho water. The pecans show green on the trees, but when pulled and cracked they are all faulty and no good, caused by staying under water when young

"What is my main feed? Why, Johnson grass. I would not give Johnson grass for all other kinds of grass fo feed. It puts better flesh and fat on an animal than any other. The butchers in the towns around us say it is the best meat they handle. I feed it to stock green and it makes good hard firm flesh. I have got 30 acres of it and the stock eat it, growing seed and What anybody wants to get rid of t for I can't understand.

The Toyah Country Toyan is a far cry from Fort Worth. but it is still in Texas and the country round there furnishes some good stoc and a lot of them for the Fort Worth market and the cattlemen from there are broad gauge and wide of vision as the broad expanse of prairie that they range over can make them. Among the arrivals from that section of the Trans-Pecos country at the stock yards was Captain J. D. Duncan, whose ranch is within a mile and a half of the Toyah station on the Texas and Pacific. "I am a west Texas stockman, nothing else at present, and can see no reason to think that I can better myself by changing. The old saying is that it Is better not to attempt to cross a bridge until you come to it," said he, "is a good one and applies to the position I have taken in the matter of the evolution in the cattle business. It

tion I live in will make a good farming country, and I say this knowing that at least 1,000 people have come among us and bought land for agricultural purposes. Should the seasons keep up the lick they have this year and give us the same rainfall there will be a chance for the farmer to succeed, but will they? is the question, and past experience says in strong language they will not. Any way I will wait and see before I give up my present avocation.

"I breed white faced cattle, the only kind that does best out on the big ranges. They are all in good condition now and will be this winter thru. There is one thing about our country that does not apply to other range sections and that is that we can have rain a month or month and a half later in the fall and early winter and come to no harm as far as the grass is concerned. We hardly ever get rains until along in July and in consequence our stock does not fatten until later in the year than in other parts. cattle are fat on other ranges in the summer and are shipped to market, our cattle are just beginning te-pick up, but from then on they continue to take on flesh until late in the fall and when other stock are thin ours are in good condition. Our calf crop was a good one, but our section is not a first-class breeding range. Our average is probably about 40 per cent on the number of cows. It is a peculiarity of the country, I suppose. No, I do not think this is caused by scarcity of bulls, for stockmen, as a rule, keep an ample

supply of them on hand.
"The agricultural possibilities of the section will be entirely controlled by the amount of water that can be gotten for irrigation purposes and there is no doubt but that with irrigation the soil will produce as fine specimens of a in the world. The Toyah creek that runs thru a rich valley for thirty miles and is pretty much all susceptible to irrigation. I own four sections of this valley bought from the state and it is A greater part of it is sub-irrigated, for the water is so near the surface that it can be reached by simply turning up the soil to a very small depth. Alfalfa, as is well known, makes magnificent crops with us and is a ready sale at good prices. Hogs are becoming popular and one man has raised and sold for several years from two to three cars of hogs on alfalfa and sold them in El Paso at \$8.00 to \$12.00 per head and has made big money. A big firm who own large up four sections of land to plant to alfalfa in addition to the present large holdings they have. Lands on this creek are held at and sell for, when they do sell, from \$30 to \$75 per acre, and this company is buying everything they can get hold of. I am going to hold mine for a while and see what will come of things in the next year or two, for should we have a return drouth for the good rains we have had lately, I am of opinion that irrigable lands will soar higher still, and at least will not go below present prices. None of the prospective farmers who have settled among us have any crops yet, only a little sorghum and things like Water can be had at from twenty to 200 feet and with windmills in that windy country water can be had readily for ordinary purposes, but it remains to be seen whether or not enough can be had for irrigation purposes on a farm during dry times.

Young County Conditions

Joe N. Payne came in from the Graham country with glowing accounts of crops, etc., up there. "Everybody is talking cotton in Young county and talking cotton in Young county and sure there were never such crops made as there is there. They are paying \$1.25 per hundred for cotton picking and a first-class picker could get rich in that cotton if it lasted all the year. Two young men bought a crop on shares and they picked one thousand pounds in a day, which could have been in the seed for 3 cents, making \$15 a day for each. Idle men hanging roun town could make enough to support them in their idleness for the balance of the year if they would only go into the fields and pick cotton for two months. The weather being cool now the work is not so hard, not half shard it would seem to me as loafin on the streets, picking up a precar ous living and in constant fear the police running them in and worl ing them on the rock pite. They are need up there and should be mad to go, for the good of the communit that wants them and the one here the would be glad to get rid of them. Co is already made and was good. Catt are fine as silk and in fact there nothing the matter in that section

#### Frost on the Range

A letter received at the office one of the commission firms in the Livestock Exchange from out west Reagan county, by a ranch own brings the news that a light frost h fallen on the heads of the Conc near Stiles. The levels were not dan aged, as the frost was too light harm, but in the arroyas it was queen heavy. Five miles north the frost sufficient to kili some vegetation cast a blight upon most everyt green. It is rather early for fr those latitudes of the state, having been an unusual year and given to surprises in more than way there is nothing astonishing the fact that Jack Frost should he stolen a march and landed earlier than usual. With 1 and continued cool weather cure on the ground and ma

# "TWorth Life Insurance Co's Ft. V Special Combination POLICY

ECIAL FEATURES THAT MAKE IT ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE LIFE INSURANCE CONTRACTS EVER ISSUED

#### OI ITS SPECIAL FEATURES ARE:

OF ACCID TAL DEATH of the Insured result from accidental causes, the Company will pay the Beneficiary double the sum insured.

DISABILITY BENEFITS Upon satisfactory proof of total and permanent disability of the Insured shall have one of the following options:

Continue the Policy in full force as a Paid-Up, Participating Policy, for its full face value and without further payment of premiums; or Receive the full value as an endowment payable in ten equal installments, the first in-

stallment to be paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof of such disability. MORTUARY DIVIDEND In the event of the death of the Insured within the first Dividend Period the Company will pay the Beneficiary, in addition to the sum insured, a Mortuary Di-

**LOANS** After one year's Premium has been paid, the Insured is entitled to loans.

**DIVIDENDS** The Policy is a full Participating Policy. By reason of the low death rate the Company will experience during its first year and the high interest safe investments bring in Texas, the Policy will be a splendid dividend earner.

NO INCREASE MADE IN PREMIUM ON ACCOUNT OF THESE FEATURES.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED. ADDRESS: B. P. BAILEY, VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER, FORT WORTH.

The Company has \$100,000 to loan on farm lands and city property.

visitor to this part of the country, and

he always has something good to say

Range Cattle Sell at \$5.90

the season is closing is a sale of a

drove of 1,378-pound Montana cattle at

\$5.90 this week. Of course they had

to be good to make the price, but they

were native-bred, dehorned Herefords

such as any range cattleman may pro-

hay fed during the winter, and were

long 3s. On the same market they sold

5,000 more would have been taken

without hurting prices much. They were raised on the Powder river by

John F. Buck, who shipped them to

Sloux City, where a speculator, realiz-

ing their quality, got possession and

hurled them on to Chicago, where they

broke the season's price record, a New

York shipper with an urgent order ex-

pressing gratification over getting them. When Montana can market 3-

price hugging the 6-cent mark and

good enough to satisfy the exactions of New York trade the future of the

Panhandle Land Booming

C. F. Westphal of Canyon City,

Texas, who came on today with several

car loads of Panhandle steers and heif-

ers, says that the land boom down

there has been cutting down the cat-

tle supply. He says that the cattle

owners are shipping off their cattle

and taking up farming. "But there is

no need of worrying about that country

going out of the cattle business," said Mr. Westphal. "Just as soon as the

Yankees get in there and get the

ranches cut up into small stock farms,

then the real cattle production will be-

gin. On a half section of land one of

those fellows will raise more cattle

each year than was formerly raised on

en sections of land in the early days.

They know just how to do it, and do it

right, for they will produce the very

best kind of cattle, and there will b

no canner cows to ship off every fall.

They will raise the feed and keep their

will be no starving of stock when the

hard weather strikes them in the early

No More Cattle Drives

"Driving cattle across the country Is

now out of the question," said D. F.

We often drove our cattle 100 miles

o make shipments, but we have quit

that. The settlers have been coming

n on us so fast that if we were to at-

empt to drive a herd of cattle across

the country we would find trouble on

our hands immediately. A great many

their crops without fencing off the land, as some of them cannot afford to

fence up the whole farm at once. This

condition prevails to such an extent

that the cowmen are compelled to keep

track of their stock and not drive them

across the country. I have been there

ten years, and in that time have seen

wonderful changes. And these changes

have also had a tendency to greatly

reduce the number of cattle in that

country. The country is full of feed, and all the cattle that we have this

fall to be carried over will be well fed."

Fine Forage Crops

A. P. Smith of Clarendon. Texas, states that not in many years have the cattlemen of that part of the Pan-

handle country been in such fine shaps

for carrying cattle thru the winter as

Donley county this year was the best

ever raised there," said Mr. Smith.

"The cattle are not so plentiful as they

were a few years ago, and the feed is

much more plentiful, which makes up

a good combination. The cattle are fat and in the best of condition, Kaffir

corn, maize, cane, small grain and a good deal of corn were raised there

this year. Two years ago they com-

menced to raise cotton there, and the

crop this season is a big one. Last year

a cotton gin was put in at Clarendon,

and it has been in full operation for

two weeks. Raising cotton is some-

thing new in that part, and the results

are a surprise to most people. The big

yield, and the high price, will take a

good deal of money into Donley county

Contract Let

WEATHERFORD, Texas, Oct. 20 .-

The contract for the gas plant has been let to Mike Solon, who will begin

work at once while waiting for ma-terial for the Knights of Pythias

building is to be a one story brick,

25 by 60 feet, and will be erected be-

tween the cotton mill and ice plant on

Extending Telephone Lines

SAN ANGELO, Texas, oct. 20.—The San Angelo Telephone Company is ex-

tending its lines in different directions.

Wall, the promising new town on Liz-

pan Flat, and another from Robert Lee to Valley View. a distance of eight

new line is being constructed to

widows' and orphans' home.

the east side.

"The forage crop in

Drovers' Telegram.

they are now.

of these settlers have simply put out

Wood of Ochiltree, Texas, yesterday.

spring."-Drovers' Telegram.

cattle in good condition, and there

year-old native beef off grass at

doubt.-Breeders' Gazette.

duce without difficulty. They had been

Indicative of the manner in which

about our people.-Sonora Sun.

### LITTLE MAVERICKS

vidend equal to 25 per cent of the total premiums paid.

Terse Tales of the Movements of Cattlemen All Over the Great Range Country of the Entire Southwest

A Notable Cattle Rise

October bulges in cattle values are so rare as to set the trade agog. Not even the wisest of stock yard seers had sufficient temerity to promise the "six-bit rise" that has decurred recently. Seven-cent-cattle talk was ridiculed a few weeks ago. Usually at this season fat beef is abundant at all markets. Probably as much of it has been made during the past six months as usual and the explanation of existing conditions is increased consump-Killers have not been paying \$7 and up merely to encourage feeders. have had an outlet for every been available. It means that the cattle market is to participate in the prosperity enjoyed for some time past by

other branches of the trade. Market quotations do not tell the story adequately. Cattle have been taken back to the country from Chicago by owners dissatisfied with offers and returned three weeks later to sell 50 to 75 cents per hundred weight higher. The first half of October witnessed sales of steers' that paid feeders a \$2 margin. Plenty of cattle that were bought last spring at \$4.50 have sold at \$6.25 to \$6.75. An Iowa man sold at \$6.70 a drove that cost him \$3.25 in Omana early last spring .-Breeders Gazette.

Happy Is the Sheepman

Practical sheepmen who have been in the business twenty years or more say that never in their experience was the sheep industry as profitable as it is today, says a message from Cheyenne, Wyo. W. W. Gleason of the Warron Live Stock Company, who has felt the ebb and flow of sheep and wool prices almost since frontier days, says: "In 1893 we shipped 5,000 head of sheep to Aurora, Ill., some of which

netted us but 75c each. The average was about \$1.00 a head. Good ewes are now bring \$5.00 and up, while lambs are in demand at \$3.00. "In 1869, I think it was, Wyoming wool was bringing as low as 5c. We simply could not afford to sell it at such a figure, and we could hardly af-

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

ONE WAY COLONIST TICKETS

Aug. 27 to Oct. 31, 1906

Some points slightly higher. Tickets good in Chair Cars and Tourist Sleeper. For your accommodation latest type Tourist Sleeper will be operated through without change, commencing Sept.44, 1906.

Write for Pamphlet, California in a Tourist Sleeper. W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A.,

Galveston.

I ford to hold it, but we did until the following year and sold it for 8c per lb.

The wool clip of 1906 brought some-

thing like 24c per lb."-Drovers Jour-

Winding up Pyrotechnically

Three weeks ago D. D. Cutler, gen eral live stock agent of the Northwestern road forecast a sharp advance in range cattle values before the end of the season. "You're dreaming," sarcastically replied a stock yard salesman. "They'll fill us up with them grass cattle before snow flies and it'll be hard work to move 'em at any old "I'll be conservative and predict that a 50-cent advance will occur on range beef before the season closes," retorted Cutler and before the discussion ended a substantial bet had been made on the proposition. Last Monday the stakeholder turned the money over to the railroad man, the nalf-dollar appreciation predicted by him having occurred meanwhile. have been over the range country this summer," remarked Cutler, "and knew what I was talking about. We are not going to get the usual quota of beef from that quarter. If Chicago gets 300,000 rangers it will do well. Up to 8 we had 1,900 car loads out of Belle Fourche, S. D., of which 200 car loads were trailed from Montana pastures, reducing the direct run from that ground. At that date not more than 320 car loads were in sight at Belle Fourthe and over on the Missouri river side of the South Dakota range cattle are about as scarce as when Columbus discovered America. When the pasture stuff is in you will see few range steers on the Chicago market."

Burnett's Fine Cows

Colonel S. B. Burnett had on the market Thursday fourteen cars of the finest cows that have ever this market, in fact, some of the salesmen around the Exchange said there had never been such good cows since the opening of business here. prought prices from \$2.65 to \$3 and \$3.50. These are remarkably good figures and show that Colonel Burnett's claim before he shipped the stuff thta they were the best that ever came here was not exaggerated. They were a fine lot undoubtedly and spoke well for the grass out in King county. They were shipped from Knox City, on the Orient railway, via Sweetwater, and the Texas and Pacific, and were on the way only twenty-four hours from the time they were loaded. This is a good run, much better than is often made for much runs over other roads, Everything is in such excellent condition out King county way that it is practically

impossible for cattle not to get fat, Buy at Catch Weights

From a responsible source it is arned that the plans of the packing ouses in the future to avoid responsibility and loss from government inspection of live stock is to buy cattle catch weights and as soon as the stock is over the scales to have them inspected and if found to be unhealthy en to cast them back onto the hands of the commission houses. This will force the commission houses to hold up the receipts of the sales until the matter is settled. It is hardly probable that this will eventually succeed, but if attempted to be put in practice will cause considerable inconvenience and trouble. In a case of this sort the necessity for a commission house to stand between the shipper and packing houses stands forth in the brightest light and all cattle shippers should be pleased at the fighting chance they have thru the organized fight the commission men are prepared to make and thus save them from loss to a serious

Colonel Poole Is Frisky Colonel C. C. Poole, the indefatigable epresentative of The Fort Worth Stockman-Journal and the Fort Worth and Weekly Telegram, dropped into Sonora the first of the week in quest of subscribers for those papers. The Colonel was in the best of humor and was as young and frisky as a youth of two and twenty; this was partly accounted for by the fact the Colonel had on his summer suit, and these nights are getting to be rather chilly, don't yer know. The colonel said that he had written to Mrs. Poole to send him winter clothing by mail, but so far they had not overtaken him, but he had borrowed Colonel Baker's overcoat while at San Angelo, and he hoped that when he reached that city on his way home he would find his winter clothing, as he was anxious to shed his alpaca for something heavier. As usual, the colonel paid the Sun a pleasant call, which was duly appreci-ated. The colonel is always a welcome

RETURNED

Strict Laws Govern Shipment of Packing Products

If a shipper of packing house products from Fort Worth to points out of the state has a can of lard of a box of clear sides sent back from the freight houses of the railroads it is not the fault of the railroads, but is in accordance with the government regulations governing the transportation of packing house products in interstate business

Before the railroads can receive for shipment any package of packing house products made from cattle, swine, sheep or goats, it must bear the stamp of the government's inspection, and the waybill must contain the list of packages and the signature of the shipper with the statement that the shipment has been inspected by the government according to act of congress, June 30, 1906. These bills must e kept by the agents of the railroad company and to receive a case of pack-ing house products not so stamped and certified, is as grave a crime in the eyes of Uncle Sam as to meddle with moonshine whisky. The fact that this regulation is in effect right now is daily being brought to the minds of several Fort Worth shippers who have had more than one shipment turned back on them from the freight offices.

As far as the railroads are concerned the law says that "no person, firm or corporation shall receive for transportation or transport from one state or territory, or vice versa, any carcass, part of carcass, or meat food product of cattle, sheep, swine or goats, un-less and until certificate is made and has been furnished showing that such meat, etc., has been either inspected and passed or exempted from inspection according to act of congress, June 36, 1906."

When a wholesaler ships a consignment of meats, etc., out of the state he is required to send to the local agent of the railroad over which the shipment is made a certificate over his signature, giving the destination, point of origination, consignee, car number and initial, and an itemized list of the packages composing the shipment, and the local representative of the railroad is prohibited under heavy penalty from accepting a shipment not so of-

The regulation also has provisions for farmers and retail dealers and butchers, and a certificate stating the avocation of each is required with the declaration that the shipment is sound and wholesome for human consump-

In all cases the waybills, transfer bills, running slips, or conductor's cards accompanying a car containing such shipments of meat or packing house products must have embodied in, stamped upon or attached to them a certificate from the railroad com-pany which must be signed by the agent of the company.

The rules and regulations are being lived up to by the agents of the lines in this city erable annovance and inconvenience is being occasioned to the shippers of meats, who have heretofore been unacquainted with the regulations governing the transportation of meat in interstate commerce.

#### INTERESTING CONTEST

Heavy Cost of Unpaid Postage

One of the most curious contests ver before the public was conducted by many thousand persons under the offer of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., of Battle Creek, Mich., for prizes of 31 boxes of gold and 300 greenbacks to those making the most words out of the letters Y-I O-Grape-Nuts.

The contest was started in February, 1906, and it was arranged to have the prizes awarded on April 30, 1906. When the public announcement peared many persons began to form the words from these letters, sometimes the whole family being occupied venings, a combination of amusement and education,

After a while the lists began to come in to the Postum office and before long the volume grew until it required wagons to carry the mail. Many of the contestants were thoughtless enough to send their lists with insufficient postage and for a period it cost the ompany from twenty-five to fiftyeight and sixty dollars a day to pay

he unpaid postage. Young ladies, generally those who had graduated from the high school, were employed to examine these lists nd count the correct words. Webster's dictionary was the standard and each list was very carefully corrected ex-cept those which fell below 8,000, for soon became clear that nothing be-by that could win. Some of the lists required the work of a young lady for a solid week on each individual list. The work was done very carefully and dea, at the time the offer was made, hat the people would respond so genrally and they were compelled to fill every available space in the offices with these young lady examiners, and notwithstanding they worked steadily, t was impossible to complete the exmination until Sept. 29, over six

nonths after the prizes should have been awarded. This delay caused a great many in-quiries and naturally created some dissatisfaction. It has been thought best to make this report in practically all of the newspapers in the United States and many of the magazines in order to make clear to the people the

onditions of the contest. Many lists contained enormous numers of words, which under the rules, had to be eliminated. "Pegger" would count. "Peggers" would not. Some lists ontained over 50,000 words, the great majority of which were cut out. The largest lists were checked over two. and in some cases, three times to in-

The \$100.00 gold prize was won by L. D. Reese, 1227 15th St., Denver, Colo., with 9,941 correct words. The highest \$10 gold prize went to S. K. Fraser, Lincoln, Pa., with 9,921 correct words.

complete list of the 331 winners with their home addresses will be sent to any contestant inquiring on a postal Be sure and give name and address

This contest has cost the company many thousand dollars, and probably has not been a profitable advertise-ment; nevertheless, perhaps some who nad never before tried Grape-Nuts food have been interested in the conest, and from trial of the food have been shown its wonderful rebuilding

It teaches in a practical manner that scientifically gathered food elenents can be selected from the field grains, which nature will use for rebuilding the nerve centers and brain in a way that is unmistakable to users of Grape-Nuts.
"There's a reason.

#### WEST TEXAS GROWING WITH PROSPEROUS TIMES

Building at Sweetwater

SWEETWATER, Texas, Oct. 18 .--This city is in the midst of the greatest building boom it has known for years, and the following are among some of the most recent developments: The largest cotton compress west of Fort Worth, just completed; the Archer brick business house, just finished at a cost of \$6,500; Hamilton brick stores, two in number, contract let, cost \$8,-500; Newman two-story brick business house, contract let, cost \$8,000; Farmers' Union warehouse; large number of new residences and new freight and passenger depots of the Orient, contract let, to cost \$14,000.

More Land for Homesteads VALENTINE, Texas, Oct. 18 .- It is learned from a reliable source that the Southern Pacific Railway Company has recently sold to Peoria and Chicago parties 120,000 acres of land in the immediate vicinity of this place. The land will be cut into small homesteads and sold to actual settlers for strictly agricultural purposes. So far eighteen of these subdivisions have been sold and new houses are rapidly being constructed. A new townsite has been platted on the south side of the railroad opposite the present town of Valentine and great things are ex-

Additional Telephone Line ABILENE, Texas, Oct. 18 .- The long listance line of the Southwestern for the exclusive use of Abilene and Dalhas has been completed. There has been a Fert Worth and Abilene line, but this has proven insufficient for the volume of business transacted here, and the other was accordingly constructed. The new line is considered a fine compliment to Abilene's business growth.

Vacant Lot for \$4,000 MINERAL WELLS, Texas, Oct. 18.

-Harry E. Waldron has sold the va-cant lot south of Keeling's to D. P. Rankin for \$4,000. A short time ago Mr. Waldron bought four lots in that location for \$6,000, and at this rate he will cash the property for \$16,000. A handsome building will at once be erected on the Rankin lot.

Good Ribbon Cane

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Oct. 18.-J. J. Arthur is in the city from Knickerbocker with the finest ribbon cane ever een in this section. The stalks are mmense and as sweet as sugar itself. Mr. Arthur raised the cane on dry land and his wagon load of fine specimens of a bumper crop goes to show what a little science in agriculture

New Bank for Barstow

BARSTOW, Texas, Oct. 18 .- Another vidence of the prosperity of West Texas in general and Barstow in par-ticular is the fact that a new bank is to be started here. It is said the new institution, which is backed by rominent citizens of Barstow and Pecos, will be operated under the new state banking laws and will be ready for business in a short time.

Cotton on Plains

STERLING, Texas, Oct. 18.-J. F. Bustin is here on the way to his ranch known as Shafter Lake, on the plains. He says there are cotton patches all over the plains country, and they will yield from a half to three-quarters of bale to the acre.

Likes Kent County SYNDER, Texas, Oct. 18.-R. B.

Moore of Dublin has purchased 1,600 acres of land just across the line in Kent county, and is now at work improving the place. He thinks the west s a great country and Snyder the best town in the west. He has been engaged in the stock business down in Erath county.

Corn Matures Early

BIG SPRINGS, Texas, Oct. 18 .- W. L. Shumake, living seven miles north west of Big Springs, has brought some specimens of corn to town that attracted a great deal of attention. It was planted July 1 and each stalk has two good ears on it. The ears are of good size and well filled with grain. It has been said this country is not good for growing corn, but a country that will mature two crops of corn in one season is mighty hard to beat Shumake also brought in some matured corn planted early in the seafon that was as good as that pro-

\$10,000 For a Ranch

COMANCHE, Texas, Oct. 18.-Whitt Levisay has closed a deal for Bud Clark ranch and home place paying \$10,000 for the same. This is one of the finest farms in Comanche county, there being 200 acres in a high state of cultivation, and the remain-ing 200 acres can be brought under the plow at very little expense. The residence and other buildings are all strictly first-class.

Light Plant Sold

SWEETWATER, Texas, Oct. 18 .-The Sweetwater Light & Fuel Company has sold its holdings here to Messrs. McFadden of Cisco and Anderson of Rising Star, They will greatly enlarge the plant and make a number of other extensive improvements.

Contractor Enjoined

COLORADO, Texas, Oct. 18 .- There is a hitch in the completion of the new school building under construction here. Contractor W. B. Martin has been enjoined from further work on the building at the instance of the board of trustees, on the allegation that the building is not being built according to plans and specifi-cations. Attorneys for Martin will at once move for a dissolution of the in-

Settlers for Howard County BIG SPRINGS, Texas, Oct. 18 .- E. M Riley has departed for Iowa and

expects to return in a few days with a large number of prospectors. This means an increased number of settlers in this section, for few people who live in states where land is high and visit this country fail to purchase land Hensley Properties Sold

JACKSBORO, Texas, Oct. 18 .- All the ranch properties of the Hensley Land & Cattle Company, consisting of several thousand acres on Carroll and Lost creeks, have been sold to the Worthington-Knox Land & Cattle Company. The consideration is not given, but it is stated to have been the largest financial transaction ever made in Jack county. The new purchasers are undecided whether to continue the property as a ranch, or to cut it up in small tracts for settle-

New Mill at Merkel

MERKEL, Texas. Oct. 18 .- The machinists have arrived here for the purpose of placing the machinery in the new cotton seed oil mill, and the

e first of January, but the company is buying and storing all the seed they can obtain

McNairy sold this week 320 acres

of land near this place to Kentucky

Good Price for Land WESTBROOK, Texas, Oct. 18.-D.

parties at \$12.50 per acre. This is considered a good figure for raw Mitchell county land. Cotton Good Near Cisco CISCO, Texas, Oct. 18 .- R. E. Jones living on the Pulley ranch, has already gathered seven bales of cotton from nine acres of land, the bales averaging 520 pounds. He says he will

not a very bad showing for cotton this year in West Texas.

get four more bales and eleven bales

of cotton from nine acres of land is

New Light and Power Company WEATHERFORD, Texas. Oct. 18 .-The organization of the Weatherford Gas, Light, Heat & Power Company has been perfected and application for a charter has been made. The new company, which will have a capital stock of \$50,000, will take over franchise recently granted to Mr. Mc-

Apples Weigh a Pound

CISCO, Texas, Oct. 18 .- J. M. Baker. who is engaged in fruit growing in Eastland county, brought some Davis apples to town yesterday which averaged one pound each. They were produced in the famous Sabanno country, and would do honor to any apple growing country on earth. The day is not far distant when Eastland county will boast large commercial orchards, competing with East Texas in the production of peaches, and Arkansas in the growth of fine apples.

Fruit in Plains Country COLORADO, Texas, Oct. 18.—D. N. Arnett, manager of the Spade ranch, in Lamb and Hockley counties, brought here a few days ago from the ranch as fine specimens of apples and

peaches plucked from the ranch orchard, as are produced in any fruit growing country on earth. The apples were winesaps and as finely flavored and colored as any one ever saw. Mr. Arnett says the time is not far distant when the Texas plains country will be producing and marketing vast quantities of first-class apples.

Long Ranch Purchased SWEETWATER, Texas, Oct. 18.— Sidney P. Allen Company of Kansas

City, which purchased the F. M. Long ranch of 18,000 acres just across the line in Fisher county, have opened an office in this city, and will at once begin the sale of this land in small tracts to actual settlers. A town site has been laid out about the center of this land on the Orient railway, and a new town will be built there.

Freight Blockade ABILENE, Texas, Oct. 18 .- J. W. Ward, superintendent of the Grande division of the Texas & Pacific Railway, is here with two switch engines trying to break the blockade of freight cars loaded with goods for our merchants. All the side tracks are filled with these cars that cannot be unloaded, and never before in the history of the town has such a blockade

Thurber in Palo Pinto? MINERAL WELLS. Texas, Oct. 20

-Palo Pinto county has laid claim to the live and flourishing town of Thur-ber, and it is believed the final survey will result in establishing that town is wholly within Palo Pinto county. At Thurber there are five or six coal shafts in operation, and these mines are operated by the most powerful dynamos west of the Mississippi river. Each mine is lighted thruout with incandescent lights and huge are lights at night make the town as bright as In addition each mine has elec trical haulage, which brings the coal from the bottom of the shaft. A new survey has been run, which gives Palo county a strip 600 yards wide and thirty miles long off the northern end of Erath county, and this strip takes in practically all of Thurber, thus giving to Palo Pinto the largest coal mining industry in the south. The several counties interested have been notified and the final survey will be made soon. Edgar L. Marston, president of the Texas and Pacific Coal Company, once said he would give \$200,000 if his coal camp were located in Palo Pinto county.

Money in Cotton and Hogs WEATHERFORD, Texas, Oct. 20 .- J N. Frazier, who lives near Agnes, in this county, brought in a bale of cot-ton yesterday for which he received \$59, and a 485-pound hog, for which he received \$26.55. Six weeks ago Mr. Frazier sold nine pigs from this at \$3 each, making a total of \$53.55 for the sow and pigs, and he still has \$60 worth of hogs on hand from this particular sow. Mr. Frazier is a diversifier of the right sort. He says that each year he raises three or four colts, a few head of cattle, and always keeps enough sows to bring him \$100 per annum. He also sells butter, eggs and honey in considerable quantities and is making a good and easy living.

Champion Apple Grower CISCO, Texas, Oct. 20.—Another one of Sabanno's hustling farmers is stepping high and wearing feathers in his hair on account of his accomplish ment as a champion fruit frower. He has just brought to town and placed on exhibition a big red apple that weighs one and one-eighth pounds. Our famous Atkansas Blacks are as productive of yield and rich in flavor as those produced anywhere in the United States, and hundreds of bushels of these fine apples have been mar-keted here in the past few days. Eastland county produces all kinds of apples to perfection.

Finishing New Light Plant ABILENE, Texas, Oct. 20 .- W. H. McGoldrick, president of the Abilene Gas Light and Fuel Company, has arrived from the east, and with Sidney Jordan, who will be manager of the plant, is now spending some time in the city. Mr. McGoldrick says the plant will be furnishing light and power inside of thirty days, and the laying of pipe in different parts of the city is now in progress. The excavations for the building have been made and cement stone is on the ground ready for active building op-

Cotton at San Angelo SAN ANGELO, Texas, Oct. 20.— Farmers are taking advantage of the high prices being paid for cotton and

are now bringing it into the yards faster than the public weigher can handle it. Nearly two thousand bales have been received here to date and it is coming in at the rate of about one hundred and sixty bales a day. Farmers thruout this section complain they cannot obtain sufficient labor to gather the crop no, matter how big a price they offer for picking.



Taft's Dental Rooms

NEW LOCATION 1024 Walnut St. Kanss City, Mo Do you know what VITALIZED AIR is? It is the best known agent for the painless extraction of teeth. We are specialists and can extract one or any number at one time at the painless and the painless and the painless and the painless are the painless and the painless and the painless are the pain number at one time. No pain. No sickness. Does not affect the heart. Just the thing for weak and nervous per

Our Best Set of Teeth \$8.00 High class in every respect. We do particular work for people who appreciate artistic dentistry. Beware of the cheap grafters who advertise such low prices just to beat you.

tween this place and Colorado City, has received advices that the two fine automobiles ordered from St. Louis to go on the line had been shipped, and they will arrive in a few days. These machines are 60 horsepower and have a speed of 52 miles per hour. The introduction of these autos will be welcome as an improvement by the traveling public, and will greatly facilitate the express and passenger busi-

Makes Good Wine BALLINGER, Texas, Oct. 20.-W.R. ahar White, the South Ballinger grape akd fruit grower, had more grapes than he could dispose of this season and made the remnant into wine. He brought in two bottles this morning, one made from the black grape having a dark color and the other from the pink grape, being of a light red, almost transparent color. Both are of very fine flavor and demonstrate that Ballinger grapes make most excellent wine. Mr. White made up about two hundred gallons of the wine.

Concho Cotton Good

BALLINGER, Texas, Oct. 20 .- W. J. Penn, the large cotton buyer of this place, who buys a large amount of cotton for a leading Houston and New Orleans firm, sees a great future for the Concho country in the production of the fleecy staple. He says the yield of cotton in this section for this sea-son will easily approximate 15,000 bales. Mr. Penn is one of the largest cotton buyers in west Texas, having bought 200,000 bales for his firm last season along the line of the Santa Fe in west Texas.

Cotton in Glasscock County BIG SPRINGS, Texas, Oct. 20,-A.

Edwards has arrived from his Hasscock county farm with the sixth bale of cotton off of ten acres. He says there is something wrong with him or the fellow who told him he could not raise cotton in that country when he moved there two years West Texas is fast developing into the greatest cotton country in the

Big Yield of Peas

COLORADO, Texas, Oct. 20 .- V. W. Wen, who lives about four miles north of town, reports cutting over sixty of stock peas from fourteen and ne-half measured acres of land, at least six tons left lying on the sound. Mr. Allen says he regards the peas as better than alfalfa, and it forever solves the feed question for this section as Mr. Allen has raised good crops for several years in success

Mill in Operation

SAN SABA, Texas, Oct. 29 .- The San Saba cotton seed oil mill is now in full operation, but had bad luck with its first shipment of oil. Two tanks while en route to Goldthwaite bursted Saturday, causing a loss of nearly one

Nine-Pound Potato SYNDER, Texas, Oct. 20 .- J. G. Key. who lives in Garza county, came in yesterday with a sweet potato weigh-ing nine pounds, he rafsed on his sandy



heads, spot or blemial.

If you have superfluous hair on your face, arms or Jody; moles, warts, freekles or other blemishes, they can be a solutely removed either at your home or at my offices, without the slightest danger or pain.

If your hair is falling out or you have dandruff, tiching or suptive scall, it can be speedily cured and restored to natural vigor and beauty.

At my offices, deformed noses, projecting ears, drooping wfelids, etc., are corrected by simple, painless operations. ion for 3) years and the many thousands successfully treated, is a guarantee of my reliability and the thoroughness of my methods. Book and full information free.

JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatelogist 26 W. 23d St., New York. 128 Tremoni St., Boston. "Dermatologist Woodbury is by far the most prom-ment specialist on the skin and scalp in America."— N.Y. Herald. "Persons afflicted with skin blemishes of any kind, specially on the face, flock to Woodbury's by the wors every day."—Chicago Tribuse.

Scott's Santal-Pepsin Capsules A POSITIVE CURE For Inflammation or Catarrhof the Bladdrand Diseased Lidneys. No OURE NO PAY. Cures quickly and permanently the worst cases of General and Sleet, no matter of how long standing. A beginted harmless. Bold by druggists. Price \$1.00, or by mail, post paid, \$1.00, 5 boxes, \$2.70. THE SANTAL-PEPSIN CO.

Sold by Weaver's Pharmacy, 504 Main.

WANTED

Men to learn barber trade. We prepare you for positions \$12 to \$20 weekly. Few weeks completes. Scholarship includes tuition, tools, diplomas, positions. Board and room provided. Money earned while learning. Write nearest branch. Moler Barber College, Fort Worth or Dallas, Texas.

VARICOCELE

A Safe, Painless, Permanent Cure GUARANTERD 30 years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. CONSULTATION and valuable BOOK FREE, by mail or at office. DR. C. M. COE, 915 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.



Carmers' Sons Wanted

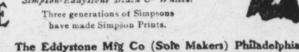


Simpson-Eddystone Black & Whites

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 Jurable dresses.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Black & Whites. Three generations of Simpsons

PRINTS



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H. BRANN & CO.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

They will promptly ship you by express, charges prepaid, satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded:

(Home Bottling)

4	full-quarts	Caney 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 Iconoclast	\$3.90
4	full quarts	Clarke's Rye	\$4.00
4	full quarts	Old Crow	\$5.00
A	Gallon Pur	e Corn	\$3.00
		how bounds of Whisking Brandies ata	

And many other brands of Whiskies, Brandies, etc., from \$2.50 up to \$5.00

(Bottled in Bond)

			(Doublett III Double)	
4	full	quarts	Lyndale	
4	full	quarts	Mellwood	
4	full	quarts	Hill & Hill	)
4	full	quarts	Early Times	
4	full	quarts	Sunny Brook Rye	)
4	full	quarts	Clarke's Rye	)
4	full	quarts	Green River\$5.50	)
4	full	quarts	Old Crow	)
			her brands of bottled in bond Whiskies.	

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.

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Established in 1881.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS



### Acetylene Gas

Machines for lighting Towns, Halls, Churches, Stores or Homes. Be sure to examine the "Conibear Style 12" before you buy. Steel Tanks of any size for any pur-

pose. Galvanized or Black, Corru-Street Awnings, Fire Escapes and Fire Extinguishers.

Corrugated Road Culverts . ATLAS METAL WORKS Dallas, Texas, 110-112 Hord St.

### **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 "breeders and feeders" committee of the Board of Trade will be accepted, as told exclusively in Thursday's Telegram, now eaves the status of the Feeders and Breeders' Show for Fort Worth as fol-

The big pavilion where the shows il be held annually will be built and the show will be put on an annual basis when the Board of Trade has completed its work of securing ninety-one addition subscribers to the \$50,000 fund to be raised in Fort Worth and the surrounding territory. The Fort Worth part of the subscription !.as already

Following are the minutes of a meeting of the directors of the National Feeders and Breeders' Show, held at the Live Stock Exchange room:

Present—S. B. Burnett, Charles E. Hicks, S. P. Clark, W. B. King, M. Sansom, Stuart Harrison, J. F. Hovenkamp and G. W. Armstrong.

A report of the committee of Board of Trade was read and adopted. The

following is a copy of said report:
"In view of the fact that the Board of Trade originally agreed to secure 500 subscribers at \$100 each, making \$50,000 to be subscribed to the Na-

#### 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.\_\_\_

THIS IS A FACT which may be demonstrated by trying a course of

They bring hope and bouyancy to the mind. They bring health and elastic-Ity to the body.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

tional Feeders and Breeders' Show, and the fact that upon examination of the original subscription list we find only 409 subscribers, and recognizing the importance of securing the auditorium building and that our part of the agreement is incomplete, we recommend to the board of directors of the National Feeders and Breeders' Show that they guarantee to the Stock Yards Company the remaining ninety-one subscribers to make good the original agreement. and we hereby pledge our approval and support in securing the remaining

On motion the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the directors of this association pledge this association to secure the full 500 members required under the terms of the proposition of the Stock Yards Company, On motion the following resolution

"Resolved. That the committee heretofore appointed by the president, consisting of M. Sansom, chairman; Stuart Harrison, W. B. King, S. P. Clark and Charles E. Hicks, be and they are hereby authorized to negotiate with the Stock Yards Company and its representative, Stanton Palmer, with reference to the permanent live stock exhibit building, its size, character, etc., and with reference to the terms and conditions of the contract under which the money that may be secured by the sale of membership is to be used and safeguarded. Said committee is fully empowered to enter into a contract with the said Stock Yards Company concerning said matters and all other things that it is necessary or proper should be determined by agree

ment between this association and said Stock Yards Company. "Said committee is given full authority to act in the premises and any contract it may make shall be binding on

The proposition made by the committee to Mr. Palmer is withheld from publication by the committee.

#### HORSE SOLD, FAINTS

Woman Collapses When Her Once

Great Racer is Bought
NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A touching
and dramatic scene was enacted in the
sales paddock of Belmont Park yesterday when Mrs. Libby Curtis, who had begun sobbing when the auctioneer began to extol the merits of her once great race mare, Eugenia Burch, arose to cry out to the auctioneer to stop before Harry Payne the sale just before Whitney bid \$6,000.

The order to stop the sale was not given, for Mrs. Curtis collapsed and sank down in a faint. For more than four years Mrs. Curis owned Eugenia Burch and for that period the race horse was the sole upport of her mistress. Eugenia Burch repaid all Mrs. Curtis' kindness by

vinning almost \$50,000. Frank M. Sault loaded and shipped car of cattle from Ardmere, I. T., to

# 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 camps. returned he found that not a shearer remained. A farmer had happened along and offered the men shearing sheep 65 cents and a dollar to pick otton and the whole outfit deserted

the camp on the jump.

The rain Saturday evening is reported as having been general over the greater portion of the Concho country. The rain was a soaking one and filled most of the water holes. At several places the lightning accompanying the storm played havoc with telephone wires, and connection with other towns from San Angelo was completely cut off for some time. Ranchmen report that in some secions of the Concho country the grass is almost as high as the cattle's

eads and that when a bunch of cattle get out in a big pasture it is almost impossible to find them. ranchmen say that the grass is the finest this year that has ever been

All the cattlemen are waiting for now is for a better market price When this comes about and they sell the fat stuff at the right prices, they ill be in clover, most assuredly.

Colonel George T. Hume, lessee Washington county school land, three miles from the city to the south and east, was thrown from a he was riding on the ranch Wednesday morning and slightly in-jured. The colonel was adding in the ound-up of some cattle and was riding after a refractory steer at a swift pace, when his horse stepped in a dog hole and threw him. The colonel came to town at noon and is resting up in is apartments at the Landan hotel He expects to be as spry and pert as

you please in a few days. Colonel C. C. Poole, the vereran representative of The Stockman-Journal Fort Worth, and the youngest old man in Texas, as well as a great admirer of ladies, was in the Wednesday evening and Thursday morning. The colonel left San Angelo right after the fair and jour-neyed to Christoval, Eldorado, Sonora, Juno, Ozona, Sherwood, Knickrbocker and "Boogerville." He then came back to San Angelo and Thursday morning for Water Valley and Sterling City. He expects to re-turn to San Angelo about Sunday and then take a run into Fort Worth and the office. The colonel says that he never saw such large gobs of pros-perity in all his life as those he ran nto out on his trip. He stated to a Standard representative that undoubt-edly west Texas was the finest spot had yet found. The colonel said that he was still ace high with the ladies, but asked the reporter not to ention it, for fear Mrs. Poole would find it out.

In Kerr County

Kerrville Sun. Lee Hatch; a well known Divide ranchman, was in Kerrville Monday for supplies. While here Mr. Hatch paid the Sun office a call and stated that a heavy rain fell thruout the Divide country Saturday night and Sunday morning, which would make plenty of winter grass for stock.

At Esperantes, Mexico, on the night of the 16th inst., Captain Schreiner of this city stepped from the depot platform in the dark and got a severe fall. He was badly bruised but fortunately not seriously burt. A message from San Antoni yesterday stated that he arrived in that city Thursday night and was feeling well and apprehended no serious results from his recent accident.

The Alpine Country

ALPINE, Texas, Oct. 22.-Alpine re ceived a fine rain Saturday night. It rained a slow, warm rain, slowly all Saturday night. The atmosphere is delightfully cool and invigorating and to inhale it now is equal, if not supe-

to a good tonic. The range was never in better condition for winter than now. The grass was sufficiently matured before frost fell for frost to kill it. Water for winter use is plentiful and all live stock

G. W. Beakley has sold 340 head of helfer calves to Cereca & Hotchkiss for \$10 per head. Pretty good for calves. N. Crenshaw reports that he will harvest 100 bushels per acre on two acres planted in Kaffir corn.

The Business Men's Club is preparing a collection of the farm and or-

Early Feeding in Panhandle

lings and 150 2-year-old steers

new departure in the Panhandle,

AMARILLO, Texas, Oct. 17 .- Pop-

am & Sowder have 250 heifer year-

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

Cows and Calves at \$26

LUBBOCK, Texas, Oct. 17.-C.

Pierce has sold and delivered to J. R. Webb 100 cows with calves at \$26. J.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

We will permit anyone to drive cat-

tle to Bovina for shipment included

within the following lines: Beginning

at Texico and running south along the

state line between New Mexico and Texas to the southwest corner of

Yoakum county; thence east along the south lines of Yoakum and Terry

countles to the southeast corner of

Terry county; thence north along the

east lines of Terry, Hockley and Lamb

counties, to the northeast corner of the Ellwood pasture; thence east to

the southeast corner of the North Ranch of George M. Slaughter and

along the east and north lines of said

ranch to the east fence of the Spring

Lake pasture of the W. E. Halsell ranch; thence north and west along the old original lines of the Capitol

Syndicate ranch to the Pecos Valley

It is mutually agreed that parties driving cattle to Bovina shall have

only a reasonable length of time to

signed and two days for shipping at

For any further time required two

W. E. HALSELL,

PHELPS WHITE, C. K. WARREN,

JOHN W. JAMES

SLOAN SIMPSON

W. D. JOHNSON,

W. L. ELLWOOD

GEO, M. SLAUGHTER.

cents per day per head shall charged. (Signed.)

through pastures of the under-

ranch:

prised at the fine exhibit from a county heretofore thought as only fit for raising cattle. Wade Farley, sixteen miles northeast of Marathon, this county, planted two acres in Irish potatoes. He harvested from the two acres three and a half tons of potatoes, many of which weigh-

chard products of Brewster county to

is safe to say that the collection will have few if any equals at the fair and a great many people will be sur-

forward to the San Antonio fair.

ed more than thirty ounces each.

The "big pumpkin" we have been writing about was weighed last week and tipped the scales at 73½ pounds. How is that for pumpkins? And how many pies will that make? Some good mathematician answer and then

pumpkins and plant a few hogs. Many strangers are daily arriving in Alpine seeking locations and the majority of them are buying and intend to make this place their home.

come to Brewster county and raise

It is predicted by all that within five years the town of Alpine will have 5,000 population, while others seemingly in a position to say so, say that 10,000 will be nearer the mark. will tell but we are certainly growing-steadily and sure.

In Sutton County

Sonora News. Ira Word had on the Kansas City market Oct. 10 302 cows, weight 753 bounds, brought \$2.40. J. L. & R. W. Davis sold to Fred

Millard of Sonora 64 cows with calves at \$18 per pair. D. S. Laro of Sonora sold to Coleman Whitfield 1,500 mutton sheep at

private terms. J. L. & R. W. Davis of Sonora sold to Fred Millard 294 head of calves at \$9 per head and delivered them this

R. F. Halbert of Sonora bought from T. B. Adams of Sonora 86 steers, ones, twos and threes, at \$13.50, \$18 and \$20.

L. C. Halbers of Ralston, Okla., bought from R. F. Halbert of Sonora 200 steers, threes and fours, at \$24, and from G. W. Morris of Sonora 97 threes and fours at \$23 and \$25.
Fred Millard of Sonora bought of
R. F. Halbert of Sonora 17 fat cows
at \$15 and one Hereford cow at \$20.

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 head.

Maddux & Tipton came in Wedses-day with 150 fat cows, which they purchased in Edwards county.

Perry McConnell brought in Wednesday 357 1, 2 and 3 steers, which he bought at Comanche and Stephenville, He will winter them is the Bois d'

d'Arc pasture. Lee Shuler bought 228 fat cows and 32 calves from W. T. Burnam last Charlie Schulz of Llano was here

this week with 500 cattle he and Will Roberts will put in the Elm Creek anch. They have leased the Alexander place at ten-mile crossing.

Joe Decker is back from the Dallas fair, where he went primarily to se the Poland China swine. He bought four-months-old male, which was prize winner in competition with over undred bond. He gave that he proud of his hogs on Riverside stock farm, as they will average up with any he saw at Dallas.

In Mitchell County

Colorado News. A. B. Robertson returned Saturday from Kansas, where he finished ship ping to market the remainder of his cattle, which he pastured there, Mr. Robertson states the cattle did well and the price received was satisfac tory. He attended the American Royal Show of pure bred cattle at Kassas gone, and states it was one of the best exhibits he ever wit-

In Reeves County

Brawley Oates, manager of the W ranch, is in Pecos for a few days, He reports the range and cattle as in good shape over that section. W. D. Cowan narrowly escaped serious injury the other day at the ranch as a result of a horse falling upon him. He was rendered uncon-

scious, but it is thought no permanent njury was sustained. Lawrence Dial, who has been working for W. D. Hudson the past few

NEWS OF THE TEXAS RANGE

cows from Penney Brothers at \$14 [

Cows at \$18 Around

CLARENDON, Texas, Oct. 17 .- A. J.

Norton purchased sixty head of cows

Charles Phillips has also closed the sale of a small bunch of fat cows to

Yearlings for Ranch

OZONA, Texas, Oct. 17.-W. H

Montgomery has arrived from Brady

with 400 head of 1 and 2-year-old

Montgomery range. They are a good bunch of steers and will make their

George Lester of Burnett county has

bought the Sheen ranch, comprising twelve sections, at \$3 and \$3.50 per

acre. Powell & Cawley have pur-chased the Sheen cattle, numbering

about five hundred head, at private

Dragon Sells Steers

ROCK SPRINGS, Texas, Oct. 17 .-

Tom Dragon has closed the sale of

George B. Hendricks at \$17 around and fifty head of yearlings to J. Hamlin at

a few fat cows in this section at \$13

Sales at Sonora

SONORA, Texas, Oct. 17.-Lem

Stokes sold twenty-five head of stock

cattle to Will Wilson at \$13,50 around.

Fred Millard bought a car of fat cow.

from W. W. Edwards of Schleicher county at \$14. John T. Baker bought twenty-seven head of 2-year-old steers

Brashear Ranch Sold

UVALDE, Texas, Oct. 17.-L. D. Brashear has sold his ranch just west

of this place to J. C. Fenter of Lorena.

the consideration being \$11,434, or a

from C. Simon at \$17 around,

San Antonio parties have bought

2-year-old steers to

steers, which he will place on

SHERWOOD, Texas, Oct.

Sam Sayre at \$16.50 around.

owner some good money.

from J.

terms.

These cattle have also been

C. Phillips at \$18 around

K. Milwee purchased forty head of price of \$10 per acre. This is a fine

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 Silverton 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 Silverton, and that the cattlemen seem inclined to hold considerable stuff until next year.

Judge O. H. Nelson's initial sale for this season of Panhandle calves to the feeders of the corn belt was made at Fort Madison, Iowa, last Tuesday. Buyers were present from Indiana, Illinois Iowa and Michigan, and 1,263 head were sold for \$17,855, or a general aver-age of \$14.13 per head. The judge will conduct other sales during the season.

Wesley Knorpp reports the sale of 400 head of 3-year-old steers to a Kansas buyer at \$30 around. It was a splendid bunch of stuff and the price was good. Delivery will be made at Southard Nov. 1. Mr. Southard says late market reports on fat cows look good to him and he will test Kansas City with a shipment of five wars from Southard tomorrow,

The JA's are shipping eleven cars from Southard today.

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 op this year was extra good, and is bringing high prices. Mr. Tankersley says that corn raising is on the in-crease there, but that the stockmen have not taken it up as feed as yet "A good many cattle are fed around there, but cotton seed meal is the ration used," said Mr. Tankersley, "We are also beginning to raise hogs, and we thing that eventually a good many hogs will be produced in that country. But cotton is the money-maker. This year the crop is ranging from a haif to a bale to the acre, which is big. A half bale to the acre is a large crop. Then the price is high and that is making the crop yield a large amount of money to the raisers. This big yield of cotton will mean a large amount of cotton seed meal, and probably more fed cattle."-Drovers' Telegram.

Sotham's Sale a Success

The sale of high-grade Hereford and Shorthorn feeding cattle and calves by the T. F. 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 saying that this was the most successful of the many sales held in this great sale mart it must not be understood that this success was merely one of good prices. Much higher prices have been realized by the com-pany at previous sales, but the success is written chiefly in the popularity of this company's methods, as demonstrated by the openly expressed good will of visitors from all over the central and eastern states, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Pesnsylvania and Kentucky being represented, with Kentucky sending largest delegation from any outside state. A happy feature of the sale was the number of buyers present who had bought cattle at the company's sales in the fall of 1905 and spring of 1906, all of whom, without exception, testified to their eminent satisfaction with the cattle purchased. Drovers' l'elegram.

In Deaf Smith County

Hereford Brand, Uncle Fred Williamson and daughter, Mrs. L. A. Morrow, left Wednes-day 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. J. P. Carr, the champion sheep grow er of this end of the Panhandle, rereived a shipment consisting of two yearling Merino bucks this week, which are perhaps the best ever brought to this country. They are both registered and were shipped to Mr. Carr by E. B. King of Burlington, Kan., as a cost of \$100 and \$50 respectively. Mr. Carr paying express. We are told that the sire of these animals cost \$400. The Lone Star ranch, which is lo-

cated about seventeen miles south of Boving, so far as we know, can boast of the largest millet field in Texas. Seven hundred acres of that splendid ranch have been given over to this valuable crop, which is said to be very We are told the crop this year will range about two tons per acre. which at the market price (\$10 ton) would bring an income of \$20 per acre, or \$14,000 from the entire 700 This would not be considered a small thing in Illinois or Iowa, or even in the boasted state of Missouri. In fact, can it be beaten in the whole This same ranch threshed country? twenty-four bushels of wheat per acre from eighty acres this week, which is no bad record in the wheat line.

piece of land and well improved.

kendall has sold and delivered

Threes at \$20 Around

MASON, Texas, Oct. 17 .-- J. L. Kuy-

and 3-year-old steers to Frank Wil-helm at \$20 around. These steers were

rounded up and delivered acar Ponto-toc, in Mason county.

Rapid Gain in Values

MENARDVILLE, Texas, Oct. 17.-

Bob Grimes, who bought the Jennings

ranch in the northern part of the

county about fourteen months ago for

trates the rapid enhancement of land

Buying at Marfa

MARFA, Texas, Oct. 17.—Wylie Moore is buying fat cattle in this

section, shipping them to Albuquerque,

M., Globe, Ariz., and San Antonic

Dr. L. T. LEACH CO., Box 462 Dallas, Tex.

LANDS! LANDS!!

SEE THE CLASSIFIED COL-

UMNS OF THIS ISSUE OF

THE STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

FOR INFORMATION AS TO

LAND BARGAINS.

CANCER

"Facts About Cancer" FREE

He has just purchased 1,000 calves

from M. E. Williams at private terms,

the sum of \$9,500, has just sold the property for \$13,800, which well illus-

values in this section.

Train Load of Cattie

F. M. Morton two cars, S. B. Pierson wo cars, M. S. Pierson one car, W. T. Hudson one car, S. S. Cummings one car, A. D. English one car. This is the first car of cattle ever shipped Stonewall county stockmen are here arranging for shipments, and the fa-

Gholson Sells Ranch

LLANO, Texas, Oct. 17.—O. F. Gholson has sold his ranch to Ernest Marschall. This property is one of the most desirable tracts of land in Llano county. It is located about two miles east of town on the Llano river and has very fine improvements on it. There are something over sixteen hundred acres in it and it has a large amount of stone on it. The river front lined with pecan trees, and taking the many advantages into consideration, there is not a better place in Llano county. The price paid for the and was \$10 per acre.

Stock Cattle at \$10

ROCK SPRINGS, Texas, Oct. 20 .-A. Meirs has purchased from L. A. Field his stock of cattle, numbering about seventy head, at \$10.60, no calve counted. Davis & Whittenburg sold 200 head of steers to J. W. Potter at

Sheep and Lambs at \$3

SAN SABA, Texas, Oct. 20 .- James Dofflemyre 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

Sales at Ozona OZONA, Texas, Oct. 20.—Sam Stokes has sold all his cows and calves to W. P. Silliman, at \$18 per cow and calf. This is mostly territory stuff. Claud Hudspeth sold 66 fat cows to Joe Harrell at \$15 around. Mr. Harrell has also bought fat cows from R. A. liamson, Bob Metcalf and D. S. Wil-

OZONA, Texas, Oct. 20.—T. A. Kincaid sold 1,200 sheep to Pink Robinson at private terms. N. G. and J. I. Rawls of Reagan county have se inge for their sheep on the Claud Hudspeth ranch. Sheepmen in this ection are generally in very fine

Burris Ranch Sold SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 20. Vories P. Brown, G. C. Clamp, C. P. Stafford and Rudolph Krisch, who purhased the Burris Brothers' 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

Bucks in Demand PAINT ROCK, Texas, Octo 20 .- D.

Wolves Killing Calves EDNA, Texas, Oct. 20.-W. R. Sells and John Traylor, prominent cattlemen from up the bay, were here yesterday purchasing supplies. Mr. Sells took back with him a fine pair of grey-hounds to chase wolves with. He and his neighbors have lost many stock

Pool of Walnut Springs has made arrangements to feed several hundred head of beeves at this place. They will be fed at the Grandview Cotton Off mill.

at private terms, and is now them to his ranch near Rock Springs Casa Blanca Ranch Sold

1,000 Goats Sold ROCK SPRINGS, Texas, Oct. 20 .- B. W. Diamukes sold 1,000 head of goats to Ed Smith at \$8.55 around. He also sold sixteen bucks to Heir Bros. at \$10, and ten each to John Galloway and

Boom in Schelicher County

W. Mason, a well known ranchman of Schleicher county, is here this week. He says that Schleicher county is on a grrat boom and that lands are going skyward in price, all because of the fact that everybody wants them and the owners do not care to sell.

Judge Gillis at the same price,

STIFFNESS, STITCHES, LAMENESS, CRAMP, TWISTS AND TWITCHES, ALL DECAMP WHEN YOU APPLY



and will begin shipping them to mar-

Cows and Calves at \$20 CANYON CITY, Texas, Oct. 17.-L. N. Hicks has closed the sale of fifty head of cows and calves to John Dunk-lin, 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 Kaskell to eymour and \$24 from Seymour to Fort Worth, or \$31.50 per car for the thru trip. This rate makes Haskell the most favorable shipping point for cat-tle in this section of the state.

HASKELL, Texas, Oct. 17.-Haskell parties made up a train load of cat-tle and shipped from this point to Fort Worth this week. G. R. Couch had one car, J. S. Boone three cars to market from this station. Several vorable rates given to Fort Worth will result in the diverting of much cattle from this section to that market. It is expected that Haskell will develop into a great cattle shipping point.

Sheepmen Prospering

properties cost the new owners the sum of \$40,000.

E. Sims is finding good sale for his fine bucks, as there seems to be a general disposition among 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.

ately from the depredations of wolves. To Feed at Grandview GRANDVIEW, Texas, Oct. 20,-W. C.

Purchasing Steers FORT McKAVETT, Texas, Oct. 20. -H. B. Opp is purchasing steers in his vicinity. He has so far picked up this vicinity. He has so far picked up about 300 head from different parties

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Oct. 20 .-Casa Blanca ranch, embracing 9,000 acres, and located in the northwestern portion of Nueces county, to J. B. Dibrell of Seguin, at \$13 per acre. The total consideration amounts to \$100,-

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Oct. 20 .- J

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tive, 700 Pennsylvania Ave.,

Phone 752.

says that crops, cattle, sheep and everything else is in the finest condi-tion and as near perfect as it could

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 shorthorns from J. D. Wulfjen, 40 head of registered shorthorns from F. E. McKenzle and 175 head of registered and high grade shorthorns from J. W. Glover. He will also take back with him the fine horse Election, purchased from George B. Root for \$750. Mr. Taylor is a Mexican speculator and paid a very satisfactory price for 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 is this part of Texas. The old brands 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.

 In starting a lot of pigs it is easy to fall into the habit of giving a certain quantity of food, and failing to increase as the pigs grow.



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

TEC. A. McEACHIN......Editor

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ( One Year, in advance.....\$1.50

Make all Remittances Payable and Address all Business Letters to THE STOCKMAN PUB. CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

#### Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. OFFICERS:

President-I. T. Pryor......San Antonio First Vice President-Richard Walsh......Palodura Second Vice President-H. E. Crowley ...... Palodura Secretary-John T. Lytle ..... Fort Worth Treasurer-S. B. Burnett......Fort Worth

#### THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

#### TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

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

#### 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, it seems, 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 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-toat has been cut up into 4,000 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 \$85 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 corn 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 carried 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 ligured out good compensation for their trouble,

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

Advices from Denver, which is regarded as someing of a feeding market, are to the effect that good seder stuff is very short thruout that section and the ntire northwest, and this fact is another favorable ature for the Texas producer who has good feeder iff for sale. The advice of those who are pretty well to the inside of the situation is that the man with h stuff in his possession should be in no hurry to rifice it. The outlook is good in that direction,

#### ADDRESS OF S. H. COWAN AT FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION

before the stockman's foreign trade conference in Kansas City, October 9:

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 o 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 derended upon to search out the avenues of consumptioner trade, but we must depend upon the government to keep those avenues open and to remove the chstacles 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 so 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 he 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 \$634,855,869, 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 \$826,904,777, which was only a little more than \$200,000,000 increase above 1890. Whereas the other than farm products had increased to \$644,-\$29,864 an increase of over \$450,000,000 in the export of ucts 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 \$285,370,088 against an average for the five years next preceding of \$461,309,023, 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 tock and its products amounted to \$224,000,796 and \$252,034,209 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 productions (1905) it is significantly said: "The three countries to which are consigned the largest amount of packing none products from the United States, are the United States, are from the United States, are the United m. 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 \$1,337.077; in 1896 Germany took of canned beef \$616,540, and in 1905, \$89,114; in 1896 France took \$448,070, and in 1905 \$58.618; while the United Kingdom took \$4,008,339 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 laiter amount the United Kingdom took \$997,787. Of our salted and pickled pork the total exports to European countries for 1905 was \$7,222,668, of which the United Kingdom took \$5,815,929; France took \$2,000 worth. We exported to United Kingdom for 1905, \$20,-932,002 worth of bacon, and to all of Europe \$24,339,216. of which France took \$4,289 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 \$52,503 worth of mutton, of which the United Kingdom took \$32,553.

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 399,061 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 185,365 sheep of the total value of \$1.687,321, 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 \$1,117,513,071, leaving a balance in our favor of \$401,048,595, of which the balance of trade in layor 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

The following address was delivered by S. H. Cowan | 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 sed to kely 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 parrier 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 counries; 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 \$523,396,852. The value of the imports from the United Kingdom to this country amounted to \$175,811,918, from Germany \$118,268,356, 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 sellthem 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 con-

ideration, for the reason that the law of this country as established such a high schedule of tariff duties on certain manufactured articles made in Germany, France and other continental countries of Europe, that m from trading with us, or place such heavy burden upon that trade that it produces such an embarrassment that in retaliation therefor they have seen fit to exclude certain of the trade of this country from finding a market there. 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 ommodity produced in this country. This is not beause we have levied a high tariff upon the imports nto 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 advanageously with us and they will not do it until we reace these duties enough to afford a consideration for their matual 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

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.

wall that you are prevented from shipping your prod-

ucts into foreign countries and finding a market, which

to have your representatives undo the wrong that has

been perpetrated, while yet doing all that is right to

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 manufacture can reasonably expect, and keep the labor of this country employed. In other words, in his language, he is in favor of a "square deal,"and that means that you should have a reasonable share in the protection while it is going round. If 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.

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 people 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 offer as a consideration to foreign countries such a reduction in the tariff as will enable him to secure similarconcessions to this country to open the avenues of trade in your products, while yet affording ample pro-

tection to every manufacturing industry in this country But someone says: "O, you are striking at a general tarff 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 modificatrons 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 deathknell of any party in this country to undertake to destroy that meager 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 higheroften 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 on 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 principal profit must be made by both wholesaler and retailer on the more destrable 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 make less out of it than any other class fo 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 sell. While 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 unorganized part of the community against the oppression resulting to the public from the favor which the law offers to organized and special interests, monoplies and trusts. There has never been a more opportune time for the stock raisers and farmers to point out what they need and demand what 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 as consumers exorbitant profits from 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

#### 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 manifestly you ought to have. Now what you want is of the United States to make concessions in return for concessions made to us. We could not expect those countries after further commercial animosities 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 involves the principle of reciprocity, and it may mean 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 taws 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 to the raw, it is found that no such reasonable and fair trade agreements can be made, then and not till then, let us see what vir-

tue 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. I would have the entire live stock and farming interests as one man. petition congress for such amendment of the law and 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 accomplish years, arising from various sources unnecessary to Originally the law contained a section which permitted | ment of these objects, there will be no congressman

from farming and stock raising districts who does not go there pledged to give you his aid. Let this meeting set out the fire and fan the flame till everybody hears the alarm. Let it not in dulge in partisan politics; let it demand only what it wants. Let it leave every one free to urge as 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 mar-kets 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 ranchmen of that section. The proposition of tick eradication, involving as it does but a simple matter of rotal tion in pastures, is such an easy solution, that it seems that but a very short time will be required to get the work yery 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 nethod of getting rid of these is a problem that confronts quite a number of rancamen. Dr. A. D. Melvin, of the bureau of animal industry, makes the following suggestions as to how to get rid of the ticks on cat-

"Cattle and premises may be freed from ticks by hand picking the cattle even tho 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 sultable In cases where there are but few animals, or for small herds where the condition for grazing 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 hav-

"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, hould 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 w good light is afforded. Ticks can be seen best in 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 hatca 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 perpadour?

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

SQUEALS FROM PIGS

for an abundance of exercise,

forded them to take it.

weeks will do better still.

it to keep along with the others.

ter before being bred again.

As a rule it is but sare 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 lit-

FRUIT

MUSHROOMS FOR MARKET

very profitable if properly managed.

Those having greenhouses can grow this 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 50 or 60 degrees. This should be

kept as even as possible to secure the

Collect a lot of fresh horse manure,

rejecting the coarser portions of it.

Spread it out, to prevent mature heat-

ing, and fork it over several times at

Make the beds about eighteen inches

deep, three or four feet wide. Pound

the manure down well. Let it ferment

thoroly before spawning it. Test its

ter by inserting the instrument in the

soil, and leaving it there entil the full temperature of the bed is registered.

When it indicates 80 or 90 degree

sow your spawn, which should be of the

best, and which can be procured of

early all seedsmen or florists in 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 cover the sed with two

sults.-Eben E. Rexford in Outing

WHY YOUNG TREES ARE BEST

These are the advantages of planting young trees: They can be trained to

desired form better than older trees

says Farming. A 2 or 3-year-old tree

is branched and has had its head already formed by the nurseryman; a

yearling tree of the apple, pear and sweet cherry is usually unbranched

Sometimes the nurseryman has headed

the tree too high or has not been care-

ful enough about starting out the scaf-

fold limbs, and it is difficult to correct

the form of the head after it has been

started. There is an .::mistakable

preference for low-headed trees, but

chiefly to the need of economy and

efficiency in spraying and narvesting.

The single disadvantage of low heading

is greater inconvenience in tillage. This

vantages, in the judgment of most

growers. Within ten years the height

recommended for heading apple trees

in the East has been reduced at least

matter of yearling trees is that the

grower can head a yearling tree where

BEST SPRAYING MIXTURE

fungicide. Spray injury is a serious

matter, but apple scab in infinitely

worse; and no fruit grower can af-

ford to give up the use of bordeaux in

fighting the fungus. It is to be feared

that because of the very small amount

of apple scab fungus this year the com-

paratively small amount last year, and

because of spray injury, some who

have previously used bordeaux will not

use it next year. Such a course will

be a grievous mistake, as we are sure

to have sooner or later, years with

apple scab in abundance and a corre-

sponding loss in unsprayed orenards

Bordeaux may not be what we might wish it to be, but we have reason to

be thankful that it is measureably suc

cessful in controlling scab,-U, P. Hed-

Henrietta Banker Says Supply Appears

Colonel W. B. Wortham, stockmar,

banker and stock farmer, paid his usual monthly visit to the Stock Ex-

change, only this time he was in search

"We can't complain up our way, in and

about-Henrietta," said he. "All crops are good and grass is fine. Cattle

have and are suffering some

stock hogs for his feeding pens.

Scarce

HUNTING STOCK HOGS

Bordeaux mixture is still our

The bearing of this on the

much more than offset by the ad-

inches of fine loam and wait for re-

temperature with a reliable thermome

stervals of a few days, before using it

Mushroom growing for the market is

is fatal to thrift.

Befor

### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

The Leading Breeders of the Great Southwest

HEREFORDS

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, hav-

ing never been defeated in his class. I will show him at Denison. Fort

Smith, Ark., Dallas, San Antonio and

Shreveport, I.a., this fall along with one of his daughters, Diamond Queen.

Watch their records thru the columns of this journal. Service fees \$50, due

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS-High

class Herefords, Bulls in service, 205944 and De Wet 118128, both sexes

for sale. Also fine M. B. Turkeys. Correspondence solicited. W. S. Ikard.

FOR SALE-One hundred head of

exchange same for real estate in the

Panhandle of Texas. Correspondence soloicited. Ed B. Beck, Sulphur

FAT COWS wanted by train load

Garcia & Sons, Hebbronville, Texas.

possible, at reasonable figures; will

buy only in southern half of Texas. S.

registered Hereford cattle, or will

Brown, Granbury, Texas.

manager. Henrietta, Texas.

Springs, Texas.

soon as cow is safe. John E.

#### HEREFORDS

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

#### B. C. RHOME JR.

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

HEREFORD BULL AND HEIFER CALVES 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.

V. WIESS

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

B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Texas-er ford cattle. Nice lot of young but and heifers for sale.

#### BLUE GROVE HEREFORDS W. H. Myers, Proprietor.

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

#### James Powell & Sons, Breeders of Registered Hereford Cattle,

Channing, Texas.
We now have about thirty-five choice bull and heifer calves for sale. These are sired by Columbus 22d, No. 91369, and by Strike Eight No. 156849. Write for prices.

SWINE

LEAN BACON

food station gives in a report some

reasons why bacon should become popular. In reference to a test made

he says that bacon was cut in thin slices and baked or boiled in the oven

until crisp and brown. All the fat

which was cooked out was saved and

eaten with the bread and other foods

which made up the daily fare. On an average of about 90 per cent of the

protein and 96 per cent of the fat of

the ration containing bacon were di-gested and about 88 per cent of the

energy was available. Calculated values for bacon alone showed over 90

per cent protein and 95 per cent di-

gestible fat figures which compare favorably with those which have been

obtained for other animal foods.

"Lean bacon contains as much pro-

tein an accept twice as much digestible farmeats" says Professor Suyd "making it at the same time and even at a higher price a

pound a cheaper food than other meats. Bacon fat is easily digested and when

combined with other foods it appears

to exert a favorable mechanical action

PIGGIES

eat less feed daily. The instances are

rare where you will succeed in doing

this, and at the same time secure good

well as to feed. The chances are that

the little fellows will make gains by

This applies to pasture land as

Do not try to teach the little pigs to

Professor Snyder, of the Minnesota

IRON ORE HERD

RED POLLED

Red Polled Cattle, Breeder, W. C. Aldredge, Route 4, Pittsburg, Texas.

return than the chemical analysis of the food would indicate, showing that RED POLLED CATTLE-Berkshire Hogs and Angora Goats. Breeder W. it is well to have a practical knowledge R. Clifton, Waco, Texas. coupled with the theoretical.

EXCELSIOR HERD. Red Polled cattle of both sexes for sale. M. J. EWALT, Hale Center,

Hale county, Texas.

CAMP CLARK RED POLLED Cattle, J. H. JENNINGS, Prop. Martindale, Texas.

COLBERT & CO.'S

Homestead Herd of Poland Chinas. 125 spring pigs now ready for de-livery, sired by Chief Perfection 2d, Moorish Maid Perfection, Roller Boy, Meddler, E. L. Perfection, Impudence Spellbinder, Perfection E. L. and High-land Chief. Address BEN H. COL-BERT, General Manager, Box 16, Tishomingo, I. T.

IRON ORE HERD-Registered Red Polled cattle. Cows, bulls and heifers for sale at Greenville Fair, Sept. 24 Also at Dallas Fair, Oct. 13 to 28, by W. C. Aldredge, Pittsburg, Tex.

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

**Angora Goats** 

Registered goats only. Thirty years business. Imported Bucks, HOBSON 51880 and FRITZ HOBSON 51881 at nead of flock. Pairs and trios a spe-R. H. LOWREY, Camp San Saba, Tex.

and often the loss of the hogs equally

ertain. The kind of feeding that keeps

a lot of pigs or stockers from three to

six months without grain is a total loss

of feed, also a loss of time in the ma-

PROPERLY HANDLED

If the pig is properly handled he will

at the age of 6 or 8 weeks be making

the most of his living on slep and grain

and will not miss his dam by weaning

time at the age of 19 to 12 weeks. Pro-

vide the pigs with places where they

can eat and drink separate from their dams if you would have them do well.

the hogs on a ration of new corn, not that the corn contains any germs of

disease, but because the change of diet

is likely to disarrange and weaken the

digestive system of the nog and so

Pigs make the greatest gain per

bound of food consumed while young.

Thus there is economy in feeding them

KILLING VERMIN ON PIGS

A matter that should have careful attention in raising pigs is the bedding

and sleeping quarters. They should

have dry nens with amner ventilation.

The bedding should be changed twice

weekly and the pens well cleaned out.

Before replacing the bedding, a little

good disinfectant, should be used. See

that there is no vermin on the sows,

or in the pens; if there should be,

with any of the "hog dfps" or with

crude petroleum. This will free them

after three treatments at intervals of

a week apart. To thoroly get rid of

drive them in the pen and sprinkle

make him susceptible to disease

Caution should be used in starting

turing of the animals

SHORTHORNS

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

crawling thru and under fences if you

An experiment with young pigs at

showed that they did much better on

milk with 3½ per cent fat than on milk having more than 5 per cent. The

best results were secured with skim milk. Many good farmers have raised

fine calves on a diet almost exclusively

side, or the leaves which fall off while unloading, will make a capital feed for

tea made by steeping such hay in boil-ing water has shown itself to be nearly as valuable as skim milk for young

NO ECONOMY

There is no economy in keeping feed

in the hog troughs all the time; it be-

comes stale and his appetite grows dull

Give only what is readily eaten up

Milk and bran will grow a thrifty

It hardly shows up well to see a lot

of thrifty pigs checked in growth be-

The principal value of skim milk as a

ontains. Average skim milk contains

changes the vigor into lactic acid and

There is a shiftless way of feeding

decreases the feeding value by just that

that makes a loss of the food certain,

feed for young stock is in the vigor it

about four pounds of vigor to every 100

pounds of milk. Souring the

cause the owner is too close-fisted to

buy sufficient feed to keep them grow-

pig with a good frame and a short period of grain food will then make it

young pigs and breeding stock.

Clover hay cut a little on the early

Connecticut experiment station

limit their pasture too closely.

of skim milk.

POULTR

BROILER GUINEAS WANTED

While the laws regulate the killing farrowing sows are the better and selling of game they do not regulate the appetites of the American peo-ple. Consequently the demand for abundant opportunity should be af-Avoid dust in the beds as well as lith. While dust in injurious, more game birds continues all thru the year. and so important is this demand that it has been necessary to substitute a may be said against dampness, which product that would satisfy this desire. For this reason capons came into favor A variety of food often gives a better 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. Pigs should not be weaned under 8 this great demand that has weeks old; ten is a better age; and if the sows are bred only once a year, 12 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 There is no particular advantage in striving for extra litters. Eight or ten and possessed of that peculiar gamey from any sow will be of better size and flavor which has brought it so quickly 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 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 until June; and in order to take advantage of these early markets it is necessary to get your chick out early; with the young guinea, these conditions are re-The old birds do not begin laying until the last of March or April and as it takes four weeks for the eggs to hatch the weather is warm enough by the time the baby guineas put in an appearance to discard warm buildings or brooders. Prices on broiler guineas remain at about an even 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 guineas.

The guinea industry as a whole is interesting and profitable. It is not a 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 the range that can be allowed to them the less trouble and expense, Tals branch of the poultry business is new and as yet is not overcrowded, 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 cockrets caponized, of which number he lost one, and the 130 remaining were sold the week be-fore Thanksgiving for 22½ cents a pound, wholesale. They averaged in weight 8¼ pounds apiece, and sold for just about \$1.80 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

814 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 5 they were but seven to seven and half months old when marketed, and paid the grower 92 to 94 cents profit each. They were grown entirely by the dry feeding method: the food being one-quarter whole oats, three-e gaths each corn and wheat, and beef scrap before them 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 no trouble at all-he kept the food hoppers supplied with the foods and they Barred Rock cockerels weighed two pounds apiece when eight weeks old. were big broad-backed "husky" fellows, and felt solld when lifted.

CACKLES FROM THE HEN HOUSE Exposure to hot weather is as dangerous to the egg crop as is exposure

o cold weather Lindseed meal is good to mix with he mash during moulting season. helps digestion and regulates the

For roup, try putting a few drops of carbolic acid on a hot fire shovel and then fumigate the pourtry houses with fowls in it, keep the houses dry, W. W. M. Hens need a "balanced ra-Some dry feed 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 ooseness of the bowels. Wheat, crack-

ed corn and oats will cure this dis-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 start. ing handicapped amid the remains of isease. Add an ounce or two of earboic acid to every gallon of whitewash Trim 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. Louz in the Ohio Poultry

Journal, discusses breeding questions To breed correctly we must have an ideal fixed in our mind that bears out the requirements of the standard of

A FOOD CONVERT Good Food the True Road to Health.

The pernicious habit some persons still have of relying on nauseous drugs

to relieve dyspepsia keeps up the pat-ent medicine business and helps keep up 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, to resort to stimulants is like whipping a tired horse with a big load. Every additional effort he maked under the lash increases his loss of power to move the

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 waste of time nor energy when Grape-Nuts is the food.

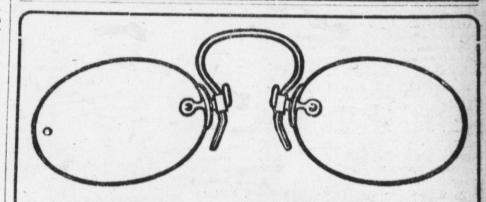
'I am an enthusiastic user of Grape-Nuts and consider it an ideal food," writes a Maine man.
"I had nervous dyspepsia and was all

run down and my food seemed to do me but little good. From reading an adv. I tried Grape-Nuts food, and, after a few weeks' steady use of it, felt greatly improved.

"Am much stronger, not nervous now, and can do more work without feeling so tired, and am better every

way. "I relish Grape-Nuts best with cream and use four heaping teaspoonfuls 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."





### What White Gas-Light Will Save You

TEN cents a day more!

Is it worth that to you to rid your home of perpetual Lamp-cleaning, Wicktrimming, Chimney-wiping and risky Kerosene filling?

Is it worth 10 cents a day more to have your home lighted with brilliant, white Gas-light, that makes every bright object in it sparkle. and that spreads a soft, cheery glow, without a particle of Soot, Odor or excessive Heat?

Is it worth 10 cents a day more to save the Eyesight of your whole family from Eyestrain in reading at night, and probably from the later need of wearing spectacles thru that continued Evestrain?

Well, there you have the worth of 30 cents a day defined in Satisfaction, Comfort and Health.

That means \$93.60 per year, which you get for nothing when you use Acetylene white 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.

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 candlepower of Light.

Now an Acetylene Gaslight Generator of reliable make, with all the piping, polished brass Fixtures, Burners, and fancy Globes, needed for an eight or tenroom House, won't cost you over \$150 compelte, 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 for 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.

# Wonderful Cures of Men OUR GUARANTEE IS-Not a Dollar Need be Paid Until Cured

OUR REFERENCES-The Leading Banks and Business Men of Dallas

We are not old-time doctors, claiming to have been specialists for a quarter or half a century, and hence with methods necessarily antiquated, obsolete and out of date; but, on the other hand, our methods and practices are decidedly those of the present day-adding the benefits and experience of the past to the superior knowledge and perfected methods of the present. They are the latest discovered, whose efficacy have been proven, and our experience in this class of Chronic and Specific Diseases for the past ten years, with our financial standing, the permanency of our location and the indorsement of the thousands whom we have cured and brought back to health and happiness, make us the only specialists today with sufficient confidence and faith in our treatment to offer to guarantee a cure in a specified time and allow the patient to pay when cured.

We make no charge for a friendly talk or correspondence. Come to us in the rictest confidence. We have been exclusively treating special diseases of men and women for ten years, and nothing science can devise or money can buy is lacking in our office equipment. We will use you honestly, treat you skillfully and restore you to health in the shortest length of time possible in accordance with scientific methods of treatment, leaving no injurious effects upon the

We treat and guarantee to cure Blood Poison, Skin Diseases, Urinary Obstructions, Stricture, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Nervous Decline, Male Weaknesses, Piles, Fistula, Kidney, Bladder and Prostatic Affections, Drains and All Nervous, Chronic and Special Diseases of Men and Women due to evil habits, excesses, or plomas, Licenses and Newspaper

Records Show. the result of the specific diseases. Dr. Moore wants all men who are suffering from any disease or special weakness to feel that they can come to his office freely for examination and explanation of their condition, FREE OF CHARGE, without being bound by any obligation whatever to take treatment unless they so desire.

VARICOCELE We cure this disease without opera- | CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON \_ It may be tion or ligature, and under our treatment the congested condition disappears. The parts mary stage, or it may have been hereditary, or conare restored to their natural condition. Vigor and tracted in the early days, thereby being constitutional. strength and circulation are re-establised.

STRICTURE We cure stricture without the knife or instrument by an application which acts directly on the parts affected, dissolving the stricture completely by our galvanic-electrical and medical treatment. Our treatment is painless and in nowise interferes with your business duties.

LOSS OF MANLY VIGOR You may be lacking in vitality. If so, we will restore to you vim and vigor, the loss of which prostatic Troubles Unnatural discharges, may be the result of indiscretions, excesses and un-

Consultation and Advice Free or by Mail The physician who has not sufficient faith in his ability to cure his patient first and receive his pay afterward is not the man to inspire confidence in those who are in search of honest treatment and is skeptical of his own methods and treatment. NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED.

HOURS-9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 1

We cure all its complications; we stop its progress, eradicate every vestige of poison from the system, and this without the use of mercury or potash.

SPECIAL DISEASES Newly contracted and old cases cured. All burning and itching, inflammation and unnatural discharges stopped in twenty-four hours; cures effected in seven

ney and bladder diseases we also cure with the same ruarantee of success.

WOMEN All special diseases of women successfully treated. OUR HOME CURE One personal visit is always preferred, but if you can not call, write us for full set of our symptom blanks for home treatment.

FREE X-RAY EXAMINATIONS DALLAS, TEXAS

Longest Established, Most Suc-

cessful and Reliable Specialist in

Diseases of Men, as Medical Di-

ticks and screw worms, which is usually the case when it rains as mach as it has this fall and summer. my stock and farm interests are in as excellent shape as could be expected I am on the lookout for some stock hogs to carry over and fatten, but MY BEST REFERENCE IS. they are seemingly hard to get. Of course, there are hogs in the pens, but unless they are in the quarantine pens HOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED they might as well be back where they came from, and better, as to chances of DR. MOORE.

anyone getting them, for the govern-ment will not allow a single hog to get out of those lower pens upon any I suppose this is right and is done for the protection of the breed-ers 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 one concern had a large exhibit showing the process of fattening cockerels in close confine-ment on milk and corn. The birds are bought from the farmers, brought to center stations and fed until their condition is satisfactory. The profit comes not only from the increase in weight, but from the increased value per pound, because carefully fattened poultry sells at a higher price than poor or medium stock; but there is a good, broad hint here for the farmers today to think of before disposing of their surplus stock. Crates with slatted 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 S. B. Hovey of the Rock Island was here yesterday, looking after shipping in-terests. 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

that breed; then we can mate with some degree of success. A good definition of the parase of "like begets like" is that the essential qualities of the parents will be transmitted to the off-spring. Opposed to this law of principle, we might says, are the laws of variation and atavism. Variation is described as being the tendency of a revision to the original type.

The following rules to a certain extent have a partial control upon the principle of like producing like: First, the purity of the breeding; second, the length of such purity of breeding; third, the closeness of the relationship of the parents. The tonger we breed pure the remoter is the tendency to revert to the original type, and up to a certain point the closer we inbreed the less liability of producing characteristics of resemblance opposed to the parents. A uniformity of type should be the guiding star of the breeder. The possession of the secrets of this law has been the means of the Arabians producing the most highly prized horses in the world today. Surrounding conditions many times serve to modify the law of "like begets like" especially neglect, which tends to a degeneration. Without this law it would be impossible to make an improvement in breeding. In other words, evolution hinges upon this law. Place a mixed flock of thorobreds together, and immediately degeneration from original type takes place, and the process of molding a new breed has begun; but, on tae other hand, properly select a flock, and improvement will be the order. Here the law avatism steps in and a variation of the type in some sought-for characteristic is produced. By greeding this characteristic we intensify the production of th same, and stamp its good qualities into

FATTENING FOWLS

In fattening fowls for market much is gained thru confining them in small yards, with a house to live in. If confined in this way for two weeks, fed heavily on rich fattening food and furnished plenty of water and grit, they will gain surprisingly in weight and condition of flesh. All this is to the advantage of the seller, as the plumper and more attractive the carcasses the higher price they will bring in the market .- Country Gentleman. Howard Martin from Davis, O. T.

had a car of good swine on the yards the last day of the week.



DR. MOORE & CO..

Entrance, 306 MAIN ST.

# FORT WORTH 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 about 4,000 head, with one-half of the total calves. Steers were scarce, selling steady.
Calves sold steady to a shade lower.
Hog receipts amounted to 600 head, with a steady tone at yesterday's close. Tops sold at \$6.32 1/2 Steers

The early supply of cattle was light again, being a day when the bulk of arrivals were late, coming in after the opening of the market. Killing steers were scarce, but few were available and those were just of a medium quality. There was a liberal sprinkling of stockers and feeders scattered around the yards, and these also were of common to medium quality. The demand

terday. Sa	des of su	eers.			
No. Ave.	Price.	No.		Price.	
1 890	\$3.15	25	947	\$3.00	
241.015	3.30	27	862	2.80	
1 890	3.25	52	973	3,65	
1 930	3.00 -	9		3.00	
25 951	3.40				
20111	Rutcher	Stock			

Cows and helfers were in fairly liberal supply, quite a string of fairly cher cows arriving after the opening offerings. As a rule, however they were liargely common to medium mixed loads. The trade opened with a slow tone. Packers did not seem to be in any great hurry to trade, and when the supply started scaleward prices were quoted generally steady tho there was some weakness felt on

		nas some			
med	ium e	ows. Sale	s of c	ows:	
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1	. 820	\$2.75	1	1,030	\$2.50
15	. 783	2.00	11	950	2.45
		2.85			
12	. 828	2.15	22	783	2.05
					2.10
					2.05
		2.40	3	893	2.80
		2.15			
		2.15	,		
		heifers:			
		Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1	590	49.00	e	005	69.95

2.40 2.17 2.10 18... 24... 815 2.00 Calves

Calves were again in fairly liberal supply and the quality which has been this week showed no improvement today. Local packers were slow in taking hold of the supply on account of quality and it was late before many moved. When calves started to the scales some few changed hands at undertone and on medium grade and

		shade			
calves:					
60	190	\$4.50	17	323	\$2.50
45	512	2.50	135	261	3.75
84	231	4.50	16	556	2.25
74	180	4.50	140	227	3.50
16	556	2.25	40	296 .	3.00
21	269	3.00	79	212	4.00

Hogs The supply of hogs was again disappointingly light today. Offerings were about evenly divided between quality was generally fair. The late trade yesterday closed lower and opening bids today were no better than than the early market yesterday morning. Tops today sold at \$6.3212 against \$6.40 yesterday. The best load today weighed 223 pounds.

#### THURSDAY'S MARKETS

Receipts of cattle were liberal for Thursday, amounting to 3,500 head, including 1,000 head of calves. Steers and cows sell steady with the latter a shade lower and calves strong. Hogs arrived to the number of 1,200 head. Bales were made 5c to 10c lower.

Steers Receipts of steers showed an in-crease and included several loads of fairly well finished grades. The bulk, lowever, were medium grades and feeders. Local packers and feeder buyers were again active for all grades and this branch of the market held fully steady with yesterday's close-Tops sold at \$3.70. Sales of steers. No. Ave. Price. \$2.90 51...1.005 \$2.90 22...1,074 58...1,120 .1.144 .1.029 29...1.088 1...1,100

56... 975 Butcher Stock Cows and heifers composed the bulk of the run and offerings were fully enough to supply all requirements of the trade. The quality today was con-sidered the best that has been on the market for some time, tho there was the usual sprinkling of common mixed loads. One straight train of grass cows sold at a range of \$2,65 to \$3. One fancy cow out of the strong sold at \$3.50. This sale was considered steady. However, the market on the bulk of offerings ruled weak to

W. C. 432	Or C	ricilities	ruied	Wear	LO	- 2
		er. Sales				
No.			No.		Pric	e
25	843	\$2.40	10	865	\$2.	4
25	956	8.00	54		2.	
50	878	2.65	51.,.		2.	
56		2.65	64		2.	
62	882	2.65	8		2.	6
49	863	2.40	29	836	2.	
52	892	2.40	. 12	912	2.	4
48	853	2.20	7		2.	
35	765	2.20	56		2.	1
62	812	2.20	57		2.	
31	868	2.40	10		2.	
18		2.10	22		2.	
27	799	2.25	20		2.	
28	775	2.25	112		2.	
51	.042	3.00	20		1.	
29	870	2.40	28		2.	
31	781	2.15		825	.2.	
11	745	1.50	18		2.	

Calves Supplies of calves, considering the run was light, included a few loads of good light vealers, but the bulk of of-

ferings were just of ordinary quality, running medium to heavy. Trade opened with a good active demand from both local packers, and speculators and selling was steady strong. Tops sold at \$4.50. Sales

calve		opn born		
		Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
	225	\$3.50	7 298	\$2.50
62	202	4.50	10 290	2.50
37	306	3.00	5 222	
13	274	2.75	26 498	2.25
59	342	2.75		

Supplies of hogs showed a slight increase over yesterday. The quality of the early supply was just fair, but was in proved some on the arrival of a few late cars. The market opened with a very slow, draggy tone, and it was some time before many changed hands. When the supply started to the scales sales generally showed a decline, sell-ing fully 5c to 10c lower than the early was good from all sources and trading was active and fully steady with yes-

hoga:		eraging 24 Price.	No.		Price.
27		\$6.27 1/2	24		\$6.20
162		6.221/2	15		5.25
38		6.221/2	33		6.20
51		6.20	76	192	6.25
15		5.75	20	195	5.75
7.5	106	5.25			

#### FRIDAY'S MARKETS

Cattle receipts amounted to about 3,000 head today, with one-third of this number calves. Steers and butcher stock sold steady with calves 25c high-Receipts of hogs amounted to 1, 500 head and sold strong.

Steers Receipts included a good portion steers. There was nothing strictly choice on sale and, with the exception of a few loads, the supply was not good enough for packers and too good for feeder buyers. Trading started early and, with a good demand from all sources, a seasonable clearance was Price. No. Ave. Price. \$3.15 26... 961 \$3.15 3.30 74... 996 3.35 made at steady prices. Sales of steers: No. Ave. Price. 18... 962 \$3.15

4... 982 Butcher Catttle Activity featured the cow trade again today. Local packers took hold of all good to fair butcher grades and with a fairly good outlet to country buyers

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
29	703	\$2.25	7	815	\$2.00
10	728	2.05	3	833	2.00
12	859	2.30	Ď	896	1.75
4	710	2.00	. 6	662	.75
37	784	1.90	16	823	2.20
10	913	2.00	5	816	1.50
29	731	2.00	7	980	2.10
28	764	2.30	1	620	3.00
5	944	2.35			

Early receipts of calves numbered about six loads, but a few loads as rived on late trains, making a fairly liberal supply. The quality was fairly good and included some good vealers. There was a strong demand for all good killing vealers and selling was fully 25c higher than Thursday. Medium and heavy calves sold no better than steady. Sales of calves:
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
36... 188 \$4.00 48... 208 \$5.00
20... 371 3.25 11... 226 3.59
11... 237 4.00 16... 228 4.25 292

15... 254 Hogs. Supplies of hogs were liberal for Fri-iay. The trade opened with ninoteen cars in the pens, ten cars from territory points and nine cars from There was nothing strictly choice in the supply and, while the quality was fair, offerings included a good many mixed loads, a large portion of which was pigs and lights. The market opened with a good demand and, while the best of the supply sold no better than steady, there was considerable strength shown on the medium grades of hogs and sales were Wednesday. Tops today sold at \$6.30.

No. Ave.	Price.
11 120	\$5.25
68 181	6.20
6 100	5.25
62 262	6.30
8 194	6.30
61 244	6.30
67 196	6.25
40 188	5.90
	5.35
12 79	5.88
105 106	5.23
	5.7
	5.2
	5.2
	5.2
	5.2
	5.2
85 171	6.1
	68 181 6 100 62 262 8 194 61 244 67 196

#### SATURDAY'S MARKETS

The usual light Saturday run of cattle arrived. Receipts amounted to 1,050 head, including 250 head of calves. Hogs came on the market to the number of 1,000 head with a steady mar-

Steers But few steers were available and those were medium grades and feeders. Local packers did not need many today, but there was a fairly good demand from feeder buyers for the few on sale and a clearance was made early at steady prices. The market for the week on all kinds of steers closed strong. Sales of steers: 9... 613 \$2.40 5... 852 2.65 1... 810 \$1.50 1... 900 2.65

2.65 25... 9100 2.25 Butcher Stock Cows and heifers made up the large

1	end of the run. There was quite
1	few loads of fairly good butcher cow
1	on sale, also a good many common
I	and mixed lots. While packers had a
ĺ	good many on hand, out of their libera
l	buying all the week, there was a fair
ı	outlet today and selling was active and
ŀ	steady. The bulk of selling today was
ŀ	at a range of from \$2.40 to \$2.50. The
ı	trade for the week closes strong to
ŀ	shade higher. Sales of cows:
k	No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Pric
			5	832	\$2.
33	920	2.40	38	902	
30	883	2.40	24	880	2.
16	915	2.20	27	905	2.
36	567	2.15	36	834	1.
56	831	2.40	28	811	2.
22	821	2.25	5	982	2.
13	840	2.25	6	873	2.3
21	681	1.60	14	850	2.
		Calve	26		

While the run of calves today was light traders as a rule were glad to see but few, as there was practically no outlet. Local packers were filled up and the little trading done was mostly speculators and order buyers at steady prices. Sales of calves: No. Ave. Price. No. Aye. Price. 68... 296 \$2.70

Hogs Supplies of hogs were fairly good for a closing week run. One or two loads of fairly well finished hogs arrived, but as a rule offerings were medium mixed and of light weight, including a good many pigs. The trade opened with a good active demand from both local and outside buyers and it was but a short time after the opening that a clearance was made at steady prices. Tops today sold at \$6.35, averaging 251 pounds. Sales of hogs: 45... 217 \$6.20 25... 161 5.80

#### 72... 215 MONDAY'S MARKETS

55... 174 \$5.971/2 45...

184

Receipts of cattle and calves fairly liberal. Steers cows and calves find steady and active outlet. Top steers sell at \$4.20. Hog receipts moderate, selling steady. Tops, \$6.37½. Cattle receipts, 2.500. The bulk of today's receipts were again late in arriving, while the supply of steers was moderate, offerings including a few loads of fair to choice finished grass and fed steers, the largest portion of the run, however, being common to medium grassers. The trade opened with a good demand from both local packers and country buyers and all grades sold active and fully steady,

with last	week's cle	ose,	
Sales of	f steers:		
No. Ave.		No. Ave.	
4 71	7 \$2.50	4 657	\$2.40
20 75	2 2.35	211,214	4.20
26 82	8 2.90	22 995	3.35
21.13	0 3.00	21,160	3.00
201,16	0 3.50	461,063	3.20
23 99	4 3.05	231,032	- 3.20
241,09	0 . 3.95	33 890	3.15
26 85	1 3.15		

Butcher Stock-Cows and heifers were in liberal proportion to the run Among early receipts but few good butcher cows arrived, but there fair supply in late arrivals, . Medium grade canners and stock cows com posed the bulk of the supply. The de mand showed considerable improve ment from late last week and today

			mice m				
	a fairl	y ac	tive trac	de prev	vail	ed	on al
	kinds :	at ste	eady pric	es.			
	Sale	s of	cows:				
	No. A	ve.	Price.	No.	AT	re.	Price
	4			2		600	2.5
l	32			28			
į	12						1.8
1	.28			30			
1	23			29			
	20			29			
1	26			18			
	12			21			
			2.20				
	56	744	2.25	93		878	2.3
	146	845	2.45	142		808	2.0
			Receipts.				
			today e				
			nality ve				
			the run				
			ed loads.				
			and spe				
			vith good				

fully stead	ly with I	ast week	s clo	se.
Sales of	calves:			
No. Ave.	Price.	No. A	ve.	Price
4 332	2.00	10	273	2.50
6 353	2.40	3	330	2.25
8 322	2.25	53	320	2.75
65 260	400	165	225	4.00
90 226	4.35	39	257	3.50
Hogs-F	Receipts.	1,000, I	Recei	pts of
hogs were	modera	te and	while	the
supply inc	luded a	few fairl	y we	Il fin-
ished load	s, there	was nothi	ng s	trictly
fancy, the	bulk bet	ng made	up of	com-
mon to me	edium mi	xed lots	and j	pigs.
Trading				
tone, both	from	local ar	d o	utside
packers a	nd it wa	s but a	short	time
after the	pening t	hat a clea	arand	e wa
made at 1	prices ful	ly steady	with	n Sat
urday. To				

sonable clearance was made, with sales

		415	pound	s.
ve.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
179	6.221/2			
204	6.30	73	. 182	6.15
100	5.35			
214	6.32 1/2			
253	6.37 1/2			
	of l ve.	from 253 to of hogs: ve. Price. 179 6.22½ 204 6.30 100 5.35 214 6.32½	from 253 to 415 of hogs: ve. Price. No. 179 6.22½ 10 204 6.30 73 100 5.35 35 214 6.32½	ve. Price. No. Ave. 179 6.22½ 10106 204 6.30 73182 100 5.35 35186

#### 8.... 415 6.37 1/2 TUESDAY'S MARKETS

Receipts of cattle today amounted to 5,500 head, including 2,500 calves. A good portion of the receipts was on thru billing and not offered for sale, leaving just a moderate run offered for the local trace. Steers soid strong, with cows steady and caives opening strong but closing lower. Hogs came in to the number of 1,500 head and the tone was fully steady.

Steers were in moderate supply and included a few loads of good quality finished cattle; also some fancy feed-ers. The usual sprinkling of light and medium stockers and feeders arrived The trade opened with a good demand. Local packers wanted well finished beeves and feeder buyers were after the thin grades, all of which found an active outlet. An early clearance was made on all kinds at prices steady to strong with yesterday. Sales of

st	eers:		recitation .	20109
N	o. Ave.	Price.	No. Av	e. Pric
	1,040	\$8.05	221.1	
21	1,189	4.10	1 99	
	970	3.35	1 9	
1	1,010	3.00	11,20	
1	1,130	3.50	104 1.0	
1		Butche	r Stock	
1	Moderate	supplies	s of cows	and hei

ers were in the pens early, but as late trains arrived the supply increased until offerings were liberal in proportion to the run. A few loads of good butcher cows arrived, but the general quality was just medium and included Local packers and butchers had liberal orders to fill and a clearance was made t an early hour at prices fully steady

			Process warry	
ith	yeste	erday. T	ops today s	sold a
2.75.	Sal	es of co	ws:	
lo.	Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price
3	730	\$2.00	21,400	\$1.6
0	858	1.95	27 735	2.1
7	677	1.90	51 844	2.1
4		2.50	26 881	2.5
5	714	2.40	14 895	2.5
6	926	2.50	17 860	2.2
8	835	2.10	14 915	2.5
8	972	2.40	33 815	2.1
7	912	2.50	15 804	2.1
3	980	2.75	27 873	2.5
1	1,110	3.00	201,107	2.7
6	830	1.75	4 975	2.3
3	787	2.25	30 651	2.0
9	853	2.25	7 754	2.2

Calves In the liberal run of calves today, a

rived and, while the quality was fairly good, there was a liberal supply of common to medium heavy calves on sale. The trade opened with a strong demand from both local packers and order buyers for the best of the supply, which was soon bought up at prices strong to shade higher. Later however, the market weakened and the common to medium calves closed a shade lower. One load of fancy light vealers topped the market today at \$5. Sales of calves: No. Ave. Price.

61... 215 65... 208 55... 215 3.00 55... 215 3.35 112... 234 294 Hogs Supplies of hogs were fairly liberal. The quality was fairly good, but included quite a sprinkling or lights and pigs. Trading opened with both local and outside packers having good orders and from the start trading was active with sales fully steady with yesterday Tops today sold at \$6.37½, averaging from 187 to 230 pounds. The bulk of

2.75 5.10

sales	ranged	from	\$6.20 to	\$6.35.	Sales
of he	ogs:				
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
75	243	\$6.32 1/2	33	. 167	\$6.15
82	184	6.221/2	4	. 137	6.00
8	216	6.27 1/2		. 167	6.15
89	196	6.32 1/2	5	. 238	6.25
82	211	6.321/2		. 290	6.25
22	202	6.10	3	. 223	6.10
3	107	5.35	20		5.35
8	81	5.35	60	. 215	6.35
94	176	6.25	81		6.20
29	192	6.25	38		6.25
6		6.20	2		5.25
39	230	6.37 1/2	15	. 106	5.25
31	187	6.37 1/2			5.25
12	152	6.10	13		6.35
53	226	6.35			
			-	-	

### **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. nOW many people in this day and time make use of the expression, "I had a hog killing time," knowing the real significance of it, or its origin? The expression is a negroism, the genesis of which dates back to the days when every farmer and many people who were not farmers raised and cured their own bacon—to a time when packing houses were unknown in this country and the killing of fifty hogs a day was a notable event in any neigh-

To people who are now familiar with the methods of killing hogs and making bacon at the big packing houses in Fort Worth, the crude methods of fifty years ago can hardly be realized. In the old times a hog killing was not an in-dividual but a neighborhood affair, and he negroes it was a day of de light, surpassing even the "corn shuck-' as it was called in the south, the husking bee in the north, where

#### The Negroes' Holiday

A hog killing in the days before the war between the states was the oceasion of more real enjoyment to the anything else in their lives, and it was from this unlimited enjoyment that sprung the expression "a hog killing time." It was looked forward to with fond anticipation, and looked back on with regret until another one came.

Maybe two months before hogs were killed on a farm or plantation in the south the farmer or planter would have stocked in a pile big oak and hickory logs laid horizontally; between each two layers of logs and on top of the pile rock about the size of a man's head would be placed. When the time for hog killing arrived these logs would burn like tinder and would heat the rocks to a white heat.

Near the log pile an excavation would be made in the ground, and in it would be half sunk a hogshead that would hold probably 200 gallons of water, and in front of it a wide plat-form nearly level with the ground would be built. This platform was the working board, where the hair pulling contests were pulled off. The hog pen where hogs were being fattened were always within a few feet of where the log pile and the hogshead were

Hogs were never killed then on a warm day, and the colder the weather was the better the farmers liked it, as the weather had to be depended on to kill the animal heat in the slaughtered hogs to prevent the meat from speiling. When everything was ready and the hogs fat enough and the weather was cold and frosty, all the negroes in the neighborhood would be notified that there would be a hog killing at such and such a place, on such a date, and from that time on until the happy day the blacks talked of nothing but the coming good time. There would be plenty of work to do, they knew, but the good things accompanying it would ten times offset the work; and it was a mighty mean slave and help at a neighbor's hog killing. They didn't wait for daylight then to begin work, but about 1 a. m. the fire would be started in the wood pile and in an hour the rocks between the logs would be red het and at white heat. With the first gleam of the fire light the negroes would begin dropping in from adjoining farms, singing plantation songs as they came, and there could be heard floating out

on the still cold night air: "Rock me, Lucy, rock me!"

'Nigger in a woodpile couldn't count seven, Went to de hog killing and thought he

These refrains were kept up until the last hog was killed and dressed, for there was a stimulus in the work that made the negroes forget their troubles (if they had any) and make the most of the opportunity for having the best time in a "nigger's" life.

There was always at the hog killings a keg of whisky that would hold enough to supply the entire working force with "drams" enough to last thruout the killing. A dram of good old Robinson county corn whisky was a liquid of delight to a negro and it get work out of a negro at a hog kill-

When the rocks in the woodpile were hot enough they would be fished out with long-handle shovels and plunged hissing into the hogshead nearly full of few loads of fancy light vealers are water, until the water was just hot

### **GODAIR-CROWLEY COMMISSION COMPANY**

FORT WORTH, TEXAS. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY

Salesmen-Fort Worth Cattle- A. F. CROWLEY A. C. THOMAS

Hogs and Sheep-JNO. F. GRANT



E. E. BALDRIDGE, President

E. C. GIBSON, Vice President. A. G. GODAIR.

Treasurer and Asst. Sec'y. GEO. W. HOOVER,

Secretary and Asst. Treas.

A. SPEARS, Cashier Fort Worth Office.

#### Godair-Crowley Commission Company.

Steer Market There is no quotable change in the steer market over last week, altho it shows much more activity. There is a good demand for steers of all classes and the demand has absorbed most of the week's offerings at good strong prices. We sold on Monday's market a string of 995-pound grassers, shipped in by J. R. Rich from Jacksboro, Texas, at \$3.25; a string of 907-pound native grassers, for Reynolds Cattle Co. Kent, Texas, at \$3.15. Tuesday there was a load of heavy, fat, smooth steers that sold at \$4.20, the top on this market for some time. There has been no let up in the demand for feeders and anything that can be classed as such meets with ready sale at satisfactory prices. A bunch of well-bred feeders sold on Tuesday's market at \$3.50; bulk of the feeders are selling from \$2.75 to \$3.25. A summary of the market for the week shows it to be n good shape all around; in fact better than it has been for some time and

the next fifteen days. •
We quote extra choice cake steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,250 pounds, at \$3.85 to \$4.20; choice grassers, \$3.60 to \$3.80; medium good grassers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.85 to \$3.25. A. C. THOMAS.

indications point to a good market for

#### Stockers and Feeders

Trading in the stocker and feeder division this week has been very satisfactory. A fair quota of the week's receipts have been on the stocker and feeder order. A load of well bred feeders sold on Tuesday's market at \$3.50, which is the highest price that has been paid for this class cattle this season. There are several orders for steers to go to the territory which will stimulate the market for some time. Rest well-bred feeders are quotable at \$3 to \$3.50; good feeders, \$2.75@3; steer yearlings, for feeder purposes, \$2.25 to \$2.50; young, thin cows, \$1.5 to \$1.65. E. E. BALDRIDGE.

Butcher Stock 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 with last week's close. Our sales included a oad of 799-pound cows, shipped in by Reynolds Cattle Company, from Kent, Texas, at \$2.45 and a string of \$48-pound cows, owned by W. D. Cowan of Pecos, Texas, at \$2.30. Tuesday receipts were limited to fifteen or twenty loads and an early clearance was made at prices fully in line with Monbetter shape this week than it has been for quite a while. There is a de-

mand for common, medium and choice

enough to loosen the hair on a hog and

not cook the skin, and then the fun at a hog killing—the "hog killing time"

The first number on the program

was a big stiff dram of whisky-old ropey whisky, maybe ten years old in

the wood, and as it would perculate

down a negro's gullet and its effects

travel thru every blood vein in his

body he would slap himself on his

breast with a force almost sufficient to knock a man down, whistle like

buck deer on a frosty morning, and then could be heard;

Go to the killing with the hands,

Whar you get the good white licker,

And the sweet juicy yaller yams."

Details for the hog pen were then made—men to catch the hogs and

others with a sharp butcher knife to

"stick" them after they were down; and there was no sweeter music to the

negro hands than the dying squeal of a stuck hog. The killing was con-ducted with reference to the progress

made in hair pulling by another force

of men at the hogshead of hot water,

and if the details in the pens would

get a big lot of dead hogs ahead they

de matter wid you? Don't you know how to git hair off a dead hog?"

A negro doesn't like to be prodded about not being able to do work, and such as this made the fun go fast and furious. The dead hogs would be dragged to the hogshead, plunged into

the scalding water, jerked out on to the platform and almost as quick as

telling it the carcas would be cleansed

of its hair. Sometimes four pairs of

hands would be at work on one hog.

Hair pulling contests would be arranged, two or three negroes wagering

their next dram with two or three

they would be strung up on a long of two trees, or from upright posts,

and then would begin the work of the

boss negro on the place-the removal

of the entrails, which were taken in

charge of by negro women and emptied onto a long platform, where they were "riddled," the sweet breads, the melts,

kidneys and livers separated from the other entrails, and the work of making

a nice delicacy, "chitlins," would be

on in full blast.

By this time the sun would be in the heavens, and the pickaninnies from the cabins and the white children from the "big house" would show up at the kill-

ing and begin cooking melts, sweet-breads and pig tails on the hot rocks.

Some old negro woman, a champion cook, would prepare the breakfast of

which hot corn "pone," hot coffee and sweet breads fried to a turn, yams

roasted in the ashes with a good stiff

horn of whisky as an appetizer, made

up the bill of fare.

If a man never saw a negro at a

hog killing breakfast he can form no

conception of a really happy negro. The

negro on such occasions would not ex-change places with any man on earth, and would hesitate between staying

at the hog killing and going to heaven.
With the cleaning of the last dead

hog of his hair the work of the visit-ing negroes was done, a farewell pull

at the demijohn or keg was taken, and they would go back to their homes,

"Rock me, Lucy, rock me."

Their voices could be heard for a mile away, and whenever this old

plantation song was sung it was a sure thing that somebody was having a "hog killing time" sure enough.

singing as they went:

As fast as the hogs were cleaned

other negroes on the result.

"Pull dat hair, you niggers. What's

'If you want to get good living.

commenced.

kinds. Feeder buyers are active and cows of thin flesh and young are selling at good strong prices. We quote extra choice cows, \$2.50 to \$2.65; good fat cows, \$2.25 to \$2.40; medium cows, \$2 to \$2.15; common to medium grades, \$1.80 to \$2; young canners, \$1.50 to \$1.65; old shelly canners, 75c to \$1 per hundred. A. C. THOMAS.

Calf Market In line with all classes of cattle, the calf næket this week is strong and active. There is a good tone to the market on both heavy and light calves. Monday was a record-breaker in the way of receipts, fully fifty cars being offered on the day's market, twenty-five cars of which were consigned to our company. At the opening of the trade the packers were a little slow about taking hold of the heavy calves, but finally absorbed the offerings at about steady prices with last week's close. Our sales of light calves contiose, Our sales of light carves con-sisted of one car from Reynolds Cat-tle Company, Kent, Texas, averaging 194 pounds, at \$4.75; 72 head shipped in by M. W. Tatum, Kent, Texas, averaging 189 pounds, at-\$4.75; two cars aging 189 pounds, at \$4.75; two cars from Graham & Price, Monahans, Texas, averaging 172 pounds, at \$4.75; 2 cars shipped by Curtis Brothers of Odessa, Texas, averaging 217 pounds, at \$4.25; three cars owned by Thomas Vollva, Midland, Texas, averaging 215 pounds, at \$4.35. We quote choice light yealers \$4.75 to \$5; good kinds \$4.50. vealers, \$4.75 to \$5; good kinds, \$4.50 to \$4.75; medium weight vealers, \$4.15 to \$4.35; good fat heavy calves, \$3; medium kinds, \$2.75.

#### A. F. CROWLEY. Hog Market

The week's hog market opened with the usual light run and prices ruled fully steady with last week's close. closing Tuesday practically unchanged, altho the northern markets quote a 10c to 15c decline for the week. We attribute the strength in the market here to competition from outside buyers, and with unfavorable reports from all northern markets, we would not be surprised to see prices decline here as soon as our outside orders are filled. We quote best heavy hogs, \$6.30 to \$6.35; good medium packers, \$6.15 to \$6.25; lights and medium weights, \$5.75 to \$6.10; pigs, \$5 to \$5.25; cold-blooded azorback hogs, \$5.25 to \$5.75, accord-

ng to weight. The market has been faiffy well supplied this week with sheep, altho the bulk of the offerings have been on the medium order, nothing strictly choice arriving. We sold a load of 62-pound lambs, shipped from Alpine. Texas, fairly good, at \$5.75. Good heavy wethers are quotable at \$5 to \$5.25, medium sheep, \$4.25 to \$4.75; lambs, \$5.25 to \$6. Demand for medium and stocker sheep limited. JOHN F. GRANT.

#### Representative Sales for Week

J. R. Rich of Jacksboro, Texas, 22 eraging 996 pounds, at \$3.25. Curtis Brothers of Odessa, Texas, 124 alves, averaging 217 pounds, at \$4.25; 25 calves, averaging 276 pounds, at \$3.

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 re-

ports exceilent conditions in the Pan-

handle section. He is an enthusiast

for the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show

and the Mystic Knights of Bovinia and

his first act after reaching town Tues-day was to file his application for

membership in the latter.
"The Panhandle section," he said, "is

in better snape today than I have ever

known it to be, and people in search

of homes are flocking in by the car load. There has been good crops all

over the Panhandle this year and there

is moisture enough in the ground now

to insure good crops next year, and

have to limit immigration to prevent

those who are now there from being

the big Fat Stock Show is held next

March the Panhandle will be in it

with as good cattle and hogs as Texas

can produce. The people in my section

are all enthusiastic for the Fat Stock

toward improving live stock in Texas than anything else."

NEED MORE FARMERS

J. Ogden Armour Gives Scholarships

for Agricultural Schools

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 .- James J. Hill's

recent address at the banquet of the

Chicago Commercial Association, im-

pressing the the necessity of keeping

the boy on the farm, has been respon-

sible for an annual donation of \$5,000 by J. Ogden Armour thru the International Live Stock Exposition, for

scholarships to be competed for by the state agricultural colleges at live stock

The initial contest will be held this

year at the big show which will be held the first week in December. John A. Shoor, president of the show, has re-

ceived a letter from Mr. Armour, in which he outlined the particulars of

Must Fence Land in Blocks

joining this town there are 1,100 acres that were platted in an early day and

laid out. Some lots were sold but none were improved. The boom col-

lapsed and the only use for the land was acreage. Finally all the land came into the hands of one man who wished

to use it for farming purposes. When

he started to fence the land he found hinself up against the law and un-able to proceed. His only recourse

was a special act by the legislature conveying the land back from lots to

acreage. The bill was introduced at the last session and voted down as

unconstitutional. The owner still has

the fand and it is non-productive, as ne

cannot fence it except in one pieck tracts. Both Quanah and Vernon have

land in the same condition,

streets and alleys were described

IOWA PARK, Texas, Oct. 19 .- Ad-

Show, for they believe it will do

crowded out.

we have good crops in 1907 we will

"Cattle are in fine shape and when

Reynolds Cattle Company of Kent Texas, 65 calves, ageraging 195 pounds \$4.75; 20 cows, averaging 779 unds, at \$2.45; 59 steers, averaging 907 pounds, at \$3.15; 37 steers, averaging 579 pounds, at \$3.

M. W. Tatum of Kent, Texas, 72 calves, averaging 189 pounds, at \$4.75; 10 calves, averaging 279 pounds, at \$3. Graham & Price of Monahans, Texas, 86 calves, averaging 176 pounds, at

W. D. Cowan of Toyah, Texas, 58 cows, averaging 848 pounds, at \$2.30; 115 calves, averaging 209 pounds, at \$4.75; 25 calves, averaging 298 pounds, at \$3; 61 calves at \$9 per head.

Voliva & Gray of Midland, Texas, 31 cows, averaging 770 pounds, at \$2; 27 cows, averaging 882 pounds, at \$2.10. Graham & Price of Monahans, Tex-

Graham & Frice of storm of a as, 70 calves, averaging 171 pounds, at \$4.75: 10 calves, averaging 312 pounds, Reynolds Cattle Company of cos. Texas, 124 calves, averaging 223 pounds, at \$4.35; 30 calves, averaging Texas. 280 pounds, at \$3.

George I. Johnson of Sabinal, Texas. 23 steers, averaging 998 pounds, at \$3.05; 20 steers, averaging 1,166 pounds, at \$3.50; 69 steers, averaging 1,052

pounds, at \$3.20. Thomas Voliva of Midland, Texas, 169 cows, averaging 809 pounds, at \$2; 23 cows, averaging 941 pounds, at \$2.65; 29 cows, averaging 775 pounds, at \$1.85; 28 cows, averaging 813 pounds, at \$2.15; 25 cows, average 856 pounds, at \$2.25; 167 calves, averaging 215 pounds, at \$4.35; 30 calves, averaging 285 pounds, at \$4.35; 30 calves, averaging

285 pounds, at \$3.

Thomas Voliva of Monahans, Texas, 101 cows, averaging 902 pounds,

F. E. Rankin of Midland, Texas, 26 cows, averaging 950 pounds, at \$2.60; 24 cows, averaging 967 pounds, at \$2.40. E. A. Kelley of Odessa, Texas, 65 calves, averaging 187 pounds, at \$4.75; 141 calves averaging 317 nounds at \$3; 141 calves, averaging 317 pounds, at \$3; 29 cows. averaging 870 pounds, at A. I. Boyd of Odessa, Texas, lves, averaging 186 pounds, at \$4.50;

calves, averaging 302 pounds, at 28 cows, averaging 896 pounds, at \$2.35; 31 cows, averaging 781 pounds, at \$2.15; 25 cows, averaging 821 pounds, W. A. Blackwell of Cuero, Texas, steers, averaging 1,144 pounds, at \$3.65;

22 steers, averaging 1,073 pounds, at \$3.50; 22 steers, averaging 1,081 pounds, G. R. Brumley of Midland, Texas, 22 cows, averaging 726 pounds, at \$2.10; 55 cows, averaging 787 pounds, at \$2.25; 16 cows, averaging 787 pounds,

D. C. Brant, Jacksboro, Texas, 29 cows, averaging 840 pounds, at \$2.15. George I. Johnson of Sabinal, Texas. 20 cows, averaging 809 pounds, at \$2.35. Texas, 203 cows, averagi

#### A. F. CROWLEY.

### ARE CONTINUED Local Firms to Be Tried Next

March

THE TRUST SUITS

It was announced Friday at noon that the suits filed last spring against the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange and members of the Fort Worth commission firms on the charge of vioation of the Texas anti-trust law and which were to come up for trial in the October term of court, have been continued until the March term 1907, by mutual agreement between the counsel for the state and the live stock in-

#### NO RANGE COMPLAINT Reports Show Continuation of Good

Conditions Inspectors of range reports received at the office of the Cattle Raisers Association for the week ending Oct. 21, show a continued good condition of all cattle interests on the ranges. Everything is in fine shape and going into the winter good; 258 cars of catto the winter good; 258 cars of the e were shipped during the week. Captain J. T. Lytle, secretary of the improving in health. ssociation, is improving in

Victoria, Goliad, Telfair and Edna Range good; weather good; 37 cars CHARLES E. MARTIN, Inspector.

Beeville, Skidmore and Wades-Range and weather good; 16 cars

JOHN E. RIGBY, Inspector. Pearsall, Cotulla and Laredo-Range

and weather fine, T. H. POOLE, Inspector. San Angelo-Range and weather fine; 72 cars cattle shipped. LEE WILSON, Inspector.

Pecos, Toyah, Midland, Odessa and Monahan-Range and weather good; 133 cars shipped.

W. L. CALLAHAN, Inspector Fairfax and Pawhuska-Range fine: heavy rain: cattle fat; weather cool; 6 cars cattle shipped.
F. M. CANTON, Inspector.

Munday & Beasley, an Indian terri-ory shipper, forwarded from Madill a mixed car of cattle and hogs.

SEE THE CLASSIFIED COL-UMNS OF THIS ISSUE OF THE STOCKMAN-JOURNAL FOR INFORMATION AS TO LAND BARGAINS.

LANDS! LANDS!!

#### CATTLEMEN

I am in a position to name lowest prices on Cotton Seed Meal, Cake and Hulls, delivered at any railroad station in Texas. Can assist you in securing desirable location to feed. Ask me for prices on cotton seeds.

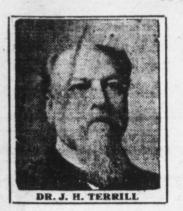
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Consult Dr. Terrill if you desire a positive and permanent cure in the shortest possible time. His certain direct methods lead all others; his treatment stands unsurpassed by any; his record of cures has never been equaled, and his reputation as well as his professional standing, is a guar-antee that you will get honest, faithful and successful service. Dr. Terrill's treatment is the very best that can be obtained anywhere, at any price, yet it will cost you no more than you will be asked to pay for the inferior kind. Don't make the mistake of treating elsewhere, but get the genuine. Consult Dr. Terrill TODAY. He will give you his expert opinion and advice free of any charge.

DR. TERRILL GIVES A WRITTEN, LEGAL GUARANTEE TO POS-ITIVELY CURE STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, LOST MANHOOD, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, NERVOUS DE-BILITY, 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 285 Main Street. It makes no difference whether you are afflicted or you are cordially invited to view the largest and most expensive X-Ray Machine ever brought to the south. Should you desire it Dr. Terrill will give you a thorough X-Ray examination free of charge. Dr. Terrill's latest and most interesting acquisition is his knatomical Museum. This museum is a collection of life-size figures both sexes fashioned in wax by the most skilled of French artists. These wax figures show the successive changes and stages of the Special, Pelvic and Blood Diseases of both male and female. If you should fail to see this exhibit you will miss one of the most interesting sights to be seen during the entire fair. OPEN DAILY, ADMISSION

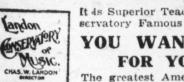
SPECIAL NOTICE

All men coming to Dailas for treatment are requested to inquire of the leading banks, commercial agencies and business men of Dallas as to who is the best and most reliable Specialist in the city treating the Do this and save yourself time, money, worry and disappointment

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#### YOU WANT THE BEST FOR YOUR CHILD



**NEW CATTLE LAW** 

**EFFECTIVE NOV. 1** 

Livestock Passing Thru Quar-

antine Area Inspected

AUSTIN, Texas. Oct. 16 .-- The gov-

ernor today issued a quarantine proc-

lamation governing the movement of

livestock in the quarantine district of

the state. The proclamation was issued

in accordance with rules and regula-

tions prescribed by the state livestock

sanitary commission and becomes ef-

fective Nov. 1. Cattle are prohibited

from being shipped from the border of

New Mexico lower than Terrell county,

ty, O. T. The rules provide that non-

thru the quarantined area may be un-

Worth stockyards, at Baird, Hodge,

SHEEP FOOD

abounding in starch and sugar, but wool cannot be made of these alone.

Its fiber is made largely of flesh-form-

ing elements. The blue grass or clover

of the summer pasture yields this suf-

ficiently, but in the winter oats, wheat middlings and bran should be fed with

corn, if that grain is preferred. Sheep

can be kept fat all winter on turnips,

etc., but it will be at the expense of the

food will increase not only the length

but also the grossness or coarseness of

the fiber, thereby making it more suit-

able for combing and less adapted to

A Train Load of Books

The Dominion Co. Failed

one of America's biggest publishing

houses. I bought its entire stock of

books at receiver's sale and am clos

ing it out at from 10c to 50c on th

SAMPLE PRICES: Late copy-

fiber of the wool. Abundance of rich

A sheep can be fattened on food

Gainesville and Denison.

the making of cloth.

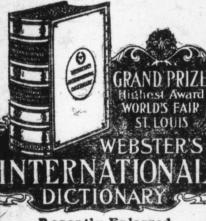
aspected cattle that are being shipped

paded for feed and water at the Fort

thence across the state to Greer coun

Baxter Berry. The greatest Violinist of the South is Chas. D. Hann. The most successful Vocalist in the Southwest is Katherine Stewart. These famous musicians are at the head of departments in the Landon Conservatory and are assisted by thoroughly trained teachers of marked inborn gifts for imparting instruction, each teacher being enthusiastic in the work of teaching, and each has a strong magnetic and forceful character, being teachers "by the Grace of God," as the Germans say. This shows how Landon Conservatory has earned a National Reputation, and has attracted students from thirty-three states during its seven years of wonderful growth and remarkable success. The director has furnished four teachers for a well-known conservatory in New York, twelve to the Randolph-Macon Colleges of Virginia. The presidents of colleges in the Southwest call for many times more teachers than it has graduates to supply: 'Landon Conservatory has a Home Life with active religious influence. CHAS. W. LANDON, Director, Author of Methods. Eighth session opens September 11, 1906. Address Desk W. LANDON CONSERVATORY, Box 873, Dallas, Texas.

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Both of the above trains carry new style chair cars and high-back coaches. Very low tourist rates are in effect via the Rock Island to every notable tourist resort in the country, Including St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul, Denver, Coorado Springs, etc. Full details will be given on application to Phil A Auer, general passential to the street of the street of

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

CATTLE

MEAT INSPECTION RULES

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

The outer clothing of employes must be cleansed daily: toilet rooms must be entirely separate from work rooms; and no one having tuberculosis may be enployed in handling meat products. dyes, chemicals, or preservatives other than salt, sugar, vinegar, wood-

smoke pure spices, and, pending further

inquiry, saltpetre, are allowed to be All animals 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 coloring matter to insure that the tankage cannot be used for lard or

No false or deceptive labels can be placed upon a package of food. (No more potted ham made of tripe, scraps 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 scheme which will effectually prevent the entrance into sausage, curing, canning, and other chopped meat establishments, of any carcasses which were not inspected 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 in-spected and passed," will mean what 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 pasture, sowing plats of Kentucky bluegrass, red-top, meadow fescue, timothy, orchard grass, bromus inermis, etc., and then turning the cows upon them to learn what ones are found most palatable by the cows. The grasses had gotten a good start so that the cattle were not forced to eat what they could get, but had considerable choice in eating grasses they liked best. One definite learned was that these cows did not want the red-top, but let it alone. It is rather surprising that bluegrass comes so far down in the list of preferences. The awnless brome was given the first choice by these grass testers timothy came next then meadow fescue, next meadow foxtail, then orchard grass where it was not stemmy, and after these bluegrass was selected by

the cows, with red-top a bad last. Herds of cows vary in their tastesome cows and some horses will crop sweet clover as it grows in the fieldthe data of this hasd has value. Palatability is an important factor in a ration, and the high rating given to timothy and the low one given to redtop as a pasture grass would probably With an average herd and farther south, we should expect bluegrass to have a higher rating in palatability. is not only highly nutritious-but highly relished by live stock, tho 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 about 255,000 purebred cows in the milk line in the country. This is a very small showing, of course, but it means that a start has been made. The indications 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 men responsible for the 971/2 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 the pure breeds of dairy cows, as cows of these breeds produce the best milk at the lowest cost.

The above, from the New York Farmer, indicates that the farmers who do read any live stock and dairy paper, but cheat themselves out of the increased profits they should have if they lived up to their opportunities and read these papers every week, and improved conditions of farming and the high price of land .- Ex.

To prevent a cow sucking herself, there are many methods. One that will succeed in one case with not in another Perhaps the one that is perfectly safe and will succeed in more cases than any other is to put a common five-ring leather halter on the cow and a surcingle 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 halter and the other end of the stick bring between the fore legs and tie to the surcingre. She can eat all right, lie down easily, but she can't get 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 Which are you keeping-the cow that returns 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. 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 I would give her all she would eat and turn her 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

How are you to tell these poor boarders from the profitable ones? Not by the size of their teats or udders but the use of the scales and Babcock test. Weigning and testing the milk four 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 tested once or twice a month. Each cow's feed 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 milk each cow gives and how butter her milk will make, if

receipts of butter, you have the profit or loss on each cow. Your herd may return a profit, but more than likely you will find that you have some that you are boarding for their company. I hear some one say "that will make a good deal of extra work." I find it requires a good deal of work to take care of a herd of cows for a year, to say nothing about ratsing something to keep them on; but it costs no more to keep a cow that will make 300 pounds of butter in a year than one

ducting the cost of keeping from the

that will not make more than 150 have what she needs of a well-balanced ration.-Lester J. Williams, in Ohio

#### 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 males 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. noticeable point: these are waved vio-Their immense tails are their most lently about when angry or alarmed. and not only give them a ferocious appearance, but put the whole herd on the alert. The cows are smaller than the bulls, and usualty give birth to their young about the last week in

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 coupte of pounds of grain daily, rich in protein, is sufficient. Bran or oats or a mixture of bran 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 pasture 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 a box stall if possible at the time the calf is dropped. Then is a good time for the master thru kindness, to gain the good will of the cow. After the calf has nursed once and been licked off, remove it so as to have as little disturbance 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 regu-

A good feed after calving is made by pouring hot water over three pounds of oats or bran and letting it set for half an hour before feeding. A mild dose of Epsom salts just after ealving will act as a laxative. A pail of warm water, especially during a cold period, will be appreciated. Keep the cow warm and away from cool drafts of air, At the beginning of the milking period, the cows should be fed lightly gradually increasing the bran ration until the full flow of milk has been obtained. It is well to feed liberally but never overfeed. Common lots of its must be used. Remember that whatever adds to the comfort of

#### CHEWING THE CUD

milk pail.-Successful Farming.

the dairy cow adds to the yield in the

Blood will tell if you give good care to the blood. Clean mud off of the cows' udders and flankk before milking. The hand separator must be washed

and scalded twice a day now, Don't neglect regularity in milking just because other work is pressing. ttle hay for the cows to pick at help keep the bowels in normal

dition, while grass is watery. Don't try to make butter in summer if you are handy to a creamery, unless you have the necessary hetp and equipment. Let the creamery do the work Be gentle with the heifer. Handle her udder before she carves and little trouble will be experienced when milk-

ing her the first time. A brush to clean tinware. Warm water to wash it. Hot water to steam or scald it. Heat only to dry it. Sunlight to disinfect it. A wash dish in dairy. A clean strainer for the milk. A clean pail to feed the calves, Absorbents and land plaster in the

#### HO WTO DRINK MILK

We live by digesting and assimilating food, and not merely by eating it. Milk as food builds us and forms bodily tissues and fluids and repairs waste. When taken slightly in excess the unused portion, mostly butter fat, is stored in the system for future use As is well known, fluid 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 easier 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 hurriedly. The larger the quantity of milk taken at one draught the greater the difficulty of its digestion. It may not be generally understood that hot milk taken into the system is almost immediatey absorbed. It is stimulating. without reaction.—Leslie's Weekly,

#### CAPONS

A large per cent of the farmers raise from 300 to 800 chickens a season. Out of this flock is a large per cent of cockerels. For the same reasons that it pays to make barrows, wethers and steers, it pays to make capons. They are quiet, attend strictly to growing and are better quality as meat. They grow larger than they otherwise would.

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BEEHIVE REALTY CO., 1309 Main St. For Worth, Texas. Phone 3035. FOR SALE—6,400-acre ranch, 5 miles from Miama, Hemphill county, Texas. 160 acres in cultivation, over 80 per cent fine tillable land, 3 fine wells of water and ground tanks. Splendid ranch house, barns and other ranch improvements. Made 28 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 ac-

with ranch. 16,000 acres of farming land in Cotcounty, most all fine tillable land,

cording to improvements and grade of

land. Terms, one-third cash, balance long time. If purchaser desires will

1,000 head of graded Herefords

\$8 per acre. 50,000-acre stock ranch, Cottle county, 20 per cent tillable land, 5,000 head of cattle; will sell for cash, one-third down, Good terms on balance, or will take part trade in good city property or any good income property.

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, 135 tillable land, 110 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 soll; 6room house and 2-room tenant house; good creek valley land, timber to rur place, plenty of good water. Price \$35 per acre, half cash, balance good terms. 6,000-acre ranch, 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 ranch 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, barn and buggy house, nice shade trees and lawn, on corner lot 100x100, east front, within one block of car line, good neighborhood, high location and bargain at the price it can be had for.

-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, rents 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 on Hemphill, close in, east front. See us if you are looking for something on Hemphill.

Two lots well located on Hemphill, 50x150 each; can be had at a bargain. Three-room house close in on the west side on lot 50x100. Price, \$3,500. W. W. HAGGARD & CO., Phone 840. 513 Main St., Fort Worth Texas.

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

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 Worth, Worth, only \$26 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, \$35 per acre, \$650 cash, balanca \$125 per year Fifty acres, good place, 25 acres in cultivation, balance good land, fourroom house, best water, nice location on public road, awfully cheap; \$22 per acre; \$400 cash, balance easy pay

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

CAN SELL your property no matter where located. Have best facilities for getting you a buyer of any real estate dealer in Texas. List your property today and get it before the peo ple, who are buying in Texas. Handle personal property as well as all kinds of real estate. Write today if you want to sell. Wm. Callahan, 301-302 Continental Bank bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

WANTED-Texas land, 1,000 acres up. None too large, larger the better Give location, improvements, if any how watered and amount in cultivation, if any. Also state what land is best adapted for, on or near what railroad. Am in a position to handle large tracts, improved and unimproved. to best advantage. Give lowest east price and best terms of sale, with lowest rate of interest on deferred payments. Also have good black land farms, fine business and residence property to exchange for good west ern land. If you want to sell or trade call on or address.

WILLIAM CALLAHAN. 301-2/ Continental Bank Bldg., For Worth, Texas. Phone 3284.

225 ACRES in Fannin county, 140 in cultivation; dark rich sandy loam; three tenant houses; \$25 per acre Would trade for merchandise, \$92 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 Dalbam county; five miles of railway; \$10 per acre. Would trade for merchandise or improved property. We have all sized farms and ranches. Write us. Brummett & Johnson Realty Company, Fort Worth, Texas.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY OR DO YOU WANT TO SELL?-We have 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 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. us with a request. Address Capital Realty Co., care The Texas Stockman-

1 18,000 ACRES Crockett county, fenced and with usual ranch improvements \$3.50 per acre. Would consider land

or city property in trade.
312 acres black land, Tarrant county, 140 cultivated, 400 bottom land, 10 acres alfalfa, 4-room house, large barn, granaries, etc. A bargain at \$40. consider North Fort Worth or Fort Worth property in trade.

1,280 acres Lynn county, all rich and tillable, \$6,000. Would take \$3,000 residence in Fort Worth. If you want a black waxy or sandy land farm in Tarrant county, see us before you buy. Thomas & Swinney, Fort Worth, Texas.

\$45,000 BRICK BUILDING, excellent Texas town, rented well, nice in-come, unincumbered; exchange for good ranch land. Also other prop-erty and choice black land farms for western farms and pastures. Have good customers to buy unimproved agricultural lands. Owners write me. Box 471, Fort Worth.

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS. We have farms, ranches and city. property for sale and exchange. Write us if you have anything for sale or want to purchase. We established business in this city fifteen years ago. 7061/2 Main St. Fort Worth, Texas

FOR SALE-Seventeen section ranch, miles from Rock Springs, Texas. 150 one and two-year-old heifers: 150 dry cows; 100 three and four-year-old steers; 550 head of registered goats and 600 head of grade goats. J. D. Pepper, Rock Springs, Texas.

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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 particulars, call or write W. L. Herndon, Indiahoma, Okla.

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MEN OR 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, Dal-

#### HELP WANTED

WANTED-Traveler for established house, \$12 per week, expenses acvanced. References, Address, stamp, Jos. A. Alexander, Fort Worth,

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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 for his domicile in that productive section the county of Roger Q. Mills probably as a souvenir of his old "My home is at Elk City," sald he, "and I wish to say just here that ours is about the loveliest burg for its age that ever grew up in a week. It is located in Mills county, on the C., O. & G. railroad and has thus ommunication both east and west Elk City is only about five years old, but it is a lusty 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 about them. We have electric lights, 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. Ours having been shipped from our station this year than any other,

"Crops are all good. Cotton will make a good yield, despite the reports of boll weevil, boll worm and pests. The weed is full grown, being as tall as a man's head. It stopped growing now and gone to work making cotton. Corn is certainly im-mense and beats anything we have ever had so far. I am sure that from seventy-five to eighty ears will shell a bushel of corn, and this is no exag-geration, sure. We plant the red corn, or, as it is called, the "Bloody Butcher"-why, I do not know. It is a very dark red corn, almost black, but it surely is a sooner for yielding. Yes, I have heard of the odd rows on corn but never saw one, and the only way I know of to produce the result is to cut out a row when it is young and let grow up and fool people. Ours is a fine fruit country and the fruit produce is as good as any I ever saw in East Texas. I have eaten the famous Elberta of East Texas, but never have

eaten any better than we have. "Yes, a majority of the people up with us are Texas people, or rather, the largest proportion, Missouri coming next in numbers, and then Arkansas and the balance of the union. elected our delegate to the constitutional convention last week and sent a "While speaking of the pr

This is a crop that grows to perfection in our soil and the climate does the At this time of the year hundreds of wagons are on our market, loaded with this product. It sells for about \$60 a ton and an acre will yield about that much of good There is no better crop to produce money.

#### CATTLE FOR FEEDERS

Many to be Shipped From Panhandle to Ohio AMARILLO, Texas, Oct. 20 .- The

Western Stock Yards Company will this week ship about 1,500 head of Panhandle calves and yearlings to To-ledo, Ohio, to be sold at auction to Ohio farmers. Those Panhandle feed-ers are well graded, hardy and free from disease and find a ready market among the discriminating northern buyers. The cattle feeders of the corn belt states are careful buyers and know what kind of cattle to select for their feed lots. They approciate the fact that well graded calve and yearlings are the most profitable feeders and are for that reason ready to pay satisfactory prices for good looking cattle such as is produced in the Panhandle.

#### right books, were \$1.50. My price 38c. List includes Eben Holden, The Sea Wolf, The Spenders, The Leopard's Spots, The Christian, and dozens of History of Nations, 74 vol. Regularly \$148. My price \$37. Encyclopedia Britannica. Regularly \$36. My price \$7.75. Dickens' Works, 15 vol. Regularly \$15. My price \$2.95. Choice of Fine Cloth Bound

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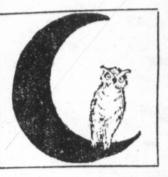
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A Fine Tonic and Appetizer for all Live Stock. Removes Worms, Assists Digestion, Prevents Colic, Blind Staggers and Scours. An excellent Kidney Remedy. Increases the milk flow in cows and improves the quality of the milk and butter. Keeps Hogs healthy. 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.



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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.

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A Superior Disinfectant, Deodorant and Germ Destroyer. Kills Lice, Mites, Fleas, Moths, Ants, Bedbugs, Cockroaches, and all insect life. Removes all disagreeable and condition. Invaluable in the sick room where contagious | itively guaranteed. Put up in any quantity.

or infectious diseases are prevailing, and in bath rooms,

Cures Mange, Scratches, Itch, Scab, Etc. Keeps off Flies, keeps animals free from infection of any disease. Invaluable for Broken Knees, Quitter, 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 offensive odors, and places premises in sweet and healthy after being dipped in this preparation. Satisfaction pos-

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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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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. 18 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

COLONIST one way to California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Monana and intermediate points daily until Oct. 31, inclusive. Write me for exact figures. HOMESEEKER rates Tuesdays and Saturdays, Fort Worth and Dal-

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las to Amarillo, Guymon, Estancia, Dalhart. Limit, thirty days. Good for stopovers ROUND TRIP SPECIALS FOR ONE FARE PLUS \$2:

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Buffalo, Christian Churches, Oct. 10, 11, 12. Kansas City, Commercial Congress, Nov. 18, 19, 20, 21. Only Line With Through Chair Cars and Sleepers



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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. Ad-

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## 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 Cap-

ital Is Needed

HICAGO, 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 n circulation tonight. More than \$500,-000,000 will be needed to put the new embination into operation.

The recent activity in the shares of he 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 Chiago and New York, runs to the effect hat Sir Thomas Lipton is vitally inrested in the new merger and that he olonged his stay in this country part-

If the English holding company is oranized and takes in the chief concerns ow operating the line up will be as

Armour & Co., \$20,000,000; Swift & Co., \$50,000,000; Nelson, Morris & Co., \$30,000,000; National Packing Company, \$15,000,000; Schwarschild & Sulzberger, \$10,000,000; Cudahy Packing

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 com-pany, for, aside from the nominal capital of the Armour and Swift concerns, both companies are very heavy bor-rowers of money at all times in the open market. A national merger of all packing concerns has been a logical onominal possibility and even probability 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 vere conducted for a considerable perlod 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 negotia-tions were abandoned. Augmenting this

prosecution of the so-called "beef 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 Armours, Swifts and Morris.

as an obstacle was the series of federal

In order to make these companies carry themselves after the centemplated 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:

quarters was that Washington dis-patches 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, was considered likely that that su-

anti-trust laws. Packers Are Silent

pervision would be ample to protect

he country from any infraction of the

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 Forrest 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. Meeker in Lake Forrest 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

"I have nothing to say," was his only No information about the proposed merger rumor could be gleaned from the firm of Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, or Nelson, Morris & Co.

THE FARM PIG PEN Pig pens too often are an abomina-

tion. 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 domestic live stock, but ordinarily they are the worst abused ani-mal on the farm. It is not necessary to have a pig pen at all. Separate houses built on skids are better, more health-ful and cleaner. A portable house for the use of the sow and her litter that may be drawn with a team to any pasure 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, they are just as valuable in their way .-

#### 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 Ills. voman 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 straighten 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 with-out it. Our little girl 3 years old sat by him at table and used to reach over and drink 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 coffee.e We had some coffee in the house, but I hid it and made Postum as strong as I could and he thought he was having his coffee and had no headaches.

"In one week after using Postum his color began to improve, his stomach got right, and the little girl's kidney ouble was soon all gone. My hustrouble was soon all gone. My husband works hard, eats hearty and has no stomach or kidney trouble any more. After he had used Postum a month without knowing it, I brought out the coffee. He told me to throw it away." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little

CHANCE TO PURCHASE VALUA-BLE 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 Antonfo, also some un-developed 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 irresistible combination to the thrifty citizen.

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



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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 iving on the farm it is a great conenience, besides much time and often noney is saved by buying articles a !-

vertised in the papers.
For example: Here is a list of advertisers in The Stockman-Journal who are soliciting patronage from our readers—all rellable 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 Axtell-McKee Manufacturing pany, pumps and supplies. (Ask for

American Acetylene Gas Light Company. (Ask for catalogue.)
Atlas Metal Works, Dallas, Texas.

Fort Worth Life Insurance Company. (Ask for particulars.) Dodsor Saddlery Company. (Send for eatalogue.)

If our readers will get in the habit of making inquiries of our adver-tisers they will find it to be a great source of information even if you 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 a!most daily speaking in a praiseworthy manner of our paper, but we are not satisfied to remain as we are. We want to move ferward. Our subscribers, erefore, 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. So you see how you may help The Stockman-Journal. Try it. Write to or call on them. Say that you saw it advertised in The Stockman-Jour-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. San-som, S. P. Clark and Stuart Harrison. About \$42,000 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 gentle-men 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. Paimer 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 Live Stock 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 Ed-ward 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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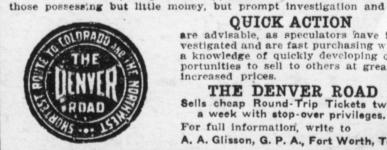
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