

Cattle
Hogs
Horses
Mules
Sheep
Goats

THE TEXAS

Range
Farming
Horticulture
Household
Good Roads

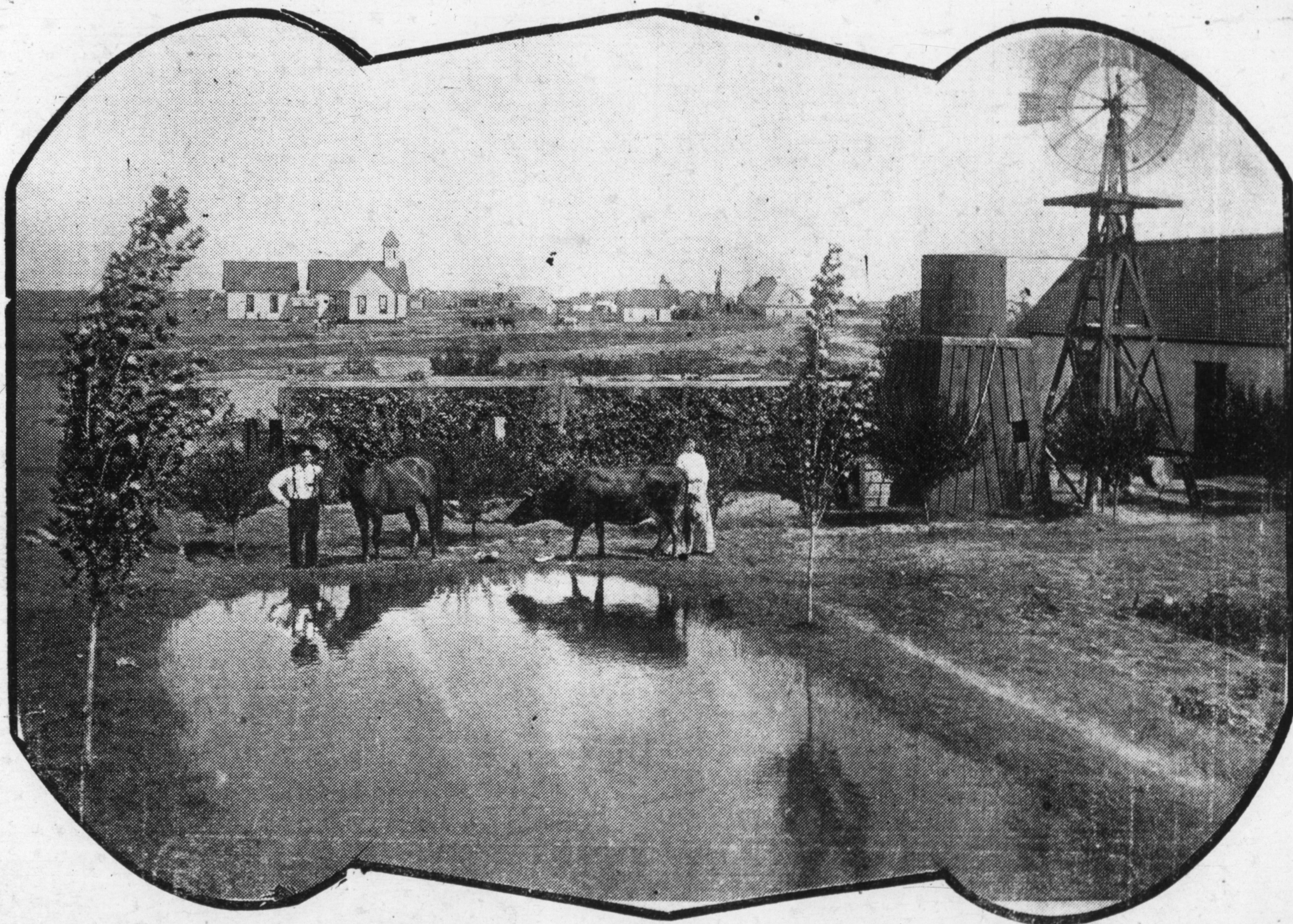
STOCKMAN JOURNAL

VOL. 27

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, OCTOBER 23, 1907

NO. 22

*IS LIFE IN THE PLAINS COUNTRY PLEASANT?
LOOK AT THIS PICTURE AND SEE THE ANSWER*



Many people, Texans all their lives, who know nothing about the country west of Fort Worth, have strange ideas on the subject. The Telegram has frequently printed stories from Western and Northwestern Texas to show some of the actual conditions found there, but nothing tells the story so well as a picture.

The picture accompanying this was taken at the home of E. B. Lenny, Lubbock, Texas, in the very heart of the Plains country. Lubbock has no railroad. It is seventy miles from Fort Worth and never and about the same distance from the Texas and Pacific. It bears the distinction of being the county seat furthest from a

railroad station in the United States.

Recently a Telegram photographer took some pictures in the Lubbock country and this is the first of a series which will be printed to show just what the Lubbock country is like. The picture shows that trees will grow in the Plains country and the condition of the horse and cow shown speak

well for the kinds of feed stuff raised. The well-built barn and conveniently arranged watering system show how far a little care can go toward making a home attractive.

This picture ought to win a home-beautifying contest anywhere in the state.

DAIRYING

The activity of the milk secreting depends largely upon the vigor of blood circulation.

The profitable dairy cow is the cow that grows better by using as a dairy animal.

Oil meal is too concentrated for the cow and needs to be combined with the coarser wheat bran.

By salting the butter in its granular form all working is avoided and the grain is preserved perfectly.

All the science in the world will not avail in the dairy if ignorance rules in the cow stable.

In making butter we want first, a little butter in the milk and put in as much butterfat as possible.

The best butter is that which has the least done for it; what was performed, done in the very best way.

There is only one infallible way to find out whether extra feeding pays; that is from an increase of butterfats.

The influence of a sire in a dairy herd is greater than that of the dam in determining the character of the future herd.

Nothing could be worse for butter or more injurious to its keeping qualities than working undissolved salt into it.

In selecting cows for the dairy, reasonable reference must be had as to whether milk is to be used for butter or cheese making.

Cheese making removes from the land a much greater amount of valuable fertilizing properties than butter making, while milk selling rewards more than either.

As dairying is of necessity a fixture of the farm, to a more or less extent, it requires only a small outlay to make it a source of great profit.

Any excitement or expenditure of nerve force costs in milk. The quietly kept and well-fed dairy cow puts all of her vital energy into milk production.

Less Farm-Made Butter

The fairs this year give good evidence that farm butter making is on the decline. There are good reasons for it, for while good butter is made on many farms, yet so much is so inferior that it really pulls down the price of home-made goods. Makers are to blame for the loss of this trade, for while many consumers really prefer farm-made butter, they find that they cannot depend upon supplies or quantity, and this has driven them to

SENSE ABOUT FOOD

Facts About Food Worth Knowing

It is a serious question sometimes to know just what to eat when a person's stomach is out of order and most foods cause trouble.

Grape-Nuts food can be taken at any time with the certainty that it will digest. Actual experience of people is valuable to anyone interested in foods.

A Terre Haute woman writes: "I had suffered with indigestion for about four years, ever since an attack of typhoid fever, and at times could eat nothing but the very lightest food, and then suffer such agony with my stomach I would wish I never had to eat anything. I was urged to try Grape-Nuts and since using it I do not have to starve myself any more, but I can eat it at any time and feel nourished and satisfied, dyspepsia is a thing of the past, and I am now strong and well."

"My husband also had an experience with Grape-Nuts. He was very weak and sickly in the spring. Could not attend to his work. He was put under the doctor's care, but medicine did not seem to do him any good until he began to leave off ordinary food and use Grape-Nuts. It was positively surprising to see the change in him. He grew better right off, and naturally he has none but words of praise for Grape-Nuts."

"Our boy thinks he cannot eat a meal without Grape-Nuts, and he learns so fast at school that his teacher and other scholars comment on it. I am satisfied that it is because of the great nourishing elements in Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason."

It contains the phosphate of potash from wheat and barley which combines with albumen to make the gray matter to daily refill the brain and nerve centers.

It is a pity that people do not know what to feed their children. There are many mothers who give their youngsters almost any kind of food and when they become sick begin to pour the medicine down them. The real way is to stick to proper food and be healthy and get along without medicine and expense.

creamery butter. A farmer who milks four or five cows, complained to us the other day about this very thing. He has been supplying family trade for several years, usually about eight months out of the year. Last spring when he was ready to deliver butter his old customers concluded that they would not take butter this year. They preferred to pay 30 cents for creamery butter rather than to pay him 25 cents. Consumers want good, solid butter. They know they can always depend upon the creamery-made article, and the demand for farm-made butter is falling off simply because much of it is poor stuff.

Temperature of Milk

The warmer the milk the more fluid it becomes, and the greater the freedom with which the fat globules can move about. The more fluid the milk the more complete is the separation. Minimum temperature at which most separators will skim closely. At 60 degrees there is a decided loss of butter fat in the skim milk, no matter what make of hand separator may be used. On the farm the best results are obtained where the milk is separated as soon as it is drawn. It then has an ideal temperature for skimming. If the milk is separated but once a day, the cold milk should be warmed up before it is run thru the separator.

In an over-anxious desire to sell their machines separator agents frequently allow themselves to give the farmer the mistaken impression that their particular machine is capable of effecting clean skimming at any temperature. This is incorrect and is conducive of disappointment on the part of the buyer of the separator. There is today no separator on the market which does not leave a comparatively large amount of butter fat in the skim milk when the milk is separated at low temperature. No separator can be depended upon to skim clean below 75 degrees, and most of the machines do better work at 90 degrees than at 75 degrees. Do not separate cold milk.

DALLAS FAIR AWARDS

Swine Department

Judges in the swine department began their work Monday, finishing with the Essex and Tamworth classes. This branch of the live stock department is unusually well filled, there being 927 entries, divided between the classes as follows: Poland Chinas 409, Berkshires 96, Duroc Jerseys 220, Tamworths 101, Chester Whites 57, Essex 43. The total number of exhibitors are 30. The following awards were made Monday:

Essex boar, 2 years and over, first premium, E. M. Arnold, Denton; second, C. H. Murphy, Caledonia, Minn.

Boar, 1 year and under 2, first premium, E. M. Arnold; second, C. H. Murphy.

Boar under 6 months, first and second premium, E. M. Arnold.

Sow, 2 years and over, first premium, E. M. Arnold; second, C. H. Murphy.

Sow, under 1 year, first premium, E. M. Arnold; second premium, C. H. Murphy.

Sow, under 6 months or less, first and second premium, E. M. Arnold.

Four swine, get of same boar, first premium, E. M. Arnold; second premium, C. H. Murphy.

Boar, any age, first and second premium, E. M. Arnold.

Aged herd, first and second premium, E. M. Arnold.

Litter of pigs, first and second premium, E. M. Arnold.

Four swine, 1 year and over, bred by exhibitor, first and second premium, E. M. Arnold.

Four swine, under 1 year, bred and owned by exhibitor, first premium, E. M. Arnold; second premium, C. H. Murphy.

Tamworths—Aged boars, first, L. C. Estes, Groesbeck, Tex.; second, D. W. Bowser, Dallas.

Boar, 1 year and under 2, first, L. C. Estes; second, Drs. Flowers, Dallas; boar, under 1 year, first and second, L. C. Estes; boar, under 6 months, first, Drs. Flowers; second, L. C. Estes.

Aged sows, first, Drs. Flowers; second, D. W. Bowser; sows, over 1 and under 2, first and second, Drs. Flowers; sows, under 1 year, first, L. C. Estes; second, Drs. Flowers.

Sows, under 6 months, first and second, Drs. Flowers.

Four swine, get of same boar, owned and bred by exhibitor, first, L. C. Estes; second, D. W. Bowser.

Sweepstakes sow, first, L. C. Estes; second, Drs. Flowers.

Aged herd, first and second, Drs. Flowers.

Young herd, first, D. W. Bowser; second, L. C. Estes.

Litter of pigs, five in number, first,



Simpson-Eddystone

Black & Whites

The height of calico perfection; standard material for durability, beautiful patterns, and fast color—standard for over 60 years.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Black-and-Whites.

Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co. (Sole Makers) Philadelphia.



Stallions all the Time

That is all we do, is to sell Stallions. We are permanently located at the Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Texas, and keep on hand all breeds of Stallions to sell on our self-earning easy payment plan. Write us.

Oltmanns Brothers

J. A. HILL, Manager

WATSEKA, ILL. LEER, GERMANY. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

CYPRESS TANKS

The old reliable and famous Mandry Tanks are known all over Texas to be the best and cheapest in the market. Write for prices and information.

GEO. MANDRY

Austin and Hays Streets.

San Antonio, Texas.

Drs. Flowers; second, L. C. Estes. Four swine, 1 year and over, bred and owned by exhibitor, first and second, Drs. Flowers.

RANGE CONDITIONS REPORTED AS FINE

Most Reports Show There is Plenty of Rain; Cattle Shipments Are Heavy

The reports received from the range inspectors of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association for the week ending Tuesday are as follows:

J. D. Harkey from Dickens—Shipments of cattle from Dickens aggregate 119 cars; weather cool and misty.

W. L. Callahan from Midland and Odessa—Shipments 101 cars; weather wet.

C. Brown from Kent, Pecos and Monahan—Shipments 45 cars; weather rainy.

James Gibson from San Deigo, Alice and Hebronville—Shipments 23 cars; local rains.

Ed Toner from Knowles—Shipments 1,040 head of cattle; weather raining, with range in good condition.

B. F. Harper from Ashland, Englewood and other places—Shipments 87 cars.

T. H. Poole from Cotulla—Shipments 7 cars; weather fine.

C. E. Odom from Amarillo, Canadian and other points—Shipments 73 cars; some rain reported.

J. R. Hewitt from San Angelo—Shipments 73 cars; enough rain to put a good season in the ground, and if the frost will hold off until November grass will be good; old grass has taken a new lease of life.

W. F. Smith from Lawton—Range conditions good.

H. G. Sadler from Grand Summit, Kan., Plainview and Amarillo—Shipments 16 cars; complaint of car short-

age, the report saying that Plainview is now 300 cars behind requirements.

W. B. Shelton from Mari and Kingsville—Shipments 6 cars; weather dry.

John E. Rigby from Beeville and Taft—Shipments 34 cars; except showers at Beeville weather dry.

F. W. Canton from Guthrie and Fairfax, Okla.—Shipments 2 cars; weather cool and dry.

WILL HEAR MEAT PACKERS CASE

Supreme Court Takes Jurisdiction in Action Relating to Exports

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The supreme court of the United States yesterday took jurisdiction of the meat packers' case, wherein the Armour, Swift, Morris and Cudahy Packing companies were fined \$15,000 each for accepting a preferential from the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company on shipments of meat for export from Mississippi river points to the Atlantic seaboard.

The case involves the application of the Elkins act to export shipments. The motion for a writ of certiorari was granted.

Texas Game Laws

Deer, female and spotted fawn, protected all the year.

Deer, male, January 1 to November 1.

Antelope and mountain sheep, for 5 years, July 1, 1912.

Quail and dove, February 1 to November 1.

Prairie chicken and pheasant, 5 years, July 1, 1912.

Wild turkeys, April 1 to December 1.

Robins, plover, snipe, wild pigeon, curlew and Mexican pheasants, are not protected by season, but the number of "kill" is limited to 25 for one day.

Buzzards, English sparrows, hawks, crows, blackbirds, rice birds, owls, and birds attacking the crops of farmers are exempt from the Texas law.

FOR SALE

650 head of horse stock, the best in Western Texas.
About 330 mares. About 80 yearling horses and fillies.
About 63 yearling mules. About 25 2-year-old horses.
About 80 mule colts. About 45 head Mexican yearling mules.
About 25 horse colts.
Six fine jacks; one Percheron stallion, and one trotting bred stallion.

Address W. W. BOGEL, Marfa, Tex.

How Texas Herds Have Improved

Colorado and Missouri Have Contributed Much to New Types Which Displaced the Famous Longhorns—Cross Breeding Results Remarkable

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 19.—"I'm wondering what a sensation there would be if one of the old-time, long-horned Texas steers was led into the show ring alongside of the present day show cattle."

A group of cattle breeders and dealers were talking at the American Royal Live Stock Show when one of them made that remark. Before them in the show ring were sleek, trim-looking Shorthorns, black cattle and white-faced Herefords with bodies stockily built and well-rounded, and coats that glistened smoothly. The others smiled at the picture that the breeder's suggestion conjured for them.

A Better Breed Today

"Impossible," remarked one of the group with a tone of finality.

"Well, I did see a typical Texas 'longhorn' not long ago," said H. M. Stonebreaker, who has been very successful in grazing cattle. "It was one lone steer in a shipment of about 400 head and that made the animal look stranger still. He was wide in the horns, long and rangy in body and looked about like a spectre from past ages."

The others laughed. "It's a rare thing to see such an animal today," continued Mr. Stonebreaker, "and the fact that fifteen years ago or less this type was so common it attracted scarcely any notice, impresses on the mind how rapidly the change has been brought about. And yet there was a time when grazing grounds of Texas, Kansas and the west, generally, were dotted with herds of scrawny-looking animals like the lone survivor that was a part of the shipment of cattle I was telling you about. The change in the type of animal was apparent from the first influx of new and better blood."

"This new blood that molded and softened the rough lines and appearance of the Texas long-horn came from the herds of Colorado and Missouri," declared George D. Ford.

The New Breed From Missouri

Mr. Ford was an early-day cattle raiser in the west. He drove big herds across the prairie country in the early '70s. Mr. Ford was an interested spectator at the show, studying the latest products of later day breeding.

"Missouri herds furnished, to a large extent, the new stock that, injected into the range herds, started the improvement we're familiar with today. The Durham breed was really the start of the transition, I believe. Some breeding was done in '73 and '74 with Durham bulls. The cows were what we called Mexican cattle. They were the descendants, no doubt, of the early Spanish breeds of cattle that were brought into Mexico from Spain. Cross breeding with Herefords followed and the long, rangy appearing animals became shorter and heavier in appear-

OLD SOAKERS

Get Saturated With Caffeine

When a person has used coffee for a number of years and gradually declined in health, it is time the coffee should be left off in order to see whether or not that has been the cause of the trouble.

A lady in Huntsville, Ala., says she used coffee for about 40 years, and for the past 20 years has had severe stomach trouble. "I have been treated by many physicians, but all in vain. Everything failed to give relief. Was prostrated for some time, and came near dying. When I recovered sufficiently to partake of food and drink I tried coffee again and it soured on my stomach."

"I finally concluded that coffee was the cause of my troubles and stopped using it. I tried tea in its place and then milk, but neither agreed with me; then I commenced using Postum, had it properly made and it was very pleasing to the taste."

"I have now used it four months, and my health is so greatly improved that I can eat almost anything I want and can sleep well, whereas, before, I suffered for years with insomnia."

"I have found the cause of my troubles and a way to get rid of them. You can depend upon it I appreciate Postum." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

Cattle Receipts Here Monday Break All Local Records

All local records for cattle receipts were broken at the stock yards Monday morning, when the final count showed 10,000 head yarded for offers.

Of this number, about 4,000 were calves, the bulk of the mature stuff consisting of butchers, with some stocks and feeders.

There was a heavy decline on butchers last week and buyers and sellers had a hard time getting together on the supply Monday morning, the sales made being at weak to steady prices.

The heaviest receipts previous to this came May 22, 1905, with 9,690 head, and the previous record for the year was reached Sept. 17, with 9,403 head.

ance, and in a few years the white-faced animals were plentiful.

Cattlemen Called Them "Boomers"

"We called the Texas type of steer 'boomers,'" continued Mr. Ford. "I don't know how they got that name, but they were spoken of among cattlemen always as Texas 'boomers.' They were just the sort of animal best suited to thrive in the dry country and on the ranges in severe weather. As yearlings, they usually appeared smooth and sleek, but their coats soon became rough. They foraged and roamed about on the range for themselves where less hardy animals would have perished."

"Cross-breeding with Shorthorns started the elimination of the Texas 'boomer,'" said B. O. Cowan of Chicago, secretary of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association. "They were called Durhams, because originally they came from Durham, England, and, for a time in this country they were called Durham Shorthorns, then the name given to Shorthorns. I believe not only the breeding, but other conditions also helped to make the Texas boomer merely a recollection to young men of today. For instance, the cutting up of the range into smaller ranches started more extensive cattle breeding. Cattle breeders sought to produce animals that would be more compact. The demand of the market also played its part. It was, altogether, a natural, gradual transition that came about unnoticed and unmarked, until we begin to make comparisons today."

"HENRY HART OF HARTRIDGE." We are in receipt of an interesting and novel story, entitled, "Henry Hart of Hartridge," published by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago.

The story starts with life on the farm as it is today in most parts of the country.

Henry Hart is born and raised there and becomes exceedingly tired of all of the drudgery of every day life as it was.

The city offers to him many more attractions, a much easier time and more pleasure, but after two years spent there he decides to make a vacation trip to the old home.

In the meantime, his father, Josiah Hart, becomes much worried at his son's discontent and the reason for it and decides to put in all of the modern labor saving devices about which he has heard and read so much.

Henry was surprised to have his father meet him at the railway station with a Fairbanks-Morse motor wagon. He was further surprised to find the farm equipped with all modern appliances, the lawn was beautifully kept, even tho it was a dry season, for water works had been installed. There was no more carrying water to the kitchen or for the stock.

Corn shelling, grinding, husking and shredding, as well as churning and pumping, was now all done by a gasoline engine. He did not even have to saw or chop wood by hand. His small boat was now equipped with a gasoline engine.

In the midst of all these surprises, Henry finds time to fall in love with a neighbor's daughter, and at a critical period of the threshing season to save the neighbor's farm being foreclosed on a mortgage, lends his father's engine to finish up the threshing within a certain time limit.

Much interest is lent to this threshing scene on account of the villain, who in the dead of night tampers with the gasoline engine.

However, on the next morning Dan Dresser, the villain, is discovered, and the threshing completed, the mortgage is lifted.

When it comes time for Henry to go back to the city he finds that he has not only fallen in love with the neigh-

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

The Great Restorative Non- Alcoholic Tonic

of the day, made entirely of native medicinal roots and without a drop of alcohol in its composition.

There are no secrets--all its ingredients being printed on the bottle-wrappers.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" not only builds up the strength of the feeble, debilitated, languid, nervous and easily fatigued, whether young or aged, but it enriches and purifies the blood, thus making the improvement lasting.

It corrects and overcomes indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, torpid liver, chronic diarrhoea and kindred derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Bronchial, throat and laryngeal affections, attended with hoarseness, persistent cough, and all manner of catarrhal affections are cured by the "Golden Medical Discovery."

In Chronic Nasal Catarrh, it is well to cleanse the nasal passages out freely with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy fluid while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" as a constitutional treatment. Old obstinate cases of catarrh yield to this thorough course of treatment.

Through enriching and purifying the blood, the "Discovery" cures scrofulous affections, also blotches, pimples, eruptions and other ugly affections of the skin. Old, open, running sores, or ulcers, are healed by taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" internally and applying Dr. Pierce's All-

Healing Salve as a local dressing. The Salve can be had of druggists, or will be sent by return mail on receipt of 50 cents in stamps. Address Doctor Pierce as below for it.

In short, "Golden Medical Discovery" regulates, purifies and invigorates the whole system and thus cures a very large range of diseases. The reason why it cures such a varied list of diseases is made clear in a little booklet of extracts from the leading medical authorities, compiled by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., and which he will be pleased to send postpaid and entirely free to any who send him their names and addresses.

You can't afford to accept a substitute of unknown composition for this non-secret medicine of known composition.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic. Druggists sell them, and nothing is "just as good." They are the original Little Liver Pills first put up by old Dr. Pierce over 40 years ago. Much imitated, but never equaled. They are tiny sugar-coated granules—easy to take as candy.

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

bor's beautiful daughter, Jessie Curtis, but that farm life has really become attractive to him, so much so that he decides to make it his permanent home in future, and at his father's earnest solicitation, he decides to settle at Hartridge with his bride.

The whole story is a strong argument in favor of farm life and of remaining on the farm instead of rushing to the city.

To those who wish suggestions for the improvement of country places, this little story, "Henry Hart of Hartridge," will be read with interest.

HUTCHINSON COUNTY

J. A. Whittenberg of Plemons, Texas, who marketed eleven car loads of cattle yesterday, says that fairly good crops were raised in Hutchinson county this year. As in all other parts of the country, the season down there was late in starting, and that had a

bad effect upon the cotton, and some other crops. The cotton is light. "But we are drifting more and more into farming," said Mr. Whittenberg. "Wheat sowing there lasts from the first of September to December, and just now farmers are busy sowing. Some of the early sowing is up, and looks well. We have commenced to raise hogs, and they are becoming pretty numerous all over the county. By turning more attention to farming and hog raising our profits are on a surer basis than when all we had had to depend upon was cattle. The trouble about the cattle business is that when there is no money in them the cattle raiser is left in a bad fix, while in diversified farming and stock raising we have a chance to get out on something. We have fewer cattle than we had a year ago."—Drovers' Telegram.

Charles Cator of Ames, Okla., sold sixty-six head of hogs Monday at \$6.30 per cwt. The load was heavy packing hogs that averaged 241 pounds.

How the North Moves to Texas

Estimated That 2,000,000 Acres Have Been Bought in Past Year by Farmers Attracted Southwestward by the Wonderful Opportunities of the Lone Star State.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—"It is safe to say that never before in the history of this or any other country has there been such widespread interest in the agricultural possibilities of any great section of country as has been, in evidence in the Panhandle of Texas during the last five years," said F. L. Wilsey, land commissioner of the Capital Freehold Land and Investment Company, to a Drovers' Telegram reporter.

Mr. Wilsey is the man with whom arrangements were made for the gift of three Texas farms as prizes to be awarded to the corn belt farmers who should make the best display, first of the best ten ears of white corn in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio group; second, the best ten ears of yellow corn in the Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri group; third, the best ten ears in the Wisconsin South Dakota and Minnesota group, at the National Corn Exposition now in progress at the Coliseum.

As an educator of the public as to the value of these lands and their great versatility in the production of all agricultural products an attractive exhibit of the productions of the Panhandle of Texas has been arranged in the north end of the Coliseum, to remain during the corn show.

Here Mr. Wilsey was found talking modestly regarding the great future that awaits that portion of Texas. One might expect to find the man who is directing the distribution of 5,000,000 acres of the best agricultural lands in the state of Texas to be a pompous and blustering individual, making a good deal of noise about his important position, but not so in the case of Mr. Wilsey. He is a companionable man of mild manner and speech, yet his confidence in the grand future of the northern section of Texas is without limitations.

Questioned regarding the extent and character of the lands of the Panhandle, Mr. Wilsey replied: "The Panhandle has an area of 25,000 miles and embraces thirty-two counties, and is larger than the combined states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—big enough for an independent commonwealth, yet only a very small projection of one."

"The country is not so new that the new comer must suffer the hardships experienced by the pioneer, nor yet so old that there are lacking any of the chances of profit obtained by early settlers."

Get Ten Acres for One

"There is this advantage for the land buyer in the Panhandle. He who sells his land in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, or Ohio can secure on a basis of ten acres for one land superior in productive power to that which he leaves. This land will be more easily tilled and the seasons will be more favorable for the cultivation of his crops."

"The farmer who has been renting land in Kansas, Iowa or any of the older states, paying probably \$4, \$5 or \$6 per acre yearly for its use, can, with this rent money, in the Panhandle, purchase in one or two years a farm of his own, and raise larger crops at larger profits than has been his custom."

Easy Method of Farming

"Farming in the Panhandle is not as laborious an occupation as it is elsewhere, the land being level and free of stone and stumps and the soil soft and easily turned, most of the field operations being carried on from the seat of a sulky plow."

"The climate is so mild that ex-

pensive buildings for the sheltering of stock and the storage of winter feed are unnecessary. The farmer is able to work in his fields almost the whole year, round, and the possibilities of growing more than one crop on the soil in a single season offer inducements for the exertion of extra energy.

Winters Mild and Pleasant

"Winters are short and mild in the Panhandle. Rarely does the temperature fall below zero and there is perpetual sunshine to temper the cold. The average winter day is crisp, bright and invigorating, the air is dry, the skies clear and the falling mercury brings no terror. These facts are not so surprising when it is remembered that this section is in the same latitude as Oklahoma, Arkansas and Tennessee, but higher by some 3,000 feet."

"Records of the United States weather bureau show that during the last ten years there are but two instances when the mercury fell below zero, the coldest day being in February, 1904, when there was an unprecedented drop to 8 below zero, and the next coldest being 1 below in December, 1900."

"Good roads the year round are the rule in Texas, as there is no deep freezing and thawing, which render the roads of the corn belt regions so nearly impassable for a time in the spring of each year."

School Fund Without Parallel

"It is doubtful if any state in the union is so richly endowed with a school fund as Texas."

"Thirty-eight million acres of land belong to the school fund, and this, together with the accumulated cash, represents a value of \$40,000,000. The state pays out every year \$5 for each child of school age, while none of the other states pay more than \$1.35. There are 13,000 schools in the state, 18,000 teachers and nearly 800,000 school children. The value of school property in the state is \$10,000,000. Separate schools are provided for the whites and blacks, but this is unnecessary, for there are no negro children on any of the lands of the Capitol Freehold."

Crops That Are Unfailing

"Wheat is probably one of the most satisfactory ready-money crops of the Panhandle. All kinds do well and the durum variety has become very popular during recent years. Much Capitol syndicate land is sown in wheat yearly and the production averages about 22 bushels to the acre. Oats make fine growth and big yields. Soy beans, cow peas and hog raising have been combined as a trio that coins money for the farmer like a mint."

"Forage crops like alfalfa, corn, kafir corn, milo maize, sorghum, cow peas and millet are easiest grown in this country and they are the crops most needed for a stock country."

"Melons and canteloupes are among the truck growers' most profitable crops. Orchards and fruits thrive well."

Lands Are Still Cheap

"Uncultivated lands in the Texas Panhandle, which are a practical paradise for farmers, may still be bought at \$12 to \$15 an acre and leave the purchaser a chance to double his money in the next three years."

"It is a safe estimate to say that during the last year northern farmers have bought 2,000,000 acres of farm lands in various parts of Texas, and the exodus from the north and middle west has but just commenced."

"It must be said, however, that prices are advancing rapidly in Texas, as elsewhere, and now is the time to discount the future. I have seen Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota farm lands advance in value 300 per cent or more in the last ten years, and their history is bound to be repeated in Texas."

CORN CROP LIGHT

Total Yield Indicated Is Less Than 2,500,000,000 Bushels

In its October report, based on information gathered October 1, the department of agriculture makes the corn

Dairying, Hog Growing and Poultry Producing

ARE THE MOST PROFITABLE INDUSTRIES IN THE WORLD AND ARE THE BEST ADAPTED INDUSTRIES TO THE AMARILLO COUNTRY IN THE UNITED STATES. GO AND SEE IT WITH YOUR OWN EYES

We now offer the L. X. lands for sale to stock farmers in tracts to suit the purchaser, on good terms. We expect as soon as reasonably possible to put a demonstration stock farming colony on these lands, demonstrating what combined farming by combining dairying, hog growing, poultry producing and sheep raising can do in the Amarillo country. Demonstrating the possibilities along these lines of the Amarillo country, which we think is the best adapted for the foregoing industries in the United States, which are the most profitable in the United States.

We would advice home-seekers to go up to the Amarillo country and look over our lands and take plenty of time to investigate what we say and inquire of stock people, who have been in that country and have made a success of it, what they think of our proposition before investing elsewhere.

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

For further information, address **A. E. (PAT) PAFFRATH, Lock Box No. 62, Fort Worth, Texas,** or either **Mr. R. S. Allen** and **George L. Woodward** of Electra, Texas, or see **Mr. J. H. Avery**, our local representative at Amarillo, Texas.

Cut out and file this for future reference.

condition 78 per cent, as compared with \$0.2 a month previous and 90.1 a year ago. On the area of 98,099,000 acres, as previously given, the total yield suggested is 2,448,000,000 bushels. This compares with an estimate of 2,501,000 bushels a month ago and a final estimate of 2,927,000,000 in 1906.

Following are some interesting records of corn conditions:

Date	Per cent of normal
October 1, 1907	78.0
September 1, 1907	80.2
August 1, 1907	82.8
July 1, 1907	80.2
October 1, 1906	90.1
October 1, 1905	89.2
October 1, 1904	83.9
October 1, 1903	80.3
October 1, 1902	79.6
October 1, 1901	52.1
October 1, 1900	78.2
October 1, 1899	82.7
October 1, 1898	82.0
October 1, 1897	77.1

Ten year October average..... 79.5
The department makes the yield of spring wheat per acre 13.1 bushels, against 13.7 last year and 14.7 in 1905. Considering the area of 16,191,000 acres the indicated yield is 212,102,000 bushels, against an estimate of 228,558,000 bushels in September and a final estimate of 242,798,000 in 1906. The spring wheat yield, added to the winter wheat yield, which was figured in August at 406,391,000 bushels, or 14½ bushels per acre, shows a total production of 618,493,000 bushels, as compared with a yield of 31.2 bushels and an average quality of 88.2 last year. A crop of 741,521,000 bushels is indicated by the report, as against 733,289,000 suggested in September and 964,904,000 in the final report of 1906.

Mason County

Mason County News.
J. W. Gamel has grown a new variety of stock bean that yields abundantly and will prove as fine a forage plant as can be found. The plant stands up a foot or more on a tough

stalk, having a profusion of leaves and is a very prolific bearer. He will plant more of them next year.

Judge M. D. Slator has sold all of his cattle on his town ranch to Rheudolf and Arthur Baurmann. The herd comprises something between 700 and 800 head, and were sold at \$15 per head. He also leased the ranch of 5,000 acres to them for two years at 30 cents a year per acre.

For the present there will be no increase in the price of wheat cakes.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

We will permit any one to drive cattle 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 counties to southeast corner of Terry county, thence north along the east lines of Terry, Hockley and Lamb counties to the northeast corner of the Elwood 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 railway.

It is mutually agreed that parties driving cattle to Bovina shall have only a reasonable length of time to drive thru pastures of the undersigned, and two days for shipping at Bovina. For any further time required 2 cents per day per head shall be charged.

W. E. HALSELL,
PHELPS WHITE,
C. K. WARREN,
GEO. M. SLAUGHTER,
JOHN W. JONES,
WALLACE GOODE,
W. D. JOHNSON,
H. S. BOICE,
W. L. ELLWOOD.

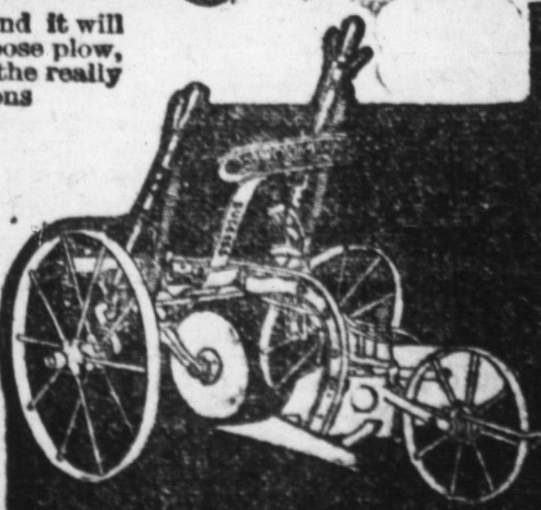
The Success Sulky Plow

Here's a plow you can buy at a reasonable price and it will last you your lifetime. And you will have an all-purpose plow, too—does the same work and does it just as well as the really high priced plows and it has none of their complications

It Is Beam Hitch

with no frame. There's lightness and light draft. Only a few parts, and they simple ones. Adjustable front axle, dust-proof, removable wheel boxes, adjustable rear wheel attachment. Widest latitude in the hitch, and you can set it to plow any depth, two to eight inches. Just the kind of plow you'd expect to get long, satisfactory service out of. Write for catalog and let us tell you more about it.

The Parlin & Orendorf Imp. Co.
State Agents, Dallas, Texas.



Poultry Show

Special Prizes

One of the important features of the Fort Worth Poultry and Pet Stock Show to be held Dec. 3, 4, 5 and 6, will be the pet stock department, in which valuable prizes are offered for all varieties of fancy pigeons, ornamental fowls, Belgian hares, rabbits, guinea pigs or covies, cats, parrots, canaries and other ornamental and singing birds; squirrels, prairie dogs, white rats and mice.

In addition to the regular cash prizes offered by the association, the business men of the city are evincing in a practical way their interest in the show by donating valuable special prizes, a list of which is furnished by P. W. Hunt, superintendent of the pet stock department, as follows:

Best display of fancy pigeons, not less than five varieties and five pairs, \$10; offered by association.

Second best display of fancy pigeons, not less than five varieties and five pairs, \$5 cash, by association.

Best pair of squabs not over four weeks old, \$10 cash, by Southwestern Farmer and Breeder.

Best display of utility pigeons (runts, homers, red carneas, Maltese hens, etc.), not less than three varieties and three pairs, \$5 cash, by P. W. Hunt, vice president Texas Pigeon Club. Donor barred.

Best and most perfect pigeon in the show, points considered, any variety, \$5 merchandise, by W. C. Stripling.

Best pair of white fantails, gold mounted whip, by Wood & Wood.

Best pair of fantails, other than whites, silver-handled silk umbrella, by E. H. Lowe.

Best pair homers, \$10 pair wool blankets, by Bradford Bros. Co.

Best pair English runts, \$5 merchandise, by Burton-Peel Dry Goods Company.

Best pair carriers, handsome hand bag or pocketbook, by The Fair.

Best pair Carneaux, \$3 plum plant, by Baker Bros.

Best pair Jacobins, one iron ornamental hitching post, by Texas Anchor Fence Company.

Best pair magpies, \$3 hat, by Washer Bros.

Best pair Oriental frills, one box cigars or bottle perfume, by Covey & Martin.

Best pair turbits, one box cigars, by Jack Coulson.

Best pair pouters, one No. 2 kodak, by Blessing Photo Supply Company.

Best display pheasants, pair silk suspenders, by Stonestreet & Davis.

Best display of peafowls, framed picture, by Brown & Vera.

Best pair Belgian hares, \$10 worth of plants, trees or seeds, by Drumm Seed and Floral Company.

Best pair English rabbits, one pair homer pigeons, by T. T. Murphy.

Best pair Angora rabbits, three twenty-five-word classified column ads three months each; by American Pigeon Keeper.

Best pair Flemish rabbits, one sack flour, by Austin Grocery Company.

Best pair English guinea pigs, pair house slippers, by Lee-Newbury.

Best pair Peruvian guinea pigs, box cigars, by Russell V. Rogers.

Best pair Abyssinian guinea pigs, pair English runts, by H. C. Bury.

Best Angora cat, one water set, by The Arcade.

Best Maltese cat, two cakes, by Turner & Dingee.

Second best Maltese cat, one box fancy stationery, by Keystone Printing Company.

Best Persian cat, \$10 back comb, by G. Y. Smith.

Best cat, any breed other than the above, pair gloves, by A. & L. August.

Best parrot, ornamental stein, by Gernsbacher Bros.

Best canary bird, can Mocha and Java coffee, by Sandegard Grocery Company.

"HENRY HART OF HARTRIDGE."

We are in receipt of a short love story, entitled, "Henry Hart of Hart-ridge," published by Fairbanks, Morse & Co. of Chicago.

The story is beautifully illustrated, the frontispiece showing the heroine, Jessie Curtis.

Numerous illustrations of the farm scenes showing the possibilities and advantages of modern machinery appliances are interspersed thruout the story.

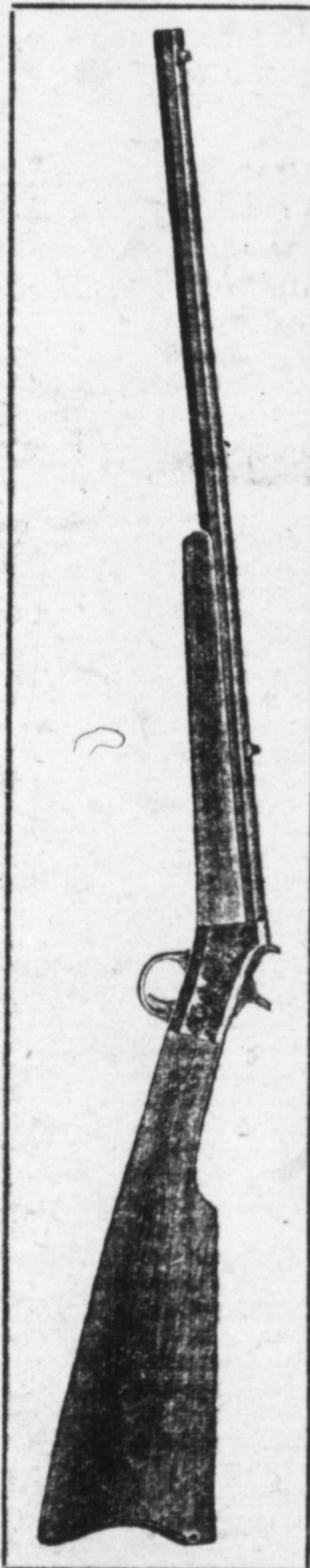
The tale is interesting from start to finish and to those who contemplate improving their country places the book will be found rich in practical suggestions. A copy will be sent free to those interested.

MR. SPORTSMAN!

WE WANT TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT GUNS!



AMMUNITION AND HUNTING CLOTHES!



It's Getting-Ready Time And You Should Be Thinking About It

If you have been and can't made up your mind as to what make of gun you want to shoot, or what kind of ammunition you will use this year, come to our store and let's talk it over. We handle all the standard makes of Guns, such as

Winchester Repeaters, Remington Auto-Loading, Lefever, Remington, Parker, L. C. Smith, Stevens Double-Barrel, In Both the 12 and 16 Gauge

WINCHESTER and U. M. C. AMMUNITION is known the world over for its superiority and accuracy. Start right this season and use **LEADER and REPEATER SMOKELESS SHELLS**, and you will see a great improvement in your shooting. Don't fail to see our line before you buy. You will find our prices right and our goods the best on the market.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

NASH HARDWARE CO.

1605-1607—Main Street—1605-1607

HOGS

I won in hot competition at the Kansas state fair third on Crimson Lad 62653, he by Crimson Wonder Jr. 38755 and out of Iowa Gold Mine, she by Sensation Jr. 32293 and out of Rose of Idylwild 82062. His ancestors on both sides have a great record behind them. Won third on Happy Hooligan 64678, he also by Crimson Wonder and out of Iowa Gold Mine. These two fellows will make lots of money for someone, as we are offering them for sale. Crimson Lad is in the twelve months under year class. He is a large growthy fellow with plenty of bone. Happy Hooligan won in the six months class. He is a nice fellow, coat fine as silk, has good head and ears and is a porker all around, as they are both of our own breeding. We cannot use either of them and offer them for sale. This is the first big show we ever made and we feel well repaid for our trouble. A state fair is the place to go to get acquainted and show your stock. Show the public what you have. They do not know unless you come out at the fair with what you have. The fair is a great place to get your herd headers, for there you have the opportunity to see what you get. I brought home with me a fine young boar that will open the eyes of the public next year. He will make a bouncer. He is only 5 months old, and will weigh 200 pounds. We now have about two hundred little red fellows and they are doing fine. We begin to feed our pigs as soon as they will eat. We place a trough where the old sow cannot reach it with sweet milk and some corn and kaffir corn soaked, mix a little oil meal with it, and it is surprising how much those little fellows will eat, besides what they get from their dams. We feed the old ones all the slop made of shorts. Linseed oil cake in the slop will make them milk like a Jersey cow. We feed them all the corn they want. They have a pasture of cowpeas planted with corn. That is surely a fine pasture for them and they are doing well on it. We have a lot of eight sows and their pigs on four acres of alfalfa and sixteen sows with their pigs on seven acres planted to corn and cowpeas, and I can't tell which are doing the best, as they are all growing like young puppies.

In my opinion there is nothing that will bring quicker returns to the farmer and stockman than the Duroc-Jersey sow with her litter. She will bring her keeper more and quicker money than any other animal three times her size. She will raise two litters annually, say nine at a litter, and two such litters yearly, eighteen in all, a total of \$180, the sow reserved. That would be only \$10 each, which is only farmer's price. Now, if you would take it in the fancy trade that would not nearly touch it; \$20 is cheap in the fancy trade. Was at the state fair at Hutchinson, Kan., and saw a 3-year-old boar weight 1,043 pounds and he sold for \$500. Now such hogs will surely pay the farmer, for it is the pounds we are after.—Mrs. Henry Shrader of Wauneta, Kan., in Stockman and Farmer.

Cement Floors

The cement floor for the hog house is proving itself an innovation that will wear well with the hog breeding fraternity. There has been a prejudice against the use of cement floors for sleeping quarters, grounded on the generally preconceived notion that it is a cold floor, and that hogs, and especially the young pigs, will not do well when sleeping on such a floor. We have heard hundreds of men make off-hand remarks adverse to the use of cement floors in the hog house, who have never had an iota of experience with them. But it is the common experience with the set of men who have been building cement floors for their hog houses that they are the right thing in the right place. They are easily kept clean, they may be kept free from dampness, they are not colder than any other floor, they are smooth and level always, they are economical to begin with and they last always. Any man will soon learn the trick of constructing them. The above is a brief summary of experiences gleaned from among practical hog men. If you haven't a stand-in with the lumber trust try your hand on a cement floor.

The Hog in Texas

W. B. Berryman of Ohio, after riding over a good portion of the state, studying the live stock and crop outlook, cannot see why more hogs are not grown for market. He says in a communication to this paper: From a northerner's point of view it is impossible to comprehend why more attention is not paid to growing hogs for profit in Texas, where the natural conditions are so favorable for it, and it does not look reasonable that the farmers would neglect developing one

of their most pleasant and profitable resources without some good reason, so there must be a nigger in the watermelon patch somewhere.

After a life time of experience in the hog raising business in two countries in the corn belt and out of it, Mr. Berryman says: I have never seen any place more naturally adapted to growing and maturing hogs profitably than in Texas. This sounds big and would probably be scoffed at by the average corn belt farmer, but experience and observation have taught me that it is true.

Of course I do not deny that corn is the best feed for hogs, but when the profits are figured there is a strong balance in favor of the hog fed on alfalfa, kaffir corn, milo maize, etc., for it has been demonstrated that pork can be produced much cheaper on those feeds than it is possible to do on corn alone. The idea that corn was the only feed that would make pork was one fallacy that was entertained by many of the farmers with whom I talked with on my journey. I did my utmost to convince them of their error, and in some cases I trust that my effort may not have been in vain. If the Texas farmer cannot be induced to grow hogs on feed other than corn the day will be far hence when the swine industry will gain any magnitude in the state, for as yet it has not been demonstrated that Texas is not a corn growing state of any moment.

Soon after arriving on Texas soil I began to notice the fact that the hog was conspicuous mostly by his absence but here and there I saw small herds, giving evidence of what the people could do if they were so inclined. Yet I am sorry to say that I saw some bunches of hogs kept under conditions that could not help proving a losing venture to their owners. They were a sorry looking lot in their pens, where they were standing on their haunches, looking out over the broad pastures—realms rightly theirs. I thought of suggesting to some of those men with small pens that they mount them on wheels so that the hogs could push them around themselves when they wanted fresh pasture. One place that I stopped for the night, after a hot, dry day, while the host and I were sitting on the veranda talking shop, he suddenly jumped up and asked his wife if she had slopped the hogs that day. Upon her answering in the negative, he said, "If some of them hogs ain't dead they ought to be." But surprising to relate, all had survived, and ate as tho they were nearly famished.

After seeing the hog in all his squalor, it was indeed a treat to see some great broad pastures fenced hog tight, where his porcine majesty could have all the exercise and grazing wanted, and the privilege of drinking the fresh, pure water from the sparkling brook that zigzagged across the pasture. It was there that I found him in his most natural environment, for if given an opportunity it will be found that he is as cleanly as any of our domestic animals. But it seems that on account of his ability to get along under any conditions he has become a much abused and maligned animal. Practical hog men have found that it is money in their pocket to treat the hog well.

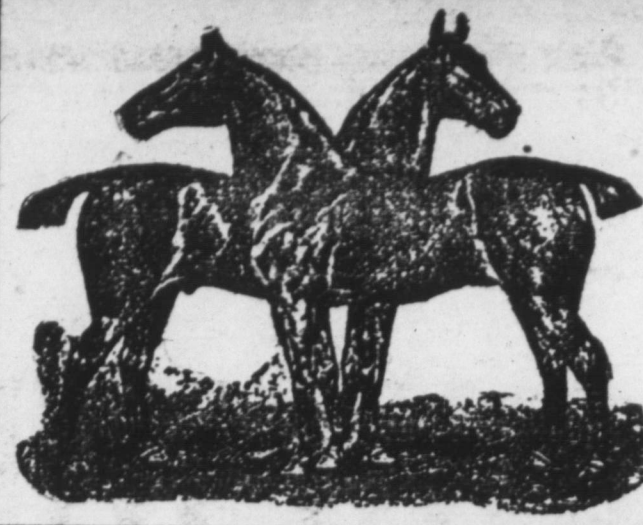
I am glad to say that most of the farmers with whom I talked were firm believers in a brilliant future for the Texas hog, and they were starting in to do their share toward that end. I see no reason why the Texas hog should not attain as much fame as the great Texas steer, tho he may lack some of the romance that was woven around the longhorn. Still I believe if the hog pays off the mortgage and sends John and Mary Ann thru college, the romance will take care of itself.—Daily Livestock Reporter.

NEW FEEDING GROUND

Cattlemen Attracted by Opportunities of Western Kansas

There is now little doubt that the short grass country of Western Kansas will furnish a good many fed cattle during the coming winter. J. R. Smith of Cimarron, Kan., a stock farmer of Gray county, who was in today with cattle, reports that the best corn crop ever raised in that county was produced this season. He also states that the crop of forage beats all former records.

"And for the first time," said Mr. Smith, "we expect to feed quite a few cattle out there this winter. The corn is good in quality and the acreage and yield is the best we have ever had. It can be bought now at 35 cents, and with an abundance of cane and kaffir corn and other forage feed, we think we can feed cattle at a profit. With such crops raised on land that can be bought for \$5 to \$12 an acre, we think we are much better off than those fellows over in Illinois, who are trying to make money feeding cattle on corn raised on very high priced land."—Drovers' Telegram.



We will have a good lot of

GERMAN COACH STALLIONS

in our stables all the year. When at the stockyards call and see them. Terms to suit you. All fully guaranteed breeders and our insurance contract with each animal.

J. CROUCH & SON
Stockyards, Fort Worth, Texas.

Cotton Seed Hulls

Low Prices CAKE AND MEAL Any Quantity

It Will Pay You to Get Our Quotations

Street & Graves, Houston, Texas

POULTRY

In the territory tributary to Dallas the turkey crop is reported to be only half what it was last fall. And there are no ducks or geese there this fall.

Mrs. M. S. Moore, wife of a farmer living near Hiawatha, Kan., raises \$100 worth of poultry a year, besides getting \$150 worth of eggs. The Misses Hazel and Birdie Shannon of the same neighborhood sell close to \$300 worth of poultry and eggs each year. That part of Brown county is noted for the large amount of poultry products it produces.

A recent analysis of brown-shelled eggs places the protein at almost 12 per cent, with an equal amount of fat; almost the same for the white-shelled eggs. Why there should be any difference we cannot tell. Sirlin steak is credited with 5 per cent more protein and 6 per cent more fat. When you compare the value in the market of the eggs per pound and the steak per pound one can readily understand why the easy-to-handle, quickly-made ready-for-breakfast egg products are so popular.

It is said that the city trade in eggs has already exhausted the regular supply from the country and that storage eggs are being used. Under these circumstances it is safe to say that before the holidays are reached eggs will have attained a record breaking price. Now is the time for chicken owners to provide warm places for them, and feed them well, as eggs laid during the next six months will bring very high prices. All chicken houses ought to be in at least two apartments. One apartment ought to be used for roosting only, while the other should be kept for scratching during the stormy winter days. A suitable room where hay or straw can be provided on a snowy day will afford a fine opportunity for the hens to get the much-needed exercise to keep them in good spirits, and keep them laying.

Official reports from New York and in fact from all the large cities in the east, on the egg production, show a heavy falling off in receipts this fall as compared with a year ago. For the nine months ending Oct. 1 the receipts at the big markets were far below the same period a year ago. This condition plainly indicates that the egg producers will get fancy prices during the winter for their product. By making preparations, and by feeding well, there is no reason why the hens cannot be kept laying all winter. In St. Louis the receipts of eggs from the country are not large enough to supply the demand, and storage eggs are being used. This seems to be the general condition everywhere, and is the cause of the stiff prices for this season of the year.

Demonstrations show that the chicken, and especially the laying hen, needs a mixed ration. To feed corn every day all winter and nothing else, will fail to produce good results. The laying hen must have the food that produces the parts and products contained in the egg. The chickens should be afforded an opportunity to work, and in order to

do so they should have feed that requires work to get. Hard work is essential to good health and the normal development of all parts of the body. If a bird has to work hard for all it obtains it is generally kept in good health. When it becomes necessary to feed the birds grain, it should be fed in the sand or litter so the birds will have to scratch to find it. In making fall preparation to carry the birds thru the winter, a liberal amount of litter should be provided for this very purpose.

The best grains for winter feeding are millet, sorghum seed and broom corn. Any of these grains can be obtained at a low cost at this time of the year and they save much of the other feeds besides furnishing a variety. Millet fed in the form of hay is generally better than feeding the threshed seed. Compelling the birds to pick it from the stalks furnishes exercise, an important essential during the winter months. Beans, peas, cow peas and similar feeds all make good winter feeds for poultry. Feeding cow peas in the forage is perhaps better than feeding threshed peas. The birds are furnished employment in threshing the seed from the pods and there is not the danger of them getting too many of them at a time.

With the establishment of big poultry farms, no other country in the world has made such progress in the use of incubators and brooders as the United States. On some of these farms the incubator and brooder systems are on a large scale. At the Woodlands farm, Iona, N. Y., the incubator cellar and granary form the center, with two wings, one of 100 feet and the other of 150 feet, forming the brooder houses and accommodating 3,000 chickens. On the Tillinghast farm, Vernon, Conn., are two houses, sixty-five feet and 100 feet in length respectively, with a capacity of 1,700 chickens. From time to time efforts have been put forth to build huge incubators, thus rivaling the egg ovens of Egypt, but without success.

Menard County

Menardsville News.

Three hundred white face 2-year-old steers out of the famous "Rocking R" herd, of Callan & Co., were loaded out at Brady on the 7th. They were bought by T. P. Kyger of Pawhuska, O. T., at \$30 per head. These cattle were bred and raised in Menard county on the native grass. Can anybody beat it? People, quit raising scrubs.

PEANUTS WANTED

WRITE

Terrell Peanut Factory

TERRELL, TEXAS

For Prices and Particulars

WE OWN WHAT WE SELL

AND WE SELL QUEENSBOROUGH and FACTORY PLACE BUILDING SITES

We sell these lots to out-of-town purchasers and guarantee you a high, smooth, desirable building site. Our terms are \$10 cash and \$10 per month, perfect title guaranteed.

The property is close in, located on the hill west of the City Park and east of Arlington Heights; street car line on the north, T. & P. railway on the south and Turner Interurban now building through the center.

We are selling at a profit, but expect the purchasers to make a profit also. Lots 50 feet by 120 feet, \$250. If you want to put a little money in something that can't die or run off, and will grow in value while you pay it out, try us.

We have sold to over 200 people who never saw their purchases until after making several payments, and have never had a single one to be displeased with his purchase.

"A SQUARE DEAL" IS OUR MOTTO

THE WEST FORT WORTH LAND CO.

GROUND FLOOR

--:--

FLATIRON BLDG.

School Gardening and Its History

AGRICULTURE IN SCHOOLS

Teachers' Institute

S. A. Minear, Supervisor School Gardening, San Antonio, Texas

Soil—Formation and composition:

Agencies which contribute to the formation of soil are cold, heat, frost, water, animals and plants.

Kind of soils: Clay, which is composed of silica and alumina; sand, which is composed of the mineral silicon in combination with the chemical element oxygen; humus, which is decayed vegetable matter, made up of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen; loam, which is a mixture of sand and clay.

Definition of different classes of soil: Sandy soil, over 70 per cent sand; clay soil, over 50 per cent clay; heavy soil, over 20 per cent lime; peaty soil, over two-thirds decayed vegetable matter; leamy soil, 20 to 30 per cent

clay; sandy loam, 10 to 20 per cent clay; clay loam, 30 to 50 per cent clay.

Composition of soil:

Soils are composed of two classes of substances—Organic and inorganic.

Organic material is decayed growth, which contains carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen.

Inorganic material is derived from rocks, which form the earth's surface, and contain silica, alumina, lime, potash, magnesia, acid phosphate, soda, iron, chlorine, sulphuric acid.

Perfect Soil—A perfect soil is one which contains the ingredients in perfect proportion; sand to absorb air and moisture and to render it warm and friable; clay to keep it cool and prevent rapid leaching or evaporation of water; lime to assist in the decay of vegetable matter, and humus, to retain moisture and furnish material for the chemical processes continually going on in the soil.

Use of Soil—Storehouse of moisture; storehouse of potash, phosphoric acid, lime, etc.; laboratory in which microscopic forms of life are breaking down dead organic matter of the soil, converting it into nitric acid and other forms available to higher plants; medium, in which plants may place their roots, and is a means whereby the sunshine is changed into forms of en-

ergy available to the needs of organisms and the roots of plants, without which the plants could not live.

Physical Nature of Soils—The size of soil grains and the way they are grouped has a great influence in determining the physical properties of soil. Soil which will freely admit the circulation of water is more liable to become exhausted in its active constituents than a soil which is close in texture, and retains some length of time the water which falls upon it. The nature of the subsoil should also be taken into consideration. If the soil rests upon sand or rock, it will dry out more rapidly than if it rests upon clay subsoil.

Soil Moisture—Occurrence: Gravitational water; capillary water; hygroscopic moisture. Movement: Gravitational, capillary, thermal.

Soluble Salts—Soluble salts are usually the results of long continued rock decay under conditions where little or no leaching has taken place. The wide difference in amount of soluble salts found in various soils is largely due to amount of rainfall. In arid regions the salts may be in abundance, while in humid regions there may be scarcely none.

If there is no leaching to take up and carry away the extremely soluble

School Lands a Specialty

D. E. SIMMONS

Lawyer

Austin, Texas

salts not available as plant food, all soils would in time become alkali lands. While excessive leaching is undesirable a sufficient amount is indispensable.

The prevention of the accumulation of undesirable soluble salts in the soil of irrigated land in dry climates is one of the most serious of practical problems.

R. J. Conley of Kingfisher, Okla., sold eighty-one hogs Monday for \$6.32½. The load averaged 207 pounds.

A load of sixty-five hogs was sold Monday for W. P. Chaffin of Elk City, Okla., for \$6.22½ per cwt.

G. P. Lillard of Kingsbury sold sixty hogs Monday for \$6.15. The load averaged 212 pounds.

The Texas Stockman-Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

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

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, TELEGRAM BLDG.,
Eighth and Throckmorton Streets,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

One year, in advance.....\$1.50

Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

OFFICERS:

President—J. T. Pryor.....San Antonio
First Vice President—Richard Walsh.....Paducah
Second Vice President—J. H. P. Davis.....Richmond
Secretary—H. E. Crowley.....Fort Worth
Assistant Secretary—Berkely Spiller.....Fort Worth
Treasurer—S. E. 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 cham-
pions, and reposing confidence in its management
to in future wisely and discreetly champion the
interests of the Cattle Raisers' Association of
Texas, do hereby, in executive meeting assembled,
endorse the policies of said paper, adopt it as the
official organ of this association, and commend it
to the membership as such.

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

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

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

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

It is our aim not to admit into our advertising
columns any but reliable advertisers, and we be-
lieve 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 ad-
vertisements. Our readers are asked to always
mention The Stockman-Journal when answering
any advertisements in it.

TO LIVE STOCK BREEDERS

In order to show more effectively what the live
stock breeders of Texas and the territories are pro-
ducing in all branches of live stock The Stockman-
Journal will accept photographs of the leaders of
their herds, whether it be cattle, sheep, hogs,
horses, chickens, etc., from which it will make cuts
and print in The Stockman-Journal, together with
a description of the animal represented and the
name of its owner. Farm and ranch scenes are also
solicited. There will be no charge for this.

Do not send cuts at all. We cannot use them
and must have the cuts made to suit our paper.
It is best not to take kodak pictures.

DAIRYING PROFITABLY

An awakening interest in many parts of Texas
over the possibilities for profit in dairying calls
attention to changes in methods which have come
during recent years in some of the older states.

At one time it was thought that in order to be
a successful dairyman one must be a specialist,
purchasing the purest-blooded strictly dairy ani-
mals possible, for instance the Jerseys, and keep-
ing them all year round dry and fresh. After a
good many of the so-called "fancy" farmers had
found that the interest on the price of their herds
was more than eating up the profit in the milk
and butter, dairymen saw a new light. Even if
the registered cows gave more milk and better
quality than grades or nondescripts, a simple sum
in arithmetic showed that the interest on the price
of twenty cows at \$150 and one bull at \$500, cut
down the profits remarkably. And besides the
calves of the high-blooded cows brought no more
than common stock vealers. The cows, themselves,
once their days of being profitable milkers were
over, brought very little on the market. The re-
sult was the dairyman had been paying interest
on the cow's original cost and also trying to cut

down the principal by the sale of her milk and but-
ter. It was found there was money in it on paper,
but little or none in practice.

Thereupon came a change. Dairymen com-
menced buying milk cows of good stock, before
they were fresh, selling the calves for a good price
as vealers, getting the milk during the spring and
summer months, and then fattening the mothers
for market as soon as they went dry in summer.

This scheme was found to be admirable. A cow
costing on the average of \$50, has a calf which
sells for \$8 or \$9. The dairyman gets the milk
during spring and summer and as soon as the
cow goes dry fattens her for a quick sale. The
cow is still young, is of good beef grade and fetches
on the market possibly \$25. That makes the cow
cost to the dairyman only \$16 for the time he has
had her and also he is out the \$50 original invest-
ment only from spring to fall. On a cow costing
\$15 and kept the year round, the interest at 10 per
cent would add \$15 to her cost every year. Sev-
eral months she is dry and non-earning.

It is likely those Texas farmers now interested
in dairying will use the buy-in-the-spring plan
and find profit in it.

Of course every farmer going into dairying on
any scale will need a cream separator. Such a
bit of machinery saves its cost many times in a
year. And in connection with the dairy there is
nothing better than a young drove of hogs to get
the skim milk before they are turned out on the
alfalfa patch.

The most reasonable way of making profit in
dairying thru Texas seems to be for each dairy-
man to undertake making the butter and selling
that instead of trying to handle cream. The latter
unless the dairyman lives near a railroad and have
plenty of ice, is a doubtful source of profit. A
little gasoline engine will not only pump the water
for the dairy herd, but also do the churning. There
is no use in making the work about the dairy
harder than necessary. There is drudgery enough
to begin with.

If the dairyman will keep a running book ac-
count of all his expenditures and sales, even if he
is not bookkeeper enough to open a ledger, he will
find out whether or not he is making money and a
little study will tell him why. What every cow
is costing and what she yields ought to be known,
and this is necessary in order to keep the herd
up to the best standard at all times.

Northwest of Fort Worth there are great op-
portunities for dairying and the next two years
promise some remarkable developments.

GRAZING CATTLE IN KANSAS

Those Texas cattlemen who have shipped stuff
to Kansas this year to be grazed on the rich
grasses of the Sunflower state before being shipped
to market have fared unusually well, according to
common report. Especially is this true of Texas
cows that have been pastured in Kansas, as they
have netted their owners a much better price than
usual, and this will no doubt result in quite a
Kansas boom during the coming spring.

F. M. Bourn, of Colorado City, is among the
number of lucky ones who have just closed out
their Kansas holdings, and Mr. Bourn is highly
pleased with this year's experience. His cows
which have just been marketed, made him very
satisfactory money on his investment, and he has
come back to Texas in fine humor and, doubtless,
is ready to put considerable more money into an
investment of the same kind for the coming spring.

Grazing in Kansas for Texas cattle is not an
experiment, but has usually proved a very satisfac-
tory expedient. Many of the Texas ranch owners
look upon the procedure as but an incident in the
matter of getting the stuff to market, as it is al-
most equivalent to grazing them while in transit.
The stuff usually goes out of Texas in the early
spring when it is in thin condition, having just
come out of the winter, and the change is made as
soon as the Kansas grass is in condition for pas-
turing. The cattle are permitted to remain on this
Kansas grass until early fall, when they are usually
found to be in the very pink of condition so far
as tallow is concerned, and in fine shape to mar-
ket. The distance to market from the Kansas pas-
tures is so much less than from the Texas ranges
that there is but little shrinkage, and the stuff
gets thru in fine shape.

It is probable that this grazing of Texas cattle
in Kansas would become a matter of much greater
moment, but for the high value that is being placed

on the Kansas grass. Pasture owners of that sec-
tion declare that land values have advanced to
such a point that they can no longer furnish graz-
ing at figures previously in vogue, but have stiff-
ened their demands to such an extent that many
Texas ranchmen heretofore operating in that di-
rection have felt impelled to make other arrange-
ments. Lower prices next year would carry many
additional thousands of Texas cattle to Kansas.

THE SHELL GAME IN FARMING

The Telegram fears that a trifle too much in-
terest is being manifested and too much energy
expended in Texas at present on the subject of
raising peanuts. For one thing it is not the time
of year for planting peanuts nor will that time ar-
rive for several months. The meantime could
more profitably be employed in talking up good roads,
cotton mills and more hogs.

But that is not the principal reason for viewing
with some concern a tendency which seems to have
developed to raise peanuts in every section of
Texas all at once. In the first place peanuts are
not in themselves a staple article food any more
than is popcorn. The sale of peanuts in the United
States annually is very large and is constantly
growing as the food value of the nut is more and
more recognized, yet most people can remember
that the size of a 5-cent bag of goobers has re-
mained the same for a good many years. The price
has not fluctuated greatly, indicating that supply
has kept well up with demand.

In the second place peanuts' value depends on
their freshness. Should a too large crop be raised
one year the price would drop at a great rate be-
cause second-year peanuts are practically worth-
less. Peanuts are decidedly a perishable crop.

In the third place, from what can be learned in
most sections, hope of profit in peanut culture
seems to lie largely in the sale of peanut oil. This
is undoubtedly the principal prospect before the
man who goes into peanut raising to any great
extent. The uses of peanut oil are largely the
same as those of corn oil, a product which is
largely controlled by the glucose trust. The trust
manufactures enough corn oil as a by-product to
supply the demand and keep the price up. The
supply of corn for this oil available annually is
scarcely touched. In favor of the peanut it can
be said that the oil is more easily extracted. The
cost of production probably is much less.

But should the acreage of peanuts in Texas be
suddenly greatly increased and the yield be large,
the suggested possibilities for market manipulation
are not pleasant for the farmer to contemplate. Six
thousand bushels of peanuts from sixty acres can-
not be stored as could 2,000 bushels of corn or
thirty bales of cotton from the same land. On
the face of it it looks like the peanuts worth 85
cents a bushel yielding a return of \$4,000 are not
in the same class as the corn at 55 cents, yielding
only \$1,100 or the cotton at \$60 a bale, yielding
\$3,800. But corn can be cribbed and cotton stored
in a farmers' warehouse.

The Telegram would like to see every new crop
possible of profitable culture in Texas fully de-
veloped. The surface of the soil hasn't been
scratched yet. But along with that development
should be an appreciation of the risks that ac-
company all agricultural pursuits. The man who
places his dependence on a single crop is extremely
unwise.

The best thing for the prospective peanut-raiser
to remember is that peanuts constitute a great
feed for hogs. If he plants peanuts next year he
should have enough young shoats on pasture for
feeding during the fall. If the peanut market does
not suit him he can feed the hogs and make more
money than he would out of the sale of the nuts
themselves. A crop of kaffir corn or milo maize
to insure hog feed in case the price of peanuts is
high, will give him the fat hogs in any event.

The farmer who realizes the value of playing
one hand against the other is the one who never
has to mortgage his mules before he can get credit
for next year's groceries.

Meantime it is hoped that enough peanuts will
be furnished this year and raised next to keep
that peanut oil mill at Terrell running twenty-four
hours a day. The enterprises which opens a new
Texas possibility deserves success. And if it proves
peanuts in Texas an unqualified winner its pro-
moters ought to have dividends which will make
even Wall street sit up and take notice.

NO CAUSE FOR PRIDE

Texas has no particular cause for pride in the United States department of agriculture bulletin just issued on the subject of farmers' institutes in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1906.

During that time the various states and territories appropriated \$227,121 for developing this work.

Texas is one of only five states in the union which did not give a cent. The only money expended for the purpose in Texas during the period was \$540 which the Agricultural and Mechanical college donated out of its own funds.

The report is extremely interesting in that it tells what each state is doing in the way of helping the farmer to adopt better agricultural methods.

During the year ending June 30, 1906, Alabama gave nothing. The agricultural board has to make its own provisions for institutes, but during the year eighty-five institutes were held attended by 3,744 persons.

Arizona has no appropriation, but the director of the agricultural experiment station at Tucson conducted twenty-one sessions, attended by 1,300 persons.

In Arkansas experiment station staff members spoke at forty-two meetings attended by 7,150. The lecturers bore their own expenses, amounting to about \$400.

California appropriates \$6,000 annually and gives \$3,000 from the general fund of the University of California. In the year 272 institutes were held attended by 22,861 persons. Twelve thousand five hundred copies of institute proceedings were printed and distributed by the experiment station.

Colorado has appropriated \$8,000 for two years' work. In 1905-06 123 institutes were held, attended by 16,675 persons. The institutes cost \$3,300.

Connecticut formerly gave \$400 annually, but now gives \$900, the additional \$500 being for the development of dairy interests. Regular farmers' institutes were attended by 3,345 persons.

Delaware laws require a farmers' institute in each county and the state gives \$200 annually to each institute.

Institutes formerly held in Florida had to be suspended in 1905-06 because the state failed to make an appropriation.

Georgia gives \$2,500 annually for institute work. During 1905-06 the number of institutes fell from 44 to 21 and attendance from 18,000 to 4,500. The reason for the change in attitude by the farmers has not been explained.

In Idaho \$1,000 is appropriated annually and the railroads give free transportation to institute workers. One hundred and five institutes were held, attended by 7,875 persons.

Illinois gives each county institute \$75. In 1905-06 108 institutes composed of 667 sessions were held. Seventy-nine thousand four hundred and twenty-eight people attended. The state university also ran demonstration trains, which reached 1,000 persons on the Wabash; 20,817 on the Illinois Central, and 16,630 on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

Indiana gave \$12,500 for institute work in 1905-06. Nine hundred and eighteen institutes were held with an average attendance of 141.

Iowa gives each county institute \$75 annually. Four hundred and two sessions were held with an attendance of 66,959.

Kansas gives \$2,000 a year and \$50 annually additional to each county institute. Five hundred and twenty-two sessions of institutes were held with an attendance of 27,300.

Kentucky's new law, which went into effect this year appropriates \$15,000 annually for institute work and provides for an institute of at least two days once a year in every county.

Louisiana gives \$2,000 annually. Yellow fever cut down attendance and hindered progress during 1905-06.

Maine gives \$5,000 annually, including the salary of a superintendent. During the year 102 sessions were held, attended by 6,967.

Maryland gives \$6,000 a year and holds all kinds of special institutes for potato growers, tobacco raisers, dairymen, strawberry raisers and the like. The lecturers for the state use tents, phonographs, stereopticons and make their meetings popular entertainments as well as instructive.

Massachusetts reached 19,125 persons during the year at a cost of \$1,760.

Michigan gives \$7,500 annually. Sixty-five in-

stitutes were held, attended by 122,573 persons.

Michigan almost leads the country, with an annual appropriation of \$20,200 for institute work. Yet only 51,211 persons attended institutes during the year.

Mississippi gives \$3,000 annually, which the station director says is far too little. Ten thousand persons attended institutes during the year.

Missouri had \$5,000 available and got a total attendance of 36,900.

Montana gives \$4,000 annually and had a total attendance of 7,890 persons at 133 sessions.

Nebraska reports institute attendance totaling 72,894. The state authorizes county commissioners to defray the expenses of institutes in any county at a cost not exceeding \$100 each. During the year the state paid \$8,607 and county commissioners, \$2,697.

Nevada reports no institutes.

New Hampshire spent \$2,100 and got an attendance of 3,000.

New Jersey spent \$3,000 out of \$8,000 available and got an attendance of 1,200.

New York spends annually \$20,000. On its lecture force are seventy persons, and during the year 400 other teachers, essayists and local speakers assisted at institutes which were attended by 134,989 persons.

North Dakota uses special seed trains and reached 17,696 persons this way during the year. At the institutes 20,310 persons attended. The state had available \$6,379.07, but only \$3,577.16 was used.

North Carolina spent \$5,500 on institutes which 25,950 persons attended.

Ohio makes a provision for an institute in each county at a cost not to exceed \$250. Eighty-one thousand eight hundred and sixteen persons attended the session during the year, and \$17,629 was spent.

The department of agriculture gave \$500 for the work in Oklahoma, and 7,460 persons attended the institutes.

Oregon reports greatly increased interest and an annual appropriation of \$2,500. Sixteen thousand three hundred and fifty persons attended the institutes.

Pennsylvania led the whole country during 1905-06 with appropriations of \$20,500 and attendance at institutes average 167 per session, making the grand total of 165,553 persons. The state conducted a butter school for a week in one of the dairy districts and distributed 32,500 copies of the agricultural department's annual report.

Rhode Island, the small, did better than Texas, giving \$100 for institute work. The law is not at fault, however, as it directs the secretary of the state board of agriculture to hold institutes in every county every year, and pay for them out of \$15,000 appropriated for the state board.

South Carolina gave \$5,000 for the work in 1907, a substantial increase over 1906. During that year, 11,149 persons attended institutes which cost \$2,325.

South Dakota gives \$5,000 annually and also prizes for dairy cattle and other live stock. Ten thousand persons attended institutes. The law provides institutes in each county at a cost not exceeding \$200. It also gives \$5,000 to the state agricultural college for institute purposes.

Tennessee gave \$2,500 and got an attendance of 6,000.

In Texas, with only \$540 which the trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical college gave out of their funds in order to keep the work from being discontinued, twenty-seven institutes were held, attended by 4,500 persons. Part of the expense was born by the national government under the appropriations for diversified farms throughout the state. Local farmers institutes, picnics, and farmers' unions were held throughout the state independently, with a total attendance of 50,000. This ought to indicate the spirit of the Texas farmers and their eagerness for these meetings. At many of them political speakers were present, but somehow the speakers forgot the meetings when it came time for agricultural institute appropriations.

Utah gave \$1,500 for institutes, which 6,630 people attended, or 2,000 more than the total at the regular institutes in Texas.

Vermont gives \$5,000 annually for farmers' meetings and had an attendance last year of 7,692.

Virginia gives 500 annually for institutes in each of its ten congressional districts. At the regular institutes 19,794 persons attended and 8,000

farmers additional were reached by a special seed train.

Washington had no appropriation in 1905-06, but thirty-two institutes were held, attended by 2,850.

West Virginia requires institutes to be held and spent \$3,966 during the year, reaching 4,480 persons. Difficulties of transportation make holding institutes hard.

Wisconsin gives \$12,000 annually for institute work and during the year 32,200 persons attended 243 sessions of institutes. Wisconsin annually publishes the Institute Annual, a handbook of agriculture and gives away 60,000 copies.

Wyoming gives \$1,000 a year, and, in spite of sparse settlement and lack of railroads, 3,401 persons attended.

In Texas the Farmers' Union is doing a great work and the Commercial Clubs of many smaller towns are helping. But the state ought to spend at least \$20,000 a year in 200 of its best counties. The investments would more than pay.

NO SALARY TO PRESIDENTS

A recent editorial in The Stockman-Journal regarding the presidency of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association contained the statement that the salary of the president is "only \$1,000 per annum," a statement which the writer of the editorial based on conditions which prevailed in the association many years ago.

The facts are that the president of the Cattle Raisers' Association does not receive one cent of salary or even an expense account. The office is purely honorary.

The Stockman-Journal gladly makes this correction, as its statement was an injustice to President Pryor and several other presidents who preceded him and received no remuneration for their services. With the establishment of several other live stock associations in the country, at whose meetings the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association is always represented, the committee meetings in Fort Worth and other calls for traveling during the course of a year, the presidency of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association is a somewhat expensive honor. Under the present constitution President Pryor is not allowed either mileage or hotel bills when traveling in the interest of the association, but must pay all expenses out of his own pocket.

HOG RAISING IN TEXAS

The Texas farmer does not take as kindly to hog raising as he should. To Sept. 15 last year the receipts at the Fort Worth market were 403,024, which showed a very satisfactory increase over the same period for 1905.

Prices this year have been even more satisfactory than last year, yet the receipts in Fort Worth up to the 15th instant were only 385,822, or 17,202 head less than last year.

The Texas Swine Breeders' Association has been active in disseminating the gospel about hogs, but somehow farmers are not manifesting the interest they should. The true reason for this, perhaps, lies in the failure of sufficiently effective work on the part of the Agricultural and Mechanical College in getting in closer touch with the farmer and advising him as to the proper feeds to raise in order to have an economical feed. Corn is no longer considered as necessary for the preparation of hogs for market, tho it is valuable in putting the finishing touches on them.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College is doing the best it can, handicapped as it is with lack of sufficient appropriations, but the farmer can learn a good deal more about profitable hog raising if he would take the trouble to do so. An eight-months pig weighing 200 pounds is worth in the market now \$12.50 to \$15, which is the price of a good proportion of the cows now going to market. Hogs are a necessary adjunct to the farmer's business and while he is raising some for his own use he should at least raise an equal number for market, for they are as much of a cash crop as cotton.

The circus will be here next week, and that suggests this very aged one:

A Jersey farmer visiting a circus for the first time, stood before the dromedary's cage, eyes popping and mouth agape at the strange beast within. The circus proper began and the crowds left for the main show, but still the old man stood before the cage in stunned silence, appraising every detail of the misshapen legs, the cloven hoofs, the pendulous upper lip, and the curiously mounted back of the slippery-eyed beast. Fifteen minutes passed. Then the farmer turned away and spat disgustedly. "Hell!" There ain't no such animal."

Kerrville Clip 200,000 Pounds

One Hundred Tons of Mohair Will Be Stored in Warehouse Before Season Ends — Sixty Thousand Pounds Wool Already Received

The warehouse of Captain Charles Schreiner in Kerrville is one of the busiest scenes in the city, from the fact that so many big freight wagons are continually unloading their cargoes of wool and mohair. One hundred and twenty thousand pounds of mohair are now stored and the figures before the season ends will easily run up to 200,000 pounds. The mohair industry in this section is yet in its infancy, but the stockmen are learning very fast that it pays to have a bunch of Angora goats. The mohair that has been sold this year brought all around 33c per pound.

Kerrville has long been considered one of the best wool markets and Captain Schreiner has always received the best prices for wool, which is responsible for the immense amount of the staple brought here twice a year. Wool has now commenced to arrive, there being only 60,000 pounds now stored, but it is expected that it will run up in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 pounds. The good prices received last spring will cause a much larger amount to be stored here this fall.—Kerrville Sun.

Suffolk Sheep

The Suffolk is a comparatively new breed of sheep in America. The type is very much like that of the Hampshire, having black faces and legs. The body of the Suffolk is that of the Southdown, with about one-third more size.

Realizing that the Suffolk cannot as rapidly be brought to the attention of breeders in any way as quickly as exhibiting them at fairs and expositions, some of the larger breeders have been instrumental in getting classes provided for them at the leading fairs. For the first time in its history the International Live Stock exposition has provided a classification for Suffolk sheep. Additional premiums have been offered by the English Suffolk Sheep Society amounting to \$50. It is to be hoped that a creditable showing will be made at the International the first week in December next and that the sheep there exhibited will be fitted in such a way as to do them credit. It is now up to breeders of this breed

DOCTORS MISTAKES

Are said often to be buried six feet under ground. But many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous prostration, another with pain here and there, and in this way they present alike to themselves and their easy-going or over-busy doctor, separate diseases, for which he, assuming them to be such, prescribes his pills and potions. In reality, they are all only symptoms caused by some uterine disease. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, keeps up his treatment until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better in reason of the wrong treatment, but probably worse. A proper medicine like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, directed to the cause would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery. It has been well said, that "a disease known is half cured."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully devised by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate system. It is made of native American medicinal roots and is perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the female system.

As a powerful invigorating tonic "Favorite Prescription" imparts strength to the whole system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," run-down, debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nerve "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the uterus. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. One to three a dose. Easy to take as candy.

Another Ranch for Fine Stock

Nine Sections Near Menardville Purchased by Kidd Brothers, Who Will Raise Improved Breeds—School Land Sells at Bonus

The deal involving the sale of the Bannowsky ranch, comprising nine sections of land in this county, near the head of Little Saline, was closed recently.

Kidd Brothers were the purchasers. The consideration was \$16,720, the estate of F. L. Banowsky receiving \$8,640 and W. A. Banowsky \$8,080.

The deal was made thru Judge L. W. Aainsworth, who is to be congratulated on landing the big transaction, as the property was in the hands of a number of agents in other towns, who were trying hard to make the sale.

The Messrs. Kidd will move to this county and raise fine stock on their ranch. They have the reputation of being good citizens, conservative business men and onto their job when it comes to the cattle business.

Another deal which has been made during the past week was the sale of two sections of school land, twelve miles southwest of town. S. M. Jenkins sold this land to Will Murchison for a bonus of \$2,000.

D. A. Murchison sold to Lee Murchison his house and lot in this city. Consideration \$1,300.—Menardville News.

to see that such an exhibit finds place there.

We are very much interested in this breed, because we believe it to be a most excellent breed of sheep for American farmers and one that will be suited to American conditions. American farmers want the best, and we believe the Suffolks will make a good candidate for that place. If you are going to the International be sure to see the Suffolk sheep.

Goat Has Peculiar Habits

"The goat has many peculiar habits," remarked J. M. Graham, owner of a goat ranch along the Rio Grande in Val Verde county, Tex., to a representative of the Kansas City Drovers' Telegram. "The kidding time is one of the most trying periods of the year with the herdsmen. In places owners of goat ranches have a corral in which the kids are kept, inside of a wire enclosure, for about two weeks after their birth. At certain intervals the mother will come back and jump over this wire fence and remain with the kid long enough for it to feed, when she will jump out and join the flock. In other ranches the kid is tied to a stake, and the mother will return to it the same as when it is in a corral. If left to run with the flock, the kid while it is but a few days old will lie down and fall asleep and become lost. The strange thing about the mother goat is that she will always remember the last place she saw her kid, and will go there. But if it sleeps awhile and is disturbed, it is lost."

Nurse Crops for Alfalfa

(V. A. Clark, University of Arizona.)

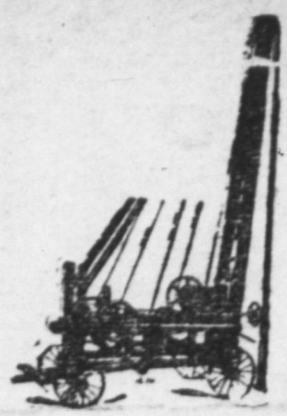
Altho nurse crops, particularly wheat, barley and oats, are quite generally sown with alfalfa, this practice has in recent years been losing ground. It has been found that the young alfalfa does not usually need the protection afforded by a nurse crop and that it does not profit by dividing space, either above ground or below, with other plants.

In the fall of 1905, with a view of crops upon alfalfa under southwestern conditions, the writer planted successive plots of alfalfa in pure culture, and with wheat, rye, barley and oats as nurse crops. Conditions of irrigation were identical, observations being made in March following, upon the well grown plants, about three weeks before blooming.

The University of Arizona found that the nurse crops hindered the development of the tops and roots of alfalfa, especially when by reason of a thick stand or rank growth shading effects are excessive; that after the removal of the nurse crop the weakened and undeveloped alfalfa plants are poorly fitted to withstand drought and the stand may be lost; that in the average instance the loss in yield of alfalfa due to a nurse crop probably more than offsets extra return from the nurse crop itself.

The Piedmont Grain Company of Piedmont, Okla., sold ninety-two hogs Monday at \$6.30 per cwt. The load averaged 194 pounds.

Well Drilling Machinery

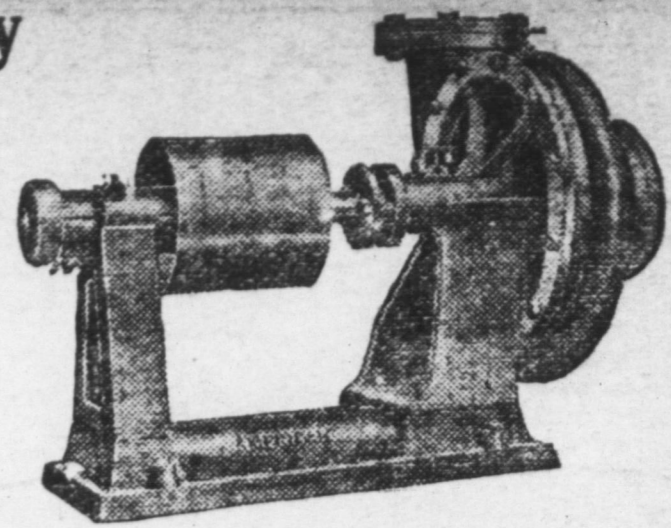


Drilling Machine.

Pumping Machinery

For Deep or Shallow Wells, in Stock at Dallas

Come and see us. Write us for Catalogue B. It is yours for the asking. Our goods are the best, our prices right.



Centrifugal Pump.

AMERICAN WELL WORKS, 171 Commerce Street, DALLAS, TEXAS

\$100,000 a Year From Alfalfa

R. E. Smith of Sherman Greatest Individual Raiser of Fine Forage in the World—Started With Only Five Acres.

SHERMAN, Texas, Oct. 21.—R. E. Smith of this city is the "alfalfa king" of the world. He has an annual income of more than \$100,000 from alfalfa and a farm kingdom of 1,400 acres of alfalfa.

Mr. Smith has developed from a practicing lawyer to the greatest alfalfa grower in the world in thirteen years. He began his first experiment of planting alfalfa in 1894. At that time there was little known of this plant in Texas. He sowed five acres with the seed. It thrived so well that he met with a difficult problem in keeping it cut. It was a new thing to him and afforded him an opportunity to begin the study of that particular branch of agriculture—with a closeness of application that in a few years caused him to be known the country over as an authority upon the subject of alfalfa growing.

The growing and harvesting of the crop were not the only things to be studied and investigated. He conducted long series of experiments of the best methods of feeding and fattening stock upon it. He made many new discoveries which have been of the greatest value in utilizing the product and his income from the hogs and other live stock raised upon it amounts to many thousands of dollars annually in addition to the enormous sum which the alfalfa crop directly brings him.

Seized His Opportunity

When the first five acres enlightened Mr. Smith as to the possibilities of alfalfa he began to increase the acreage year by year. Even when he reached the point when he had 100 acres in the feed stuff he was looked upon as the king of alfalfa growers in the southwest. That was several years ago, and since then there are many farms in the country which have a larger acreage of alfalfa than that. Two years ago he increased his acreage to 1,000 acres and his income for that year was 78,000. Since then 400 more acres have been added. Mr. Smith has placed no limit upon the acreage that he may ultimately reach. He has a big farm, and there are several hundred acres still available for alfalfa. It has the call over all other crops.

The marvelous thing about Mr. Smith's alfalfa farm is that it is a dry land proposition. The crop is grown

without irrigation. Practically all of the other alfalfa that is grown in the southwest is by means of irrigation. By the cultivating methods used by Mr. Smith he is able to obtain as many cuttings and as large yield as usually obtained from the irrigated farms.

The old theory, commonly believed, that alfalfa will thrive only upon bottom lands has been disproved by Mr. Smith. It is growing in the valley and upon the hills upon his farm. The highest hills in this part of Texas are in this 1,400-acre alfalfa field. The alfalfa which grows upon their summits is equal to that which grows in the valleys. The plant enriches the soil marvelously, and after the first planting it is not long until the most barren spots are thickly carpeted. One of the hills in the big alfalfa field is called Mount Nebo, and from its summit every part of the 1,400 acres can be plainly seen.

Revels in His Thrift

"To me this is the most enticing eminence I ever beheld, not even excepting the magnificent mountain scenery of Colorado or of the Shenandoah valley of Virginia," Mr. Smith said. "Here I have looked down upon 1,500 head of hogs, not one of which ever died of cholera. I have taken those same porkers from that alfalfa pasture at 6 months, and after topping them for ten or fifteen days on corn, sold them at 6 cents per pound, each porker weighing from 225 to 250 pounds. The hogs make their growth from alfalfa alone, feeding thru the dense mass of it, almost hidden from view. They disdain all other feed and answer the call for grain with scornful grunts, or go bounding over the purple heath with their tails curled in ringlets over their backs.

"In this same pasture I have looked down upon 500 head of cattle and 200 head of horses, all lazily feeding, growing sleek and fat. My keepest delight is in watching the herd of Angora goats cutting their antics, leaping over every fence, too frolicsome to be confined, and nobody caring where they went. They like nothing better than alfalfa, forgetting even to bark the fruit trees. They leap into the alfalfa field when hungry. Four years ago I put thirty Angoras on the farm, and notwithstanding that we have been eating one or two each week since then, such is their fecundity that the herd has increased to more than 150. What delicious, healthy, juicy meat!"—W. T. Homaday in San Antonio Express.

Nilback & Davis shipped seventy-nine hogs to the yards Monday from Meeker, Okla. The load averaged 209 pounds and sold at \$6.27½.

FOR SALE, CHEAP!

I will sell cheap, 600 to 800 head of goats, well crossed between common and Angora. They are great bush destroyers. My reason for selling is that they have eaten all of my bushes. Address 321 Commercial National Bank Building, Houston, Texas.

CRADDOCK'S

92 OR MELBA RYE
\$4.00 PER GALLON

LARGEST SHIPPERS OF WHISKEY
TO CONSUMERS IN THE SOUTH

L. CRADDOCK & CO. DALLAS, TEX.

Talks With Texas Stock Farmers

H. P. Kelso, with his brother, has 300 acres of land west of Anson in pasture, which they intend to cut up into farms to suit the purchaser from 100 acres to as much as he may want. It is now under lease by a stockman. The postoffice of Mr. Kelso is Anson. There is about four hundred acres of land that has been and is being cultivated in feedstuffs and cotton. Milo maize is fine and cotton will make one-half of a bale to the acre. There is sixty acres in cotton. Maize will bring a full crop—that is, the second crop that was held up by the drouth, since the rain will make all right. Cattle are fat enough to ship and grass is fine and will make everything all right for the winter. I never saw finer grass."

E. P. Newton, a stock farmer who has his home four miles from Anson, on the west, came to Jones county from Georgia three years ago and is perfectly satisfied with the change. "I have 320 acres of the red sandy soil of Jones county," said he, "and am perfectly satisfied. I have 200 acres in cultivation with an orchard to keep me in mind of old Georgia. I paid \$25 per acre for this land and could sell for a good advance, but then why should I? Have been offered \$10 advance on what I gave for it, but it is as good as I can probably find anywhere else and is worth as much to me as to anyone else. I plant corn, cotton, kaffir and milo maize and other truck, such as sorghum and millet, and various vine crops, and have vegetables all and my family wish. I raise good mules and horses. Grass is fine with us and stock of all kinds is fat and going into the winter all right. My cotton will go above a third of a bale to the acre now, and if frosts, that is, killing frosts, keep off it will do better than that. Our feed crops are fine and since our last rain the second crops of sorghum, kaffir and milo maize will soon be ready for harvesting."

Captain Hill is a successful farmer who resides in Jones county, near Anson, which is his postoffice. He is one of the "cotton farmers," that is, a farmer who believes in cotton as the best crop that can be raised in Texas. He has a rather small opinion of the peanut raiser, not personally, but as to the avocation, something like the opinion a cowman retains of the sheepman. He is a jolly, cheerful man, however, and a good neighbor. He has resided in Jones county twelve years. "I have 200 acres of land," said he, "and that is enough for a man to attend to, even out here, where a man can plant and cultivate a much bigger crop than he can ever gather without paying out half for gathering. My cotton this year will make probably one-third of a bale now, but if the heavy frosts stay off for a while there will be more gathered. Corn in most parts of the county was fairly good, and so it was with us. Kaffir and milo maize, of course, are all right, as they always are, and the second crop is coming on fine since the rain two weeks or so ago. Altogether things are doing very well with the farmers of our county. I live five miles west of Anson, which is my postoffice."

Omar Roland is the chief citizen of the village of Funston, in Jones county, which is situated some six miles east of Anson, the county seat. He is in control and ownership of the big mercantile establishment, has the gin and is a farmer also. His store is a large general one and supplies the farmers surrounding him. It is great farming country and is very thickly settled with an intelligent, industrious and moral people. The crops are good and everyone's place has a prosperous look. "Our cotton this year," said Mr. Roland, "will bring us a half bale to the acre, our gin has baled 1,200 bales so far. Corn was not very good, but kaffir and milo maize is fine and ample to carry us thru to the next season. We have a very select section, as you can see, and while the yield of cotton is not up to last year's, still we will have about an average crop. The lands hereabouts are as fertile as any that can be found in the state, and, as you see, there is a large quantity of cotton open and unpicked in the fields and plenty of bolls to open. Should frost keep off for a time there will probably be a much larger yield than we at present anticipate."

Captain Hicks of Hamlin is one of the prominent agriculturists who have within one year changed locations and become a citizen of Jones county. Coming from the famed cotton county of Ellis and its black lands, Jones would seem strange to anyone who had never visited Jones county, but as the captain said, he came out to look and determined to possess himself of a part of the red soil that is so prolific. "I have

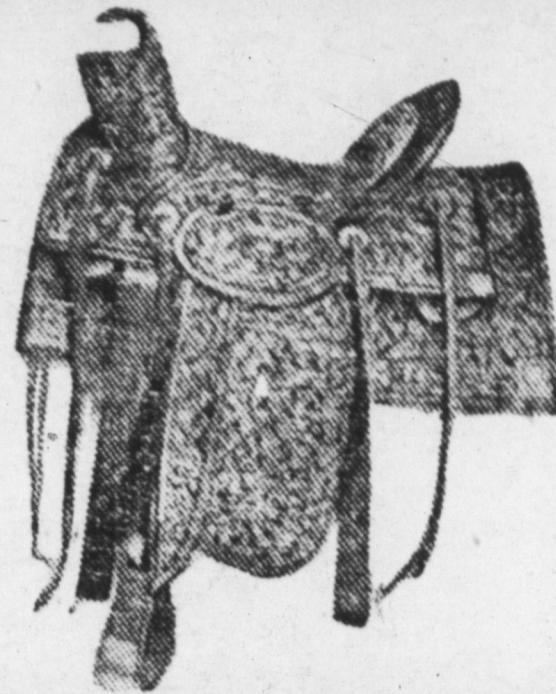
been a cotton farmer in Ellis county all my life, but from all that I can see Jones vs. Ellis in the cotton raising business will more than hold its own. I am a farmer and stock grower," said the captain, "and up to now I have seen no reason to be sorry for my impulse that caused me to buy land in Jones. I still own land in Ellis and I have two boys in business in that county, but I like Jones and shall make it my home. Cotton is doing well this year and feedstuffs are excellent. I am raising mules and this section of the state seems to be admirably fitted for raising all animals. I am on my way to the Dallas fair and shall pay a visit to my old home. Down in Ellis I used to think that corn was absolutely necessary for animal feed and I never failed down there but once, in 1902, to raise good crops of corn, but now I don't plant corn in Jones, taking the advice of older settlers, but confine myself to kaffir and milo maize."

P. A. Hazzard is the postmaster of Colorado City, but is also a stockman. He was on his way to Washington to attend the national meeting of postmasters and incidentally give attention to some improvements in the postal facilities of his home city. "We are not in a good fix at all relative to our stock interests in our section, where I have my cattle," said Mr. Hazzard. "We had but little rain in the summer and grass got pretty short and the rains came too late to put it in shape for frost. I very much fear that we will have trouble for want of grass. I shall move my stock just as soon as I get back and sell off the calves and surplus cows, etc. In fact, I have already bargained the calves away to Colonel Lovelady. Colorado has improved wonderfully and the postoffice has been made a presidential one. Homeseekers are still coming in and land is changing hands, but there is not the rush that we had last year."

T. J. Jarvis of Jones county gets his mail thru Anson on R. P. D. No. 2, Jones county, this part of the county being south of Anson, and is a truck farmer as well as cotton grower. "I have sold my place," said he, "which consisted of eighty acres on the border of the sandy shinneries, and bought a place in the shinneries in the northeast corner of Fisher county, near Hamlin, in Jones. I did not sell for any fault of the qualities of the land, but, men, when the price comes along most always sell, but in my case, in addition to this reason, was the one that I could get more land for less money than I got for my land and which I thought was just as good. In fact, I sold for \$30 an acre and bought 100 acres for \$22.50. I had thirty-five acres of my place planted in crops this year, five acres in maize and the balance in corn and cotton. I have a few hogs for my meat, as all farmers should do, and had plenty of truck growing of various sorts. Cotton will yield me one-third of a bale to the acre sure, and the corn and maize were very good crops. My new place is part shinnery, but it is a different character of soil to the Jones county shinneries. It is a red sand and the growth of brush is very small, about waist or knee high. It is very productive, however. These sandy lands never fail to make crops of one sort or another. Anywhere in the sand in the dryest times, one gabbling from two to six inches in the white sand, will find moisture when water can be found, except in occasional cases, at from 30 to 150 feet. The sand is about an average of six feet deep and then a stiff red clay underlies the whole section. The sand seems to be extremely prolific in those qualities that make for production in soils, despite the cnyery look of it."

J. J. Dyer is a farmer who lives in the shinneries below Anson and, as an intelligent farmer should, he diversifies and tries to make money out of various products that grow to perfection in his section. In accordance with this plan, he always has something to sell and never sends his wagon to town without something to add to his savings. "This is a specimen of apples grown on my place," said he, "and I find no trouble in selling all I have alongside the best apples brought to this market. I have an orchard of eight acres, which is set out in apples, peaches, plums, apricots and pears. My trees are from four to six years old and are bearing for the first time this year—that is, the apples I mean especially. I have sold so far 100 bushels of apples at \$2 a bushel, and still have some on hand. Nothing bothers apples in this country, and it will become one of the foremost apple sections in the state. These samples I have given you are the Walker and the Ganno and they seem to suit the taste of everyone who has eaten them. I

Myres Celebrated Saddles



Leads in Quality, Style and Finish. Best Trees, Best Leather, Best Workmen, hence the BEST SADDLES.

Strictly a high grade Western Stock Saddle and

Will Please the Most Exacting!

Write for catalog.

S. D. MYRES

Box 64. Sweetwater, Texas. NO CHEAP JOHN STUFF MADE.

have also sold 300 bushels of peaches on this market, averaging \$1.50 per bushel for them. My sons keep a small store in Anson and they do the trading and selling. My place is five and a half miles south of Anson, on a rural route, and Anson is my postoffice. Besides fruit we raise quantities of truck and potatoes, both sweet and rich, and our sales are made in all parts of this county north of Clear Fork. My boys run a light wagon and hit the market as long as it pays."

Colonel A. H. Goodwin lives in the rear vicinity of Anson, Jones county, and is a stock farmer who knows his county well, for he first became acquainted with it in 1881—25 years ago. He is a very intelligent man and does not undertake to boast of his section, but is content to abide by the facts in relating the good qualities of his county.

"I am a stock farmer," said the colonel, "but we are now taking more interest in hogs than any other stock. I am making extensive improvements on the farm and intend to increase the capacity for breeding good hogs. At present all the surplus hogs on this market are absorbed by our local customers, but with the great abundance of good feed, such as corn, kaffir, milo maize and sorghum, there will quickly be plenty of hogs to help the receipts at the Fort Worth yards.

"There can never be a real failure in hog raising out there, for in the first place we are never troubled with cholera or any other infectious disease that so quickly carries off hogs

in other states, and in the second place we can always rely upon having a sufficiency even during drouthy years, thru the medium of kaffir and milo maize, to which can be added sorghum. I have 130 acres of kaffir and milo maize this year and the second crop is now following the first. I also have sorghum to feed my teams and 120 acres in cotton. Cotton will average now not less than one-third of a bale to the acre and will increase this if cold weather will only hold off long enough, for since the recent rains after the two months or more drouth, the cotton has been growing rapidly and taking on bolls that will make cotton in a few weeks.

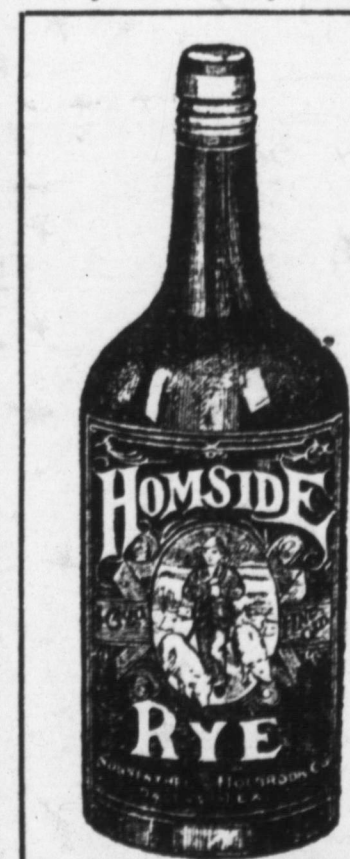
"I have Poland China hogs and rather prefer them, but there are many other good breeds. Yes, I consider West Texas the best farming part of Texas and consequently in the world. I was here when the election was held that gave Anson its name in 1881 and made it the county seat. It was a prohibition town from its inception and so was the county, and will probably always remain so."

W. B. Hendrick lives about three miles east of Anson, on the road leading to Funston, and is a very successful farmer, who moved to Jones county fourteen years ago. His postoffice is Anson. "I now own 640 acres of land," said Mr. Hendricks. "I have cotton and feedstuffs planted in abundance and will make about one-third of a bale of cotton to the acre. The kaffir

(Continued on page 14.)

DON'T SEND ANY MONEY WITH YOUR ORDER. SAMPLE FIRST, THEN PAY IS OUR OFFER

IT'S EASY ENOUGH to advertise attractively and ask you to send your money in advance; it's another matter to offer to send you your order and to let you pay after sampling. In the first case the other fellow has your money before you get the goods—if the goods do not please,



4 Full Quarts \$4
\$6 Homsid Whisky
EXPRESS PREPAID

how often is your money refunded? With us, it's different—we trust you—you have both the money and the goods, and pay only after sampling thoroly.

Remember, we do not ask you for any money in advance. We just want you to try our Whiskey—want you to open all of the bottles and give it a good, fair trial. Then, if you find it all we claim, equal to any you could buy in your city for twice our price, remit us. Otherwise you may return it at our expense and we will stand all the cost. ISN'T THAT FAIR? You can't lose anything—while we stand to lose express charges both ways and the whiskey you sample.

We control the output of one of the largest distilleries in Kentucky, so when you buy from us you really buy direct from the distiller, and save the middleman's profit.

Our complete price list covers Whiskey at \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per gallon, express prepaid. The difference in prices indicates the difference in quality. But we highly recommend our \$6.00 HOMSID WHISKEY, on which we make a special price of \$4.00 for FOUR FULL QUARTS, express prepaid.

HOMSID is a very rich, mild whiskey, most pleasing to the palate and invigorating to the system.

Send us your order now, AT OUR RISK AND ON OUR GUARANTEE. It won't cost you a cent to try it.

In sending in your first order, give the name of your bank or of a merchant in your city with whom you deal.

Sonnentheil-Holbrook Co., DALLAS, TEXAS
P. O. BOX 737 D.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

All breeders advertising in this directory are invited to send photograph of their herd leader, with a short, pointed description. A cut will be made from the photograph and run from one to three times a year, as seen from the picture below. No extra charge for it. Don't send cuts. Send photograph. The continuation of this feature depends upon your prompt action.

HEREFORDS

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

V. WEISS

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

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.

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

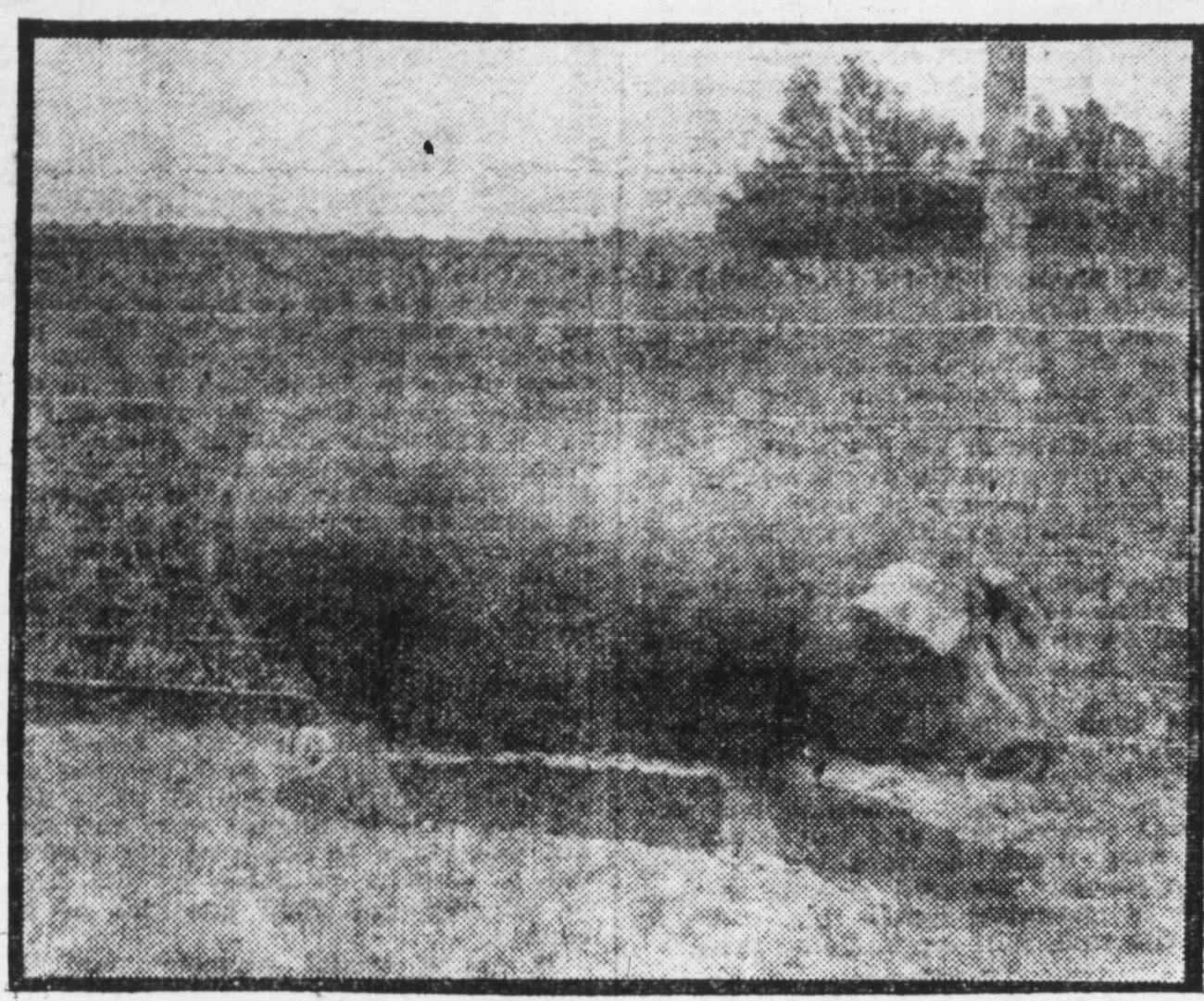
SHORTHORNS

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

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS

for sale at all times. Barn 12, Dallas Fair. **TOM FRAZIER, Morgan, Texas.**

BETTEE RIVAL 73,236



Owned by *W. W. Witcher*
Bonham, Texas

IRON ORE HERD

Has thirty (30) registered Red Polled Cattle for sale. **W. C. ALDREDGE,** Route 4, Pittsburg, Texas.

RED POLLED

RED POLLED CATTLE—Berkshire Hogs and Angora Goats. Breeder **W. R. Clifton, Waco, Texas.**

EXCELSIOR HERD

Red Polled Cattle of both sexes for sale. **M. J. EWALT, Hale Center, Hale County, Texas.**

CAMP CLARK RED POLLED

Cattle. **J. H. JENNINGS, Prop., Martindale, Texas.**

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. 184633. Choice bulls for sale.

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

Interesting Tests at A. & M.

COLLEGE STATION, Tex., Oct. 21—The department of animal husbandry of the Agricultural and Mechanical College has just received from Dick Sellman, Rochelle, Texas, a consignment of thirty high-grade two-year-old Angus steers, which will be used in the feeding experiments that will begin in a few days. The purpose of the experiments this year will be to determine the comparative feeding values of corn, kaffir corn, milo maize, and black strap molasses, respectively, and of raw cotton seed and cotton seed meal. A part of the grain-feeding experiments is a duplication of last year's experiments, a bulletin of which is now in press and will be issued in a few days. These tests are expected to confirm or make more definite the conclusions reached last year and announced in the bulletin mentioned. The raw cotton seed and the cotton seed meal experiment will be to de-

termine whether, under certain conditions that have obtained in this state in the past and that may obtain in the future, it is not to the advantage of the farmer to feed his seed rather than sell it and buy the meal for feeding. This experiment should be a rather interesting one in view of the disparity that sometimes exists between the price of seed and that of cotton seed meal.

Test Feed for Hogs

The department has also under way an experiment with thirty-two hogs, to determine the comparative feeding value of peanuts, corn and corn and blackstrap molasses in two proportions, respectively. There are eight hogs (sows) in each lot. One lot gets nothing but peanuts, to a patch of which it has free access at all times. Another lot is fed straight corn; another corn and blackstrap molasses, in equal proportions; while the fourth lot get a ration composed of three-fourths corn and one-fourth blackstrap molasses. It was practically demonstrated here last year that blackstrap molasses alone cannot be fed to hogs with good results, on account of its laxative effects, but it remains to be seen what the results will be when the molasses is combined with corn. In view of the fact that the peanut is just now receiving state-wide attention, the results of this experiment will be watched with interest.

COW FALLS INTO WELL

Woman Leading Animal Has Narrow Escape

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 18.—While a woman residing on Commerce street was leading a cow into a lot on Williams street, the animal stepped into a well, forty feet in depth. The rope by which the cow was being led was wrapped around the wrist of the woman and all that kept her from being pulled into the well after the animal was the fact that the rope broke. The cow was killed by the fall.

Where Did Santa Fe Trail Run?

There ought to be a large number of old cattlemen in the southwest interested in a controversy now going on in the Denver papers over the location of the famous Santa Fe trail. The following article to the Rocky Mountain News was written by John P. Dickinson, recorder of the United States land office at Hugo, Colo. If any reader of The Stockman-Journal can give additional information, this paper would be glad to hear from him:

To The Rocky Mountain News:

I have been interested in the question which has lately been discussed in the News regarding the location of the old Santa Fe trail, and I was considerably surprised when the trail was marked out and a monument built near Lamar, Colo. First, to show you how I became interested: My earliest recollections go back to Leavenworth, Kan., in the early '60s. My father, with many other free state men, settled near Leavenworth in 1857. From where we lived we could see the ox and mule teams passing day after day for Santa Fe, the big firm of Majors, Russell & Waddell, being the principal freighters. During the summer of 1874 I was employed by the firm of Moonlight & Deafendorf, who had a great surveying contract to go out west, as we then styled the trip, to survey a tract of country lying south of Lakin Station on the Santa Fe railroad. We shipped to Dodge City, Kan., then traveled about eighty miles southwest to commence work. We sectionized a tract thirty miles square, and we crossed day after day the genuine old Santa Fe trail. The field notes of this survey will show this. At that time the Santa Fe was completed to Granada, Colo., and this trail as noted by Mr. Smiley had been unused only two or three years, and was from 5 to 100 yards wide, and bore every evidence of recent use.

When we returned we crossed the Arkansas river at the old Cimarron crossing, twenty-two miles west of Dodge City, and that station was named for the crossing, or styled the Cimarron crossing. The following years I was employed by the Holt Live Stock Company of Colorado Springs as a

cowboy, and rode the Arkansas from Dodge City to Pueblo, and I never saw evidences of a Santa Fe trail in Colorado, except the little corner of the state cut off, as shown in Mr. Smiley's map. That a good many trains did come up the Arkansas by Bent's Ford is probably true, but the old, original trail is as shown by Smiley's map. I have lived at or near Hugo, Colo., since the spring of 1875. All this time in the cattle business, riding for myself or others up to the last ten years, and I believe my knowledge of this matter is as good as anyone's can be, unless he lived in the territory earlier than I did.

JOHN P. DICKINSON.

Okarche Grain and Elevator Company of Okarche, Okla., also topped the hog market Monday with a load of sixty-two hogs. The load commanded \$6.35 per cwt.

NELSON-DRAUGHON College BUSINESS

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

CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law
Austin, - - Texas

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

HEALTH INSURANCE

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

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

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

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

Tutt's Pills

And save your health.

FARMERS' FORUM

WHY WE FORCE GRAIN IN TEXAS

Extract from an address of Prof. A. M. Ferguson of the Texas Seed Breeding Farms, Sherman, before the farmers' congress.

In total production of grain, Texas takes high rank, but in yields per acre she stands considerably below the average. Her large grain yield is due to the large acreage of grain crops. It is not generally known that more than half of the cultivated land in Texas is in grain. Texas grows corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye, rice, kaffir corn, milo maize, millet, emmer, and others in small degree.

The purpose of this meeting here today is to discuss some of the factors of progress in grain growing applicable to Texas conditions.

Before taking up this special problem, I want to offer a few words on Texas as a grain growing state, and why it will remain so.

To begin with, we need the grains for our dining tables and feed troughs. The grains from a cheap, healthful and nutritious diet for man and beast in all countries.

Secondly, we can produce them cheaper than they can be imported from the North. Corn can be produced in Texas for from 12 to 25 cents a bushel. It cannot be shipped in from even Oklahoma or Kansas, for less than 50 or 60 cents a bushel.

Thirdly, we are going to continue growing grain because it is a physical impossibility to put all our land in cotton, even if we wanted to. The bulk of the labor with cotton comes in two short seasons. An all cotton crop would leave us in comparative idleness for the other two seasons. We must grow other crops to keep us busy throughout the year. We must diversify to distribute our labor.

It would be useless to say anything



BEFORE BUYING A PIANO

No matter where you live

write to us for free catalog

No. 180, describing our

well-known, elegant, reliable,

durable Pianos—

Pianos known from the

Atlantic to the Pacific.

We will also send our easy

payment plan and other

valuable information. We

sell Pianos everywhere.

Forty-one years in Texas.

Thos Goggan & Bros

250 Elm St. Dallas

Stores in Galveston, San Antonio, Houston, Dallas and Waco.

Largest Piano House in the Southwest

about our opportunities to export corn, when we are not producing enough for our own use. I want to remark in passing, that Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska farmers are shipping corn clear across the state of Texas to the port of Galveston and paying a freight bill of from 30 to 37 cents, when Texas farmers can put corn into the same port for 12 1-2 cents. When we get to exporting corn, instead of importing, it will be nice to have an advantage of from 18 to 25 cents.

Grain Imported into Texas

It was just stated that Texas does not produce enough grain for its own use. The secretary of the Texas Grain Dealers' Association (and no man in the state is in better position to make an estimate), put the imports, nine years out of ten, for corn alone, at 25,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels—all of which is paid for with cotton money. Add to this the bill for corn-fed hogs, for oats, for wheat for our mills, and for other grains; all is paid for with cotton money.

We boast that Texas produces one-third of the cotton crop; that cotton is the great crop that brings money into Texas. We export lots of cotton; we import 200 bushels of grain to every bushel we export, but let us not forget that our failure to grow enough "to do," as we say, takes more than a fourth of the cotton money out of Texas.

No student of Southern farm economies would suggest that we abandon cotton, but I do contend that the man who tills the soil will be better off, year in and year out, if cotton is strictly reduced to a "surplus money crop," and that grains, hays, in combination with stock, be made the mainstay of the farm.

Let me again say that we should not want to be a one crop country. The all cotton sections of the South, and the tobacco section of the middle states are noted for their backwardness in the usual factors of progress. Now listen to me. I am a Texan by birth and by ancestry and have a right to talk about Southern conditions so long as I keep within the facts. No one loves Texas more than I do. I have seen enough of Texas to know a good range when I see it. I have a passing acquaintance with the country to the north of us. Now listen! In many of the Northern states grains and hay compose 90 per cent of the products of the fields, the not of the marketable products of the farm. Study these facts. These states spend more money for farm houses than we do; more money for barns; more money for draft and breeding stock; more money for tools; and too, more money for buggies and "Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes." All these things in a grain growing country.

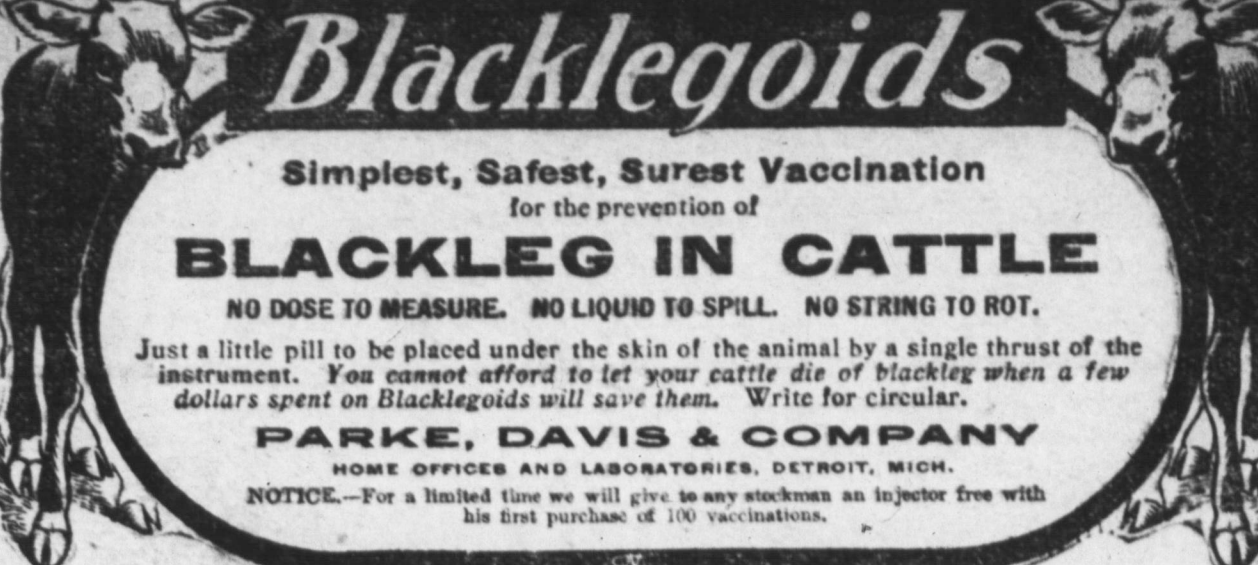
Still more significant, they spend more money per capita for schools, for churches, for public roads, and forty other things that make a people contented and happy, than we do in Texas. All this with about 90 per cent of their fields in grain crops, that must be sown, cultivated, and harvested within a short growing season. And I hear you ask, "All these nice things from grain alone?" No. I am not talking about a one crop people. Every farm is an up-to-date manufactory, turning the bulky grains and fodders into lighter, but more valuable products, like beef, into pork for Texas cotton farmers, mutton, milk, butter, poultry, eggs—yes, a diversified agriculture with grain for a foundation.

I am going wild of the topic assigned me by the committee but I crave their indulgence. We were to talk to you about corn, and to organize a corn demonstration school. Successful crop growing requires close study. Not study of how to keep out of the hard work, but how to make the hard work pay. It is the little details that count. The preparation of the soil, cultivating, harvesting, storage and marketing, are all problems, but in the work today we shall give particular attention to the seed problem.

From seed until seed comes again is a long story. Before we begin a study of the technical features that characterize good grains and grain producing plants, I want to suggest, and with emphasis, that there are a lot of poor seed planted in Texas every year. There is a story after every man's poor results. You know when a fellow makes a poor showing he tells you about it afterward. There is also a story in front of the good results. If a man gets anything really good, nine times out of ten he has gone after it. So it is with crops. One thing to consider carefully beforehand is the seed.

It is plain that we are to continue growing corn in Texas, even more than heretofore. In this connection let me suggest that we deliberate on this question: "Shall we attempt to meet the increased demand by increased acreage, or by increased attention to the seed and tillage of the current acreage."

The question of tillage has been fre-



Blacklegoids

Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination
for the prevention of

BLACKLEG IN CATTLE

NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.

Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY
HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.

NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

quently discussed in the sessions of the Texas Corn Growers' Association, ending each time with this general conclusion: That from the standpoint of economy, the current practices should be revised, and that from the standpoint of profitable results, that in cultivation we begin too late and stop too soon.

The Problems of the Corn School

The "corn school" planned for you afternoon will deal with the problems connected with the selection and improvement of the seed. We shall ask your attention to these statements:

1. The most profitable results follow the use of home-grown or native seed.
2. That purity in type or breeding in corn gives the same advantage secured by the same conditions in pure-bred stock.
3. That there are wide differences in the yielding power of the varieties commonly planted in Texas.
4. That all of them are subject to marked improvement by systematic selection and breeding.

Farmers Favor Two-Cent Fare

Having read in the Dallas News of September 27 that four of the state officials of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union had sent a signed communication to the state railroad commission in which they assert that the Farmers' Union is opposed to a 2c railway fare, I wish to say that I have talked with hundreds of farmers, and many of them members of the F. E. and C. U. of A., since the 2c fare bill was introduced in the last legislature, and I find them almost unanimously in favor of such reduced fare.

I also read in the News of the 1st inst. that Commissioner Colquitt had made the statement that there was not a commercial club in Texas that was not controlled by the railroads, and I want to say that if the lay members of the various farmers' and laborers' organizations don't watch their officials and leaders, there will be some of them controlled by the railroads; for it is very evident to my mind that before the anti-pass law went into effect many of such officials and leaders were using free passes. For what purpose were such passes given? Of course the railroads expected something in return, and we generally find those who have been recipients of free passes lined up with the railroads whenever there is legislation proposed that the railroads don't want.

I have now in my possession a number of free passes that were sent me before the anti-free pass law went into effect. These passes were sent me because of the position I held as president of the Farmers Cotton Growers' Union, and if I had used them I could not well afford to come out in favor of a 2c fare. Furthermore, if I had used them I could have collected 3c per mile from my state union for every mile so traveled, which would have been a nice side-graft.

Let me say in conclusion that, in my judgment, any official or leading member of any farmers' or workingmen's organization who will accept special favors at the hands of any public service corporation is not a safe person to be trusted to represent or work for the interests of its members.

JOHN W. BAKER,

President Farmers Cotton Growers' Union of Snyder, Tex., Oct. 5.

MISSOURI STEERS WIN

Angus and Galloways Take Ribbons From Illinois, Iowa and Missouri Entries

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 21.—The pure bred fat steers shown by the department of animal husbandry of Missouri University at the Sedalia fair at

FOR SALE

550 THREE-YEAR-OLD

STEERS

Can deliver at Kent, Texas, or Marfa, Texas. ADDRESS

G. S. LOCKE, Jr.
FORT DAVIS, TEXAS

ARE YOU PARTICULAR?

If you are particular and want your money deposited in a safe bank, like courteous treatment and exactness in your transactions, come and give us a trial.

The Farmers & Mechanics NATIONAL BANK
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

J. W. Spencer, President.
J. T. Pemberton, Vice Pres.
H. W. Williams, Vice Pres.
Geo. E. Cowden, vice Pres.
Ben O. Smith, Cashier.
B. H. Martin, Asst. Cashier.

Sedalia last week, succeeded in winning in every class but one. These steers competed with cattle from Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri, and not only won first, but were awarded three championship prizes for being the finest of any age or class in Angus and Galloway breeds.

This stock has been shown at two fairs this fall and has taken a total of forty-six prizes. The awards were: Champion Angus steer; champion Galloway herd; first, Angus steer calf; first, Galloway steer calf; first, Galloway yearling; first, Galloway, 2-year-old; first, Hereford calf; second, Angus 2-year-old; second, Angus calf; third, Hereford calf; second, Duroc-Jersey aged cow; third, Berkshire yearling boar.

And all it will cost to put the streets of Chicago in thoro repair is \$750,000 a year. Vive la bagatelle!

GRADDOCK

GRADDOCK'S 92 and MELBA RYE
ARE THE TWO BEST \$4.00 PER GALLON WHISKIES SOLD
L. CRADDOCK & CO. DALLAS, TEXAS.



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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



REAL ESTATE

75,000-ACRE RANCH, Old Mexico, fenced, watered, good buildings, 1,000 acres farmed near railroad, about \$1 an acre. 100 to 200 choice Hereford cattle to exchange for real estate. 200-acre elegant town site, near Fort Worth, on four railroads 50-foot brick business building, Main street, Fort Worth. S. M. Smith, Delaware Hotel, Fort Worth.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Ranch of 75,000 acres in Crosby county, Texas, some plains, mostly breaks, well grassed and watered, good fences and improvements. The land was formerly known as the Two Buckle south pasture. Owner sold, except two sections leased. Will sell land and retain cattle or sell cattle and lease the land, or sell land and cattle together. Prices and terms made known on application. Address A. W. Hudson, Emma, Crosby County, Texas.

COMBINATION STOCK FARM, ten miles of Fort Worth; pike road; adjoining railroad station; on route of interurban street railway; two artesian wells; two small houses; live creek, with plenty of shade and water; \$30 per acre. J. W. Buchanan, agent, Hoxley or F. & M. Bank Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

3,200-ACRE RANCH, eight miles west of Leander; \$2 per acre. Charles F. Heinatz, Marble Falls, Texas.

ATTY'S DIRECTORY

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

RUFUS W. KING, LAWYER, Western National Bank Bldg. Phone 533.

DENTISTS

GARRISON BROS., modern dentistry. All manner of filling of the highest degree of perfection. 501½ Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

DEPT. STORES



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



YOUR BEST MAIL ORDER STORE

Send for samples. Shopping here by mail is entirely satisfactory. Your orders are looked after by experienced shoppers, who are only interested in filling your wants satisfactorily. We pay express charges on all orders of \$5 and over. Send in your orders.

INSTRUMENTS

UNEEDA Phonograph in your home to entertain your family and friends. Write us for latest catalogue, etc. Cummings, Shepherd & Co., 700 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

NEW PIANOS! We challenge dealers everywhere to equal our new \$85 upright piano. You save money when you buy of us. Write today. Will A. Watkin Co., Dallas.

HOTELS, CAFES

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

FINANCIAL

WM. REEVES buys vendor's lien notes and lends money anywhere in Texas on real estate, collateral or personal indorsement. Rooms 406-407 Fort Worth National Bank Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

PERSONAL

DR. LINK'S Violet Ray Cabinet, in connection with his Vibrator and Electric Wall Plate, is nearly a specific for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Syphilis, all Blood Diseases, Inflammation, Female Diseases, cleanses the skin of all Eruptions. I cure you of morphine, opium and cigarette habits quickly on guarantee without suffering from nervous prostration. Rooms 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Brooker building, Fourth and Main, Elevator.

MEN—Don't pass this by. Write us for sealed literature describing the Southern Wonder Appliance, which astonishes the world and dumbfounds medical science for sexual exhaustion. Can carry in vest pocket and lasts for years. Sold by druggists. Used and endorsed by physicians. So. Inst. Co., Box 351, Houston, Texas.

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

WANTED—500 cows on shares for five years; best breeding range in Arizona. Address W. M. Marteny, Arizaca, Ariz.

OUR NEW \$3.95 Talking Machine pleases every buyer. It uses any regular cylinder record. Will A. Watkin Company, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Small herd Registered Short Horn cattle. Address G. B. Morton, Saginaw, Texas.

STOCKMAN-JOURNAL ADS. PAY

LIVE STOCK

RED POLLS FOR SALE or exchange —J. C. Murray of Maquoketa, Iowa, owner of the best known herd of Registered Red Polled cattle in America, offers to sell four carloads of choice animals for cash, or exchange them for Panhandle land, or improved farm in Texas. Write him.

RAMBOUILLET RAMS—Out of pure bred ewes, by the celebrated "Klondike" registered ram, weighing 251 pounds and shearing 29 pounds, and by others almost as good. Graham & McCorquodale, Graham, Texas.

STALLIONS and brood mares for sale! It will pay you to use stallions raised by me, as I keep them constantly before the world and make a market for their colts. Henry Small Dallas.

FIRE INSURANCE

HARRISON, COLLETT & SWAYNE, Fire and Casualty Insurance, Continental Bank Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

JEWELRY

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

VEHICLES

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

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office, \$900 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 25, London, Canada.

Talks With Texas Stock Farmers

(Continued from page 11.)

corn is pretty good. I have a good lot of millet baled, which I will use in feeding my cows this winter. I also made a good crop of oats and then planted sorghum, which is in fine shape now and will make a good crop. I find that volunteer oats has come up and there is so good a stand that it will make a good crop in the spring. I have twenty-seven Jerseys that will bring calves in March. These Jerseys are a part of my dairy herd, which supplies the milk that I sell to the citizens of Anson. I sell any surplus bull calves in Fort Worth for the packing houses to make veal of. I want you to understand that I try to make everything I can for the support of my family right at home, and plant accordingly. We have with the aid of the women folks a good lot of Plymouth Rock chickens on hand almost all of the time, but never sell one—they are as good for my folks as anybody's else folks, and then I have four great big husky boys, who may come in at any time hungry, and either one of them is able to eat three or four fried chickens at any time, so we don't sell. Turkeys do finely here and there is a bunch that you see are good ones and have fattened on the best the farm affords. I have good hogs of the Poland-China breed. Here are seven pigs that are about a month old, and here are my killing hogs in a pen covered and floored with planks. It pays to give a hog all the comfort you can, for he loves to eat, lay down, rise up and eat again, and repeat this process constantly, and there is no breed of hogs that can do this with more complacency than the Poland-China. These are in good fix and will make some fine hog fixin's along about Christmas time or hog killing time. I am from

Georgia, and while it is a good state, Jones county is a good place, too. I have four boys and three of them are married. I told them that I had plenty of land for all of them and that they had better all stay with me, for if they strayed off they could do no better, and by myself someone might get hold of my stuff and they lose out. They are all with me and their mother, and do all the work, for I only potter around now. I want you to come to Anson some time again and let me know and I will send one of the boys for you and you can come out and stay at least a day and night with me and talk over matters to better advantage than we can on a short little visit."

M. M. Anthony now lives in Anson, which is his postoffice, but he came from East Texas, where he imbibed all the knowledge of good and evil that is connected with the truck business, and having separated the good from the bad, he absorbed large quantities of the former and brought it along with him into his new home.

"I came here a few years ago from the Tyler section in East Texas," said Mr. Anthony, "and bought 240 acres of land near Anson. Having learned a lot about the truck and fruit business and the best methods for getting the most out of the business and getting an understanding of the capacity for production of the Jones county lands, I was soon satisfied that a smaller area of ground would answer my purposes better, so I sold off my land down to eighty acres. I have made more net money off of that land than I used to do from my cotton lands back in Smith county. Of my eighty acres, I have put fifty in cultivation, thirty acres of this being in sorghum. This sorghum realized for me \$700. From four acres of maize I got in cash \$170 and from

PARENTS!

Why send your sons to a Commercial School located in the heart of a great city where they are surrounded by all kinds of vice, and subjected to the strongest temptations and left unrestrained? The Commercial School of the Polytechnic College has the very best course of study, a large attendance, and is entirely free from bad influences. It is in charge of one of the oldest and best known Business Educators in the South. We find good homes for our students, give them the best possible environments, and secure good positions when they graduate. Write for catalog.

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

three milk cows from stuff raised on the place I got \$200, our milk selling readily in town for 40 cents a gallon. The total cost in procuring these results was only \$90, so the net proceeds were \$980 for the fifty acres in cultivation. In addition to this we had a garden from which we got an unlimited amount of truck of various kinds. Now this year has been an off one comparatively, so you see that in a normal one the money made would be greater along all lines.

"This is a fine showing, and when you consider that we had a good lot of our living out of the same products of the crops the aggregate is astonishing. I raised truck down in the Tyler section and had to patronize the canneries there, but I believe that this is a far better country for truck growing and for stock farming. Small home canneries are the best in all respects, the reasons for this opinion being to extensive to repeat here, but my knowledge, which leads me to make the assertion, comes from practical application. These small home canneries can be found here in some of our farmer's outfits and will soon be the rule. This is a fine apple country, and to prove my assertion, here are some of the apples raised near town in the shineries. They sell right alongside of the best imported apples in this town and command as good prices. I will

leave Mr. Dyer, who raised them, to tell all about them. Peaches and all other fruits do fine and grapes also, so canning will become another industry that will make profitable all the surplus. Now, among the things we need, while the world is being notified of what we want, is more experienced truck growers, who can show others how best to get the best results from the business. Most of our farmers here are "cotton farmers," and they cannot be convinced at once that there is more money in diversification until the fact is put right square up to them. While peanuts are coming into notice and are a profitable crop, there are plenty of other things that will help make the bank account grow. Placing reliance in one crop alone for a living has been demonstrated to be had, in the case of cotton and in peanuts or any other crop it would result disastrously."

Briscoe County

Silverton Enterprise.
E. P. Turner left Tuesday with his family and stock for Odessa, Texas, where he will spend the winter, and, perhaps, will make his home. The farming class of people are learning the value of this country as a farming country, and are forcing the stockmen to go out of the stock business or hunt cheaper grass.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

Costs less to buy and less to run. Quicker and easier started; has a wider sphere of usefulness. Has no vibration, can be mounted on any light wagon as a portable of traction. Weighs less than half of one-cylinder engines. Give size of engine required. Especially adapted for irrigation in connection with our centrifugal force pumps. (Sizes 1, 2½, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 16 Horse Power.) High-grade Gasoline Engines, 3 to 4 horse power—adapted for Electric Lighting, Marine and Pumping purposes. Mention this paper. Send for catalogue. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Macon, Georgia and 15th Street, CHICAGO, ILL. This is our 50th year.

Weekly Review Livestock Market

The close of the week ending Oct. 19 finds receipts of cattle and calves largely increased over the previous week, along with a shrinkage of values. The excess in the supply ran to 12,049 head, of which 5,844 were calves. Hogs came to market in about the same volume as during the prior week, while sheep and horses and mules show slight decreases. The weeks' aggregate of receipts is: Cattle 20,088 head; calves, 13,678; hogs, 10,917; sheep, 484; horses and mules, 358. For the previous week: Cattle, 13,881 head; calves, 7,834; hogs, 10,668; sheep, 912; horses and mules, 437. For the corresponding week last year: Cattle, 13,995 head; calves, 7,902; hogs, 7,218; sheep, 489; horses and mules, 445.

Beef Steers—The trade in beef steers opened the week with a decline of a dime and closed with the initial loss doubled. Probably this shrinkage of values would have been greater had supplies been of sufficient volume to warrant it. Slowness has characterized the trade every day. Sales were made Monday of a load of 1062-lb. fed on grass, steers at \$4.50; Tuesday Territory grassers of 1,018-lb. at \$3.80 @ 3.85; Wednesday, 1,062-lb. grass beefs at \$4; Thursday, two loads of caked steers of 1,097-lb. at \$4.25; Friday, two loads of 1,051-lb. caked steers at \$4.10. Low as the market was here, it was quoted relatively higher than at Kansas City or St. Louis on the same quality of cattle.

Stockers and Feeders—In sympathy with depressed values in beef cattle, and somewhat influenced unfavorably by the continued high prices of feed, the trade in feeder steers closes the week with values a dime lower than a week ago and a demand that is meager at best. At the week's close choice heavy feeders went begging for remunerative bids, finally selling 20c under seller's pricing.

Cows and Heifers—A heavy increase in the volume of butcher cow receipts this week has been responsible for a 25c to 35c decline in values. Good heavy cows have sold at \$2.65@2.85 that were in the \$3 class the week before and the bulk of killing cows made around \$2.25@2.65 compared with \$2.60 @3 at the high time last week.

Bulls—Bulls took on a little spurt of strength in the early half of the week, but by the close the market had settled to the level of the prior weekly period.

Calves—Its the same story in the vealer trade: Excessive receipts, ever-supplied demand, then a slump of 25c to 50c. Up to Thursday values were held up to a steady level with the week's opening, but the decline started that day and was completed Friday. Good to choice light vealers are quotable from \$4.25@4.40, as compared with \$4.50@4.85 earlier in the week, while good to choice medium weights are selling around \$3.90@4.25, that were bringing \$4.25@4.75, with a few loads up to \$4.85, at the week's opening, and good to choice heavies from \$3@3.50, against \$3.25@4, at the week's best time. Medium grades show as much or more loss.

Hogs—The hog trade was done the first half of the week on a descending scale of prices and increased receipts. Wednesday's close recording a 25c loss from Saturday's close. Slight advances were recorded Thursday and Friday. The week closed with hogs 12½c lower than Monday's opening.

Sheep—Receipts of muttons have been very light the past week, with a good demand prevailing at all times for good, fat sheep and desirable feeders. The week closes with all killing sheep quoted steady to strong.

Prices for the Week

Steers—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$4.15	\$3.60@4.00
Tuesday	3.85	3.70@3.80
Wednesday	4.00	3.60@4.00
Thursday	4.35	3.35@4.35
Friday	4.10
Cows and Heifers—		
Monday	3.15	2.40@2.75
Tuesday	3.20	2.25@2.85
Wednesday	2.80	2.25@2.55
Thursday	2.75	2.25@2.55
Friday	3.05	2.25@2.60
Calves—		
Monday	4.85	3.50@4.50
Tuesday	4.75	3.75@4.65
Wednesday	4.60	3.75@4.20
Thursday	4.75	3.35@4.40

RAMBOUILLET RAMS

I have 500 high-grade, extra well bred, heavy shearing rams, which I wish to sell immediately. They are splendid in every particular. Will sell very reasonably.

JOHN EDWARDS,
Englewood, Kan.

Friday	4.25	3.00@3.00
Saturday	3.25	3.10@3.25
Hogs—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$6.52½	\$6.47½@6.50
Tuesday	6.52½	6.25 @6.47½
Wednesday	6.40	6.17½@6.35
Thursday	6.35	6.12½@6.35
Friday	6.40	6.27½@6.35
Saturday	6.40	6.25 @6.40

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle.	Clvs.	Hogs.	Shp.	H.M.
Monday	3,165	2,237	1,979	103	150
Tuesday	4,105	3,506	2,037	165	5
Wednesday	4,179	2,826	1,342
Thursday	4,323	2,965	2,526	816	33
Friday	2,966	1,194	1,983
Saturday	1,350	950	1,050

Receipts for the week compared with last week and the corresponding week last year:

	This week.	Last week.	Year ago.
Cattle	20,075	13,881	13,995
Calves	13,675	7,834	7,902
Hogs	10,925	10,668	7,218
Sheep	485	912	489
Horses and mules	340	437	445

Receipts for the year to date compared with the corresponding periods in 1906 and 1905:

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Cattle	607,487	452,206	516,637
Calves	243,774	448,658	99,757
Hogs	427,270	448,859	368,510
Sheep	102,575	85,753	113,646
Horses & mls.	16,678	15,737	1 3,079

FARMS IN MONTANA

State Famed for Agriculture as Well as Mining Products

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—R. W. Fisher, professor of horticulture in the Montana Agricultural College of Bozeman, is at the Great Northern hotel. In speaking of conditions in Montana he said that the state was not in reality the great mining camp which it is popularly supposed to be, because, in fact, the statistics now show that the agricultural wealth of Montana is considerably greater than its mining wealth.

"This change of relative rank in these industries has been brought about by irrigation," said Professor Fisher, "which has been extensively adopted in the mountain valleys of Montana. The subject of irrigation and its practical application has received marked attention of late, the recent irrigation congress held at Sacramento as well as the outspoken personal interest of President Roosevelt in the matter having been causes which particularly emphasize the economic value of applying water to the semi-arid lands of the northwestern valleys.

"Irrigation transforms valueless soil to the rich, fertile lands valued as high as \$1,000 an acre. The recent reclamation act of congress and the irrigation work the government is doing is the greatest boon ever conferred upon the west. Altho the government is largely engaged in irrigation projects, it is noted as remarkable that the largest enterprise in Montana has just been consummated by private capital, this being the canal in the Bitter Root valley. This section is one of the oldest fruit valleys in the northwest, but owing to a lack of water in the past has been cultivated only in small part. As irrigation is now provided for this entire valley it is destined to shortly become a powerful factor in the world's fruit markets."

Professor Fisher enthusiastically predicts the near arrival of the time when his state will take place as one of the greatest sources of horticultural wealth in the country.

SHORTHORN BREEDERS TO ATTEND STATE FAIR

President of Association to Judge the Entries at Dallas and Then Go to Mexico for Exhibition

Two incidents of importance to the shorthorn breeders of this section of the country will occur within the week.

The first is the coming to Texas of the president of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association of America, accompanied by several members of the executive committee of the association, and the other is the opening in the City of Mexico about Nov. 1 of the first shorthorn exhibit and sale ever held in the republic of Mexico.

President H. F. Brown of Minneapolis, Minn., will be accompanied by these members of the executive committee: J. F. Prather, S. F. Lochridge, J. M. Forbes and Captain Leonard. They will arrive at Dallas Oct. 25 for the purpose of judging the shorthorn exhibits at the Dallas fair.

After the completion of that work they will go on to the City of Mexico.



HARD HITTERS

To get a hammer that will last a lifetime, that never chips or breaks—that never works loose or flies off the handle—that drives straight and true—you must ask for a Keen Kutter Hammer.

KEEN KUTTER
TOOLS AND CUTLERY

are as carefully made, tempered and tested as the finest surgical instruments. The name Keen Kutter covers Carpenter Tools of all kinds. Tools for Garden and Farm. Also a full line of Scissors and Shears, Pocket-knives and Table Cutlery.

If not at your dealer's, write us.
SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY (Inc.), St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.

THIS BEEF ON ICE 14 YEARS

Dr. Wiley to Release Meat Which Is Curiosity

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Uncle Sam's wizard in chemistry, is about to release from captivity a side of beef that has been held in a refrigerating plant for more than fourteen years. This is the story: Two years ago Dr. Wiley, chief chemist of the department of agriculture, inaugurated a series of experiments with a view to determining the nutritive value of meat, game, poultry, eggs, butter, milk, cream and other food products kept in cold storage for indefinite periods. The results are about to be placed in the form of a report, which will be submitted to congress at its coming session. These experiments demonstrate, it is understood, that it is unsafe to eat foods that have been kept on ice for three months or longer.

"When we started these experiments," said Dr. Wiley today, "notice of our intention was sent broadcast to the managers of refrigerating plants. One of them in Cleveland informed the department that he had a side of beef that had been in refrigeration for more than twelve years. We asked the Cleveland man to contribute it, for use in our scheme of experimentation. He did."

Not to Be Fed to Poison Squad

Dr. Wiley was asked if this long lived piece of beef would be fed to the poison squad, whose members have laid their stomachs on the altar of science, and who for several months have been devouring all sorts of foods selected because of the belief that they are deleterious to health.

"I will not," said Dr. Wiley emphatically.

"Why not?" he was asked.

"We will first try it on the dog," he replied with a smile.

Then Dr. Wiley explained. Meat and other foods, if appearances are to be accepted, may be kept in cold storage for long periods without any apparent degradation in their nutritive value of quality. But between the time they are prepared to be fed to man or alkaloidal bodies may develop that which would make them fatal if taken into the human stomach.

Will Be Fed to Department Dog

The meat, poultry, game and other articles that have been in Dr. Wiley's icehouse for the last two years will not, therefore, be fed to the poison squad. Their condition will be tested by the chief chemist and his assistants in other ways. When put in the

INTERURBAN LINE

NORTHERN TEXAS TRACTION CO.

\$1.00 Round Trip Each Way
Between FORT WORTH and DALLAS

Account of State Fair, Oct. 19 to Nov. 3, inclusive.

Cars Every 30 Minutes Between the Two Cities.

W. C. FORBESS, G. P. & T. A., FORT WORTH

DALLAS FORT WORTH

refrigerator plant in the first instance the tissues of the meat were carefully measured, and since have been remeasured at intervals.

Kerr County

Kerrville Sun.

Fred Vaughn has purchased 1,000 acres of land from Judge H. M. Burney on Turtle creek, was in town on Thursday to have the transfer made.

J. W. Coffee, a leading ranchman of the Noxville section, was in the metropolis last Saturday, bringing his fall clip of wool, which he stored in Captain Schreiner's warehouse. Mr. Coffee while here was a visitor to the Sun office and stated that he had at last a good rain, the first in many months, which would make plenty of grass for range purpose.

Les Beasley, a prominent ranchman of Kimble county, passed thru Kerrville Wednesday with a bunch of stock cattle, which he had purchased in Bannock and the lower part of Kerr counties. The cattle were taken to Mr. Beasley's ranch in Kimble county.

M. G. Darton of Claude sold two loads of hogs on the yards Tuesday at \$6.12½. The two loads averaged 232 and 221 pounds, respectively.

A. B. Kerr & Son of Muldoon sold fifty hogs Tuesday at \$5.90 per cwt. The load averaged 169 pounds.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

The Standard Windmill

manufactured in the first and only windmill factory in the South.

BUY THE BEST.

AXTELL CO.

Successors to Axtell-KcKee Mfg. Co., FORT WORTH, TEX.



The Hunter Who Was Cured

Without any nature-faking or any mawkishness, Dr. Henry Smith Williams describes the drama of a wounded bird.

"The bird at which the boy had fired thrust down its legs and wobbled as if about to fall; then recovered itself and flew on, its legs dangling. A chance shot had apparently broken its back, paralyzing the legs, but leaving it still strength enough to fly a certain distance. Trained hunter as he was, the boy watched the wounded bird and marked the exact spot where it finally dropped just at the edge of a corn field half a mile away.

"I think I'll go after it," said the youth.

"Nonsense," said Luther; "it's half a mile away and you have all you want without it."

"But the bird is wounded. I hate to have it lie out there and suffer."

"Oh, it's probably dead or if it isn't some skunk or weasel will kill it tonight. Come along."

"It was nearly sunset and the youth was tired after the long tramp of the day. It would be a long trip over to the corn field for weary legs—and then perhaps to find the bird dead. Already it was supper time at home, and he had a hunter's appetite. So he allowed himself to be persuaded and the two tramped homeward.

"But the grouse that had fallen over in the corn field was not dead. Nor, as it chanced, was its wound of a kind to produce speedy death. The injury did, however, render the bird utterly helpless. Once it had dropped to the earth it could not rise again. Nor could it move about on the ground for its legs were paralyzed completely. It lay on the bare earth, sheltered by the corn stalks from the eyes of hawks, and where there was not much danger that a marauding beast would find it. But there was no food at hand. It was doubtful even whether the bird would be able to sip a few drops of dew from a corn stalk to quench the thirst that its wound would develop.

"Quite obviously fate had marked the grouse for a lingering death of torture. Its wound, already painful, must become more so with the lapse of time. Insects would come in phalanxes to pester it. Hunger and thirst would add their modicum of agony. The greatest mercy it could hope for would be the coming of some skunk or weasel, as the hunter had suggested, to put it out of misery. But no such messenger of speedy death chanced to come that way."

Dr. Williams describes the church service the following Sunday morning, and the awakening of the boy's mind to a fear that the wounded grouse might not have died all these days, and he goes on:

"The youth's soul was undergoing development in that half hour. He was making one of those short cuts from point of view to point of view. He was passing—little as he realized it—from the barbarian hunter stage to a plane of broader sympathies.

"All thru the lesson he sat brooding the same thought, and as he left the church the idea of the wounded bird had taken full possession of his mind. Instead of going home, he set out for the field where he had shot the bird. He believed he might find the bird even yet. At least he would try.

"A good memory and a keen eye enabled him to go about the point of the field from which the grouse had flushed; and over by the corn field he noted the exact point—marked by a peculiar fence post—where the bird had gone down. He went directly to it, and had scarcely entered the corn field when his dog came to a point. There ahead on the ground lay the bird, stretched at full length.

It made no effort to escape as he came up. It was too near death to fear him or anything, its eyes half closed, its bill agape, as it feebly gasped for breath.

"In an instant the youth was on his knees beside the bird, a great lump in his throat, his eyes staring as if they would start from their sockets. The meaning of it all came to him with the force of a blow. Mechanically, he brushed away the insects that gathered about the wound in the bird's back. He stroked the soiled plumage tenderly. He found himself calculating the hours that the grouse had lain there suffering. It had happened Wednesday and this was Sunday—twenty-four, forty-eight, seventy-two, about ninety hours; yes, fully ninety. What a cruel stretch of torture! The youth recalled an occasion when he had had a toothache for two hours that had seemed interminable; and the




WASHER

BROTHERS.




LEON GROSS, President



The Great Store for Men

NOW IS THE TIME to supply your clothing need for Fall and Winter. Those going to the State Fair will profit by making their purchases here where the stocks are large and the assortments complete. Prices always the lowest, quality considered.

THE SELLING SECTIONS

<p style="text-align: center;">Men's Clothing Section MAIN FLOOR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Men's Hat Section MAIN FLOOR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Men's Furnishing Section MAIN FLOOR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Men's Shoe Section MAIN FLOOR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Women's Shoe Section MAIN FLOOR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Children's Shoe Section MAIN FLOOR</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Merchant Tailoring Section SECOND FLOOR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Men's Uniform Section SECOND FLOOR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Boys' Clothing Section SECOND FLOOR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Boys' Hat Section SECOND FLOOR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Boys' Furnishing Section SECOND FLOOR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Suit Case and Grip Section SECOND FLOOR</p>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

MAIL ORDERS FILLED--SEND FOR CATALOGUE

meaning of that ninety hours of pain came home to him yet more vividly. In an agony of remorse he knelt there, thinking, thinking, thinking. He closed his eyes, and when he opened them a few moments later the grouse had ceased to breathe.

"The youth rose suddenly and walked to the verge of the cornfield. He selected a spot in a fence corner, and began to dig a hole. The ground was hard, and he had nothing but his knife and a piece of stick to aid him; but

he persevered the more stubbornly as his fingers became sore from digging. When the grave was deep enough, the youth went after the body of the grouse and took it up very tenderly, as if so much of suffering had given it sacredness. He laid the poor thing carefully in the ground, smoothing its every feather. Then he resolutely scooped in the dirt till the grave was filled and carefully smoothed over.

"Long before he reached home, the youth had made up his mind. He

knew that he should never shoot his gun again. He had entered a new phase of life. The desire to kill was no longer strong in him. The instinct of the hunter had left him forever."—Appleton's Magazine.

O. F. Blinch of Weatherford, Okla., topped the hog market Monday with sixty head of hogs. The load sold at \$6.35 and averaged 238 pounds.