

Cattle
Hogs
Horses
Mules
Sheep
Goats

THE TEXAS

Range
Farming
Horticulture
Household
Good Roads

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Diversification as Practised in Lubbock County



YOUNG MULES AND HOGS ON RANCH OF CHARLES BUTLER, TEN MILES SOUTHWEST OF LUBBOCK, TEXAS.

Greatness of Live Stock Industry Vividly Shown at Chicago Yards

Extensive almost to the limit of comprehension are the ramifications of the trade that centers at the Chicago stock yards. Here is a pen of steers exposed for sale that were born on the staked plains of Texas, matured in the Yellowstone valley of Montana, and finished in an Iowa feed lot. Sheep that were lambs in Oregon, yearlings in Montana, and graduated as aged mutton on a farm in southern Michigan may be seen. The hog, less nomadic in its habits than either the steer or the sheep, usually comes direct from the farm on which it was born; and, interwoven thru the whole trade fabric, is a mesh of speculation involving countless individuals, banks, and pools. From the breeding ground to the slaughter house organization is encountered at every stage. The Texas cattlemen are effectively organized to suppress crime—"rustling" is the range term for it; the commission men are organized to repress trade trickery; and the Chicago Live Stock Exchange enjoys the confidence of producers

everywhere. Should he visit the western division during the summer and fall months, the visitor may be mystified somewhat, over the apparently objectless cavorting of numerous men, of cowboy type, on horseback. These are brand inspectors, representatives of numerous cattle organizations in the west. Their duty is the prompt inspection of brands when range cattle are yarded, and until that is accomplished the stock is not offered for sale. So effectually is this work performed that cattle thieving on the western ranges now is practically impossible. The presence of stolen stock is detected immediately, and the proceeds of the sale are remitted to the actual owner as indicated by the brand. To the uninitiated these marks are unintelligible, but a brand inspector carries the outlines of many thousands of hide-seared inscriptions in the storehouse of his memory.

In vain does the visitor search stock yard landscapes for the picturesque cowboy of other days. In its transition

process the trade has all but obliterated him. There is neither shooting up nor roping. Occasionally a fractious steer gains the brief liberty of an adjacent street, but this spectacle is rarely witnessed. The stock yards company maintains a corps of riders always in readiness to pursue and lariat such bovine vagrants. However, when a steer does go on a rampage, the excitement and damage he causes often exceed those of the proverbial "bull in a china shop."

Features Which Catch the Eye

There are other features of this vast trade not calculated to interest the average visitor. Everywhere, but not conspicuously in evidence, is the eagle eye of the federal government, reinforced by the strong arm of the state. From the moment a load of cattle, hogs, or sheep reaches a stock yards unloading platform, the vigilance of Uncle Sam's myrmidons is never relaxed until the product leaves the packing house in finished form. This

precaution for the public welfare is the result of a recent agitation necessitating intervention by congress, which passed a meat inspection law of such rigidity that evasion of its provisions, even if desired by packers, would be impossible. Railroads are prohibited even from handling meat products intended for interstate commerce that do not bear the certificate of healthfulness of the department of agriculture, and the new system has not only restored the confidence of the whole world but has proved a valuable advertisement for the goods packers send to domestic and foreign markets. Packers' losses are frequently heavy on account of this inspection, mainly owing to tuberculosis, at present the most serious menace to the otherwise general healthfulness of the live stock of the United States. Before the sales there is a culling out of suspects by a state inspector, and from the moment of slaughter the representative of the department of agriculture gets busy. When a subordinate inspector con-

demns a carcass under conditions regarded as unjustifiable by the owner, an appeal is had to the chief inspector. All product is conspicuously stamped after passing muster so that "he who runs may read," and the consumer has merely to demand of the retailer to see the inspection stamp as an assurance of purity.

In the handling of such an animal army, those falling by the wayside, either as cripples or "dead ones," form an unflattering percentage of the whole. Cripples go into the food supply, but dead animals, minus the hide, are consigned to the rendering tank, for in these days of economy every pound of animal by-product has commercial value. Grease of many grades and glue are the principal products of the rendering works, but the residue is always available for fertilizers. But for the Chicago packing houses many a southern cotton field would of necessity be abandoned. Packing house refuse is rich in nitrogen, the most costly of fertilizers, and this is combined, by the packer, with acid phosphate and potash salts in proportions to suit the needs of any crop, tho the bulk of it goes into the south to be used as a tonic for King Cotton. Thus the fertility of the fat lands of the west is transported to do service on the deteriorated acres of the south.

Is Solidly Established

Devoid of all semblance of speculation, the industry is founded on a rock. Pessimists for a decade past have predicted the decadence of Chicago's boasted supremacy as a live stock market, but such prophecy stands sadly discredited by a constantly increasing volume of business, the inevitable sequence of the location of the western metropolis. To the east is the area of rapidly congesting population; to the west, the fat lands of the North American continent. Statistics show that nearly two-thirds, or 64 per cent, of the population of the United States, is located east of Chicago, while 70 per cent of the live stock of the country is west of that point. But for the beef and pork furnished by the corn-growing area of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, the east would subsist mainly on a vegetarian diet. At Chicago are brought together the corn-fat cattle of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska and the "grassers" of Montana, Wyoming, the Dakotas and Texas. From the great ranges of the northwest come in summer vast herds of sheep, either ready for slaughter or available for the purposes of the feeder, assuring an all-the-year-round supply of mutton. And every farm in the corn belt contributes its quota of the hog crop, a source of meat supply without which not only America but Europe would be in sorry plight.

The Chicago packer has been credited with using every part of the hog but its dying squeal, but this hardly describes his achievement. He has made pork, in its many manufactured forms, the most palatable and popular of meats, the evolution of the trade from the mess pork stage being a story in itself.

And in this great mart man's best

SCHOOL TEACHERS

Also Have Things to Learn.

"For many years I have used coffee and refused to be convinced of its bad effect upon the human system," writes a veteran school teacher.

"Ten years ago I was obliged to give up my much loved work in the public schools after years of continuous labor. I had developed a well defined case of chronic coffee poisoning.

"The troubles were constipation, fluttering of the heart, a thumping in the top of my head and various parts of my body, twitching of my limbs, shaking of my head and at times after exertion, a general 'gone' feeling with a toper's desire for very strong coffee. I was a nervous wreck for years.

"A short time ago friends came to visit us and they brought a package of Postum with them, and urged me to try it. I was prejudiced because some years ago I had drunk a cup of weak, tasteless stuff called Postum which I did not like at all.

"This time, however, my friend made the Postum according to directions on the package, and it won me. Suddenly I found myself improving in a most decided fashion.

"The odor of boiling coffee no longer tempts me. I am so greatly benefited by Postum that if I continue to improve as I am now, I'll begin to think I have found the Fountain of Perpetual Youth. This is no fancy letter but stubborn facts which I am glad to make known."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book, "The Road to Wellville" in vogue "There's a Reason."

POULTRY

Light is an important adjunct in chicken happiness, yet too much glass with its alternation of heat and cold sometimes works harm. A convenient substitute for a portion of the lighting may be made of white cloth. This admits some light and at the same time provides for ventilation without draught. It also suggests a convenient material for stopping up holes.

A duck must have water about its eyes daily or it will not thrive. But if a tank of sufficient depth is provided for the ducks to sink their heads in the water clear out of sight, then they can do without the pond or stream. When this is not done they gum up about the eyes, become listless, sit about, don't eat and soon die. Young ducks that do not have water as suggested drop off one by one.

The scraps of meat for the table should be chopped and given to the hens in their feed, but this will hardly supply their need for the animal food with which they supply themselves in summer by eating worms, grasshoppers and other insects. Green cut bone supplies the needed elements to keep the hens in good condition and at the highest point of egg production, and the bone cutters now on the market make its preparation an easy task.

The cause of soft shelled eggs is, in general, either the hens are too fat or do not have sufficient food of a calcareous nature, viz., lime, chalk, etc., or have been worried, or the oviduct is not in a good healthy condition, which may be caused by inflammation brought on by overproduction, disease or injury. This answer is as near the mark as we can make it. Those having fowls subject to this disease must look for the cause. If fowls are too fat starve them down, furnish them with material for shells, keep dogs, children and male fowls from chasing them, provide perches near the ground, feed lightly and use such remedies as may tend to allay inflammation.

The dust box is another luxury as well as necessity in the well-being of the fowl. If a little sulphur is scattered in it occasionally, it will aid in warding off mites. Coal ashes are also greatly relished by fowls, not only for dusting, but the bits of cinder among them serve as grit. Wood ashes may also be used from time to time with advantage, but extreme care must be taken that they contain no fire. Coal ashes do not retain fire or heat for any length of time, but wood ashes will burn over again from a tiny coal or spark after all fire seems gone from them. The wood ash barrel has caused more than one conflagration, and it is never safe to empty the ashes where they can cause harm for at least twenty-four hours after seemingly free from fire.

Keep the eggs stored in a clean room till ready to take them to market. Egg shells are porous and it is known that they will absorb odors. The absorption may not be sufficient to make the eggs taste, but it will be enough to start the eggs to spoiling.

friend, the horse, has no inconspicuous place, \$20,000,000 worth of equine property changing hands every year.

Since 1900 a yearly average of more than 16,000,000 animals has found a cash market at Chicago, the aggregate value exceeding \$300,000,000. Since 1865, when the present market was opened, about 82,000,000 cattle, 4,500,000 calves, 245,000,000 hogs, 78,000,000 sheep, and 2,500,000 horses have been handled. In forty-one years, from 1866 to 1906, the value of all live stock sold in these yards is conservatively put at \$7,500,000,000. In forty-one years the total number of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and calves handled in and out is approximately 525,000,000 head.—From "Thru the Chicago Stock Yards," by John O'Brien, published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

Elmer Huntley, arrested at St. Louis for carrying a revolver, told a policeman that he needed a pistol to protect his money. "How much have you?" asked the officer. "None now, but I had \$10 once," he replied.

"Don't be alarmed, dear. They're not burglars. They are merely voters who have made a mistake in getting a sleeping place to register from."

"We have money to burn" announces an Iowa editor at the head of an editorial, but the astounded reader soon learns that in this particular case "We" is supposed to be Uncle Sam.

The young New York bank clerk who restored \$6,500 stolen money because he couldn't buy a package of cigarettes with a \$500 bill may as well recognize the fact that nature never intended him for a frenzied financier.



Simpson-Eddystone Silver Greys

Handsome costumes are no longer confined to costly material. Simpson-Eddystone Prints, because of their beautiful patterns are used for the most stylish dresses. Some designs have a new silk finish.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Silver Greys. Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints.



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

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.

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

The discovery that King Pharaoh suffered from toothache is not likely to arouse much sympathy for the old fellow at this late day. Too many of us are having troubles of our own.

The 190th anniversary of a wedding was celebrated in Hungary recently with both contracting parties present. There ought to be no question about that woman's ability to cook.

Owing to the high prices of the necessities of life, many deserving persons are compelled to subsist on the luxuries.

If a guest at the Bellevue-Stratford hotel in Philadelphia is annoyed by noise, he can have a room with the Campers' Club on the roof of the twenty-third story, 310 feet above the pavement.

Orders have been issued that noise must be reduced on the Prussian railways. There must be no whistling from the locomotives, and orders must not be given in a loud voice. Too much dynamite around?

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.

RHEUMATISM

BLOOD FILLED WITH URIC ACID

Rheumatism comes from an excess of uric acid in the blood. This acid circulating through the system acts as an irritant to the different muscles, nerves, bones and tissues of the body, and produces the inflammation and swelling of the joints and the sharp, cutting pains characteristic of the disease. When the blood is overburdened with uric acid it continually grows weaker and more acid, and poorer in nourishing qualities. Then Rheumatism becomes chronic, and not only a painful, but a formidable and dangerous disease. Sometimes the heart is attacked, the general health is affected, and the oils and fluids which lubricate the muscles and joints are destroyed by the acrid matter which the blood is constantly depositing in them; the muscles shrink and lose their elasticity, the coating of the joints becomes hard and thick, and often the sufferer is left a hopeless cripple. S. S. S. attacks the disease at its head, goes down into the circulation, and by neutralizing and removing the uric acid from the circulation and building up the thin, acrid blood, cures Rheumatism permanently.

S.S.S. PURELY VEGETABLE

the pain and inflammation. Begin the use of S. S. S. now and get the cause out of your blood so that the cold and dampness of Winter will not keep you in constant pain and misery. Book on Rheumatism and any medical advice free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Californians Buy Cattle

Purchasers from Western Slope Again in Texas

Several years ago, when the demand for Texas cattle began to fall off from the northwest and the average Texas ranchman began to get just a little bit blue over the situation, believing that an outlet was being closed that it would be difficult to reopen, California buyers began to appear out in the western range country and proved to be liberal buyers.

If the cattle were in the class demanded by this California trade there was not much haggling over prices, for the California buyers were willing to pay just a little more for good stuff than they would bring on the eastern markets. In this manner a thriving trade was built up and for several years the Texas ranchmen began to have visions of a California outlet that was likely to take the place of that they had lost in the northwest, until the demand began to drop off just about as suddenly as it had arisen.

Recent reports from the range country, however, indicate that California buyers are again in evidence, and they have already bought several thousand head of steers out in the extreme western portion of the state. They appear to be operating principally west of the Pecos river, but it is believed they may get down into the Midland and Colorado City country before the season closes, for no portion of Texas is producing a better class of cattle than the breeders in and around those two towns. For years they have been buying the very best class of breeding stock that could be found in the United States, and the cattle they are producing are as good as Texas grass and breeding can make them.

Buyers are finding that the cattle supply in Texas this season is not what it has been in the years that are past and gone. The range country has dwindled down until there is not much of it left, and the men who own the cattle have a very comprehensive knowledge of the supply in sight. It is for this reason they are not falling over themselves in an effort to sell, but are confident that sooner or later the buyers who are willing to pay something like value for good stuff will find their way to the ranches and take it away.

The California people now operating in the west are said to be paying prices for good stuff that are highly satisfactory.

Circular 116, of the Forest Service, entitled "The Waning Hardwood Supply," discusses this situation. It may be had upon application to the Forester, Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

Upton Sinclair's wife is suffering from nervous shock, and while accounts differ as to what brought on the attack, it is believed that she was stricken when her husband decided to go to work for the Vanderbilts.

CLEARED AWAY

Proper Food Put the Troubles Away

Our own troubles always seem more severe than any others. But when a man is unable to eat even a light breakfast, for years, without severe distress, he has trouble enough.

It is small wonder he likes to tell of food which cleared away the troubles. "I am glad of the opportunity to tell of the good Grape-Nuts has done for me," writes a N. H. man. "For many years I was unable to eat even a light breakfast without great suffering.

"After eating I would suddenly be seized with a terrible attack of colic and vomiting. This would be followed by headache and misery that would sometimes last a week or two, leaving me so weak I could hardly sit up or walk.

"Since I began to eat Grape-Nuts I have been free from the old troubles. I usually eat Grape-Nuts one or more times a day, taking it at the beginning of the meal. Now I can eat almost anything I want without trouble.

"When I began to use Grape-Nuts I was way under my usual weight, now I weigh 30 pounds more than I ever weighed in my life, and I am glad to speak of the food that has worked the change."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Blizzard Nips Strawberries

Fresh Fruit Served in Brewster County Until Snow

A letter to the Stockman-Journal from Alpine, Brewster county, says that until the blizzard and snowstorm of last week ripe strawberries were being picked in many gardens and the prospects were the fresh fruit would be in season for Thanksgiving.

The berries were the second crop this year and the vines received no special attention except occasional watering during the summer.

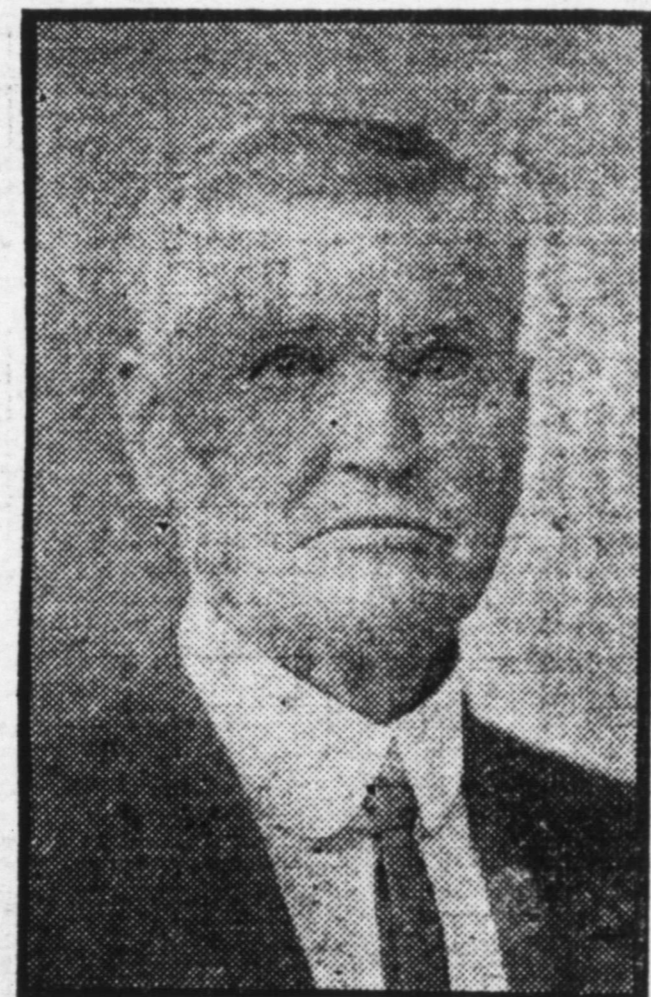
Wadenpohl & Smith bought 400 head of calves from Fritz Fox, and 500 head from Jack Brown. These are to be shipped east.

Quite a number of Alpine yards now boast a wheat patch planted about ten days ago. This is especially fine for chickens and milch cows.

J. H. Tolbert, who lives in the suburbs of Alpine, will have two monster pumpkins on exhibition at the San Antonio fair. They are less than 60 days old and measure over two feet in diameter. They were raised without irrigation.

HOGS

The Stockman-Journal herewith presents what it hopes will be the first of a series of letters by practical stock raisers of Texas on different phases of the industry. Mr. Witcher is a pioneer hog raiser of North Texas and further communications will be welcomed from him. The Stockman-Journal would like to hear from all practical hog raisers of Texas in short articles accompanied by photographs, for reproduction which no charge will be made. —Ed.)



W. W. WITCHER.

Swine Breeding in North Texas
As to climate we have the advantage of the north, for we can have pasture the year around. Our climate is mild. Wheat and oats are fine in winter and alfalfa and Bermuda in summer give cheap pork. As to breeds, I prefer the Poland-China. I have been breeding them for twenty years, and have never lost one by disease. They seem to be all right. The choice is the hog for the man. They are all good, but the hog that a man fancies is the hog for him, for such hogs will get better attention, and we all know that it takes a good feeder to make good hogs.

Commence to feed just as soon as the pig will eat and crowd him to the finish, is my system. With the pasture and climate and our bumper corn crops that can be raised in this state we can produce as cheap pork as Kansas or Missouri.

My advice to the farmers of Texas is to quit raising so much cotton for the worms and weevils. Raise corn and hogs for the packing houses at Fort Worth. They pay good prices for all choice stuff.

I will send you another communication soon, giving my system of handling my breeding stock.

W. W. WITCHER.

Bonham, Texas.

Bacon Types at A. and M. College
The Department of Animal Husbandry

BREWSTER COUNTY READ THE ALPINE AVALANCHE

And learn all about the great Trans-Pecos Country. Hundreds of sections of school lands coming on the market—eight sections to the settler, 40 years to pay for it, 3 per cent interest. The Avalanche conducts a Land Question Department. Ask anything you want to know. \$1.50 a year, \$1 six months.

dry at the State Agricultural and Mechanical College has lately received a seven-months-old boar pig of the large Yorkshire breed. This youngster was bred by Joseph Atkinson, Des Moines, Iowa, one of the best known breeders of Yorkshires in the West. He is a fine type of the breed, is large and growthy, is sired by a hog that weighs around 900 pounds in his working clothes, and out of a large, lengthy, prolific dam; and will be used on the two Canadian bred large Yorkshire sows the department imported something over a year ago. These and the most select of their progeny will comprise the herd of the bacon type of hogs that the department will maintain for instruction and experimental purposes.

J. C. Dibrell, proprietor of the Echaranoh near Coleman, Texas, has made the Department of Animal Husbandry a present of a pure bred Hereford calf, which the department will attempt to develop into a prize-winning steer at a future fat stock show.

ALFALFA

Alfalfa Experiments

There has been much interest in the production of alfalfa all thru the east and south. I have spent much time to learn the best method with the government and state bulletins, also with agricultural papers.

Without intense cultivation you will fail. They say that inoculation is important. Some believe 15 to 25 pounds of seed to the acre; I have found 49 pounds better. Air slacked lime is good. I had no lime or inoculation soil from alfalfa fields.

I sowed 3 1-2 acres upon high dry land on the third day of June, 1905, after most intense cultivation, and used only high grade commercial fertilizer. The first two years, 1905 and 1906, I obtained six crops, averaging 1 1-2 tons to each acre, 30 tons. I used yard manure the third year, 1907; thus far have got three crops, the first June 15th, the second July 11th, and the third August 10th; total for the three crops, this year, 17 tons.

It has been very dry, less than two inches of water has fallen since June 18th. With more water I shall expect two more crops this season. The home of alfalfa is in the arid regions. There, as soon as the crop is removed, they flood the land for another crop, and in thirty or forty day get it. That makes twelve tons easy, and there is no trouble about drying it.

I have taken nine crops from my field, hay harrowed it over with my double action harrow twice in each direction immediately after cutting each crop, setting the harrow at a light angle; and each crop has grown stronger.—Geo. W. Clarke in Hoard's Dairyman.

Beware of Bad Seed

Worthless alfalfa seed, containing in numerous instances weed seeds of a positively pernicious character, are still being sold to farmers over the state. A sample of such seed sent recently to the Agricultural and Mechanical college for examination and analysis by Dr. O. M. Ball of the department of botany of this institution, gave some rather interesting results. In the first place, there was a total of impurities of five and four-tenths per cent by weight. Of these, six-tenths of one per cent was trash and the remaining four and eight-tenths per cent was foreign seed, some of which—Russian thistle and dodder, for example—are exceedingly pernicious in character. By counting the actual number of foreign seeds in an ounce of the alfalfa seed in question, Dr. Ball estimates that there would be in one pound approximately 23,698 seeds not alfalfa, and in one acre 427,960 if the alfalfa were sown at the usual rate of twenty pounds per acre. Of these it was estimated that there would be:

	In 1lb. On 1 acre
Foxtail	7,840 156,800
Buckhorn	2,304 46,080
Red clover	2,400 48,000

FOR SALE

- 2 Registered Trotting Bred Stallions.
 - 2 Morgan Stallions.
 - 2 Registered Saddle Stallions.
 - 1 pair fine Carriage Horses.
 - 1 pair driving Horses. This team can show 2:40 gait, city broke, single and double.
 - 15 head imported German Couch Stallions, all young and sound and guaranteed in every way.
- Your terms suit us. Write and find out about them.

OLTMANN'S BROS.
Stock Yards,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Pigweed	960	19,200
Dodder	672	13,440
Russian thistle	768	15,360
Alsike	288	5,760
Dock	192	3,840
Goosefoot	192	3,840
Wild carrot	192	3,840
Sow thistle	192	3,840
Rye grass	96	1,920
Lamb's quarter	96	1,920
Wild verbena	96	1,920
Selfheal	96	1,920
Unknown—one kind	768	15,360

In addition to all this, of the real alfalfa seed found, only forty-eight per cent would germinate. That is, fifty-two per cent of the real alfalfa seed, or nearly fifty-eight per cent of the seed as a whole, was practically worthless. To get an ordinary good stand of alfalfa from such seed, would require nearly fifty pounds per acre. In reality, however, it is not possible to estimate the real value of this seed, since the presence in it of such seed as dodder and Russian thistle makes it worse than worthless.

New Bulls at A. and M. College

Prof. Charles H. Alvord, head of the Department of Agriculture and in charge of the college dairy at the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, has recently made two noteworthy additions to the well-known herd of Holsteins and Jerseys there. One of these is a very promising Holstein bull calf eight months old, purchased of R. C. Reed, of Howell, Mich., president of the Michigan Holstein Breeders' Association and one of the foremost breeders in that state. This princely youngster, Royal Canary Mercedes 48257, was shown at this year's Michigan state fair, where he won first prize and championship in a very closely contested ring of good ones. He is regarded as one of the most typical youngsters of the breed, is out of a line of large, good-looking, heavy-milking dams—his four nearest female ancestors having officially authenticated average records off 23.46 pounds of butter in seven days; and if there is anything in ancestry, should prove a valuable addition to the college Holstein herd.

The other is a Jersey bull calf carrying 50 per cent of the blood of the greatly admired bull, Golden Fern's Lad, sire of Eminent and other famous Jerseys. This calf is sired by Bluebell's Golden Fern that is said to have sold recently for \$15,000; and is out of Golden Fern's Princess, a cow that brought \$1,550 recently at public auction. He was purchased of W. R. Spann, formerly of Dallas, one of the best known breeders and judges in the South, and now manager of the much-talked-of herd and estate of A. B. Lewis, near Fredericksburg, Va.

Talks With Texas Stock Farmers

Sam Overton is the noted dealer in Jersey cattle and is an authority on the values of that class of milk cattle. "It has been pretty dull for some time now and matters, of course, are not mending up any with money as tight as it is. However, I bought a car load of Jerseys a few days ago, choice animals, at Terrell, Texas. Good milk cows can be handled with a reasonable profit any time, but they must be very good. There is always a demand for good cows in the cities. Tyler, in Smith County, where I buy a big lot of Jerseys, is in a poor way this year. They made no fruit crop or berries and in fact all kinds of crops were a failure to a great extent. There has not been much crop of any kind this year. I am buying now and then on this market but it is only desultory and spasmodic at best."

George W. Daniels of Abilene country was in town and was discovered admiring Fort Worth and classing her as the only one ahead of his own town, Abilene, in speed and business bustle. "Matters are all right out in our section, and while we are feeling the stress in the money market, still nobody's scared. People are all in moderately good circumstances and when they are that way they are hard to scare and keep them so. Their prosperity is based upon something else besides watered stocks and bonds, and there is no fear of their values shrinking to any alarming extent, while people have to have food and raiment. What wheat has been planted is all right and growing beautifully."

John Maloney, who farms and ranches near Haslett, in Tarrant county, was caught on the streets and questioned as to what he knew about matters. He has been in the county a long time and is thoroughly acquainted with conditions as they affect the farmer.

"Wheat is doing well," said he, "growing fast. No, it is not time yet for pasturing on it. There are no green bugs as yet, don't care what other people say. There is always some persons who are born kickers and always are finding out bad things to report relative to crops or business, which will alarm the producers. Grass is very fine indeed and stock of all kinds are doing very well. Yes, this spell hit the grass pretty hard, but there was enough old grass on the ground to prevent its being killed down. Sage grass would be thoroughly killed long before mesquite, any way. Oh, the financial matters are not bothering us much and having plenty to eat at home we can do well enough, panic or no panic."

John T. Sims lives in or near Clarendon, Donley county, and is engaged in stock farming for a livelihood. He was in the Live Stock Exchange mixing with the other men who know stock and buy and sell.

"Crops are good up with us," said he, "grass is good and cattle are fine in consequence of the succulent grass. Lands are selling right along and the pastures, big and little, are being sold off very rapidly. The old Shoe Bar ranch in Hall county was sold by Zimmerman and it was intended to sell it in lots to suit purchasers, but there has come up some kind of a legal tangle and nothing is doing there. That is a fine country and so is most of Hall county. We are all right up our way, but it is a little bit difficult to get hold of money in quantities to suit."

Captain Amicus Johnson came in with signs of the farm and country on his face, but was cheerful over the mishap.

"I ran into a barbed wire that was pretty high. It had been in a fence but was left to hold two posts together when the fence was removed. It struck me here in the nose and in the cheek, cutting pretty good gashes. I made not less than half a bale of cotton this year," said Captain Johnson, "and my cotton from the fine seed that I bought and told you about in the spring, made good cotton, which I disposed of for cash at 14½ cents a pound. It pays to raise good cotton. Everybody made very good cotton down in our section and all crops were good. Grass is fine and cattle consequently in good shape for the winter. All together matters are in good shape and the people are feeling good. The financial situation is not hurting the country people's feelings to any extent at present."

Captain T. I. Dowell of Zulch, Texas, writing to the editor and asking information relative to the following matters concerning cattle shipments, asks the following questions:

"Can cattle be shipped from Madison county to Howard county? Is there

any open season? Is said county below the line? If there is no open season can they pass if they are clear of ticks? Also what does it cost to have them treated?"

In answer to these questions, Mr. Dowell is informed that this is an open season and cattle can be shipped from Madison to Howard now, provided that they have been inspected and are free from ticks. Cattle can pass at any time if the condition required by the department are rigidly complied with. Howard county is above the line. It costs here in the quarantine pens at the stock yards, to dip cattle, 25 cents a head, and of course there are the usual yard expenses for yardage and feed. Any additional information can be obtained by addressing Dr. A. H. Wallace, who is in charge of inspection department of the agricultural department of the United States government, and can give you official information. Relative to other matters connected with cattle, write the secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, Fort Worth, Tex. Dr. Wallace's address is North Fort Worth, Texas. It is always a pleasure to answer such questions and it is hoped that Mr. Dowell and all others will ask for any information they may wish.

W. S. Steed of Marshall, Texas, was in the city on a visit to his cousin, W. D. Harris, mayor of Fort Worth. He was born in Georgia, but has cast his lot in with the Texas people and likes it well.

"Well," said he, "there is not very much encouraging news from our part of the country. Cotton was very poor and don't amount to much. The fruit crop, however, was very fine, a remarkable crop. Grass is very good but cattle are very poor owing to the ticks which have been very bad indeed. We have no end of negroes in our county and they don't seem to be leaving to any remarkable extent for other parts where they can get work in the cotton fields. They live, of course, from hand to mouth, that is, they run store accounts and never have a thing at the end of the year. They cannot get credit from the merchants unless they have a crop in the ground or good prospects, but this does not seem to make them the least provident."

W. F. Bayne is from Kansas, but has determined to settle in Texas, and has selected Tarrant county for his future home, and the vicinity of Smithfield as the place where his future home will be located.

"I have about closed a deal," said he, "for a farm of a hundred and sixty acres quite near Smithfield and to the north of that thriving village. The land is red sandy mostly and will produce any kind of crop. The place is divided into five fields all cultivated and the balance into two pastures and a hog pasture of forty acres with wire proof hog tight fence. There is a two-story house with five rooms, plenty of good water. There is a three-year-old orchard of three acres. There are some goats, sheep, chickens, hogs—white Berkshire and Poland China—and four head of red polled Durham cattle. The stock will sell separately, of course. I am to pay \$40 per acre for this place and I think that it is very reasonable. I intend to have a stock farm and raise hogs and good cattle besides all kinds of feed and vegetables. It is so near town and the packing houses that it will always be easy to meet the market at the right moment. With a good market it is always easy to sell anything."

W. E. Sanders of Chillicothe, Texas, which town is situated in the famous Panhandle country and on the Fort Worth and Denver railroad, is in the city very busy attending to his duties as secretary of the Texas Real Estate and Industrial Association, which meets here during this week. Because a man is a member of this association and because it is called a real estate association is no reason that he is in the real estate business, for under the new rules anybody in any kind of business can join by paying dues, and those who are not members can be honorary members with the privilege of paying a financial honorarium to the treasurer of the association. Probed by a representative of this paper, Mr. Sanders surrendered and reluctantly admitted that his county was by far the best in the Panhandle and the Panhandle by far the best part of Texas, and Texas the best part of the United States, and the United States the best part of the world.

"Our country is just in fine condition at present," said Mr. Sanders, "and people are not troubled about anything, not much even about this small financial business that the banks

have brought on. Of course, there is some little tightness in the money market, but where there is such a general condition of prosperity among the people each one's check is good and so the strain has been reduced to a minimum.

"We have had fine yields in all crops and at present grass is good and the frost was heavy, the grass was so thick on the ground it did not kill it down to the ground and thus it will cure on the ground and be good for stock all winter. Cattle are fat and all stock in good condition. I never saw wheat in finer condition and there is not a green bug anywhere up with us, notwithstanding what other people say. The fall season has been good and there does not seem a thing in the way of our making another bumper crop this year."

Major K. M. Van Zandt is not alone a banker, but is also the possessor of a large stock farm near Saginaw in this county, this farm being classed among the best black land soils in the county. The major, believing in the theory that Texas is good enough for any man, has put the theory in practice when he was educating his sons, and had them all to graduate at the Agricultural and Mechanical College in some practical and useful occupation. This he believed would not eliminate any wish or ability they might have to follow some other profession or occupation if they felt so inclined. The practical education that the young men received at the Agricultural and Mechanical College would always be of service to them in case of necessity, and never a burden. Thus the major reasoned and the result has proven the correctness of his theory. His son Ned graduated last year in agriculture and practical animal industry and now has charge of his father's farm, putting into practice the lessons learned at the college.

"I don't know just exactly what is being done on the farm at present," said Major Van Zandt, "for I have had a mass of other things to occupy my attention, but Ned was in recently and he said that he was still gathering corn. Labor was the main trouble he had to contend with. He raised a big crop of corn this year, enough to more than fill all of the room on the place, and that is a lot."

"We have a good bunch of hogs, probably one hundred. Ned has been feeding them right along, waiting for them to get big and fat, but now that they are ready, the market has gone off and he will continue to feed and hold. It is not necessary to sacrifice your stuff when there is plenty of feed on the place. All the stock are doing well and will go thru the winter well."

A Year of Short Crops

None of this year's crops is going to be large. The report gives as close figures on the proable wheat and corn crops as are to be had short of the actual harvest records. The condition of corn is reported at 78. Which, taking 32.6 bushels an acre as the average for a condition of 100 and an acreage of 998,060,000, makes the probable crop 2,494,461,327 bushels. This compares with a harvest of 2,927,416,091 bushels last year and 2,707,993,549 in 1905. In 1904 the corn yield was 2,467,480,934, or about 27,000,000 bushels smaller than that indicated for this year.

A winter wheat estimate of 409,500,000 bushels was given out by the government two months ago. Recent estimates by the government make the spring wheat production 216,067,000 bushels. Here is a total probable output of 625,567,000 bushels, as compared with a total of 735,260,970 bushels last year, 699,379,489 in 1905, and 552,400,000 in 1904.

The total loss in wheat a compared with last year's harvest will be about 110,000,000 bushels and in corn about 432,000,000 bushels.

The cotton crop is going to be both short and light, as the official reports and information gathered from other sources clearly indicate.

Of course prices may go higher, and the farmers may be thus saved from much of the loss that accrues as the result of the shortage; but a higher price for bread and meat will weigh heavily upon the millions who must buy these, and the increase in the price of farm products will not fully compensate the farmer for shortage in yield and for his share of the additional penalties that come of higher prices for the supplies which he must buy.

Of the 443,969 recruits enrolled in the Russian army in 1905 144,709 could read and write, 39,245 could only read; the remaining 260,015 were totally illiterate.

Alabama is the only state in the union which holds a legislative session only once in four years. Her lawmakers get \$4 a day, and the quadrennial session is limited to fifty days.

Cattle Are Sent Back to Range

Pecos Valley Owners Unable to Get Cars Needed

"Over 2,000 cars of cattle have been turned back to the pastures in the Pecos valley, New Mexico country, because of the inability of owners to get cars to make shipments, and if one entire fattening is lost the damage will exceed \$350,000."

This statement was made by Colonel Clabe Merchant of Abilene, Texas, and New Mexico, who was here Saturday en route to Muskogee to attend the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress.

"You can't get even a promise of cars in the Pecos valley country," continued Colonel Merchant, "cattle shipments are not the only ones delayed. There is not much dead freight moving and the line of the Santa Fe, upon which most of us are solely dependent, is congested and blockaded in many places for want of motive power to move the stuff after it is loaded in cars. For two months car troubles have worried Pecos valley cattlemen, and of late there has simply been no use ordering cars. The railroad officials will not promise any on thirty days, forty-five days, or any limited time. All except a few cattlemen have given up all hope and turned their stock back on the ranges. However, the grass is good and the cattle are in the best shape in the history of that section. Prospects, therefore, are not entirely discouraging for the winter, but recent frosts and a snow of three inches may devastate the grass and make the winter a hard and costly one for cattlemen. In this event, heavy losses will be sustained."

Undaunted by inability to get Santa Fe cars, Colonel Merchant recently drove several hundred head fifty miles to a small station on the Texas and Pacific. The cattle are in splendid shape and Colonel Merchant is hopeful for advances in prices before reaching the local or St. Louis market.

"We have no recourse from car shortages in New Mexico," declared Colonel Merchant. "There is no railroad commission to appeal to, no reciprocal demurrages to receive, in fact, nothing to do but grin and bear it. But, then, the year has been a generally prosperous one and a minimum of murmuring is heard there, considering the provocation."

The big \$1,000,000 dam across the Pecos river near Carlsbad is now fully completed and there is water that can never be used, Col. Merchant reports. Many irrigation farms are springing up and quite a number of settlers are acquiring 160 acres, the largest farm for which water can be secured for irrigation purposes. The Pecos valley generally is booming and is attracting hordes of homeseekers.

Colonel Merchant is deeply interested in several subjects to be considered at the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress and he engaged Judge Sam H. Cowan in consultation regarding the matters. Judge Cowan is to address the congress upon questions pertinent to the interests of the cattle industry.

In a report from Rio de Janeiro Consul General G. E. Anderson states that the final official figures for the coffee crop of Brazil for the year ending June 30 show that the total entries in all Brazil reached 20,409,180 bags, representing an increase over the previous year of 9,353,802 bags, or 84.6 per cent, and an amount over the average for the past four years of 8,948,797 bags and exceeding the previous banner crop of 1901-2 by 4,132,715 bags, or 25.4 per cent.

A western man filled with blasting powder a pocket in which he already had several matches, and, on his way home slipped and fell on the pocket. There are times when the man who rocks a boat doesn't seem entitled to the belt.

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SHEEP

The Beautiful Angora

The Capra Angorensis, or, in plain English, the Angora goat, is one of the most beautiful of the domesticated animals. The long, white, silky hair, as it hangs in wavy curls down the sides and flanks; the drooping ears and mild gray eyes make a pleasing picture.

Texas is not only a fine sheep, hog and cattle country, but an equally good goat country. Four exhibits of these pretty Asiatics were seen at the state fair this year. They all belonged to Texas men, namely: W. B. Warren of Lancaster, Dallas county; Lee Baker of Paradise, Wise county; W. Grelle of Indian Gap, Hamilton county, and E. L. Witt & Sons of Montelle, Uvalde county.

Thus four different portions of the state are represented in the Angora goat class—the black land section of north central Texas, the Cross Timbers region to the west, the broken, hilly plains of middle Texas and the great grazing grounds of the southwest portion. The specimens in all four of the goat exhibits show clearly that Angoras thrive well in any portion of Texas. The award given on Angoras appeared in the News of October 31.

A Native of Asia Minor

The Angora goat is a native of the vilayet or province of Angora, in Asia Minor. The principal city of the district is also named Angora. It is about 220 miles in a southeasterly direction from Constantinople, the seaport and commercial center for this region. The country is rugged, hilly and but scantily supplied with vegetation, yet the goat has lived and thrived there from time immemorial. The production of Angora hair, known to commerce as mohair, has been the leading business of this portion of Asia Minor from a remote period. Until about the middle of the seventeenth century, however, its manufacture into textile fabrics was confined to Asiatic Turkey. It was not until 1655 that mohair was even known to western Europe.

The fabric was introduced into England, it is thought, about the close of the seventeenth or the beginning of the eighteenth century, but owing to the jealous restrictions of the Turkish government, it did not become an article of import into the United Kingdom until 1820. In that year a few bales came into the English market but so little was its true value known then that it sold for only 20 cents a pound, (10d English money.) Fifty years later—in 1870—mohair fleeces sold for five times that sum, or \$1 a pound in England. The increasing demand for and value of mohair led to several attempts by Englishmen to acclimatize the Angora goat in other regions, all of which efforts failed, mainly, perhaps, on account of too much humidity in the atmosphere of the localities to which they were taken.

Start in the South

In 1849 the sultan of Turkey presented to Dr. James B. Davis of Columbia, S. C., nine choice Angoras. In 1854 Colonel Richard Peters of Atlanta, Ga., bought some of these goats. These animals were at first called Cashmere goats, but this was evidently done thru mistake, as there is a wide difference between the two. The Cashmere resembles the Angora in external appearance, but its hair is coarse and of various colors, while that of the Angora is genuine mohair—long, fine and silky, and of white, glossy appearance.

From the Davis importation and largely thru the efforts of Col. Peters, Angora flocks were established in many portions of the south, and later in the western states. Many importations direct from Asia Minor have been made into the southwest, notably into Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, since Dr. Davis' initial herd was brought over more than half a century ago. These sections have proven splendidly adapted to the Asiatic goats, and their production has grown to be one of the important live stock industries of the southwest.

Mohair differs from wool in having no exterior scales and in not possessing the felting property of sheep's wool. The product of the grade Angoras—those from a cross of the common goat—will felt to a fairly good degree, however, being shorter and being somewhat more of the nature of wool, apparently, than the pure mohair. An average Angora fleece weighs about three pounds, but much heavier fleeces are sometimes grown. The sweepstakes buck, Sultan, at the Portland exposition in 1905 (owned by Riddle & Sons of Monmouth, Ore.), sheared a fleece of eighteen and one-half pounds, the heaviest, it is believed, on record.

Beneath the mohair proper is a coat of short hair called kemp. It sometimes attains a length of four inches,

and is coarse, objectionable fiber, and will not take the dyes used in coloring mohair. The presence of kemp in American flocks is attributed to the admixture of common blood, and can be materially eliminated by proper breeding.

Price Is Advancing

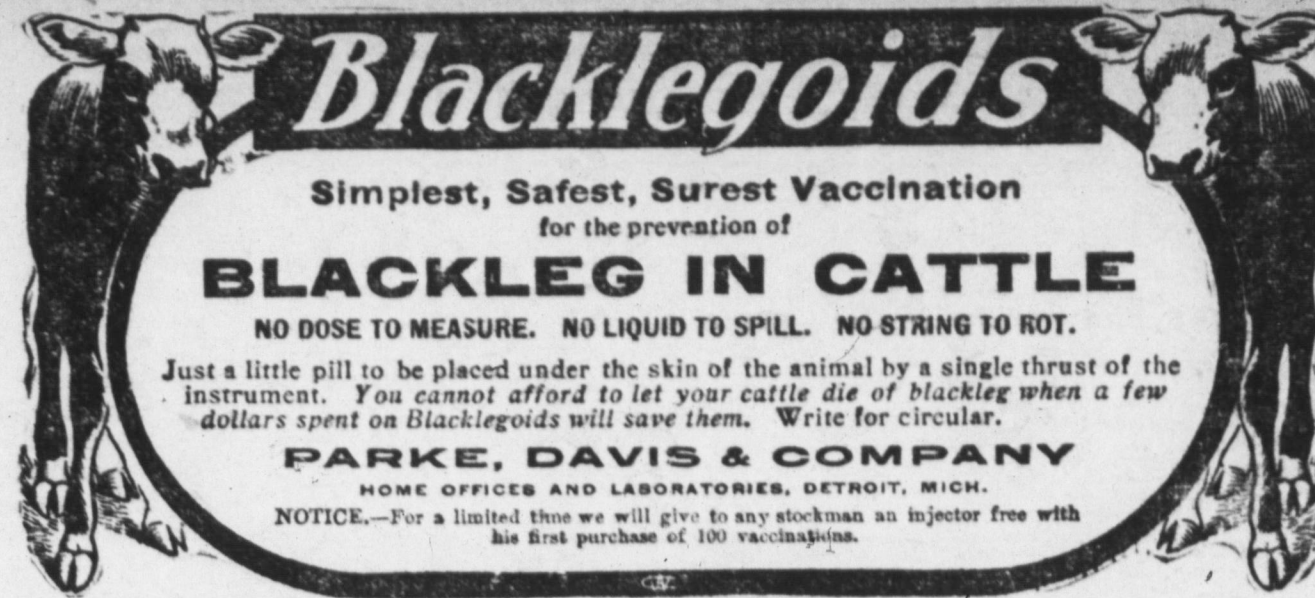
In the matter of price mohair, like other textile fibers varies according to quality and demand and supply. Bradford, England, is now the center for the manufacture of mohair fabrics. There the price has ranged from 20 cents to \$1 a pound since 1856. For some years past the average price in the United States has been about 25 cents, but the increasing price of cotton of the last year or two has tended to advance the price of mohair in common with other textile fibers. More recently choice combed mohair has been bringing 34 cents to 36 cents (or possibly more) in the Chicago market.

As a fine table dainty Angora kid has no superior in the line of fresh meats. Frequently wethers are kept for several years for shearing and then sold to the butcher.

As an exterminator of brambles and underbrush these goats are very serviceable. The goat is by nature more of a browsing than a grazing animal, hence well adapted to rough, rocky and brushy land that is unfitted for other uses. In such localities his is in his element. He is very useful in ridding land of undesirable sprouts and bushes. In some localities goats are mainly kept for this purpose. In Northern Texas Angora goats serve the farmer well in keeping his creek bottoms clear of briars and whatever woodland he may have free from underbrush.

There is a great deal of brushy land in many of the cross timbers counties that is unprofitable for cultivation, but admirably adapted for goats. In the central and southwestern sections of the state, where this scrubby chaparral, shin oak and cactus grow, the raising of Angora goats is very profitable. The small amount of care they require, the little feed needed in winter and their hardy, healthy nature make them a very inexpensive class of stock to keep.

What is broadly known as the San Antonio country is a region where the Angora goat is largely raised. There



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are many other portions of Texas where it would be particularly advisable to raise them.

Live 16 to 20 Years

Angoras, in common with goats in general, are long-lived animals, attaining from sixteen to twenty years. They are subject to no diseases and will keep fat upon a scantier range than sheep will. They are as easily kept as sheep and are much less liable to attacks from dogs. They are good herders, staying together in one flock as Merino sheep do. In case of natural death or slaughter their pelts are worth from 75 cents to \$1.25 each. They do well either in an enclosed pasture or upon an unlimited range, and are prompt to come home at night and in bad weather if they have a shed to sleep in. The does breed at one year old. Twins frequently come, but more often one kid than two.

The habitat of the Angora goat is a dry, almost rainless country, and these animals abhor a wetting. Their long silky tresses have little or no yolk or oil in them, as sheep's wool has, and they get wet readily when exposed to a shower.

Shelter From Rain

They should be provided with good, rain-proof sheds. When a flock is out feeding at any time of the day and a rain comes up they will run to shelter in all haste and remain there until the rain is over. Such a shelter need not be over five or six feet in height, but should be snug and comfortable—a

protection against rain and cold winds. It is also a good plan to have a four-foot wide board walk or floor along the inside of each wall, raised about a foot from the ground, for the little kids to snuggle under.

Prices for Angoras vary considerably. Upon western ranches many have sold at \$2 or \$3 per head, but this is by no means the standard price. In 1901, at the Kansas City goat show, the buck Columbia Pasha sold for \$1,050. The following year A. Kemble of Iowa paid \$1,400 at the same show for the buck Dick Junior, the sweepstakes buck of the show, sold for \$1,500. A famous show buck named Lazarus sold in 1900 for \$700. The largest price ever paid in this country for a doe was \$900 for Oregon Beauty, champion yearling at Kansas City in 1905.

Even over in their native country Angora goats are costly. The Turkish farmers are well aware of their value, and when they part with them they get from \$250 to \$300 a head for medium good bucks, while fine animals often bring \$750 on their native heath. Even as high a price as \$1,000 has sometimes been paid.—Dallas News.

Explosion Kills Two

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 18.—By explosion of a gas stove at furnace No. 1 of the Tennessee Coal and Iron and Railway Company's plant at Ensley early this morning, two watchmen were killed and a laborer seriously injured.

Fine West Texas Exhibit in Fort Worth



Photograph of Taylor McRae, Fort Worth representative of the Central West Texas Association of Commercial Clubs, and the exhibit which the association maintains in Fort Worth. This exhibit has just been opened and Mr. McRae is supplied with all kinds of information about the various sections of West Texas for guidance of any person thinking of locating there. The West Texas exhibit is in the Stockman-Journal office, Eighth and Throckmorton.

HOW BRYAN WON HIS WIFE

MRS. BRYAN still finds much amusement in reciting the difficulties Mr. Bryn encountered when he sought her father's consent to their marriage, says the November Delineator.

"Many people have remarked upon the fondness which Mr. Bryan shows for quoting Scripture," Mrs. Bryan has said. "This habit is one of long standing, as the following circumstance plainly shows. When it seemed proper for William to have a little conversation with my father it was something of an ordeal, as father is rather a reserved man. In his dilemma William sought refuge in the Scriptures and began: 'Mr. Baird, I have been reading Proverbs a good deal lately, and find that Solomon says, 'Whoso findeth a wife findeth a good thing, and obtaineth favor of the Lord.'" Father, being something of a Bible scholar, replied: 'Yes, I believe Solomon did say that, but Paul suggests that "While he that marrieth doeth well, he that marrieth not doeth better.'" 'Solomon would be the better authority upon this point,' he rejoined, 'because Paul was never married, while Solomon had many wives.' After this bit the matter was satisfactorily adjusted."

WOMAN'S HAPPINESS

 (BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.)

Reading the "Life of Margaret Fuller Ossoli," by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, I could but think with gratification of the healthier ideas prevalent today concerning the education of brilliant young girls, as compared with those which governed the life and destroyed the vitality of that remarkable woman.

At 23, Miss Fuller was an accomplished scholar, reading Greek, Latin, French, German and Italian; writing remarkable essays, letters and poems; teaching her small brothers and sisters, joining much of the family sewing and giving extra hours to the study of architecture.

She began the study of Latin at the age of 6. As Mr. Higginson says, "Her education was carried on by an intellectually forcing process; it was the custom of the time."

Her lessons were recited to her father after he came in from his office and frequently broke in upon the hours she should have given to the building sleep of childhood.

It was no wonder that Margaret Fuller was short-sighted and stoop-shouldered.

It is no wonder that she suffered all her life with poor circulation and impaired vitality.

At 23 she wrote in her diary:

Gave Up Her Youthful Hopes

"All youthful hopes of every kind I have pushed from my thoughts. I will not lose an hour in castle building and repining; too much of that already. Please God that I may keep my mind composed and fill it with what shall after be conducive to the best good of others."

Margaret Fuller, indeed, lived a life dedicated to others. For once that thought takes form in the mind of man, or woman, the way is lead for their feet to tread.

He who will, must.

After giving up all her personal ambitions for travel and study abroad, at the death of her father Margaret Fuller became a teacher, in order to support her mother and educate her brothers and sisters.

Later we find her in New York, the literary associate of Horace Greeley. She wrote essays, dramatic and literary reviews, and touched on all reformatory themes.

Here are some of the titles of her letters in the Tribune: "The Poor Man," "The Woman in Poverty," "The Rich Man," "Prison Discipline," "The Condition of the Blind," "Appeal for an Asylum for Discharged Women Convicts," "Polltiness to the Poor," "Capital Punishment."

She wrote to a friend at this time, "I go on very moderately in my work, for my strength is not great, and I suffer from headaches."

Finally, in 1846, when she was 36 years old, Margaret Fuller carried out the dream of her life and sailed to Europe. In Paris she saw Beranger and George Sand; saw Rachel act, and heard Chopin play. Then she went to Italy and in Rome saw Mizzini return from a seventeen-year exile; saw the republic established and saw it fall. She was the associate of all the great people of her day, in America and Europe.

In December of that year she was secretly married to the Marquis Ossoli, seven years her junior, and three years later she, husband and child, were drowned off Fire Island, in sight of the life boats, as they were returning to America on the Elizabeth.

But perhaps she had lived her life to the full.

Recompense in Later Years

Her belated youth had realized its dream of love and maternity—those dreams which, however suppressed, are

a vital part of every true woman's nature.

Perhaps life would have given her no greater gifts, and death made them eternally her own.

Margaret Fuller was given a wonderful education, great talents and brilliant honors. She was said to be the only American woman of her time who associated with the great men of the age as an intellectual equal.

Emerson, Hawthorne, Greeley were all ready to pay her honor. Yet it is a notable fact that she married a young Italian of marked personal beauty, good family and much refinement, but without intellectual attainments, money or influence. She suffered with poverty and loneliness and exile for his sake; but were her spirit to speak to the world today it is quite probable that she would say the best happiness of her whole life was contained in those last three years.

For in those three years she lived the life of the heart; and that is the real life for woman.

Is This Bogus Honey?

The busy bee has been a symbol of unremitting industry for ages, the modern money-maker has devised methods by which the little chap contributed still further to his profits. The bee, from the food that he eats, builds little by little the tiny hexagonal beeswax boxes into which he stores the collected essence of summer time against the winter needs.

Man Takes a Hand

But building these little honey chests is slow work, even tho from dark to dawn the maker never ceases. Therefore man has hurried up this slow process by providing the bee with a beeswax comb, almost three-fourths perfect. These unfinished combs are put into the hive and are soon accepted by the little inhabitants, finished up and then are ready for filling in a comparatively short time.

Glucose Instead of Flowers

Originally the bees would gather the honey from the various flowers for miles around with which to fill the storerooms. But the long flight takes time and often the flowers are scarce and the bee must return to the hive without being fully laden. Hence, man instead of planting flowers, nearby, fields of buckwheat, hedges of sweet peas and the other dainties that bees love, has now learned that by simply placing a pan of glucose or thick sugar syrup near the hive will, for the bee, take the place of the flowers. The honey-maker now forsakes his usual haunts and sucking greedily from the pan of syrup flies back to the hive and deposits this as honey in the beeswax cell.

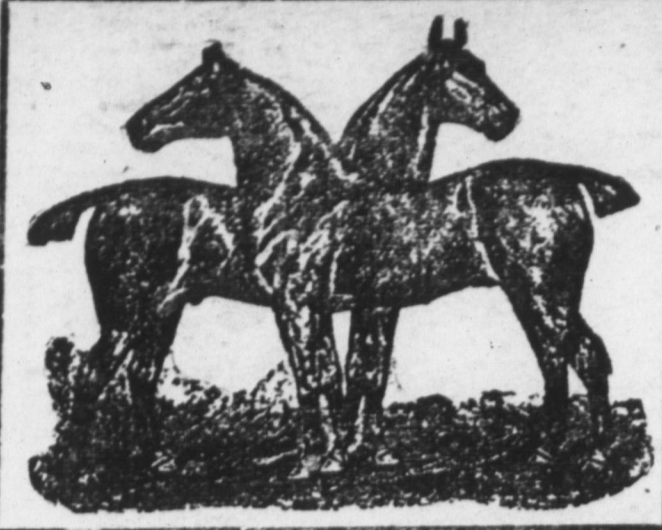
Now, the sugars of true honey are quite different from the sugars of glucose, as chemical analysis can quickly reveal.

Here is a problem for the food authorities. The honeycomb is three-fourths made by man and the flower sugars are replaced by other sugars, but the bee finishes the comb, carries to it and fills it with the artificial syrup, and the product is sold for honey.

Is it?

"The Jeweled Toad"

One of the best things in the way of books put out this season for the children is "The Jeweled Toad," by Isabel M. Johnston, with pictures by W. W. Denslow, and published by Bobbs-Merrill Company. Here is a story of the far away Kingdom of Wonderland in which lived the proud, cruel and unjust king and a little girl who was poor and weak. The poor little waif becomes a queen in the last chapter and the adventures that led up to this transformation are just the kind to hold the breathless interest of every boy and girl reader of the book. Mr. Denslow's illustrations add greatly to the attractiveness of the book. His full-page color pictures are works of real art.



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Preference for a Certain Breed

Every breeder of any class of live stock usually fancies certain qualities in the breed he raises. A. Jones, in the Farmers' Review, gives the following reasons for liking Berkshires and gives an interesting account of their origin. He says:

"I like the Berkshires because the breed is an old one, and, therefore, the type is very distinct from other types of hogs. Moreover the pigs come true to the type as a general thing. The breed is called Berkshire from the county of Berkshire in England, where they have been numerous raised. It is not, however, certain that the breed originated in that country. In fact, the early writers of live stock say that most of the improving of the breed was done in the counties of Leicestershire and Staffordshire. If we may believe tradition, the Berkshire and the Tamworth both came from the same ancestry, which was eventually a very prepotent one.

"Both breeds in the beginning were markedly coarse, but in this respect were an improvement over the old white hog of the northern counties of England. The most improvement in the Berkshires occurred in the early part of the last century, much of it previous to 1830. We first hear of them as a distinct class as early as 1826, when they were admitted to separate classification at the royal agricultural show of England. Just what were the process of improving this breed are not known, but the Chinese sow was a leading factor. Some Siamese hogs not far different from the Chinese were also used. To this conglomeration of blood was added the cross of the Neapolitan hog. In England the breed was divided into two strains, black and white. The black strain with some white markings is the one that has taken the firmest hold of the fancy of the American public. White Berkshires are not often met with in this country.

Some Swine Feeding Experiments

Two very interesting bulletins dealing with the various feeds commonly used in swine feeding and the dangers of using milk from tuberculous cows are just being issued by the Animal Husbandry Department of the Ex-

periment Station of the Iowa State College at Ames.

No. 91 is a report of three experiments to determine the value of corn and supplementary feeds in pork production and the comparative efficiency of these feeds at different market prices and under varying conditions. Barley, wheat shorts, meat meal and tankage were some of the supplements used. Dry lot and pasture feeding and timothy and clover pastures are contrasted. The object of this experiment was to find the most economical method of producing the largest gains in hog feeding. If only a small margin of the cost of producing pork can be eliminated by a better management, the profit to the state will be enormous, as Iowa has one-sixth of the total number of swine in the United States within her borders. This bulletin contains 60 pages of practical and instructive matter and is of inestimable value to farmers of that state, who are in any manner connected with the swine industry.

Bulletin No. 92 gives the results of experiments relating to tuberculosis in swine. Infected and pasteurized skim-milk were fed to several lots of hogs for a definite period and under different conditions to find out the degree of danger in feeding milk from cows that had this disease to healthy hogs and to discover whether or not the disease was transmissible from one set of hogs that were being fed the infected milk to lots kept nearby that were known to be free from the disease. When the experiment was finished the hogs were shipped to the packing houses at the main slaughter points and were there inspected by government officers. This bulletin throws light on this much discussed topic and for that reason will be read with considerable interest at the present time.

Both of these bulletins may be obtained by applying to C. F. Curtiss, director of Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa.

The Topeka State Capital thinks if Washington goes "dry" there will be great difficulty in keeping a quorum in congress. Surely a Kansas editor ought to know that there are plenty of ways to keep congress from going dry.

ON SEEING "THE SHORE OF JULIA"

— AT HERCULANEUM —

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

NOT great Vesuvius, in all his ire,
 Nor all the centuries, could hide your shame;
 There is the little window, where you came,
 With eyes that woke the demon of desire,
 And lips like rose leaves, fashioned out of fire;
 And from the lava leaps the molten flame
 Of your old sins. The walls cry out your name—
 Our face seems rising from the funeral pyre.

There must have dwelt, within your fated town,
 Full many a virtuous dame, and noble wife
 Before whose bloom yours was a star to sun;
 How strange the centuries have handed down
 Your name, fair Julia, of immortal life,
 And left the others to oblivion.

—November Smart Set

The American Boy

A Profusely Illustrated Monthly for BOYS.

Without Question the Most Entertaining and Practical Magazine in the World for Young Americans.

COVERS IN COLORS.
36 Pages, size of Ladies' Home Journal.

Serial and Short Stories by Stratemeyer, Tomlinson, Trowbridge, Munroe, Shute, and others, the best writers for boys in the world.

Departments relating to all Boy Hobbies, edited by experts.

It preaches the religion of "DO," and not that of "DON'T."

Is doing more for the Uplift and Encouragement of Boys than any other agency.

Approved by parents and educators. Boys (250,000 of them) everywhere enthusiastic for it.

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

The American Boy \$1.00
The Texas Stockman-Journal.. 1.50
Total value \$2.50
Both for \$1.25



POULTRY

E. C. McCray has his home in Meridian, Bosque county, and he is engaged in the breeding of fine chickens, favoring the Rhode Island reds as his money makers.

"There are many reasons for my favoring the reds," said he, "and they are too numerous to mention here. Now I wish to moralize a little on the value of the chicken for a wealth producer, and shall take for my guide the reports of the United States agricultural department. Very few people realize what amount of money there is in chickens and their product—eggs. The government report says that two-fifths of the crop of poultry and eggs, taking the market prices as a guide, bring the enormous sum of \$500,000,000 to the pockets of the people. Remember this is only what is sold on the market for consumption, and does not include the finer breeds of poultry which are raised in large quantities and sold at fancy prices to chicken fanciers. The other three-fifths are accounted for by home consumption. Just think of it, calculating the value of the three-fifths consumed by the producers at the same rate as the two-fifths marketed, the enormous sum of \$1,350,000,000 would have been the total value of the product. There is not another crop raised that equals this, and still the people have been so accustomed to small sales of poultry that they have failed to realize the facts in the case."

TEXAS CATTLE IMPROVE

Cunningham Says Conditions Better Than for Ten Years

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 18.—Dan Cunningham of Colorado, Mitchell county, a member of the Twenty-second legislature during the administration of the late Governor Hogg, and now federal live stock inspector for Texas, is here on business with the adjutant general's department. Mr. Cunningham said that live stock is in better condition than for the last ten years and that cattle are freer from ticks, fever and other diseases.

A load of swine was sold today for J. B. Thurston of Purcell, Okla., at \$5.15. The load averaged 241 pounds.

E. S. Parkerson of Walter, Okla., topped the early hog market with fifty-four head of swine. The load commanded \$5.20.



A Safe Axe

Every Keen Kutter Axe is fastened to the helve by the Grellner Everlasting Lock Wedge (used only in Keen Kutter tools)—a device which once driven home in any tool unites head and

handle so securely that only fire can separate them. Hence a

KEEN KUTTER

Axe cannot fly off to the annoyance and danger of the chopper.



Look for the Keen Kutter trademark. It covers this "safe axe" and also better, truer Saws, Planes, Adzes, Hammers, Augers, Braces, Bits, Gimlets, Chisels, Gouges, Squares, Bevels, etc., than is possible to find under any other name, as well as Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Scythes, etc. If not at your dealer's, write us.

"The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten."—E. C. Simmons. Trademark Registered.

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY (Inc.),
St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.

A load of seventy-one hogs was received and sold Monday for W. J. Espy of Plainview. The load averaged 256 pounds and sold at \$5.07 1/2.

Drain & Son also of Wapanucka had a load of hogs on the yards Monday. The load averaged 177 pounds and sold at \$4.90.

MORNE GOES FREE

Man Charged With Killing Officer Acquitted at Cleburne

HILLSBORO, Texas, Nov. 18.—Harmie Horn, who was under indictment

charging him with the murder of Deputy City Marshal J. T. Calloway of Mt. Calm, was acquitted by the verdict of a jury in the district court at Cleburne. This case was moved to Johnson county on a change of venue from Hill county.

December 1st
To
December 15th

BARGAIN DAYS

December 1st
To
December 15th

THE TELEGRAM

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

3 25 Daily and Sunday 3 25
BY MAIL ONE YEAR BY MAIL

TO THE TELEGRAM—

Date 1907

Please find herewith money order for \$3.25, for which you may send me the Daily and Sunday Telegram for one year from this date, this being your special BARGAIN DAY offer, Dec. 1 to 15, 1907.

Signed.....

Address..... R. F. D....

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—L. T. Pryor.....San Antonio
First Vice President—Richard Walsh.....Palodura
Second Vice President—J. H. P. Davis.....Richmond
Secretary—H. E. Crowley.....Fort Worth
Assistant Secretary—Berkely Spiller.....Fort Worth
Treasurer—S. B. Burnett.....Fort Worth

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

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

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

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

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

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

TO LIVE STOCK BREEDERS

In order to show more effectively what the live stock breeders of Texas and the territories are producing 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.

MORE DAIRY WORK

A dispatch from College Station tells of the purchase of a Holstein bull calf by the agricultural department of the Agricultural and Mechanical college. The calf won the grand championship at the Michigan state fair this year.

Steadily the number of registered dairy cattle in Texas is being increased. The ratio is not so rapid as that which has marked the change from range cattle to the present highly graded herds to be found in every section of the state, but in a few years the increase in dairy cattle will show more progress than in any other line of the live stock industry in Texas.

A reason for this is that registered Hereford Shorthorn and polled cattle were purchased more by extensive cattle raisers, who raised large herds of registered stuff. The registered dairy cattle are being bought more by smaller farmers, who will devote more attention to continual improvement than the bigger ranchment could give to their beef grades. The effect will be an increased interest in pure dairy stuff over a wide area rather than a few big herds of high priced dairy cattle.

With experimental work going on at Denison

as well as at the Agricultural and Mechanical college some valuable facts for Texas dairymen ought to be obtained within the next year or two. Dairying falls closely in line with more alfalfa and more hogs.

THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR

Recently The Telegram expressed the hope that for the benefit of the Southwest, an ambassador to Germany would be selected from among the men who are familiar with the need of improving our trade relations with that empire; a man who knows something of Southwestern meat products and one who can secure further favorable consideration at the hands of German officials in charge of tariff schedules.

There does not seem to be much ground for hope of improved commercial relations at the hands of Dr. David Jayne Hill, who has been promoted from the somewhat simple ministership to Netherlands, into the luxurious embassy of Berlin. Dr. Hill is a scholar and a diplomat for diplomacy's own sake. He does not appear to be the sort of man who promote a vigorous commercial policy.

When Andrew D. White resigned as ambassador to Germany in 1902 there were rumors that the place would go to Dr. Hill, who was then assistant secretary of state, but the place went to Mr. Tower instead. When Hill was only 29 years old he was president of Rochester university, and at an early age wrote text books for colleges and universities upon rhetoric, logic, psychology, economics, sociology and philosophy. With all his erudition he combined the ability of a brilliant public speaker, and he received many offers from other universities. His lectures on European diplomacy and treaties in the Columbian School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy, in Washington, attracted wide attention.

He resigned the presidency of Rochester university in 1896 to perfect himself in international law and the public law of Europe. He was still abroad on this mission when he was called, two years later by President McKinley, to be assistant secretary of state. In this position he had many important missions to perform, not the least of which, in the light of his new position, being his successful management of the American tour of Prince Henry of Germany, the kaiser's brother.

In addition to his other advantages Dr. Hill is a delightful conversationalist and a good story teller. He comes of old New England stock that traces its existence back to before the revolution.

Mr. Hill's ancestors on her mother's side were Germans, and Mrs. Hill speaks German, French and Spanish as fluently as she does English. When she was in Washington her "drawing rooms" were attended by the most noted diplomats and literary men.

MARKET DISCREPANCY

In two days The Telegram has announced a sharp advance in the price of fuel in Fort Worth and also the fact that farmers of northwestern Grayson county will burn or throw away 10,000 cords of wood this fall because there is no way of getting it to market.

From a distance of 100 miles it looks as if someone would have enterprise to get this valuable fuel where there would be a demand for it. If there really are 10,000 cords of wood going to waste, and the price in Fort Worth is hovering around the \$8 mark, there ought to be inducement enough for somebody to get the price and the wood together.

Market discrepancies like this are holding Texas back. Our gubernatorial and other candidates in the last campaign put a good deal of emphasis on the subject of taxes and revenues. How to raise money enough to pay the state's expenses without increasing the tax rate is always a problem. But the candidates said nothing about bringing the producer and the consumer closer together, the only method yet discovered for converting property into cash and increasing wealth by a legitimate business transaction.

Laying prejudice aside, is it wise for an administration to increase taxes on railroads and otherwise "work them for all they are worth" if it stops further railroad building and continues to shut off from market valuable products?

There is no chance for argument in the statement that residents of the Springtown and Azle communities would long ago have been paying

more taxes into the treasuries of Parker and Tarrant counties had these residents been blessed with railroad facilities for getting their products to market.

If we must have legislation, let it be of the constructive, not of the restrictive variety; legislation that will build up the general prosperity of different sections in the state, not dam progress in order that no railroad company may escape paying the few dollars that, very probably, it justly should.

The wealth of the people is a more important consideration than the sins of corporations, and the worst sin for which a corporation should be punished is any act that will limit the opportunity for earning a fair living which is due to every tax-paying citizen.

And it is just as wrong for a state to deny any community the advantages of a good market for its products, as it is for a railroad to make shipping impossible by prohibitive rate. Sin is not mitigated by the character of the party responsible for it.

Get producers and markets closer together and watch Texas grow.

PURIFYING WATER

A new method of making water free from the danger of germ contamination is now being successfully used in Philadelphia. Fort Worth has artesian water that is absolutely pure, but all other Texas cities are not so blessed. If the Philadelphia plan is not too costly, it might appeal to some of those Texas cities which have to depend on lakes, rivers and tanks for their supply.

The Philadelphia plan is the application of nature's own method to the solution of the problem which vexes all great cities. It is known that running water purifies itself. The explanation is that running water becomes thoroly aerated, and the organic matter in the water is thus decomposed and consumed. The purifying agent in air is oxygen, especially in the form of ozone. The quantity of ozone in the atmosphere is limited, but it is greatest after a thunder storm or in high latitudes where there is much electricity in the air.

In Philadelphia electric discharges are passed thru air confined in tubes, changing the oxygen to ozone. The air is then driven into a column of water at its base. As it rises thru the standpipe containing the water the ozone seizes upon bacteria and other organic matter, uniting to form carbonic acid gas, which bubbles to the top and escapes. The process is exactly similar to burning coal, except that the combustion is perfect and there is no ash. Foul water goes in at the top of the standpipe and a steady stream of pure water, clear as crystal, flows from the base of the pipe.

The process is better than boiling, because boiling expels the air and leaves the water flat, as well as tainted by the boiled bacilli, which, the dead, remain to spoil the taste. It is better than filtering, because the best filter cannot remove all impurities, and filters require constant cleaning. An advantage appreciated by those who have to pay for the water is that the cost of the process is only \$3.50 for 1,000,000 gallons. Not all the plant necessary has been erected, but when it is completed Philadelphia will have one of the best water supplies in the world. The dirty water of the Schuylkill contains 2,500,000 bacilli to twenty drops. After passing thru the ozone process the number of bacilli is reduced to twenty-five or less. Only one in 100,000 escapes. The process is so rapid that there will be no trouble in supplying 75,000,000 gallons a day.

AT THE DENTON COLLEGE

The good that the College of Industrial Arts at Denton is doing in scattering seeds of knowledge in household economy all over the state is not always appreciated. It is as important that homes be managed as well as farms and business houses. The Denton college is teaching this along with many other useful things.

A glance over the enrollment list shows from how many sections of the state the girls which comprise the student body of more than 250 members come. Some of the towns represented are: Frisco, Houston, Plano, San Antonio, Plainview, Itasca, Longview, Memphis, Whitesboro, Beaumont, Menardville, Dallas, Roby, Lampasas, Waco, Green-Northern and Western Texas seem to lead in this Park, Throckmorton, Honey Grove, Brownwood, Lubbock, Fredericksburg, Quanah, El Paso, Georgeville, Gomez, Rio Grande City, Kennedale, Iowa and many others.

From this it will be seen that every section of the big state is represented. So widely gathered a student body cannot fail to do much good. The Denton College of Industrial Arts is not a local institution. It is for all Texas.

MAY MANTON PATTERNS

For the Little School Girl
The younger school girls wear guimpe frocks at all season of the year



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
5831 Child's Empire Frock.

and this simple one is very becoming and generally liked. It gives the short Empire waist line that is both becoming and fashionable and it can be made straight or with the skirt cut to form a point at the back as liked. In this instance the material is royal blue wool

Latiste and the trimming is taffeta embroidered and the guimpe is made of muslin with a yoke of a simple little all-over embroidery.

For the frock, however, cashmere, veiling and light weight serge and all similar materials are appropriate, while the separate guimpe can be of lingerie material or of thin, simple silk as liked. The prettily shaped yoke finishes the neck of the dress and allows of treatment of several sorts and can be made of embroidered silk, as in this instance, or of the material of the dress trimmed in some way, with soutache banding or with soutache applied over a stamped design, or of plaid or striped silk simply piped at its edges. For a child of four years of age will be required 2 1/2 yards of material 27, 1 1/2 yards 44 with 1/2 yard of silk for the yoke; for the guimpe 1 1/2 yards 36 inches wide with 1/2 yard 18 inches wide for the yoke.

A May Manton pattern, No. 5831, sizes 2 to 6 years, will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents. (If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage which insures more prompt delivery.) Fill out the following card:

.....

To The Stockman-Journal:

Enclose ~~had~~ for which

please send me:

Pattern No.

Pattern No.

Name

Address

.....

.....

How to Be Happy

(BY MAY IRWIN.)

Here is the story of how one woman knocked out a chronic fit of the "weeps" with a fad as the "big stick."

In my profession—call it, if you please, by its more commonplace term, "the show business"—there are more contributing causes than in any other walk of life to make a woman unhappy. In the first place, she is away from home for the greater part of her time. Altho she is constantly changing her surroundings, she finds no pleasure in the variety. Annoyances become exaggerated daily. The bad hotels, the early train hours, the ever-changing climate, all the petty miseries of traveling grow worse as the season advances.

You seem to lose interest in life and when you do you are in a bad way.

The Woman in Blue

One lovely woman I know in this business had made a matrimonial mistake, and her unhappiness was killing her. On the trains she merely gazed thru the windows and cried her eyes out. When she got to her hotel she went to her room and never emerged except to go to the theater,

and at the theater she made everyone else uncomfortable, for we felt sorry for her, as she sat alone in her dressing room, refusing to take part in the general gaiety of the other members of the company as we assembled on the stage.

Finally one night she showed me two pictures clipped from the magazine section of a well-known Sunday newspaper. They were pictures of two girls whom we both knew.

"Why, it's just like getting a letter from them," said my friend.

"Of course it is, dear," I replied. "Let's watch this paper next Sunday and see if we don't get some more letters."

Believe me when I tell you that within three weeks my melancholy friend had developed the fad of watching all the Sunday newspapers and magazines and all the other periodicals for portraits of our stage acquaintances.

Her lost interest in life was returned. Collecting newspaper photographs became a hobby which brought her out of depression. Then eventually her mind turned to her stage work again. The more she worked the happier she was. Today she is as happy a woman as you will find on the stage, and, more than that, she is successful.

Dangerous, But Who Cares?

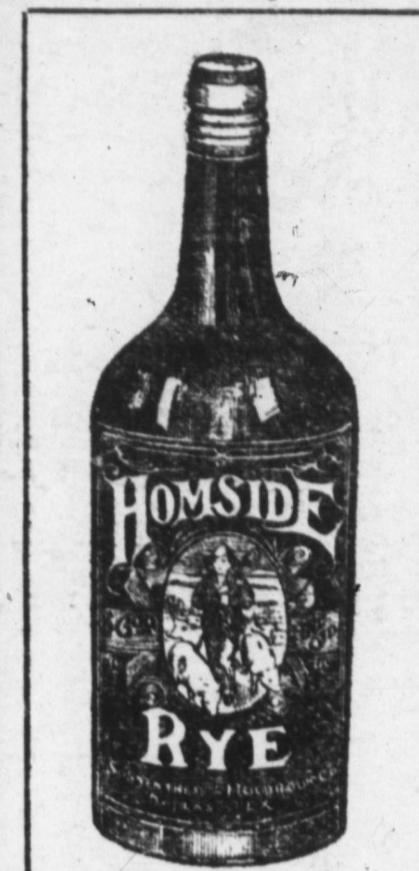
In what might, by a little stretching of the term, be called a fashion article, the New York Medical Journal makes some savage remarks about the feminine headgear of the day. "It dusts the air," declares this self-appointed critic of millinery, and of the much-feathered hat he says:

"The woman who wears it bears about with her a drag net operating at a height of a little more than five feet above the pavement, a very promising altitude at which to gather microbes. The feathers are so many tenacles for use in the chase. When she gesticulates with her head she distributes her 'catch' upon the just and the unjust impartially, in church, in the theater, and elsewhere. On her return to her home she is very apt to wave the plumage over her sleeping child, only to wonder, a few days later, from whom little Johnnie got the scarlet fever."

All of which is important, if true. Probably it is true, in a way, but somehow even the masculine layman is amused rather than terrified by this proclamation of the perils of plumes, and as for the women, they will probably just—sniff.—New York Times.

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 Homside 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 thoroughly.

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 HOMSIDE WHISKEY, on which we make a special price of \$4.00 for FOUR FULL QUARTS, express prepaid.

HOMSIDE 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.

\$250 FOR AN EAR OF CORN

One of the conditions of the recent Chicago corn show was that exhibits should become the property of the management and should be sold to the highest bidder. The producer of prize corn might buy it if he chose to pay more for it than was bid by anyone else.

Two hundred and fifty dollars was the world's record price paid recently for a single ear of Johnson county White. The buyer of this ear of corn, a bushel at that rate would have sold at \$15,000, was the man who raised it—L. B. Clore, a tall, athletic appearing farmer from Franklin, Ind. He took more prizes than any other man in the show, prizes amounting to nearly \$8,000, including a Texas farm. The ear was taken from one of ten that took the sweepstakes in their class.

Mr. Clore did not have everything his own way in the bidding. He started it at \$50 and it was run up rapidly.

The auction was conducted by Professor J. W. Jones, one of the instructors at the Iowa State Agricultural College. When Mr. Clore reached a \$135 bid Mr. Jones invited him to the platform in response to cheers from the audience.

"I can't bear to see that ear go to anybody else," said Mr. Clore, and the audience marveled to hear the tones of the big man's voice tremble. "It's part of my life work, folks. I've been raising that corn for the last fifteen years and if I lose it it's like losing a friend."

When Charles A. Stevens bid \$200 the crowd thought he'd get the ear sure. Then Clore came in with a bid of \$205. Mr. Stevens dropped out after bidding \$225, and Clore immediately jumped to \$250.

Persiflage

An Illinois editor had a bad night recently because the foreman mixed the make-up of the newspaper and followed an obituary with a near-poem from a patent medicine advertisement reading, "The pain in man's head is gone," etc. While the editor realizes that the pain has gone, all right, he fears that the daughter who wrote the obituary notice may give him one next time she calls!

"A very religious young couple of a town which shall be nameless, were married under water. They wanted to try the shoals of matrimony."—Wisconsin newspaper. Wonder if they thought to try it in hot water?

A Quincy, Ill., woman got a divorce from her husband because he did not keep his toe-nails manicured. This

might be called winning separate maintenance by a scratch. A Pennsylvania man who is the father of twenty-four children, is now a grass-widower because he had an affinity. The judge, in passing sentence, rules that the man does not need an affinity. I should say not; what he needs is a pension!

BIG CATTLE SALE

San Angelo Man Sells 3,000 Head for \$82,500

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Nov. 15.—Willis Johnson here sold three thousand two, three and four-year-old steers to Adam and Schaver of Cedarville, Kan., at \$27.50 per head, totaling \$82,500 in cash. This is the biggest cash trade of this year.

Jackson & Porter of Boyd, Texas, marketed twenty-three 168-pound hogs Friday. The twenty-three head realized \$5.05 per cwt.

The Farmers & Mechanics NATIONAL BANK FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Capital\$250,000
Surplus\$175,000

This bank is fully equipped to care for the accounts of banks, individuals, firms and corporations. It respectfully invites correspondence or a personal interview with those who contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.

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

JUST ONE WORD that word is
Tutt's,
It refers to Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills and
MEANS HEALTH.
Are you constipated?
Troubled with indigestion?
Sick headache?
Vertigo?
Bilious?
Insomnia?
ANY of these symptoms and many others indicate inaction of the LIVER.
You Need
Tutt's Pills
Take No Substitute.

Corn and Other Fall Crops Short

Yield of 2,553,732,000 Bushels
of Corn in 1907

ALSO FEWER POTATOES

Estimate of Average Yield Per Acre
of Tobacco Is 858.3 Pounds
for Past Year

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The crop reporting board of the department of agriculture finds from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau as follows:

The preliminary returns on the production of corn in 1907 indicate a total yield of about 2,553,732,000 bushels, or an average of 26 bushels per acre, as compared with an average yield of 30.3 bushels per acre (2,927,416,000 bushels) as finally estimated in 1906, 28.8 bushels in 1905, and a ten-year average of 25.4 bushels. This and other preliminary estimates of yield made today are subject to such revision and correction as may be found proper when the final estimates of the bureau are made next month.

The following table shows for the twenty-five principal corn states the preliminary estimates of total production and of average yield per acre in 1907, with the final estimates of yield per acre for 1906, and the ten-year averages, in bushels:

States—	Total Production.		—Av. Yield per Acre—	
	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.
Illinois	342,756,000	369,000	36.9	36.1
Iowa	291,092,000	305,000	30.5	32.5
Nebraska	179,328,000	24.0	34.1	27.7
Missouri	221,526,000	31.0	32.3	28.0
Texas	155,589,000	21.0	22.5	19.0
Kansas	155,142,000	22.1	28.9	22.1
Indiana	168,840,000	36.0	39.6	34.5
Georgia	57,538,000	12.0	12.0	10.6
Ohio	112,903,000	34.6	42.6	34.9
Kentucky	87,392,000	28.2	33.0	26.0
Tennessee	78,364,000	26.0	28.1	22.4
Alabama	45,896,000	15.5	16.0	13.0
North Carolina	45,078,000	16.5	15.3	13.7
Arkansas	40,024,000	17.2	23.6	18.8
Mississippi	37,111,000	17.0	18.5	15.2
Indian Territory	51,788,000	24.2	33.6	27.2
Oklahoma	58,751,000	24.5	32.9	23.5
South Carolina	29,807,000	15.1	12.2	9.8
South Dakota	46,416,000	25.5	33.5	26.6
Virginia	46,925,000	25.0	24.3	21.3
Louisiana	28,000,000	17.5	17.2	16.8
Minnesota	39,096,000	27.0	33.6	29.4
Michigan	43,270,000	30.1	37.0	32.0
Wisconsin	46,888,000	32.0	41.2	33.6
Pennsylvania	45,922,000	32.5	40.2	34.5
United States	2,553,732,000	26.0	30.3	25.4

The general average as to quality is 82.3 per cent, as compared with 89.9 last year, 90.6 in 1905, and 86.2 in 1904.

CANCEROL

has proved its merits in the treatment of cancer. It is not in an experimental stage. Records of undisputed cures of cancer in nearly every part of the body are contained in Dr. Leach's new 100-page book. This book also tells the cause of cancer and instructs in the case of the patient; tells what to do in case of bleeding, pain, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the treatment of any case. A copy of this valuable book free to those interested. Address, Dr. L. T. LEACH, Box 107, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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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.

School Lands a Specialty

D. E. SIMMONS
Lawyer
Austin, Texas

It is estimated that about 4.5 per cent (139,995,000 bushels) of the corn crop of 1906 was still in the hands of farmers on Nov. 1, 1907, as compared with 4.4 per cent (119,633,000 bushels) of the crop of 1905 in farmers' hands on Nov. 1, 1906, and 5.3 per cent, the ten-year average for old corn on hand Nov. 1.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of buckwheat is 17.9 bushels, against an average yield of 18.6 bushels as finally estimated in 1906, 19.2 bushels in 1905, and a ten-year average of 18.1 bushels. A total production of 13,911,000 bushels is thus indicated, as compared with 14,642,000 bushels finally estimated in 1906.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of potatoes is 95.3 bushels, against an average yield of 102.2 bushels in 1906, and a ten-year average of 85.5 bushels. A total production of 292,427,000 bushels, as compared with 308,038,000 bushels in 1906. The average as to quality is 88.3 per cent, as compared with 90.0 one year ago.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of tobacco is 858.3 pounds, as compared with the final estimate of 852.2 pounds in 1906, and an eight-year average of 785.9 pounds. A total production of 645,213,000 pounds is thus indicated, as compared with 682,429,000 pounds finally estimated in 1906. The average as to quality is 30 per cent, against 34.5 one year ago, and 37.4 in 1905.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of flaxseed is 9 bushels, as compared with the final estimate of 10.2 bushels in 1906, and a five-year average of 9.6 bushels. A total production of 24,420,000 bushels, against 25,576,000 bushels in 1906. The average as to quality is 89.7 against 82.7 in 1906.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of rice (rough) is 33.1 bushels, as compared with 31.1 bushels in 1906, 28.1 bushels in 1905, and a four-year average of 31 bushels. A total of 21,412,000 bushels, as com-

pared with 17,855,000 bushels finally estimated in 1906.

TAKES NITRATE FROM AIR

Reported Invention of Norwegian May Break Big Chilean Combine

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Coincident with a report to the state department describing the nitrate combine of Chile as one of the most complete combines in existence comes another report of a Norwegian who has discovered a method of extracting nitrogen from the air for the making of nitrate, which may "bust the trust."

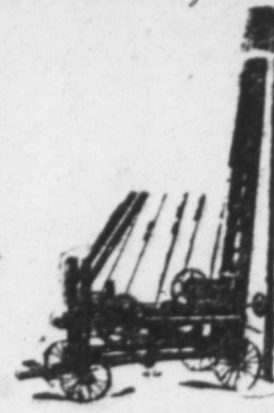
The Chilean combine is said to control absolutely the output of nitrate and its principal by-products, fix the production of each plant and determine the price. The year 1906 was a record-breaker for the nitrate interests in this country, showing an increase in the value of nitrate exported of \$12,006,836. United States currency over any previous year, reaching the enormous sum of \$79,320,710, or more than 80 per cent of the total exports of Chile. The value of nitrate exported has nearly doubled since 1900, while the quantity has only increased a little more than 21 per cent.

The invention for procuring nitrate from the air in quantities sufficient to affect the market is reported from Stockholm. Stations are being operated in Norway.

H. D. Boyd of Maysville, Okla., sold eighty-eight heavy packing hogs Monday at \$5.15, the top for the day. The load averaged 217 pounds.

J. E. Barnes of Pocasset, Okla., sold sixty 261-pound hogs Monday at \$5.12½. The load of good quality and finish.

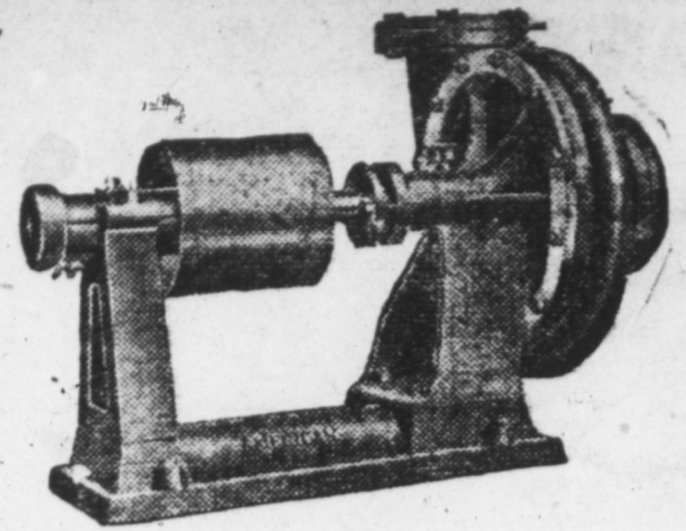
Well Drilling Machinery



Pumping Machinery

For Deep or Shallow
Wells, in Stock
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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

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

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

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. Preuitt, Principal

Iowa to Do Less Feeding Both Live Stock and Grain Being Freely Sold

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 16.—Iowa farmers are selling their corn and oats and there will be less corn fed in Iowa this year than usual.

This is the opinion of Secretary George A. Wells of the Iowa Grain Dealers' Association and shown by a circular issued to the public.

Already this year the farmers have disposed of 59 per cent of their oats, as against 50 per cent last year at this time.

Only 85 per cent as much corn will be fed to stock and hogs this year, as against 100 per cent last year. There are several reasons for this and they will affect the prosperity of the farmer, the price of meat and the conditions in Iowa generally. Much of the corn is soft and will have to be fed if used at all, for there is danger in cribbing it with good hard corn. Farmers are selling their hogs and cattle and not preparing to feed them during the winter.

Selling Their Corn

They have been selling corn and getting the money. Banks are unable to make big loans for importation of feeders and consequently the farmers, having no use for their corn, are selling it. There will be hundreds of thousands fewer hogs and cattle fed and wintered in Iowa this year than for many years. Cattle and hogs are being dumped on the market and a corresponding fall in prices is the result. This, together with the inability to secure loans from the banks to import western cattle, leaves more corn and oats to sell. The corn and oats market has not fallen in comparison to cattle and hogs because of the European demand.

Corn Crop Is Short

Secretary Wells says in his report that the first estimate of 300,000,000

bushels of corn will be reduced to 250,000,000, a great deal of which will be soft. This is in line with the statement of John Cownie, who all along has said that the crop of corn was smaller and of poorer quality than other experts claimed.

Secretary Wells' report is as follows:

"Feeding of corn will be greater in the northern and central sections on account of so much soft corn that it would be otherwise.

"The estimated shipping surplus of the average Iowa corn crop on 300,000,000 bushels is about 50,000,000 bushels. If present conditions discouraging to the feeding of corn continue, it would seem that the shipping surplus of this year's crop, even tho it be not over 250,000,000, would be 175 per cent compared with last year based at 100 per cent.

"We will get final estimates on corn yield Dec. 1 and I feel warranted by the general information received in saying that the Oct. 1 estimate of 300,000,000 bushels will be materially reduced, possibly to 250,000,000 bushels, a large percentage of which will be soft and will no doubt give the dealers much trouble."

A. J. Woods of Wapanucka, Okla., had a load of mixed hogs on the yards Monday. The heavy end sold at \$4.80, while the pigs brought \$4.45.

Buy the Hereford Stock

Write and ask me why they are better than others. Either sex for sale. Particulars with pleasure.

FRANK GOOD,
Sparenberg, Texas.

CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law
Austin, - - Texas

RANGE GRASS IN GOOD CONDITION

Inspectors' Reports to Cattle Raisers' Association

The reports of the inspectors for the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association made to the general offices at Fort Worth for the week ending Nov. 17, show the following conditions of the ranges and the shipments of cattle:

C. Brown of Pecos—Shipments 62 cars; rain, snow and cold reported so that it interfered with the range inspection.

H. Badler of Amallo and Roswell—Shipments, 47 cars; cold, cloudy with light snow over most of the section.

T. H. Poole of Cotulla and Encinal—Shipments none; fine rains from San Antonio to Laredo.

W. L. Callahan of Midland—Shipments, 50 cars; weather warm until Saturday, then two days' rain; stock doing fine.

James Gibson, of Alice—Shipments 26 cars, from Rabb and Driscoll Siding; good rains reported and range is fine.

John E. Rigby of Beeville and Skidmore—Shipments, 7 cars; cold and rain thruout the week.

Charles E. Martin of Victoria and Pierce—Shipments, 4 cars; range good with cold or rainy weather; a heavy rain reported at Victoria on the 16th instant.

J. R. Hewett of San Angelo—Shipments, 22 cars; the 16 cars shipped by Russell comprised 433 head of one and two-year-old black muley cattle from the T) ranch, sold by Sol Meyer. Cold and severe frost is reported.

\$75 a Month

for men to travel and solicit in Tarrant and other counties in Texas.

Must Have a Rig

to travel in. Energy, honesty and good common sense count for more than experience. Experience not necessary.

Don't Answer

This ad unless you have a rig, mean business and are willing to work. Regular Employment will be given those who prove worthy.

D. R. MURRAY

Telegram Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

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TRAVEL VIA THE INTERURBAN BETWEEN

Fort Worth and Dallas

Cars leave each city every hour from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m., inc., passing all leading Hotels and Depots in both places.

NO DUST SMOKE CINDERS || **LOW RATES FAST TIME CLEAN CARS**

For particulars write W. C. FORBESS, G. P. & T. A., Fort Worth, Texas

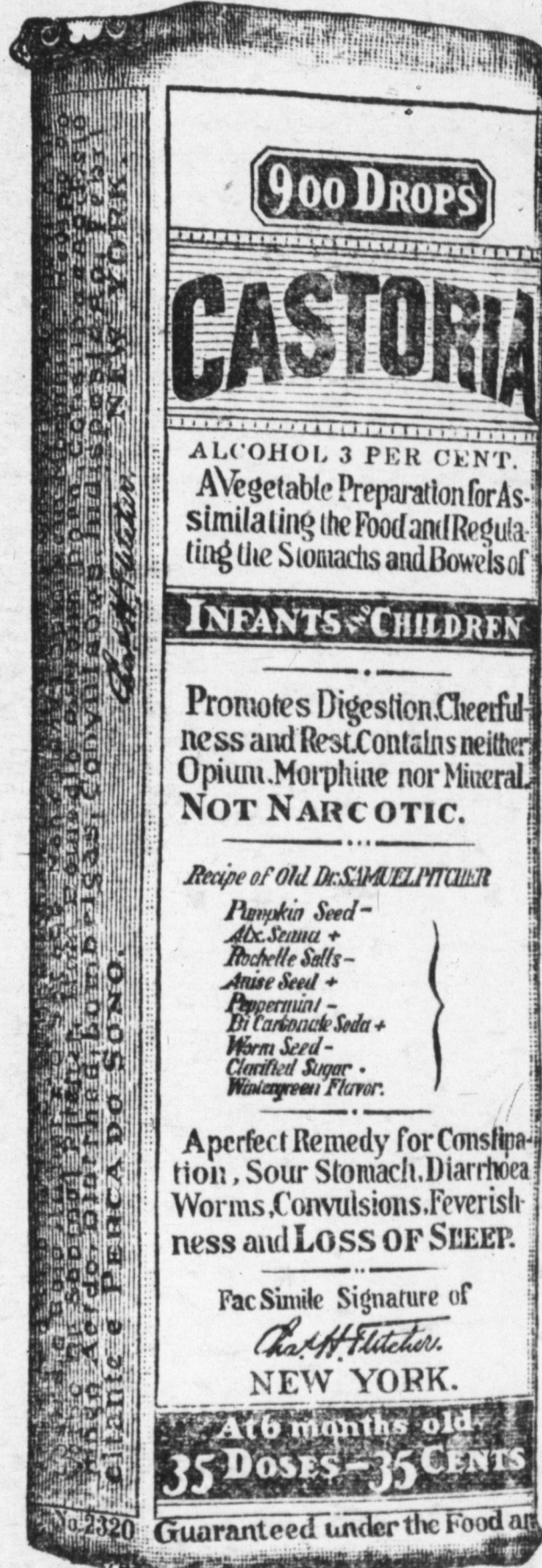
DALLAS FORT WORTH

A Thoughtless Druggist.

ONLY a thoughtless druggist would offer a preparation without the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher when Castoria is called for; the "delicate, faint and flickering light" that joins baby's life to its devoted parents being too sacred, to the self-respecting druggist, to be trifled with.

For over thirty years Mr. Fletcher has given, and still gives, his personal attention to the preparation of Castoria. It has won the confidence of mothers and physicians everywhere—never harmed the tiniest babe. This cannot be said of Imitations, Counterfeits and the "Just-as-good" rot.

The thoughtless druggist only offers the counterfeit because of a few pennies more profit. Any new preparation can be but an experiment, and they are experiments—mere guess work—irrespective of what their sponsors may say for them. It is experience of over thirty years, against wild and injudicious experiment.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Value of Legumes

Some very interesting experiments have recently been made by Charles E. Wait, professor of chemistry of the University of Tennessee, on the digestibility and nutritive value of legumes. Seventy-two experiments were made for the purpose of studying the digestibility of red kidney beans, white navy beans and three varieties of cow peas. The results obtained from cowpeas are very interesting, as they show that this Southern legume has very much the same nutritive value as the better known varieties of beans. When their distinctive and pleasant flavor is taken into account, as well as the many ways in which cowpeas may be prepared for the table, it seems their use as a food might be profitably extended. The importance of beans, peas, peanuts, lentils, cowpeas and indeed of legumes as a class is each year becoming more generally recognized as a source of protein in the diet reasonable in price, as compared with common proteid foods of animal origin, and the use of legumes is increasing. The importance to Southern farmers of widely extending the use of cowpeas

as an economical food can hardly be overestimated.

The Waning Hardwood Supply

Altho the demand for hardwood lumber is greater than ever before, the annual cut today is a billion feet less than it was seven years ago. In this time the wholesale price of the different classes of hardwood lumber advanced from 25 to 65 per cent. The cut of oak, which in 1899 was more than half the total cut of hardwoods, has fallen off 36 per cent. Yellow poplar, which was formerly second in point of output, has fallen off 38 per cent, and elm has fallen off one-half.

This leads to the question, Where is the future supply of hardwoods to be found? The cut in Ohio and Indiana, which, seven years ago, led all other states, has fallen off one-half. Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia and Wisconsin have also declined in hardwood production. The chief centers of production now lie in the lake states, the lower Missis-

sippi valley, and the Appalachian mountains. Yet in the lake states the presence of hardwoods is an almost certain indication of rich agricultural land, and when the hardwoods are cut the land is turned permanently to agricultural use. In Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi the production of hardwoods is clearly at its extreme height, and in Missouri and Texas it has already begun to decline.

Prince d'Abro Pogratide, the wealthy Egyptian who has been traveling in America for several weeks, says: "The only objection I have to America is the delays in traveling."

In Milwaukee they now have a school for teamsters, and one cannot help feeling that if it merely teaches a more refined way of calling down a hard working mule its mission has not been in vain.

The druggists of Winfield, Kan., have agreed that all drug stores, except one, shall be closed on Sunday, and each druggist shall have a turn in keeping open.

"O, Brave New World," of Texas!

By GILBERT M'CLURG

From the Daily Owatonna (Minn.) Journal-Chronicle.

A thoroughly representative audience filled the Congregational church and was delightfully entertained and edified by Gilbert McClurg, who presented the panoramic travelogue and stereopticon lecture, "O, Brave New World of Texas; the Lone Star Land of Plenty and Fortune." The lecture was a masterful crystallization of the remarkable story of our largest commonwealth and it was superbly illustrated with 300 colored stereopticon views and really beautiful and novel motion pictures of southern life.

Mr. McClurg said in part: "That the Lone Star State of Texas rises large and full in the gaze of the nations, the largest of the States United; an empire of antithesis; of distances and diversities; an empire of bigness and contradictions.

"It is the state of the treeless plains and the thick forest growth of pine, mesquite, oak, pecan, walnut and ebony; a state where you may bathe every day in the year in the blue Gulf of Mexico and delve in the mountains at El Paso for ore; the state of heavy rains and rainless deserts; of inland farms and plateau cities and ports for shipping the cotton of the world's marts; of land for all who farm and yet not an acre of government land; a state with ancient granaries dating back to 1693, and with two crops of corn a year in fields from where the cactus was grubbed up a year ago by a Trinity and Brazos Valley settler; the biggest state with almost the lowest rate of taxation; the state with the most tomatoes and the fewest tomato canneries; abounding in pecarries and importing most of its pork and will give you a Christmas dinner of beef and plum pudding with strawberries and holly and with twenty-four varieties of fresh gathered vegetables.

"And to note their contradictions in the vast empire; in Texas the traveler passes mysterious swamps hung with ghostly gray moss, to reach breezy upland cattle ranges, where a billion beeves are fed; he travels the distance from New York to Chicago but is still in Texas; he is braced by a keen northerner and pulls bananas near the largest palm grove in the United States—still in Texas; his ears are saluted with a soft, bastard Latin at Brownsville and the tongue of the fatherland at New Braunfels; he passes fields of oil and fields that yield sorghum; he travels over twelve thousand miles of railroad, more than in any other state, but the stage coach still plies its useful way in remote Texas; Texas has citizens born under the rule of Spain, and citizens who know no flag save the Stars and Stripes; its first American colonists were Connecticut men, yet Texas is a stronghold of southern democracy."

Mr. McClurg then rapidly sketched the dramatic story of the Texas Revolution; the merciless murder of heroes in the Alamo and at Goliad and the revenge of the Texans under Sam Houston at the wonderful battle of San Jacinto; a revolution whereby 20,000 Texans in nine years threw off the yoke of eight millions of people who claimed to be the mother state.

And he continued—as General Crook says, "The main fact about the frontier is that there is not any."

"In contrast to the perils and pangs which the Texas pioneers of 1830 met and conquered, how different is the lot of the homeseeker of today who can reach the north, east, south or west in the very heart of Texas from the north today via a single line of railway, (the Rock Island-Frisco system), and following that steel-rail ribbon which enmeshes finely-built cities and the fertile lands from which they draw their wealth, or by the slower method of the time-honored wagon, thru forests of oak and pine, past cotton fields or green and snow, with glimpses of blue and smiling gulf or river to close the vista. The products of the farm and field are there to meet the newcomer's needs; heavy fruitage bows the trees and the cheerful hum of busy life alternates with the woods' deep-hearted stillness, neighbors, schools, churches and social opportunities are ready for the choosing of the new world of Texas.

"To relieve the congestion of teeming cities, to make a place for the foreign hordes whom America supplies with votes and homes? What but Texas, of whom it has been said: 'She offers better opportunities for the investment of capital and labor in the ordinary lines of intelligent enterprise, either agricultural, industrial or commercial, than any other portion of North America.' All the resources are here.

She needs but the good clean man with willing hands, who has been jostled with crowds and wants elbow room."

CATTELMEN GIVEN WARNING

Secretary Wilson Gives Notice Anti-Tuberculosis Law Will Be Enforced

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—It is quite evident that the anti-tuberculosis law will be rigidly enforced from now on. Secretary Wilson has issued a notice regarding the interstate movement of cattle and hogs affected with tuberculosis, giving warning that violations of the law governing the subject will be vigorously prosecuted.

The notice calls the attention of managers and agents of railroads and other transportation companies, stockmen and others interested to the provisions of Section 6 of the act for the establishment of the bureau of animal industry. Where evidence is furnished to the Department of Agriculture that any person, firm or corporation has removed from one state or territory into another state cattle or swine known to be affected with tuberculosis vigorous prosecution will be had in the federal courts under that act. Violations of the act are punishable by fine and imprisonment.

When Texas joined the union of states, she reserved her public land. With the money derived therefrom a capital amounting now to forty-two million dollars she supports her schools and public institutions. Texas, menaced by Mexico and in conflict with Indians, found time to make provision for the endowment of what the richest and most comprehensive system of gratuitous education known to man. It formed that wise law of homestead exemption, by which one person is allowed to own 200 acres of land exempt from any liability except taxes. This was the gift of Texas to the jurisprudence of civilization.

"She has, however, set apart land amounting in area to the kingdom of Belgium, to be sold at \$1 per acre to incoming settlers.

"The New World' awaits its kingdom—in a Paradise garden! For tho it cannot be determined what the word Texas really means, the people of Texas are fond of relegating the meaning of the word Texas to an Indian term signifying paradise. Texas is a diversified domain of diversified products. To the varied surface Texas adds a varied soil—the farmer's stock in trade; and therefore in connection with a climate equally varied, a list of the products embraces those of both the temperate and tropical zones. It has sixty inches of rainfall at the gulf and the precipitation diminishes until we find but ten inches of rainfall at El Paso. In the wondrous Panhandle country—"the finest cow country on earth"—the Texas steer has passed away and we find millions of high-bred cattle. Old philosophers stated that "Opportunity knocks but once on any man's door," but in the Panhandle it plays a regular tattoo on the panels; and lies in wait for a man around the corner with a stuffed club; and he must lie down and die if he does not want to meet it. There is plenty of rainfall in the Panhandle for producing her crop of cotton, corn, wheat, macaroni wheat, oats, milo maize, sorghum and kaffir corn, and where formerly roamed the buffalo, the antelope and the wild mustang, are farming lands reached by the railways, which may be had from \$10 to \$25 an acre, and which produce on the red chocolate or black soil (said to be the sediment of a lake which here existed in the tertiary), orchards of apples, peaches, cherries, plums, apricots, quinces, nectarines, mulberries, crab apples, black walnuts, cantaloupes and such small fruits as grapes, black berries, blueberries and gooseberries. Mr. Campbell considers the soil especially adapted to dry farming.

"Between the Trinity and Brazos rivers southward is a railway parallelogram, paralleling in its arms one of the richest valleys in Texas lying between the rivers. This is the Trinity and Brazos Valley railroad—"the T. & B. V.," which some have paraphrased as the "Truck and Berry Valley." Strawberries are thick here from February until December; and on this wondrously fertile soil two crops of corn are grown a year, each crop averaging fifty-five bushels—an output of one hundred and ten bushels per acre, and this I believe is the world's record. In this valley is Texas' banner cotton county (of which Waxahachie is the metropolis), which produced six million dollars' worth of cotton alone last year. And here several crops of alfalfa grow annually. As a raiser said:

'Hogs grow spontaneous in Texas.' In this region we find the largest peach orchard of the world and Texas has a peach belt more extensive than the peach area of New Jersey, Maryland, Georgia and Michigan combined. And yet unimproved land may be had, where apples, grapes and peaches and cotton and corn may be grown along this line of railroad (where twenty new towns have sprung up within the year) for from six and seven dollar per acre on upward.

"Just at this season when America must bring millions of gold from Europe, we note that this currency relief can only be obtained thru the exportation of the nation's staples—wheat, cotton, oil, beef and copper. Every one of these staples is produced in Texas. Texas produces one-third of the cotton of the world, her annual cotton crop alone amounting along to one hundred and sixty millions of dollars. Texas has first rank in the United States as to the number of cattle and horses. She is the second state in the Union as to oil fields; this year she will undoubtedly take first rank in the yield of rice.

"And," continued Mr. McClurg humorously, "recently when I made this statement in Toledo, next morning the Toledo Blade said: 'When Mr. McClurg finishes enumerating the firsts in which Texas ranks, he makes the absent-minded Buckeyes stop to count their presidents in order to maintain Ohio's long-boasted supremacy.'"

"When Sherman in Taylor's army stumbled on the dry desert near Fort Brown, he said if he owned Hades and Texas he would rent Texas and live in Hades. It would not have been safe for him to have said that even then to a Texan—much less now! For the Texans have these two characteristics—pride in the past and present, and faith in the Texas of the future. Naught upbuilds a state like the faith and loyalty of its people. You may meet a gentle soft-eye robust Texan, radiating cheerfulness and with an atmosphere of prosperity—and say to him magis abraacadabra "T-e-x-a-s" and in a moment he flames up like a torch, shouting: 'We have less than a tenth of our land under cultivation; we have a variety of soil suitable for every crop; we have great waterpower yet unutilized; we have mineral resources that baffle description; we have mountain scenery like Switzerland; nature has blessed Texas most bountifully—from her bosom comes enough cotton to clothe a fifth of the world; enough rice to feed every Jap and Chinaman; enough lumber to house all the homeless; enough iron to arm militant Russia; enough corn to make hock-cakes for Christendom; enough beef to keep every packing house busy; enough hogs to relieve the hunger of mankind; enough oil to grease every wheel in the universe; enough oats to give the world a breakfast; enough fruit to tickle the palate of every epicure; more gypsum than any other state; more lignite and kaolin than all Europe. Within our borders, the whole population of America could be placed, fed and housed and earn a competence, and there would be fewer inhabitants to the square mile than Massachusetts has today.'"

Texas Swine Breeders

M. M. Offutt of Cleburne was in the city and was kind enough to give the news from his section. Mr. Offutt is the secretary of the Swine Breeders' Association of Texas and is therefore fully in touch with every matter relating to the swine breeders' interests.

"Our association will meet on Jan. 7 and 8 in Cleburne in their annual spring meeting for consultation over the situation the coming year. All the leading swine breeders of the state will be in attendance, and it will be a spirited rally. The citizens of Cleburne, realizing what a valuable asset the meeting of so many skillful hog men will be to the town and county, have taken the matter up with energy and vim and under energetic leadership are making every effort thruout the county to have a large attendance. Of course my best energy is enlisted in the cause, and it is my intention to try to have all hog men there possible, but especially all those who live in the adjoining counties, Tarrant, Parker, Hood and other counties that are our neighbors. We would be pleased to have all the papers take the matter up and thus give notice that this is to be a general rally of men who devote their lives to increasing the value of the hog in Texas. I am sure that The Stockman-Journal and The Telegram will do their part, for they are always in the forefront helping the producers. There will probably be something of a hog show, but it will probably be more of a local nature than otherwise."

The cities that are rashly voting themselves "dry" apparently forget that they are also abolishing those alluring signs, "Hot Soup," and "Free Lunch from 12 to 2."

Of Interest To Women.

To such women as are not seriously out of health but who have exacting duties to perform, either in the way of household cares or in social duties and functions which seriously tax their strength, as well as to nursing mothers, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has proved a most valuable supporting tonic and invigorating nerve. By its timely use, much serious sickness and suffering may be avoided. The operating table and the surgeons' knife, would, it is believed, seldom have to be employed if this most valuable woman's remedy were resorted to in good time. The "Favorite Prescription" has proven a great boon to expectant mothers by preparing the system for the coming of baby, thereby rendering childbirth safe, easy, and almost painless.

Bear in mind, please that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is not a secret or patent medicine, against which the most intelligent people are quite naturally averse, because of the uncertainty as to their composition and harmless character, but is a medicine of known composition, a full list of all its ingredients being printed, in plain English, on every bottle-wrapper. An examination of this list of ingredients will disclose the fact that it is non-alcoholic in its composition, chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine taking the place of the commonly used alcohol, in its make-up. In this connection it may not be out of place to state that the "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce is the only medicine put up for the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, and sold through druggists, all the ingredients of which have the unanimous endorsement of all the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice, and that too as remedies for the ailments for which "Favorite Prescription" is recommended.

A little book of these endorsements will be sent to any address, post-paid, and absolutely free if you request same by postal card, or letter, of Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take as candy.

Consul General W. H. Michael reports that the electric cab service for Calcutta, to which he had previously called attention as an American opportunity, has again come up in the form of a proposition received by cable from London, which reads: "Company with a capital of £100,000 (£ equals \$4.85) is prepared to provide Calcutta with an excellent motor-cab service, commencing in October next, of 50 cabs, subsequently increasing the number to 200, but desire to have assurance that the corporation and police will encourage the enterprise and afford facilities. Cabs silent running and no nuisance; four-seated and capable of doing 100 miles a day." After fully considering the proposition, the city authorities cabled back this answer: "Chairman of corporations and commissioner of police welcome enterprise and will give all reasonable facilities."

A Dutch artist has made the astonishing declaration that we are growing to look alike. So long as we all become reasonably good looking we will have no kick to register and some of us can look forward to improvement.

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.



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

LEASED ranch of 83,200 acres in the San Angelo country, and improvements thereon, together with about 3,000 cattle, not counting calves; land in solid body, held under absolute lease, terminating July 12, 1912, at 7c per acre, and can be re-leased; fine headquarters, 11 pastures, 11 wells and windmills, also surface tanks and lake; fine mesquite grass; an ideal ranch in every respect. The cattle are all high-grade and a few registered. This proposition involves about \$90,000, and to the right man attractive price and terms will be made; might take in part pay a reasonable amount of Tarrant, Dallas or Denton county property. P. W. HUNT, Hoxie Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

175,000-ACRE leased Texas pasture, well improved, with 10,000 stock cattle. 75,000 acres Old Mexico, fenced, watered, on railroad, 1,000 acres farmed, good buildings, \$1 an acre. 200-acre suburban tract, Fort Worth. 50-foot business building, Main street, Fort Worth. S. M. Smith, Delaware Hotel, Fort Worth.

COTTLE county, 10,000 acres in solid body, finest agricultural land, now for sale in tracts to suit; easy payments, 1 to 9 years; no boll weevils or green bugs; excursions Tuesdays; fare refunded purchasers. Write for full description, P. W. Hunt, 409 Hoxie Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas. Please mention this paper.

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, Hoxie or F. & M. Bank Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

SELL YOUR REAL ESTATE quickly for cash. The only system of its kind in the world. You get results, not promises. No retaining fees. Booklet free. Real Estate Salesman Company, 559 Brace Block, Lincoln, Neb.

NO MATTER how you wish to pay for a piano, write today for our 1908 catalog. New pianos, \$85 to \$1,525. Will A. Watkin Co., Dallas.

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

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UNNEEDA 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.

IF WE SELL you a Talking Machine on your own terms, won't this satisfy you. Write today. Will A. Watkin Co., Dallas.

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

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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.



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GARRISON BROS., modern dentistry. All manner of filling of the highest degree of perfection. 501 1/2 Main street, 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.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell our remedies, extracts, toilet articles, etc., thru the country. Goods furnished on credit. Agents make from \$5 to \$10 per day. If you can furnish team and wagon, write at once for terms to Heberling Medicine Co., Bloomington, Ill.

SALESMEN wanted to solicit orders for lubricating oils, greases and prepared paints; must be reliable and furnish good references. Excellent opportunity to right party. Address The Victor Oil Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

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

WANTED—Position as manager of cow ranch; many years' experience; references exchanged. Address Box 648, Colorado, Texas.

LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE—200 head of coming 3-year-old steers, in finest shape, \$21. If taken at once. Tom Shuler, Paint Rock, 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 Exall, Dallas.

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.

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.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge and fair education to work in an office, \$300 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. 12, London, Canada.

South Dakotan Buys Texas Land

Dr. C. C. Young Reports \$40,000 Sale Near Holliday

Dr. C. C. Young of Holliday, who is in Fort Worth for a few days, tells of the recent sale of \$40,000 worth of land near Holliday to Jacob Berreth of South Dakota, who is expected to arrive here in a few days to settle up the details of the deal and pay over the cash for the purchase.

Dr. Young says there is a new immigration movement to Texas, it being from the Dakotas, where settlers a few years ago secured cheap land which has since advanced to a high price. They now see an opportunity to sell out their Dakota holdings and come to Texas, where they can secure better land at a cheaper price and in a climate which does not give them such rigorous winters.

Dr. Young is endeavoring to colonize the Jones and Mead ranches near Holliday with German and Russian settlers. Mrs. Young is here from Chicago and her car and chauffeur are expected in a few days, as she will remain here indefinitely.

QUITS BEEF PACKING TO PREACH GOSPEL

J. A. Siceloff Appointed to Blackwell Mission in the Brownwood District

Among the appointees sent to charges by the Methodist conference at Amarillo is J. A. Siceloff, a former employe of Swift & Co., who has been assigned to the Blackwell Mission, in the Brownwood district.

Mr. Siceloff has been well known in local church organizations and announced his intention of entering the ministry some time ago.

The net gain to the government of \$13,000,000 in the taxes collected on distilled spirits in the last fiscal year shows how misleading was the argument used against the law to allow the free use of alcohol in the arts, which was in effect six months of the year.

Notes of the Dairy

The "Jersey Cow."

On my little alfalfa farm, With so many things to charm; The very best of all, I vow, Is our pet, the "Jersey cow." With coat of lightest fawn, so fine, Perfect in every line Of face and form and crested brow, Is our pet, the "Jersey cow." Her milk and cream are fine indeed, While her butter takes the lead; She does not deign to pull the plow, She's our pet, the "Jersey cow." In pastures green she likes to feed, Like the cows of other breed, But no rivets will she allow, This, our pet, "the Jersey cow." On your little alfalfa ranch, Don't forget this other branch; Begin at once, begin it now, Get her quick, a "Jersey cow." — Cann.

How She Makes Butter

A lady from the country dined with us yesterday and ate of my butter and declared it was the best she ever tasted of and bought a pound of it. In the first place I never allow my milk to get too sour nor do I let it get too warm. It takes me sometimes about forty minutes to get all of the butter churned and collected. I then take it up in a bowl and add more salt than is necessary, and work it thoroughly, pouring in cold water to wash and salt to taste. I wash out every particle of the milk and small bits of curd that often adhere to the butter, as soon as it is cold and firm. I mold it and sprinkle a thin layer of salt on top and then put a layer of salt on bottom of stone jar, set my butter on it and cover air tight and set in cellar or some cold place. My next churning I treat the same way and set it in the same jar with salt sprinkled on top of it and I never touch it or allow any air to strike it except as I open it to add more butter. I have put it up this way and kept it from April till August and then sell it at 20 cents per pound. Have sold, here in Cisco, 40 pounds at once at 25 cents per pound. Butter is like pork in one sense; it must have enough salt to preserve it and also must have enough clean brine left in it to keep it from souring, and should never be worked out but once.

All butter makers know that at this time of year, at churning time the butter will often begin to form in "fish eggs," so when mine does I add one teaspoonful of salt and one of baking soda to one and one-half pint

Farmers Will Waste Ten Thousand Cords of Wood, Look Road

SHERMAN, Texas, Nov. 14.—Ten thousand cords of wood will be burned as rubbish or thrown in hollows in the northwestern part of Grayson county this fall as the result of land clearing and wasted, because there is no way to get it to the markets of Sherman and Denison, where there is a demand for it and where it would easily bring \$50,000.

That is one reason why the people of that section have already begun to take an active interest in securing the Colorado, Oklahoma and Gulf railway that is pointing toward Sherman from Chickasha, I. T., via Ardmore.

of hot water and pour in slowly as I churn, and it will congeal or begin coming together, and by churning slowly it will soon all be in a solid mass. Should one wish to prepare butter for shipping on this plan I would suggest that they first cover bottom of tub with a thick clean cloth wrung out of cold water. Lay on this a sheet of tissue paper, then cover it with layer of clean salt, then lay butter around evenly and cover with a light layer of salt, then lay over it thin paper. Cover it tightly with salt and so on till tub is full, then wring out another clean white cloth and spread smoothly over the whole. Press closely and seal up, and I assure you that in this condition it can be shipped from Maine to California and will be as wholesome and sweet as when it leaves the hands of the maker.—Mrs. S. J. Castelman, Sastland County.

Vice Consul Ernest Santi of Milan reports that the Italian emigration bureau has just published its half-yearly statistics. During the first six months of 1907, 240,293 persons emigrated from Italy, while in the same period of 1906 there were 245,815, showing a decrease for 1907 of about 5,522 persons. Of the emigrants, 207,090 went to the United States, 36,207 to South America, chiefly to Argentina, and Brazil took 7,896.

"Pie is no longer ranked as the national dish," complains the Chicago Post. However, we notice that callers at the White House are not after corned beef.

Cattlemen Not Handicapped

Financial Stringency Shows No Ill Effects Among Range

One significant fact connected with the existing financial flurry is that up to the present time there have been no failures among the Texas cattlemen. Heretofore, under such conditions as have prevailed for some time in Texas, there would have been a considerable number of failures among the ranchmen of the western portion of the state, but that there has been none is not only a good indication of the sound financial condition of the average ranchman, but also serves to show that the banks in that section, which have been financing the stock interests to a very considerable extent are also in sound condition.

The nearest approach to a failure among the cattlemen of West Texas during the tight financial condition was the passing of the big firm of Murphy & Walker, of Marfa, into the hands of a receiver recently. This was perhaps the largest mercantile firm operating in West Texas, and the principal part of their business was that of making advances to the cattlemen of that section. In the course of their business it was necessary to take a great many notes, and the tightness in money circles prevented realizing on these notes. Consequently, when pressure was brought to bear on the firm there was no recourse, but to place the business in the hands of a receiver. The assets of the firm are given at \$700,000, and the liabilities at \$500,000.

The cattlemen of West Texas have learned a great deal from past experiences with financial flurries that it is a pretty safe proposition to hug the shore very closely during such times, and as next year is Presidential election year, and the time for the advent of a long-headed government have for some time been engaged in getting their affairs in order for the storm which they believed was brewing. As a result they were not caught altogether unprepared, and that fact alone has doubtless saved many of them from a very unpleasant experience.

Out in the range country the cattlemen are generally in financial condition at this time. Many of them have sold off large land holdings at good prices and are now on easy street, and in position to wink at almost any kind of financial flurry that comes along.

CACTUS AS A FORAGE

Experiments being made by Doctor David Griffin, in charge of the government experiment farm near San Antonio show there is great value in the common prickly pear.

The experiments with prickly pears have been carried on for two years on the farm of A. B. Sinclair under the direction of the government experts. Doctor Griffin says that native varieties of the pear have been found to produce at the rate of over seventy tons an acre for the period mentioned. Demonstrations so far have shown that one acre of prickly pear will, if properly managed, produce forage enough to maintain one cow for one year.

At the local experiment station is to be found over 150 varieties of prickly pear from various sections of the world where such plants grow. The experiments are being made with a view to determining which variety of the cactus is best for the climate and soil of the Southwest.

Live stock men are much interested in the prickly pear experiments and the results will no doubt be of great benefit to the cattle industry. In addition to experiments in growing the purpose of the government is to make experiments as to the best methods of preparing the pears for feeding.

Chicago's Great Live Stock Show

The ever-growing popularity of the International Live Stock exposition is becoming more apparent each year, which fact is evidenced by the phenomenal increase in the number of exhibits entered for this year's event.

At the 1907 exposition there will be about 1,300 pure bred cattle, fully the same number of pure bred and imported sheep, nearly half a thousand of the finest specimens of swine and nearly 700 beautiful high bred horses. The show will not only be greatly increased and improved in its exhibits this year, but the Union Stock Yards Company has again evidenced its liberality and enthusiasm for the improvement of live stock by expending a handsome fortune in providing additional facilities for this

greatest live stock exposition. The sheep exhibitors will be given new, bright and cheerful quarters, and an enormous, handsome, new sale pavilion, constructed of concrete and iron, has been erected on the show grounds. Many additional and attractive features will be added to furnish entertainment for the visitors, and as an educator along live stock lines no comparison can be found to this great exhibition, which is the supreme final contest of the season.

No farmer or stockman can afford to miss this splendid opportunity for himself and children to secure a liberal education pertaining to live stock, and at the same time find entertainment, recreation and a pleasure trip to this great Western metropolis. The dates are November 30 to December 7.

Life Insurance Never More Necessary

Than In *TROUBLOUS TIMES* Like the Present

If death should come to any business man while present conditions prevail (and who has any positive assurance it will not?) it would mean the sacrifice of a valuable business built up by years of hard work, unless adequate life insurance was carried.

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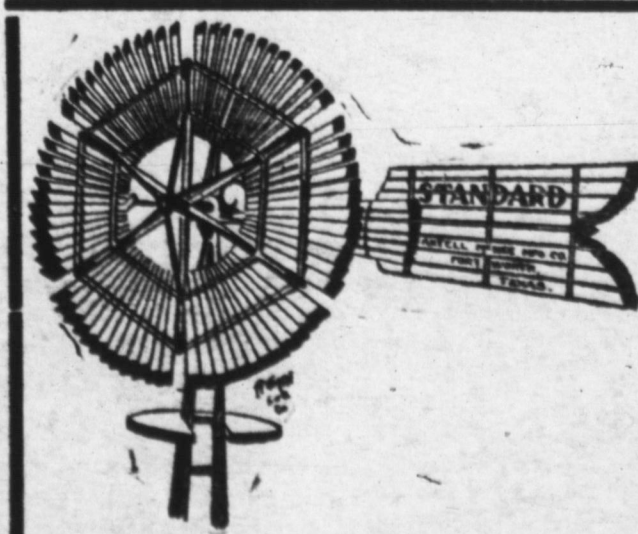
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