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Premiums Will Aid Panhandle

E. A. Paffrath Talks of Profit
in Encouraging Agriculture

"It is my opinion," said E. A. (Pat) Paffrath, Monday, "that one of the most commendable moves, one that will do the greatest good to the Panhandle country, has lately been inaugurated in Amarillo, by which premiums are to be offered for the best products of many kinds. These will go a long way toward establishing confidence in the hearts of the people of other states in the possibilities of the Panhandle country to familiarize themselves with country, not only so, but it will stimulate the people of Amarillo and Panhandle country to familiarize themselves with the possibilities of the wonderful country in which they live. In my opinion, this will prove to be a revelation even to the oldest settlers.

"It will go a long way toward making each individual citizen of the Panhandle country a committee of one of investigation of the possibilities of the country in which he lives. It will bring the most profitable results of anything that it would have been possible for the people of the Panhandle to have engaged in, because it will educate them in the things that are the best adapted for the climate in which they live, in the things that are most profitable to be produced in the country in which they live, and in the most profitable way that said things can be produced, all of which is of vital importance to the development of this great country.

Industries of Profit

"Investigation has convinced me that the following industries will prove to be the most profitable and the best adapted to the climatic conditions and soil of the Panhandle country, and they go together, as follows: Dairying, hog growing, poultry producing and sheep raising, with beet growing probably a close fifth. The best way, in my opinion, to ascertain these facts is by investigating the statistics of the agricultural department of the United States first as to the magnitude of each one of these industries.

"Second—As to the adaptability of these industries due both to the climatic conditions and to the soil of this part of the United States.

"Third—Whether or not these combinations of industries together with this climate are not the most attractive in the United States for the class of people who have made the aforesaid industries the most profitable in the United States, and have made the states in which they were developed among the greatest states in the union.

"Another reason why the foregoing combination appeals to me is because of the fact that men who have large families of children can utilize their labor and turn it into a highly profitable business, because the children can look after the dairy cows in the morning before they go to school by milking the cows and feeding the skimmed milk to the hogs and poultry, and when they return in the evening again look after the cattle, hogs and poultry and sheep. The sheep would eat weeds that

would otherwise take the land. For that reason it makes a great and strong combination that can not be substituted. It would make the farmers bright, joyful and happy homes. It would make his children good and very desirable citizens of any country; it would make them the class of citizens that go far toward making any country great.

Premiums Will Accomplish Good

"Of course I believe that premiums should also be offered for all other kinds of live stock, also for the best results in growing alfalfa, kaffir corn, sorghum, Indian corn, wheat, oats, cotton, etc. No better investment can be made than by offering premiums for the best results for the aforesaid industries by the people of Amarillo to the people of the Panhandle country, for the reasons heretofore stated. It means the good of all, because it will unite your people as one, and they will soon learn by investigation that it is the best for the individual as well as for the entire community, for each individual to act with the greatest good uppermost in his mind.

"It is my opinion that these lands in the Panhandle of Texas are cheaper since we have learned the possibilities of the Panhandle, at from \$10 to \$40 per acre, than they were at \$2 per acre as purely a cattle raising proposition, as the cattle business was carried on in this country in former years, and I believe a thoro investigation will bear me out in what I say beyond a doubt.

"The Chamber of Commerce of Amarillo, Texas, in my opinion, is rendering service to the entire state of Texas and to the Panhandle of Texas in particular that cannot be measured in dollars and cents. Every citizen of this whole country should not fail at every opportunity he has to speak a word of encouragement and appreciation for the services that the Chamber of Commerce of Amarillo is rendering to the whole people.

"To show that practical farming is in progress in the Panhandle, I will give you some figures on products and shipments made from a few small Panhandle towns in the year 1906:

"Chattuck, on the Santa Fe, just at the edge of the Panhandle north, shipped 798 cars of broom corn, 149 cars of wheat, 13 cars of Indian corn, 24 cars of kaffir corn and maize, 22 cars of hogs and 500 bales of cotton. Higgins, a small Panhandle town on the same line, shipped \$140,000 worth of broom corn, 417,245 bushels of cane seed, 13,437 bushels of kaffir and maize, 44,621 bushels of Indian corn, 216,522 bushels of wheat and 68 bales of cotton.

"Guyman, at the edge of the plains on the main line of the Rock Island, east of Dalhart, shipped 85 cars of melons, 250 cars of wheat and 250 cars of broom corn.

"Other towns all over the Panhandle made perhaps as good a showing, but I have not learned more figures and facts. The fact remains, however, that the country will produce and all we have to do is to let the world know it and we will get the producers."

The Utility of Beauty

Beauty and utility are not necessarily antagonistic. Beauty itself is useful in that it augments the happiness of life. Take away the flowers and birds, the varying colors of vegetation, the little cascades and the innumerable things of beauty with which nature has endowed her scenery and life would be bereft of much of its gladness, much that exalts and embellishes it, much that makes it more useful to the human family.

Paffrath Back From Denver

Believes Good Will Come from
Passage of Lease Law

E. A. (Pat) Paffrath returned Sunday morning from Denver, where he attended the convention of the American Live Stock Growers' Association. He stopped at Amarillo and Vernon on the way home.

"The convention was not a large one in numbers," said Mr. Paffrath, "but it was perhaps the strongest in a representative way and in influence that was ever held by the association.

"They did quick and effective work for they were there for business. I think great good will come of it for the American people, because I believe it will result in a lease law which will give a man control over his range. He should become responsible to the government for the care of the same and the government should protect him in his rights. This will transform the live stock business on the government lands from a speculation to one of the first-class business possibilities. A man will be enabled to fence and water his range and otherwise improve it and protect himself against overstocking and the law will also enable each individual to breed up his stock. Besides, it will prevent great drifts of cattle coming down on a man in time of storm and destroying him as is now possible. If this lease law is not passed and what few drift fences there are now were taken down by the government, the live stock business would become so hazardous that conservative business people would go out of it, which would be very detrimental. I think that the government should take this lease money and spend it in providing water and grasses best adapted to be grown on the government lands between Canada and the Rio Grande which would do great good to all of the people and would do away with the conflicts between different live stock interests that now exist.

"The thing that I saw that appealed the most to my heart was the five premiums won by my friend, Mr. John Hudson of Canyon City, twenty miles south of Amarillo, Texas. Two first, two second and one third premium on Hereford thorobred bulls. This has demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt to the world the great possibilities of the Panhandle country in breeding thorobred cattle and especially Herefords. This has been the result of great care and much hard work and great expense incurred by Mr. Hudson, for which he should have great credit and high appreciation should be shown to Mr. Hudson by all of the people of the southwest, and I, for one, am indeed glad that he has succeeded, for he deserves well for his great efforts and has been crowned with success.

Amarillo People Busy

"The people of the Amarillo country are pulling themselves together in their usual old way and go doing things and doing things now with a pay car move on themselves to their great credit. They have out three committees, one to raise money to successfully carry thru the setting apart by the national government of the Palo Duro Canyon as a national park and timber reserve

which will be a great credit to the entire nation and result in great good to all of our people, and especially the people of the Panhandle. They also have out a committee to raise \$10,000 to be given in premiums for dairying, hog growing, poultry producing, sheep raising, sugar beet growing, the finishing of young steers in the Panhandle, the best results in breeding of cattle, horses and mules and the best results in the growing of milo maize, kaffir corn, sorghum, alfalfa, Indian corn, wheat, oats and cotton, also broom corn, which will encourage the people of the Panhandle country to familiarize themselves with the great possibilities of the country in which they live and the production of the most profitable things that can be produced in the world. The results of this will be a revelation to all of the people of the United States as well as the people of the Amarillo country, and it means a transformation from speculation and uncertainties to one of profitable and successful stock farming, bright and happy homes, with many prosperous cities thruout the Panhandle.

"Another great event that took place at Denver is the raising of \$100,000 on the part of the people of Denver as a guarantee fund that they will run a fat stock show for ten years in return for which the packers and stock yards company agree to build a \$300,000 building in which to hold these fat stock shows annually. This will result in a great revelation by demonstrating the possibilities in the live stock business in the southwest. The great annual fat stock show in Denver and the great live stock show at Fort Worth annually to demonstrate to our people in what can be done must result in great good to all of the Panhandle because it is immediately between the two points and by nature best fitted to give the highest results at these fat stock shows. Now, if it is to the interest of Fort Worth and Denver to put up so much money to have these buildings and give great purses and premiums annually and if the packers, with their immense business, find it profitable to invest \$300,000 in a building at Denver and \$200,000 in a building at Fort Worth in which to hold these fat stock shows, you can readily see how much more profitable it would be for the people of Amarillo to give a premium of \$10,000 for the best results in the production of live stock and agricultural products and stimulate and encourage the people by holding an annual fair as a business proposition which will result in great good to everybody living in the Panhandle and to everybody who has an interest or who hopes to have an interest in the Panhandle. All kinds of live stock are doing fine in the entire territory from Fort Worth to Denver and never looked better before at this time of year. There never was a better season in the ground from here to Denver at this time of year. Wheat is also looking fine. There are a great many immigrants coming into all of the Panhandle country. Everything looks very prosperous at Vernon where I stopped yesterday and the people all seem to be bright and happy.

His Excuse

Thirsty Thomas—Say, where did youse git dat sandwich?

Hungry Harvey—I saw'd wood fer it.

Thirsty Thomas—I'm ershamed uv youse, Harvey. Youse air a disgrace t' de union.

Hungry Harvey—It wasn't my fault. De woman hipnertized me.—Chicago Daily News.

HORSES

How to Judge a Horse

(By F. R. Marshall of the Ohio Agricultural College.)

It is almost impossible to imagine that people could live without horses. Certainly living in a horseless world would be a sorry experience in contrast to our present enjoyment of comforts and conveniences.

In the United States there are about one-quarter as many horses as people. Three-fourths of these horses are on farms, altho, of course, there are in the country a great many colts that are to be sold to go to the cities. To the horses that do the work on the farms, we are indebted for the production of most of what we eat. If we live in the city, even tho we do not keep horses of our own, we are dependent upon those of the groceryman and the coal dealer to bring us the necessities of life. Who has not noticed the butcher's boy jerking and whipping his poor, thin horse in order to avoid the scolding he knows he will receive if the housekeeper does not receive the meat by the proper time?

Different kinds of work require different kinds of horses. A horse is of no particular value except for what he can do. To fulfill his mission he must travel. If he can draw a buggy containing one or two persons at the rate of ten miles an hour he is valuable as a roadster. Another horse, that can draw his share of a load weighing upwards of a ton, even tho he moves slowly, performing an equal amount of actual work and is just as useful to his owner as is the roadster. Since all horses are valuable because they travel altho at various rates and under varying conditions, it will be interesting to make a study of those parts of the horse's body directly connected with his locomotion.

Forty Per Cent of Weight Muscle

It is not difficult to understand that, with the horse as with ourselves, all motion is the result of the action of the muscles. About 40 per cent of the weight of an ordinary horse is muscle. All muscles concerned with locomotion are attached to bones, and when they contract they cause the bones to which they are fastened to move. The lower part of a horse's legs are nearly all bone, but the muscles in the body and upper part of the limbs are attached to various parts of the bony construction by tendons and can thus produce a motion of the parts located some distance away. The muscles we are discussing, when contracted, are about three-quarters as long as when at rest. The amount of motion produced by the action of the muscles of, say one of the horse's hind legs, will depend upon the length of the muscles and the length and the relation of the bones to which they are attached. The common idea among students of this subject is expressed in these words "Long muscles for speed, short muscles for power." We have already seen that a long muscle enables a horse to get over the ground rapidly. A short mus-

CUBS' FOOD

They Thrive on Grape-Nuts

Healthy babies don't cry and the well-nourished baby that is fed on Grape-Nuts is never a crying baby. Many babies who cannot take any other food relish the perfect food, Grape-Nuts, and get well.

"My little baby was given up by three doctors who said that the condensed milk on which I had fed her had ruined the child's stomach. One of the doctors told me that the only thing to do would be to try Grape-Nuts, so I got some and prepared it as follows: I soaked 1½ tablespoons in one pint of cold water for half an hour, then I strained off the liquid and mixed 12 teaspoonsful of this strained Grape-Nuts juice with six teaspoonsful of rich milk, put in a pinch of salt and a little sugar, warmed it and gave it to baby every two hours.

"In this simple, easy way I saved baby's life and have built her up to a strong healthy child, rosy and laughing. The food must certainly be perfect to have such a wonderful effect as this. I can truthfully say I think it is the best food in the world to raise delicate babies on and is also a delicious healthful food for grown-ups as we have discovered in our family."

Grape-Nuts is equally valuable to the strong, healthy man or woman. It stands for the true theory of health. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

cle, however, is not powerful because it is short, but because in horses constructed on that plan the muscles are thicker, contain more fibers, all of which, pulling together, when contracted exert a much greater pulling force than a long, more slender muscle. It is because of this that in buying horses to draw heavy loads we look for large and heavy muscles; while in roadsters we must attach importance to the length of the muscles.

The most of a horse's muscle is in the hind quarters. This may be a surprise to you, but the next time you have an opportunity to see a horse pulling a very heavy load, study him carefully. You will be impressed with the idea that most of the work is being done with the hind legs. When the hind foot is moved forward the toe rests on the ground and the leg is bent at the hock joint; if the toe does not slip and the horse is strong enough for his load the muscles above, pulling on the tendon fastened to the back and upper point of the hock, will close the joint, or in other words, straighten the leg and cause the body to move forward. It is by the performance of this act at every step that the horse moves, altho, of course, the strain on all the parts is much greater when pulling very hard. This will also show the necessity of having large, broad, straight joints, and legs that give the horse the most secure footing. You have probably also noticed when driving, that many horses put their hind foot on the ground, in front of the mark left by the fore foot, and the faster they go the greater will be the distance between the marks made by the fore and the hind feet. This shows that the length of a step is determined by the hind quarters; it also explains the need of large, strong hocks, and legs that are not so crooked as to seem weak or so straight as to lessen the leverage afforded by this wonderful arrangement of the parts.

Short Back Desirable

Then there are some other things that are desired in all kinds of horses. One of these is a short back, that is, short from the hips to the top of the shoulders (the withers.) From what we have learned of the hind parts we see that the horse is really pushing the rest of his body along. If the back is short and strong instead of long and weak the whole body will move more easily and rapidly in obedience to the force produced in the hind parts.

Altho the hind parts have most to do with the horse's traveling, we must not forget that the front parts are also very important. No matter how much muscle a horse has or how strong his hocks are, if there is anything seriously wrong with his front legs he cannot travel, and so derives no benefit from his good parts. Some horses may be seen whose knees are not straight, others when looked at from in front show that their feet are not in line with their legs. Such animals are more likely to slip or strike on leg with the opposite foot, thus making themselves lame and unable to do any work.

There are a great many interesting things about a horse which cannot be told here, but which you may learn at home or from some neighbor who keeps good horses. We will, however, say something about horses' feet. Inside a horse's hoof there are some very sensitive parts resembling the attachment of the finger-nail and the finger. When anything gets wrong with the foot, these parts cause a great deal of pain and, even tho the horse is otherwise perfect, the pain in his feet makes him too lame to travel. Horses with large, wide feet, that are wide across where they touch the ground when you look at them from behind (or in the heels) are not likely to have this trouble.

Even tho you have never studied horses you have seen some that impress you as being much more beautiful than others. No matter what kind of work is to be done it is desirable to have a horse that looks well. Of course, it will depend upon whether the horse is thin or fat and upon the grooming he has had, but you will usually find that the horses which attract you have rather long necks that rise upward from where they leave the body; the head, too, instead of being set on straight up and down will have the nose pointed a little forward; the ears will be rather close together and the eyes large and bright looking.

Mares Need Plenty of Food

The next three months will be a most critical period with the foals of 1907 and the brood mares that are to foal

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Test of Beets Shows Sugar

H. T. Groom Gets Report From Government

C. O. Townsend, pathologist in charge of sugar beet investigation in the bureau of plant industry, at Washington, who made a trip thru the Panhandle last fall in November in the interest of his department, has written to H. T. Groom, enclosing analyses of Panhandle sugar beets sent him by Mr. Groom, and speaking with emphasis on the sugar beet industry for the Panhandle. Mr. Townsend had intended getting back to Amarillo for the Farmers' Congress, but as the letter, which was received at that time, shows his work could not be made to correspond with the date. He writes as follows:

"Your favor of Dec. 24 was promptly received and I take pleasure in giving you herewith a copy of the report on the analyses of beets furnished by yourself.

Average weight of beets, 2 pounds, 3 ounces.

Sugar in the juice, per cent, 14.
Coefficient of purity, per cent, 80.5.
The analysis shows that the sugar contents and purity are quite close to the limit required by sugar factories, but the beet would probably be accepted. Considering the conditions under which they were grown, I think they did very well.

Wishes Farmers to Know Beets

"I thank you very much for your urgent invitation to attend the Farmers' Congress to be held in Amarillo from Jan. 9 to 11. It would give me great pleasure to meet the farmers of the Texas Panhandle and to talk with them regarding the possibilities of sugar beet growing in that section of the country. I regret to state, however, that I cannot at present see my way clear to be in Amarillo on the dates mentioned. I hope you will be able to secure some one who is familiar with sugar beet growing and who will explain the various steps in the operation and also set forth clearly the requirements that a company would desire in starting a sugar beet factory in that or any other locality.

Believes in Panhandle Beets

"If I can be of assistance in any way during the coming season I shall

in 1908. The high prices and scarcity of feed is very apt to cause a false economy among the breeders and raisers of horses in stinting the rations of the colts and of the brood mares. It would be extremely unfortunate and a very great loss not to furnish an abundance of most nutritious food to the stock above mentioned during the balance of the winter. If these mares and colts are allowed to want for food for the next three months the foals for 1907-08 will in my opinion lose fully 25 per cent and maybe 40 per cent of their value by this three months of neglect.

Good horses of all kinds are scarce in every market on the earth, and one good one that has been properly grown and carefully educated is worth three or four that have not been so well grown and tutored. The fact is that it is hard to estimate the difference in value to the raiser between good individual, well grown colts and the puny ones. There is really a great loss in raising puny colts and a great profit in raising good ones. The time is short time that I emphasize this warning and urge you by all means to see that the brood mares and these yearling colts have an abundance of nutritious food until the grass will properly sustain them. Very truly yours,
HENRY EXALL.

be very glad to do what I can. I have had several requests for sugar beet seed for this contest, but fearing that our limited supply of seed would not be sufficient for the needs of the farmers in the Panhandle, I have been obliged to refer them to E. H. Morrison of Fairfield, Wash., who is the largest grower of sugar beet seed in the country. It seemed to me that this would be better than to furnish seed to certain sections and later find myself compelled to refuse seed in other localities where it was needed. I think, however, that in general we have established the fact that sugar beets of proper size and of sufficiently good quality may be produced in the Panhandle to warrant those who are interested in beet sugar making to investigate the various localities in the Panhandle, with a view to establishing a factory where the conditions are best and where material may be furnished with the greatest ease and in greatest abundance."

Will Buy Beets for Feed

Sugar beets as stock feed is a feature of the industry which is not understood by all the farmers and others in the Panhandle, who are becoming interested in this product, but men in the Panhandle who have been raising beets have all become greatly impressed with the feeding value of the crop. Mr. Groom says that M. L. Steele, a stockman at Groom, has already made a standing offer of \$4 a ton for sugar beets next fall and winter for use as stock feed. If a sufficient number of farmers offer to supply Mr. Steele he will take up stock feeding next fall on a large scale.

At \$4 a ton the crop would be highly profitable. Mr. Groom thinks that 20 tons to the acre is just a fair estimate of what farmers may expect from the crop and the margin of profit after all expense of seeding, cultivation and marketing is deducted, leaves an immensely attractive balance in favor of the beet raiser. The offer which the Groom stockman is making could probably be duplicated in other places and this would furnish a ready and profitable market for beets even tho factories for the manufacture of sugar were not erected for several years yet.

Improved on Solomon

In a certain Sunday school a little girl told the story of Solomon and the disputing mothers in this wise: "Solomon was a very wise man. One day two women went to him, quarreling about a baby. One woman said, 'This is my child,' and the other woman said, 'No, it ain't; it's mine.' But Solomon spoke up and said: 'No, no, ladies; don't quarrel. Give me my sword, and I'll make twins of him, so you can both have one.'"

At a Disadvantage

Bacon—Would you call him a good talker?
Egbert—No, I would not.
"How many times have you heard him talk?"
"Only once."
"And when was that?"
"When he was trying to open a car window."—Yonkers Statesman.

Had a Woman to Blame

"I have had dreadful luck. This morning I dropped my spectacles, and my wife stepped on them."
"That's what I call good luck. If I had dropped mine, I should have stepped on them myself."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Never was good work done without much trouble.—Chinese Proverb.



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wants one of these POLISHING CLOTHS. Made for polishing all kinds of metal ware. Always ready. Requires no paste or liquid. Durable and effective. You will find daily use for it. Nicely put up and ready to mail to you on receipt of 25c, stamps or silver.

Useful article will be given away absolutely free for 5 minutes of your time.

Stellar Novelty Co., Fort Worth, Texas

Cheese-Making At Home

Take a quantity of fresh morning's milk, say 100 pounds, and enough rennet to coagulate in twenty-five minutes; when curd is well set, cut into pieces with a cheese knife or similar instrument, the size of peas; raise the temperature slowly to 100 degrees Fahrenheit, requiring about twenty minutes to raise this temperature, writes W. L. Haecker of the Nebraska experiment station. The whey will separate quickly from the curd, and will be noticed by the watery green presence. When the curd is sufficiently cooked, which may be tested by the following process: Rolling between the fingers and thumb or biting between the teeth, and if it causes a squeak will indicate its condition for separating from the whey. This may be done by straining thru a cloth or fine wire mesh. After whey has been drawn off press the curd into molds and put molds under a continual pressure for about one hour. By this time the curd will have taken on the cheese shape, when it may be removed from the molds, covered with cheese cloth and put back into the molds and repressed for about ten hours. The pressure required is about 100 pounds for a cheese above eighteen inches in diameter. This, however, is not important. After the cheese has been pressed ten hours and well formed, it may be taken out and

put into a strong brine. The brine should be a complete saturation. It should be kept in the brine from twenty-four to thirty hours, when it may be taken out and put in a curing room.

To cure cheese properly, but two things are necessary, and these are: A low temperature and a moist air. This may be found in a cold, damp cellar or an underground root house. It should not freeze nor be exposed to a temperature above 70 degrees. It is a very good plan to coat the cheese with paraffin after they have been taken out of the brine and dried. This may be done by submerging in paraffin heated to a smoking heat. The paraffin will fill all the meshes and close the cheese, protecting it from loss of butter-fat, or water, also from mud or insect injury. It will require from two to four months to cure the cheese, but some prefer to eat it before it becomes cured, and with the gouda it will be found of a palatable nature a few weeks after making if not kept in too cold a place.

For a cheese vat a wash boiler may be used, a toast rack can take the place of a curd knife, a peck measure with nail holes in the side and a wood follower will answer for mold, and a 4x4 stuck under a fulcrum and weighted by a pair of bricks will make a fairly good cheese press.

Mexico Has New Packing Plant

Modern Establishment at Uruapan Covers 20 Acres

A report from Special Agent Arthur B. Butman states that a notable example of the commercial and industrial advance now taking place in Mexico is that of the recently erected packing house at Uruapan, in the state of Michoacan, which he thus describes:

The construction was begun about two years ago, the main refrigerating building, 55 by 85 feet, with 40-inch walls, being built of volcanic rock brought on the backs of the small Mexican burros. All the other structures are of brick. A branch railway connects the plant with the main line of the Mexican National railroad, 1½ miles distant. The building and yards, which are on the same lines as the great packing establishments of Chicago, cover about twenty acres. The most modern equipment has been installed thruout, including the ammonia-brine system of refrigeration, with two 65-ton ice-making and refrigerating machines, one for chilling meat, the other for manufacturing ice, and two coolers 76 by 112 feet. The power is electricity, with machinery in duplicate. Two 275-horsepower turbines are employed, with two electric generators of the same capacity, the power being distributed thruout the plant and operated by small motors in the various departments, thus insuring independent operation.

American Machinery Equipment

The water power, which is derived from the Cupotizio river, dammed 2,900 feet above the plant, is conducted by a canal to the premises, where it has a 70-foot fall, and furnishes a motive of

AN OLD ADAGE SAYS

"A light purse is a heavy curse"
Sickness makes a light purse.

The LIVER is the seat of nine tenths of all disease.

Tutt's Pills

go to the root of the whole matter, thoroughly, quickly safely and restore the action of the LIVER to normal condition.

Give tone to the system and solid flesh to the body.

Take No Substitute.

750 horsepower. Forty-five car loads of machinery, nearly all of American manufacture, has been employed in the equipment of the plant. The electrical equipment, was especially manufactured in the United States, as was 95 per cent of all the machinery used. Fifty refrigerator cars recently arrived, consigned to the company from Birmingham, England. The cars are narrow gage and fitted with interchangeable trucks. The packing company states that every effort was made to secure these cars in the United States, but no manufacturing firm would undertake to deliver them under nine or twelve months, nor guarantee delivery even in that time.

The location of the packing house at Uruapan is especially favorable, as statistics show that of live stock production in Mexico, 60 per cent of the cattle and 40 per cent of the hogs come from within a radius of 100 to 125 miles. The usual by-products—lard, butterine, oleo oil, etc.—will be manufactured. The present capacity of the plant, which is built to enlarge as occasion arises, is 750 cattle, 500 hogs, and 500 sheep and goats per day. Machinery for a canning establishment has already been ordered and plans are being perfected for the construction of a tannery and a shoe factory, each modern in detail. It was expected to have 5,000 cattle on the ranch owned by the concern at the time set for the opening of the plant (on January 1, 1908), and 275,000 head are contracted for during the next two years. The packers expect to supply not only the Mexican market, but to reach out for export trade.

A cold storage plant, wholesale and distributing market, with a capacity of 700 beeves, has just been completed in Mexico City by the company, and work was begun the first of December on a similar cold storage plant in the city of San Luis Potosi, situated in the state of the same name.

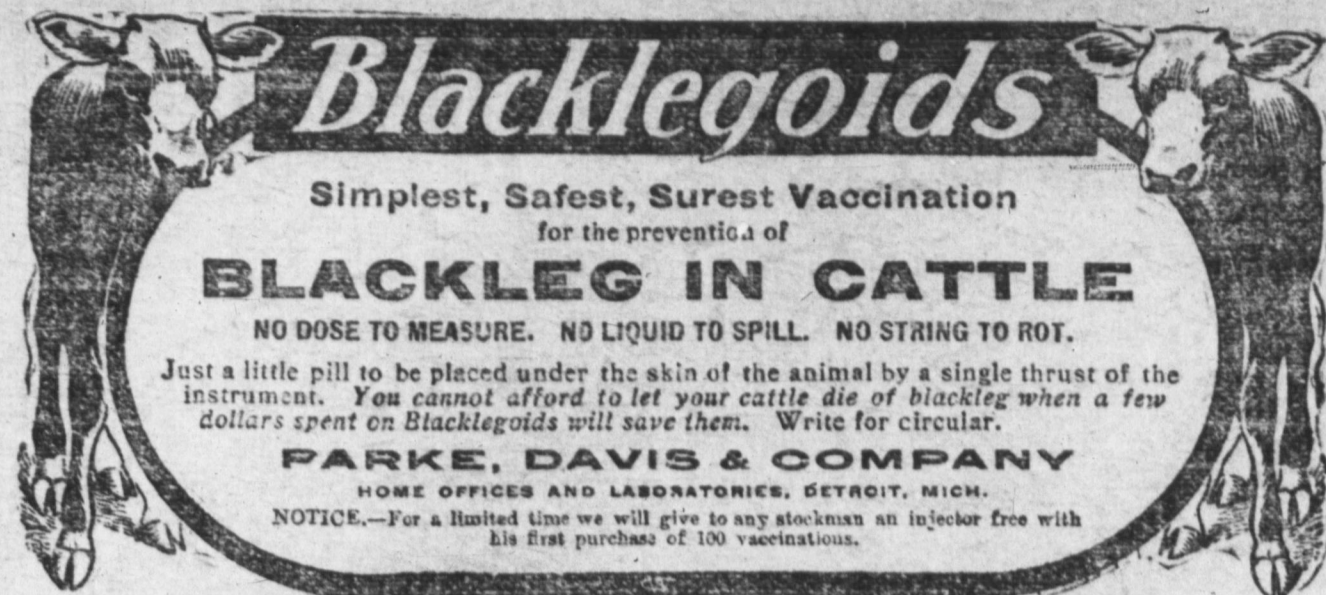
TO FIGHT CATTLE TICK

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A conference of commissioners of agriculture of all the states south of the cattle quarantine line is to be held in Washington Feb. 4 and the next day they are to appear before the agricultural committee of the house to urge that an increased appropriation for the eradication of the cattle tick.

The conference is to be held in accordance with the suggestion of Representative Ransdell of Louisiana. Mr. Ransdell has pending a bill to appropriate \$500,000 for this work. The last agricultural appropriation bill gave \$100,000 and such a showing has been made as to warrant a larger appropriation this year.

Secretary Wilson favors an appropriation of \$150,000, while Dr. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry, thinks the amount ought to be \$300,000. It is not believed that this amount can be secured, but that if the committee is properly acquainted with the tremendous loss that the south suffers because of the cattle tick and of the efficacy of the means adopted to terminate it, a larger appropriation than that of last year can be obtained.

The call for the proposed meeting of the agricultural commissioners in Washington will be issued in few days by the commissioner of North Carolina, who has been in communication with Mr. Ransdell.



Blacklegoids
Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination
for the prevention of
BLACKLEG IN CATTLE
NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.
Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.
PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY
HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.
NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

Feeder Demand Shows Strength

Steers for Finishing Bring as High as \$4.80 in Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Judging from prices they are paying for feeding cattle, many countrymen have plenty of confidence in the future of the "fat" cattle market. Quite a number of feeding steers sold here this week to go back to the country at \$4.60@4.80, while best finished beeves sold as high as \$6.30.

A year ago at this time fancy "fat" cattle sold as high as \$7.30, while the top for feeding steers a year ago this week was \$4.75. It certainly takes nerve to buy feeders at prevailing prices, but from all the talk at present there is a bright future ahead for good "fat" cattle.

The average price of good finished beef cattle at Chicago last January was \$5.60, but there was an almost uninterrupted gain in values during the first six or seven months of 1907, the average price of good fat steers advancing from \$5.60 in January to \$6.40 in July.

In 1906 the January average of fat cattle was \$5, the average price the first seven months of that year ranging from \$5 to \$5.20, being an unusually narrow range.

During the first four months of 1905 the average price of fat cattle advanced from \$4.65 in January to \$5.75 in April, practically low and high months of that year.

The yearly average price of stockers and feeders since 1903 has advanced steadily, or from \$3.50 in 1904 to \$4.20 in 1907, but the upturn in fat cattle has kept pace, the average in 1903 being \$4.80, with the 1907 average \$5.80—just a gain of an even dollar.

It was in 1902 that the average price of good beef cattle was among the highest on record, or \$6.20, and many old-timers in the feeding business are of the opinion that 1908 will "pan out" among the high years.

Going back a dozen years to 1896, the average of the same class of cattle was only \$4.05, among the lowest on record, but during the following half dozen years the gain in values was steady, comparing one year with another, until the summit was reached in 1902, when the average was \$6.20. It will be remembered that in August of 1902 some fancy beeves reached the \$9 mark, with the average price of 1,200 to 1,500 pound cattle that month \$7.85.

Distillery feeders and some of the big handlers of cattle in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and other states have great confidence in the future market and predictions of very high prices during the next six or eight months are quite common; but with feed as high as it is at present there is no question but what feeders can stand very high prices just to encourage their future operations, as it certainly takes lots of nerve to finish cattle for market in these times, and \$7 will be none too high to let feeders out.

Basing on supply and demand there undoubtedly will be an excellent market in the present year for finished stock, especially choice quality, and it is quality that counts, as, for instance, this week two lots of over 160 head of fancy "fully matured" 1,038-pound and 1,185-pound yearlings sold at \$6 and \$6.25 respectively, while poor quality and poorly finished 1,000 to 1,200 pound "so called" fat cattle sold as low as \$3.60@4; but then again comparatively few even fair kind of killing steers sold under \$4.75, while a number of choice 900 to 1,150 pound "well finished" yearlings, including steers and heifers mixed, went at \$5@5.75. On the other hand choice 1,500 to 1,600 pound averages sold at \$5.75@6.10, with a sprinkling at \$6.15@6.25; but these prices will undoubtedly look low after awhile unless all signs fail.

Packers Put On More Men

No Bohunks in North Fort Worth

The people of North Fort Worth regret exceedingly that such reports as were sent out from Marlin Sunday, to the effect that six Bohunks were killed in North Fort Worth by mob violence should be given a moment's consideration.

While the recent attacks on the Bohunk quarters, supposedly by a band of boys, are condemned by the best people of the town, there has been absolutely no grounds for the rumors that Bohunks have been injured.

In the attack on the Riggs house last Wednesday night, not a person was injured. The officers were on the ground soon after the occurrence, and if any Bohunk had received hurts he did not make the fact known to the officers. Since then there have been two other small raids, which resulted in a few broken window panes.

Bohunks Uneasy

These raids, however, have created a spirit of uneasiness among the Bohunks, and they are leaving in considerable numbers.

It is understood from some of the late arrivals that there are many hundreds en route to Fort Worth via Galveston. Upon arriving there they are directed to North Fort Worth and often accompanied by parties who promise them work when they arrive.

Employment and immigration agents, it is believed, are responsible for the heavy influx of these foreigners. Cases have been cited in North Fort Worth where employment agents have received a large percentage of the wages of these Bohunks for placing them at the packing plants.

This matter is now under investigation and steps will be taken to prohibit traffic in such labor.

Working More Men

At the packing plants it is claimed there are few Bohunks employed. The packers are aware of the feeling that exists against this foreign labor and are employing as far as possible American labor.

Saturday several more men were put on at both the packing plants and Monday extras were sent for. One foreman was given six more men, making the crew much larger than he had ever worked in that department before.

If no more Bohunks arrive the situation will now, it is thought, remain quiet, and practically all citizens who have been out of employment for so long will be put back to work.

Members of the North Fort Worth Industrial Association are in conference with the cotton mill committee from the Farmers' Union and several available sites for a cotton mill were inspected Monday.

Secretary Shannon says he feels that the Farmers' Union people recognize the advantages offered by North Fort Worth and will give that city's claims full consideration.

Several of the sites inspected are on the belt line, and others are on the railroads, and will be easily accessible by any of the roads that enter North Fort Worth or Fort Worth.

After having made a tour of the state looking at the various locations in the principal towns and cities, the union people have expressed as far as practicable a preference for North Fort Worth.

No Thanks

"I broke a record today. Had the last word with a woman."
"Didn't think it possible. How'd it happen?"
"Why, I said to a woman in the car, 'Madam, have my seat.'—Philadelphia Ledger.

Babe Born To 89-Year Old

It's Never Too Late to Love,
Is It, Mary?

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—And a son was born unto him at the age of 89. This isn't a scriptural wonder, but an up-to-date phenomenon which might turn green with envy any anti-race suicider of the olden times, says a writer in the World.

Thomas Ludway, a white-haired old farmer, who lives in Redding Ridge, Conn., is the present-day Methuselah who welcomed the stork to his little yellow cottage early last week.

A 16-pound boy the bird bestowed upon the ancient farmer, and tho he is old there isn't a happier father in the universe.

Brother 72 Years Old

There hadn't been a baby in his family for many a year. His next youngest child is a venerable infant on the shady side of sixty. The 7-day-old baby is already the uncle of a 50-year-old nephew, the son of his eldest brother, a white-haired, rheumatic person of seventy-odd years.

A reporter who went to see Mr. Ludway was asked into a tiny kitchen not much larger than the tabloid version which goes with a Harlem flat, while a woman called the venerable Thomas. He came with his axe on his shoulder, a small, grizzled old man, wonderfully hale and hearty for his age. His face is weakened and wrinkled with a network of deep-cut lines, and he looks as if he had weathered many a storm on life's troublesome seas. He has a heavy crop of short, snow-white hair, his eyes are blue and exceptionally clear, his step is incisive and quick, and he looks much younger than his oldest son.

Never Too Late to Love

"I married Mrs. Ludway two years ago, and people tried to make out I was crazy, but I guess I'm just as sane and sound as any one in this neighborhood. It's never too late to love, is it, Mary? I've had experience in love affairs, and I ought to know. This is my fourth marriage. Still, one of my wives wasn't my wife, for she had a husband when she married me, and I had that marriage annulled; so I suppose it's really only three times that I got hitched up.

"We went down to New York to buy the fittings for this here youngster. When it's the first in sixty years it calls for celebration, so we wanted to have the best for the little fellow.

"Don't you think he looks like me?" he asked, holding up his latest child. "One thing we've got in common, we ain't either of us got upper teeth.

No Race Suicide

"But I'm a strong old fellow," he went on. "Every day I saw and chop wood at the sawmill over yonder, and I'm as good as any of the boys who are a lot younger.

"You see, I practice what Roosevelt preached. I don't believe in that new-fangled race suicide, and I am awfully glad to have this kid after sixty years without one to cheer up the house."

ELDER GETS BOYOUS

Is Giddy as a Hundred Years Ago and
Wins Bride

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—City Clerk Scully got the biggest surprise he has had since he went into the marriage license business when an aged negro, dressed in clerical garb, walked up to the desk this afternoon with a young negro woman clinging to his arm and said he wanted to get a license just as soon as possible because he was in a hurry to be married.

Clerk Scully took no interest when the old parson gave his name as William Brooke Mason, and said he was a clergyman, but when on being asked his age, he said, "I'm 138 years old, and I can show you my Bible at home to prove it," the city clerk dropped his pen in astonishment.

"This is a serious thing," the clerk said. "You know you're under oath, Brother Mason, and if you don't tell me the truth about your age I may refuse to give you a license."

"Say, brother," replied the clergyman, "how do you all suppose I could have held George Washington's horse at Yorktown, if I ain't as old as I say I am?"

The Elder's History

The bride then handed out a little circular, saying that it contained about all she knew concerning Elder Mason,

Cows \$800; Pigs \$500; Eggs \$1 Each

Lieutenant General Stoessel Is
Under Court-Martial

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—Testimony showing the straits of the civil population of Port Arthur during the siege was given at the court-martial of Lieutenant General Stoessel yesterday by Colonel Verschinin, who was civil commissioner of that place, and who fathered the charges made against General Stoessel that he reaped a rich harvest by selling eggs and milk and other luxuries to the sick during the siege.

According to Colonel Verschinin, mere existence was a luxury for civilians. Provisions were enormously expensive. A cow cost \$800, a pig \$500, eggs \$1 each and other things correspondingly. He testified that Mme. Stoessel had a large herd of cattle and a flock of chickens and charged exorbitant prices. Shortly before the surrender, he said, she summoned a merchant and attempted to dispose of these, the supposition being that she had an inkling of the coming surrender.

The prosecution's case is practically all in, the judge advocate having dismissed all of his witnesses except three, but several of General Stoessel's witnesses have yet to be heard. Among the witnesses examined today was Captain Bolgakoff, who was recently pardoned and restored to the army after having served twenty-two months imprisonment of a three and a half years' sentence in the fortress for a revolutionary speech to the Russian prisoners during his captivity in Japan.

Donley County To Make Sugar

Farmers Experimenting With
Beet Find Satisfaction

CLARENDON, Texas, Jan. 24.—Farmers in this section are planning to go into the sugar beet industry on a large scale and many are experimenting all over Donley county with the root. Small patches dot almost every farm. Several experiments in this section of Texas have proved that there is good profit in the product and that the beet contains a large quantity of sugar and equals the quality of the famous Colorado beet which is bringing the farmers of that state millions of dollars each year.

There are plans under consideration to erect refineries and there is plenty of money offered for their support should the beet raising develop in largely.

The Grand Junction, Colo., plant refined fifteen million pounds of sugar from beets and paid to farmers and employes over \$500,000 last year. The soil of this section is peculiarly adapted to the sugar beet and before a great while it is expected there will be several refineries in operation here.

and as to the truth of the statements therein contained she said she wasn't an authority. The circular read:

"For charity and the uplifting of the poor—Rev. Brooks Mason was born in the year 1770 at Havana, Cuba, and was twelve years old when he held George Washington's horse at Yorktown. He was a boy thirteen years old at the surrender of the revolutionary war, and was at Colonel Wallace's cave at Yorktown, Va."

The parlor mission room was filled when the bridal couple walked in. The bridegroom called out in a voice that could be heard on the street:

"Well, gentlemen, I'm married, and we're both happy.

"I love her and I'm going to make her happy."

WEST TEXAS PLEASED WITH COTTON REPORT

Eight Counties Show Decrease of But
22 Per Cent, Compared to 40
Per Cent in East Texas

ABILENE, Texas, Jan. 25.—West Texas commercial and agricultural in-

THE FARMER'S WIFE

Is very careful about her churn. She scalds it thoroughly after using, and gives it a sun bath to sweeten it. She knows that if her churn is sour it will taint the butter that is made in it. The stomach is a churn. In the stomach and digestive and nutritive tracts are performed processes which are almost exactly like the churning of butter. Is it not apparent then that if this stomach-churn is foul it makes foul all which is put into it?

The evil of a foul stomach is not alone the bad taste in the mouth and the foul breath caused by it, but the corruption of the pure current of blood and the dissemination of disease throughout the body. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the sour and foul stomach sweet. It does for the stomach what the washing and sun bath do for the churn—absolutely removes every tainting or corrupting element. In this way it cures blotches, pimples, eruptions, scrofulous swellings, sores, or open eating ulcers and all humors or diseases arising from bad blood.

To aid in healing old sores, or ulcers, apply Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve to them while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" to purify and enrich the blood.

Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve is cleansing and pain relieving. It destroys the bad odors arising from suppurating, or running, sores and puts them in the best possible condition for healing.

The "All-Healing Salve" is a superior dressing for all open, running, or suppurating, Sores or Ulcers. For healing open wounds, cuts and scratches it is unsurpassed.

If your medicine dealer does not have the "All-Healing Salve" in stock mail 50 cents in postage stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and you will receive it by return post.

In treating all open sores, or ulcers, boils carbuncles and other swellings, it is important that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery be taken persistently to purify the blood and thereby remove the cause of the trouble. It is in the blood that the great battle of health has to be fought. The ulcer and the sore are simply the scarlet flowers of disease, with roots running down into the blood. These roots must be eradicated or the disease will break out afresh. "Golden Medical Discovery" cleanses the blood of all foul and poisonous accumulations, pushes out the dead and waste matter, and thus purifies the entire life current. Disease in the flesh must die out when it is no longer fed by foul blood. "Golden Medical Discovery" effectively cures disease in the flesh by curing its cause in the blood.

If you have bitter, nasty, foul taste in your mouth, coated tongue, foul breath, are weak and easily tired, feel depressed and despondent, have frequent headaches, dizzy attacks, gnawing or distress in stomach, constipated or irregular bowels, sour or bitter rising after eating and poor appetite, these symptoms, or any considerable number of them, indicate that you are suffering from biliousness, torpid, or lazy liver with the usual accompanying indigestion, or dyspepsia and its attendant derangements.

The best agents known to medical science for the cure of the above symptoms and conditions, as attested by the writings of leading teachers and practitioners of all the schools of medical practice, have been skillfully and harmoniously combined in Dr. Pierce's

Golden Medical Discovery. That this is absolutely true will be readily proven to your satisfaction if you will but mail a postal card request to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a free copy of his booklet of extracts from the standard medical authorities, giving the names of all the ingredients entering into his world-famed medicines and showing what the most eminent medical men of the age say of them.

Cures Woman's Weaknesses.

We refer to that boon to weak, nervous, suffering women known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Dr. John Fyfe one of the Editorial staff of THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL REVIEW says of UNICORN root (*Helonias Dioica*) which is one of the chief ingredients of the "Favorite Prescription":

"A remedy which invariably acts as a uterine invigorator * * * makes for normal activity of the entire reproductive system." He continues "in *Helonias* we have a medication which more fully answers the above purposes than any other drug with which I am acquainted. In the treatment of diseases peculiar to women it is seldom that a case is seen which does not present some indication for this remedial agent." Dr. Fyfe further says: "The following are among the leading indications for *Helonias* (Unicorn root). Pain or aching in the back, with leucorrhoea; atonic (weak) conditions of the reproductive organs of women, mental depression and irritability, associated with chronic diseases of the reproductive organs of women; constant sensation of heat in the region of the kidneys; menorrhagia (flooding), due to a weakened condition of the reproductive system; amenorrhoea (suppressed or absent monthly periods), arising from or accompanying an abnormal condition of the digestive organs and anemic (thin blood) habit; dragging sensations in the extreme lower part of the abdomen."

If more or less of the above symptoms are present, no invalid woman can do better than take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, one of the leading ingredients of which is Unicorn root or *Helonias*, and the medical properties of which it most faithfully represents.

Of Golden Seal root another prominent ingredient of "Favorite Prescription," Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, says:

"It is an important remedy in disorders of the womb. In all catarrhal conditions * * * and general enfeeblement, it is useful."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription faithfully represents the above named ingredients and cures the diseases for which they are recommended.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original Little Liver Pills, first put up by old Dr. Pierce over 40 years ago. Much imitated, but never equaled. Easy to take as candy.

Cotton Seed Hulls

Low Prices CAKE AND MEAL Any Quantity

It Will Pay You to Get Our Quotations

Street & Graves, Houston, Texas

terests are pleased over the comparative reports on cotton production of the eight counties around Dallas and the eight counties around Abilene.

The report proves that Central West Texas is one of the best cotton sections in the southwest. Taking the year 1907, one of the driest Texas ever experienced, during which the crop materially decreased, the Dallas section for cotton ginned reports a de-

crease of 40 per cent, while the Abilene section shows a decrease of but 22 per cent, with less than one-fourth of this section under cultivation.

DENTON, Texas, Jan. 25.—The school house at Stony, sixteen miles west of this city, was burned yesterday, causing a loss of \$1,500, with no insurance.

HOGS

Feeding Cotton Seed Meal

There has been considerable controversy among feeders of hogs relative to feeding swine on cotton seed meal and the many at last acknowledged that it was a good feed, still they were skeptical as to the quantity which would be the best to produce the safety of the animal and fatten him. The only way to get at a proper understanding in determining a question of feed, is to get the experience of those who have gained their knowledge thru practical experience. The following method of feeding cotton seed meal to swine was sent on request by Colonel L. C. Estes of Limestone county, who has his farm near Groesbeck, and whose experience has run over nearly ten years in feeding with meal. The method given here is known as "Allison" and is taken by the advocates of this kind of feed for swine as the golden rule for their guidance.

Cotton Seed Meal for Hogs

Make a mixture in bulk about one-third cotton seed meal and two-thirds corn chops, whole corn, wheat bran, or shorts; mix with water to a thin mash in two vessels (an old barrel sawed in two is good) and leave to sour or ferment, which will take from 12 to 48 hours, according to the weather and other conditions; then feed from these alternately, using the contents of one, while that of the other is left to sour.

A good growing ration may be based on one pound of the dry mixture per hundred pounds of live weight. For quick fattening this may be doubled, quadrupled or even more largely increased. Indeed the Texas Experiment Station fed as much as seven and a half pounds per day to hundred and fifty pound hogs, tho this is extreme and uneconomical, if not positively dangerous.

When ready to feed add fresh water to the feeding ration sufficient to bring to thin slop, about the consistency of sweet milk, and give the hogs all they will clean up.

All hogs eat it greedily and all thrive on it from the lordly head of the heard to the tiniest grunter. But for "piggy" or suckling sows it is especially valuable, giving to the pigs both before and after farrowing a growth and vigor attainable with no other breed on earth.

In an experience of over 25 years I have never seen a hog refuse to eat it, or injured by it. Indeed it is not only the best and cheapest feed on earth, but it is an efficient prophylactic and hogs fed on it seem entirely immune to any of the common ills that hogs are heir to.

As to the feeding value of cotton seed meal compared with corn, chemica analysis, confirmed by years of practical tests answer this, a hundred pounds of corn contains from six to ten pounds of protein, four to six pounds of fat and about sixty-five to seventy pounds of carbohydrates.

A hundred pounds of cotton seed meal contains from forty-five to fifty pounds of protein, from eight to twelve pounds of fat and about twenty-five pounds of carbohydrates.

The agricultural experiment stations and the agricultural text books all teach us these things:

- First—To feed a balanced ration.
- Second—That a balanced ration is

WEAK MEN RECEIPT FREE

Any man who suffers with nervous debility, loss of natural power, weak back, failing memory or deficient manhood, brought on by excesses, dissipation, unnatural drains or the follies of youth, may cure himself at home with a simple prescription that I will gladly send free, in a plain sealed envelope, to any man who will write for it. A. E. Robinson, 3818 Luck Building, Detroit, Michigan.

NELSON-DRAUGHON College BUSINESS

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

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

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

one in which the three important feed elements, protein, fat and carbohydrates are combined in such proportion as to meet the needs of the body in the best way at the lowest cost.

Third—That protein is the most valuable food constituent, supplying growth, muscle, bone and lean meat, and by it the value of all feed is measured.

Fourth—That fat in feeds supplies heat and energy and builds up fat in the body, but makes no muscle or flesh.

Fifth—That under the general term carbohydrates are classed the starch and sugars present in all feeds, forming the cheapest and most abundant feeding material and like fat giving heat and energy but making no flesh, bone or muscle.

Sixth—That a balanced ration for hogs should contain about one pound of protein to every five pounds of fat and carbohydrates.

Now, keeping these truisms in mind, it is easy to see from the figures already given that corn is seriously deficient in protein, is not properly balanced and is an expensive and insufficient ration when fed alone; that cotton seed meal in protein and fat combined is about five times, and in protein alone is about six times as valuable as corn and while rich in protein to be fed by itself, when combined with corn in the proportion of about two parts corn and one part cotton seed meal, gives a ration which with ordinary grazing almost exactly fulfills the scientific requirements for a balanced hog feed, and of which the committee appointed by the Texas Swine Breeders' Association to report upon the feeding of cotton seed meal, after a thoro investigation, say in their formal report "is the most economical ration of which we have any record." When it is remembered that this, the solemn and deliberate verdict of a committee of expert and scientific swine breeders and feeders, these words ring with importance to the whole south. For they mean that in cotton seed meal, supplemented by her unquestioned climatic advantages and cheaper lands, the south can produce cheaper pork than the great corn belt of the northwest, and this can but mean the ultimate transfer of the hog producing center of the country from the northwest to the south, and an added wealth and prosperity to our country which is but the fitting and glorious culmination of that marvelous industrial and agricultural revival which had its beginning a little more than forty years ago when the Confederate soldier, having submitted his all to the arbitration of the sword and lost at Appomattox, turned his war worn face homeward to find only desolation and ruin where he had left the fairest land the sun shone on, and with a heroism to which the history of all nations furnishes no parallel, dropped his musket for the plow handle, bent his bayonet to the circle of the scythe and un-murmuring and with no word of complaint or repining, has builded upon the wreck and devastation of his home an agricultural and industrial prosperity that today is the wonder and admiration of the world.

Feeding Hogs for Profit

The main expense in raising hogs is their feed, and it is the duty of the feeder to get the most out of it that he possibly can. Some farmers make a mistake in simply throwing feed to their hogs and letting them take care of it.

When hogs are fed in this way they do not receive the full benefit of the feed, for a portion of it is wasted. We must remember that one day's poor feeding will more than counterbalance two days of good feeding.

Regularity in feeding hogs is of very great importance, tho a goodly number of us are slow in realizing this fact. The digestive systems of animals adapt themselves to receive food at a certain time, and if food is not given at the expected time the animal is worried thereby.

This results in loss of one kind or another. Frequently, the food being late, is taken in too large quantities or too hurriedly for the best good of the animal. For this reason it is to our advantage, as well as the hogs', to make it a rule to feed him at exactly the same time every day.

We must be careful what we feed, too. Any old thing that no other animal will look at is not enough for hog feed. We cannot expect good meat unless clean food is used. Some farmers no doubt congratulate themselves that they have all the corn their hogs will consume, and that there is no letter feed.

I have seen some start their hogs exclusively on corn at the commencement of the fattening period, using no care not to give them too much of it, and

finally the result was that the appetite and digestion of the hogs were injured, and they were given a back-set that they did not really overcome.

In feeding corn to hogs it should be given in small quantities at first, and the amount gradually increased as the hog's stomach becomes stronger, until they are on full feed.

I never feed my hogs very extensively on corn. I have found that the best results are produced by feeding corn in relatively small quantities in conjunction with mill foods, alfalfa and clover hay such foods as turnips, artichokes and other roots.

The profit of feeding hogs depends upon the cost of the feed given them. Therefore anything that cheapens the feed increases the profit, and especially if it is not done at the expense of the health of the hogs.—W. H. Underwood.

At Farrowing Time

The management of the sows during farrowing will depend largely on the animal and on weather conditions. I always have assistance at hand if they are needed, but I never help sows if they are getting along nicely alone. Many pigs are lost annually by lack of attention during the farrowing time; but, on the other hand, there is no doubt that in many cases overanxiety and too much attention may do more harm than good, and often results seriously. The assistance that is imperative at this time is to help in cases of difficult labor, and to protect the young pigs from chilling in cold weather.

If the sows farrow during extremely cold weather the pigs will be in danger of being chilled unless the house is heated. To remedy this some throw a blanket over the sow until she is thru. However, my method is to place a few hot bricks in the bottom of a basket or barrel, covering them with straw, and put a cloth over the top to prevent too rapid radiation, and, unless the sow objects too seriously, place the pigs therein as fast as they arrive. The pigs will not suffer if they do not suck for a few minutes, and they are dry and warm when placed at the teats. When farrowing is over, I place all the pigs to the teats, and see that each one gets his share. As soon as the afterbirth is passed, I remove it and burn it, and then wash the hind quarters of the sow thoroly. I am inclined to believe that the eating of the afterbirth is often the beginning of the habit of eating the young pigs that is so troublesome with a great many sows.

In very cold weather I find that it is necessary for a few days to remove the pigs to a warm place after they have been chilled. As new born pigs suckle as often as every two hours during the day, this entails considerable inconvenience, but is time well spent and will perhaps mean the difference between profit and loss. The pigs are soon able to fight their own battle with the cold unaided by any but their own warmth and that of the dam.—T. M. Overmier.

What One Brood Sow Will Do

A. L. Bliss, president of the Illinois Swine Breeders' Association: Our friend, the brood sow, has been very appropriately termed the "mortgage lifter" of the farm. I shall speak of her as a mathematician, and can best do this by supposing a ciphering match between the sow and the mare.

Let us give them a problem in multiplication and allow each one five years to solve it, and then compare results.

We will begin by purchasing a mare bred to foal in March, 1908, for \$200, and at the same time purchase a sow for \$200, bred to farrow in March.

Suppose the mare foals a colt every year, and half of them are mare colts, which, in turn, foal a colt every year, beginning at 3 years old. At the end of five years you would have ten head of horses and colts, all the production of one mare. Now, if you could cash them for an average of \$150 per head you would have \$1,500 cash, and your mare left, which is quite a good profit for a \$200 investment.

Now, suppose the sow farrows and raises four pigs at a litter, and two litters a year for five years. Suppose you sell all the male pigs as soon as they are old enough, and keep all the sow pigs, and they each begin farrowing at the age of one year and average eight pigs per year—half male and half female.

At the end of five years you will have sold 1,354 males, and have left 1,364 females, all descended from this one sow, and the old sow is just in her prime.

But this is most too many hogs to keep on one farm; so let's sell all the sows but forty-six head and keep this many for a brood sale.

We will suppose we get only \$10 per head for the boars and \$20 per head for the sows on an average. We are putting the average so low that what

A Woman's Back

Has many aches and pains caused by weaknesses and falling, or other displacement, of the pelvic organs. Other symptoms of female weakness are frequent headache, dizziness, imaginary specks or dark spots floating before the eyes, gnawing sensation in stomach, dragging or bearing down in lower abdominal or pelvic region, disagreeable drains from pelvic organs, faint spells with general weakness.

If any considerable number of the above symptoms are present there is no remedy that will give quicker relief or a more permanent cure than Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It has a record of over forty years of cures. It is the most potent invigorating tonic and strengthening nerve known to medical science. It is made of the glyceric extracts of native medicinal roots found in our forests and contains not a drop of alcohol or harmful, or habit-forming drugs. Its ingredients are all printed on the bottle-wrapper and attested under oath as correct.

Every ingredient entering into "Favorite Prescription" has the written endorsement of the most eminent medical writers of all the several schools of practice—more valuable than any amount of non-professional testimonials—though the latter are not lacking, having been contributed voluntarily by grateful patients in numbers to exceed the endorsements given to any other medicine extant for the cure of woman's ills.

You cannot afford to accept any medicine of unknown composition as a substitute for this well proven remedy of KNOWN COMPOSITION, even though the dealer may make a little more profit thereby. Your interest in regaining health is paramount to any selfish interest of his and it is an insult to your intelligence for him to try to palm off upon you a substitute. You know what you want and it is his business to supply the article called for.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original "Little Liver Pills" first put up by old Dr. Pierce over forty years ago, much imitated but never equaled. Little sugar-coated granules—easy to take as candy.

cannot be sold to farmers and small breeders for cash or notes that are as good as cash, can be sold on the market and still realize this average.

We will not expect any boom prices, such as are given by many of our big windy breeders and paid for in wildcat hog paper that cannot, on its own merits, draw a dollar from any bank in the United States.

But should you be fortunate enough to secure any fancy pigs and then shrewd enough to collect them without buying it out in something you do not want, you will be that much ahead.

But the sow does not need hot air to keep in the lead. She is a self-supporting institution, and entirely capable of taking care of herself.

Returning to our figures we are pleased to note that we would have \$40,000 cash and have the old sow we started with and forty-six others, enough for a brood sow sale to throw in for good count. This leaves a balance of \$38,500 in favor of the sow.

We think we have given the mare just as good a chance to figure as we did the sow. We have conceded one horse to be worth ten hogs, which is not true as a rule, even if we were dealing simply with good scrubs. Besides a brood sow will come nearer raising eight pigs a year than a brood mare will raising one colt.

As a mathematician I will put the sow against any other female that landed from Noah's ark. What I have said is true of the average sow. But there is a great difference in sows.

Then why not start with a good one ourselves, and give everybody else an opportunity to start with a good one without spending a farm for her.

If breeders would only give the well-bred sow a chance she would soon sweep the scrubs of her type from the face of the earth and establish in their stead a breed—or breeds—that would in reality prove themselves mortgage lifters to their owners and a great blessing to the human race.

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER

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 care 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, In-

SHEEP

National Wool Growers

The forty-fourth annual convention of the National Wool Growers' Association at Helena, Mont., January 14-16, proved the best attended and most successful meeting ever held by this, the oldest live stock organization in the United States. Delegates were present from all the principal wool and mohair growing states, and matters of vital importance to these industries had the attention of the convention.

Government regulation of the public range was discussed by Hon. Bryant B. Brooks, governor of Wyoming, and Hon. T. J. Walsh, of Helena, Mont.; "The Attitude of the General Government Toward the West," Senator Thos. H. Carter, of Montana; "The Conservation of Our Water Resources," Professor C. T. Johnson, state engineer of Wyoming; "Federal Co-Operation With the States in the Control and Eradication of Contagious Diseases," Dr. R. D. Ramsey, United States bureau of animal industry, Washington; "The Sheep Industry and Predatory Wild Animals," Dan P. Smyth, Pendleton, Oregon; "The Angora Industry in the United States," John W. Fulton, secretary of the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association, Helena, Mont.; "Home Consumption of Wool," J. H. Bearrup, Albuquerque, N. M.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the passage of the Burkett bill for the leasing of public lands or the granting of permits for their use for grazing purposes; demanding the prompt elimination from forest reserves of all land not timbered or suitable for re-forestation or reasonably necessary to conserve the flow of streams used for irrigation in arid sections; approving the present tariff on wool and hides and deprecating any attempt to alter or modify it; favoring a uniform bounty law by all the states on predatory wild animals; endorsing the establishment of a field pathological station in the West by the United States department of agriculture; petitioning congress for the enactment of a law compelling interstate railroads to transport live stock between feeding points at a speed of not less than fifteen miles an hour, including all stops; favoring the Co-Operative Live Stock Commission Company, and recommending for favorable consideration of wool growers the plan of holding wool auction sales in America, similar to those held in London.

The following resolution, introduced by the secretary of the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association, an organization affiliated with the National Wool Growers' Association, and adopted by the convention, will be read with especial interest by the angora goat owners of the country:

Whereas, Recognizing in angora husbandry, a live stock pursuit kindred to sheep raising, that is peculiarly adapted to many localities in the United States and an industry that is of signal promise in this country; and,

Whereas, Appreciating in the materially inadequate supply of domestic angora products for the home demand today, necessitating annual purchases of mohair and skins in foreign countries of upwards of a million dollars in value, it would indeed be showing an un-American spirit if encouragement and protection shall not be meted out to the plodding husbandman of this young industry. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the National Wool Growers' Association, that it endorses the demand of the angora husbandmen of this country for the continued protection of the present duty on mohair; for a protective tariff on angora skins; for a reduction of the fee for grazing on the national forests to the same rates applying for sheep, for an enumeration of angora goats in the next census, separate and apart from the common or non-shearing animals; for provision by the department of labor and commerce for procuring and compiling statistical information relating to the annual production, importation and consumption of mohair and angora goats skins in United States; and, for a continuation of the efficient work of the bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture in behalf of the angora industry and provision for the printing and distribution of liberal editions of its enlightening and instructive publications on angora husbandry; and, be it further

Resolved, That we commend to congress, to the department of agriculture and the department of commerce and labor, the need of favorable action on the requests of these, our fellow husbandmen.

The association elected Fred W. Gooding of Idaho, as its president for the coming year; Dr. J. M. Wilson, of

Wyoming, western vice president; Jos. E. Wigg, of Ohio, eastern vice president; George S. Waler, of Wyoming, secretary, and Louis Penwell, of Montana, treasurer.

A special fund of \$10,000 for carrying on the work of the organization was raised by the convention in rapidly expressed subscriptions of from \$100 to \$500, when the matter of finances was before the meeting. The Association now enjoys a membership of over 7,969 wool and mohair growers.

Wyoming Wool Growers

LARAMIE, Wyo., Jan. 25.—Fourth annual convention of the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association has ended, after selecting Rawlins as the next meeting place and re-electing E. J. Bell of Laramie president and George S. Walker of Cheyenne secretary and treasurer.

Resolutions were adopted unalterably opposing the Burkett bill or any system of federal leasing on range lands; condemning the policy of the administration in the management of forest reserves and the grazing land system. Gifford Pinchot's administration of the forest bureau was condemned and the alleged dissemination of misleading statements in eastern newspapers and magazines was condemned. Newspapers in Wyoming which oppose the so-called Pinchot policies were commended, the convention condemning the utterances of certain other newspapers.

Congress is to be petitioned for the enactment of a law to make the minimum speed of stock trains between feeding points not less than fifteen miles an hour, including all stops. A pathological bureau in the state was favored and the state board of sheep commissioners was commended. The present tariff on wool hides and sugar was approved, and Senator Clark and Congressman Mondell were indorsed in their work, both in and out of congress, especially on the public lands question.

Governor Brooks of Wyoming was also commended, Resolution No. 12 was the only one not approved. It criticized the President, and opposition to such action was led by Governor Brooks and William Daley of Rawlins. A letter from Chief Forester Pinchot was read, in which he stated that his position on the public land and forest reserve question had been stated a number of times in conventions of western stockmen, and had not been changed, but that he would be very glad to give consideration to any recommendation that any local or national association might make.

Pays to Feed Sheep

In the country tributary to Jacksonville, Mo., sheep feeding is very popular. During the past few years farmers from that community have been coming here in large numbers every fall to get lambs for feeding.

Last week George Bye, J. R. Davis, O. R. Carter and Harrison McKinley, prosperous farmers of that place, arrived at the yards to buy lambs.

"Sheep of all kinds are high," said Mr. Bye, "but if we look at the prices of all kinds of cattle, mules and other live stock, we will find them to be dangerously high also. I would rather take a chance with feeding lambs now than with these high priced feeding cattle. Then with breeding ewes, which are very high, there is a chance to get out even better than in feeding lambs, provided a farmer is suitably fixed to handle them. Sheep feeding has been increasing steadily in my neighborhood for several years and the fact that so many are taking it up show that it must be profitable."—Kansas City Drovers' Telegram.

Joining the Great

An Oxford undergraduate was reciting a memorized oration in one of the classes in public speaking. After the first two sentences his memory failed, and a look of blank despair came over his face. He began as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—Pitt is dead. Fox is dead. Gladstone is dead"—Then, forgetting, he hesitated for a moment and continued, "And—I—I—I am beginning to feel pretty sick myself."—Lloyd's Weekly.

The Poet's Son

"Why, Freddy, how dirty you are, and only yesterday you wrote a verse for papa's birthday, promising always to wash our hands clean."

"Well, mamma, that was only a poetic license."—Fliegende Blatter.

Asserting Himself

He—Will you be my wife? She—The idea! Don't be ridiculous. He—Yes, I know it sounds ridiculous; but, then, I'm not so particular as some men are.—Boston Transcript.

HOUSEHOLD

Some Good Recipes

Boston Brown Bread—One cupful of rye meal, one cupful corn meal, one cupful graham flour, two cupfuls sour milk, three-quarters level teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful salt, three-quarters cupful molasses. Mix and sift dry ingredients, then add molasses and sour milk and stir until well mixed; then turn into well buttered molds and steam three and one-half hours.

Brown Bread—Three-fourths cupful molasses, one-quarter cupful of dark brown sugar, one cupful sour milk, one egg, one level teaspoonful soda in hot water, three-quarters cupful corn meal, three-quarters cupful flour, one cupful raisins, pinch of salt. Graham flour stiff enough to bake. Cook one hour in a moderate oven.

Ginger Bread—One-fourth cupful of butter, one-half cupful sugar, two eggs, one-half cupful sour milk, one cupful molasses, three cupfuls flour, one-half teaspoonful salt, one level teaspoonful soda. Cream the butter, add sugar, then well beaten eggs, then sour milk. Sift together the dry ingredients. Add this to mixture alternately with the molasses.

Doughnuts—One cupful sugar, two eggs, one cupful sour milk, one teaspoonful soda, one quart flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, one table-spoonful butter and lard mixed. Mix as for cake, adding flour with baking powder in it last.

Corn Bread—One cupful flour, one-half cupful corn meal, one-half teaspoonful salt, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one-third cupful sugar, yolks of two eggs, white of one egg, one table-spoonful melted butter, one cupful of sour milk.

Griddle Cakes—Two and one-half cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful salt, one egg, two cupfuls sour milk, one-half teaspoonful soda.

Graham Bread—One quart graham flour, one pint sour milk, one cup molasses, one rounding spoonful soda, pinch of salt. Mix as above and bake in slow oven one hour.

Sugar Cured Meat

I butcher in December or January. The weather should be cold and frosty, and after scalding and cleaning the animal should be hung up to cool over night. Cut the meat up and shape it nicely. Salt very lightly, to bring out the blood, and allow the salt to remain a day or two. Prepare a brine, using ten pounds of salt, two ounces of saltpeter, two pounds brown sugar, one ounce red pepper, and five gallons of water for each one hundred pounds of meat. Let this brine, which will be strong enough to float a fresh egg, stand until the ingredients have dissolved, then place the hams in a tight barrel, rind side down, then the shoulders and then sides, and pour the brine over them until they are covered. After ten days pour this brine off and cover with fresh brine prepared as the first was. When they have been in the brine a month take them out, wipe with a cloth, and while still damp sprinkle powdered borax over the flesh side, using a table-spoonful to fifteen pounds of meat. A large pepper box is a great help in applying the borax. Hang the meat up and smoke for two or three weeks. Hickory chips are the best to smoke with. The smoke must be cool before striking the meat. This can be done by running a tile under the ground ten or twelve feet and allowing the smoke to pass thru this tile before coming in contact with the meat. If a high smoke house is used the tile won't be needed. When the meat is smoked slip each ham into a flour sack and hang in a cool, dry place until you wish to use them.

A. E. WILDERMAN.

Palo Alto county, Iowa.

Continual Scheming

"They were cawing on the garret bard. "And I suppose it is essential that you poets should have wonderful imaginations?" ventured the pretty girl. "Well, I should say so," replied the poet, as he lashed off another spring sonnet. "If we didn't have wonderful imaginations we could never create the yarns we tell our creditors when they come around looking for money."

They Don't Grow There

British Dowager—Has that Australian heiress, Lady Bareacres, married any family tree? Aristocratic Spinster—Certainly not. Didn't she come from the bush?—Baltimore American.

The Forests

A true forest is not merely a storehouse full of wood, but, as it were, a factory of wood and at the same time a reservoir of water. When you help to preserve our forests or to plant new ones, you are acting the part of good citizens.—Roosevelt.

All the Particulars

French gendarme sent in the following report to his superior officer recently: "The undersigned declares that at 10 o'clock in the morning he passed in such a street and saw two women and two men in a shop occupied in breaking glasses, the two women by the hair of their heads and the two men by the scruff of their necks, and of which one had a broomstick, which was the master of the shop and which affair the undersigned has nothing to say and knows nothing about it."

Surfacing Natural Wood

White pine, birch, cherry, whitewood, maple, sycamore, gum and hemlock need no filling at all. They are classed as the close grained woods, and their surface presents no pores or cellular tissue to be filled. Still the surface needs to be sealed up so the wood will not suck the oil out of the varnish. This is called surfacing. It consists of coating the surface with shellac and then sandpapering down to a smooth finish. When thus treated the wood is ready for the varnish.

Baltic Sea Not for Oysters

The Baltic sea is not salty enough to sustain the life of the oyster.

REDUCE YOUR FAT

Rengo Rapidly Reduces Excess Fat Without the Aid of Tiresome Exercises or Starvation Diet

COSTS NOTHING TO TRY

Rengo will reduce excess fat and build up the strength and health of anyone who eats it regularly for a short time. It is a product of nature, delicious to the taste and safe and harmless in



Every fat person is a victim of constant, cruel ridicule. Save yourself from humiliation and danger by taking Rengo. Don't wait until you are a disgusting fright.

all its properties. It will not injure the digestive organs as so many drugs and medicines do.

Rengo will positively reduce surplus fat rapidly and do so without harm to the subject. It is very palatable and pleasant to eat. It is prepared in a highly concentrated form and is convenient to carry in the pocket so one can have it with him at all times.



Eat Rengo Like Fruit or Candy

Rengo requires no exhausting exercises or starvation dieting to help it out as so many of the so-called fat remedies do. You can go right ahead and attend to your regular daily duties. It compels proper assimilation of the food and sends the food nutriment into the muscles, bones and nerves and builds them up, instead of piling it up in the form of excess fat.

There is nothing "just as good" as Rengo. For sale by all druggists at \$1.00 per full sized box, or by mail prepaid, by The Rengo Co., 3225 Rengo Bldg., Detroit, Mich. The company will gladly send you a trial package free by mail, if you write them direct to Detroit; no free packages at drug stores.

For sale and recommended in Fort Worth by H. T. Pangburn & Co., Ninth and Houston streets; Covey & Martin, 810 Main street.

How to Grade Up Herds and Get Rid of Scrubs

The most serious drawback to the cattle industry of this country at the present time consists in the prevalent use of low grade and scrub cattle, lacking in uniformity and entirely devoid of the specific qualities required in any one particular line of animal production. Positive proof of this assertion can be secured by careful observation while traveling about the country, by wagon road or rail. Except for the herds of the few growers of pure bred, or high-grade cattle, the common bunches will be found to include a great variety of colors and types. In many herds red, white, black, brindle and all possible combinations of these colors are to be found; at the same time some individuals will conform in a measure to strictly beef form, others quite markedly to dairy form, with all gradations between these two. These conditions arise either from a lack of good blood or the indiscriminate admixture of the blood of several breeds, backed up by

indifference and a lack of continuity of purpose on the part of the producer. Scrubs and cattle mixed in their breeding do not possess uniform characteristics or qualities essential to one special line of production, as individuals they are not equally good milkers, meat producers or sellers on the market. Market toppers must be uniform in size, color, form, finish and quality.

The most important question confronting cattlemen today is that of the practical method of improving the simplest, most inexpensive and most common and scrub cattle. There are two reasons why farmers in general cannot dispose of their inferior cattle and replace them with pedigreed ones. In the first place the demand could not be supplied, as not more than one and a fraction per cent of the cattle in the United States are registered; in the second place the finances of the average farmer would not permit of such, as it would require the proceeds from three or four low grades or scrubs to procure one good registered one.

cure one good registered one.

The only practical system of improvement that can be followed up generally consists in improving the stocks on hand by ungrading or engrafting the characteristics of a superior breed upon animals of common or mixed origin. The improvement is due to the prepotency of the males used.

In undertaking to improve a herd of low grade or scrub cattle it will pay to cull out the least desirable animals for the purpose intended and send them to the block. This may be true of fully one-third of them in some instances. This done, the next step is to decide what kind of blood or breed is to be used for improving. This decision must be made carefully, with the purpose in view for which the herd is to be used, for after the first bull is purchased and used there must be no change from the breed to which he belongs for any other.

The next step is to purchase the best

pedigreed bull of the breed chosen that the pocketbook will allow.

A grade sire of the breed should not be used if possible to avoid it, for while he may appear to be a good individual his lack of prepotency will certainly prevent securing results equal to those from the pedigreed sire. Use the pure bred sire on the common females as long as possible without inbreeding; then dispose of him and replace with another, a better one of the same breed.

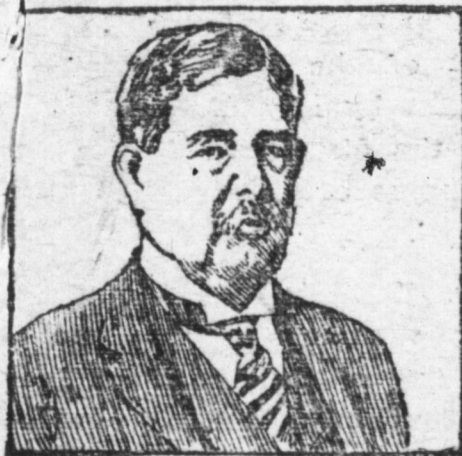
This process of breeding should be continued indefinitely without any change. After the third to fifth generations high grade offspring will be produced practically equal to the breed used for improvement from a standpoint of utility, but let it be remembered that they can never equal them in prepotency nor become possessed of pedigrees.

R. S. SHAW,

Department of Practical Agriculture

"The Brightest Magazine in America"

THAT was a notable step in magazine making when all precedent was thrown to the winds—when a big, distinctive, new idea was given free play—and when there was produced a magazine worthy the tremendous inspiration of the name of BROADWAY! To-day—eighteen months later—the New BROADWAY MAGAZINE stands forth as the most marked publishing success of recent years. Its circulation has increased 1000 per cent., its advertising patronage 1200 per cent., and all because the BROADWAY is a new kind of a magazine—overflowing with vim, vigor and verve—unyieldingly *itself* and relentlessly American. The distinctive BROADWAY idea is expressed with unmistakable emphasis in the February issue. Here is a glimpse of its contents:



The Master Builder of Standard Oil

A brilliant pen picture of S. C. T. Dodd, inventor of trusts and the real organizer and protector of the greatest trust in the world, by Herbert N. Casson. One of the most remarkable stories in the series on Corporation Lawyers.



Religion's Little Brothers

Richard Barry fares forth among the outcast gods of the big Metropolis and tells about the frenzy and fanaticism of their worshippers. How the cult of Krishna, god of "love," operates. Some queer doings in the name of religion.



The Twelve Gentlemen Martyrs

By Richard Le Gallienne. A remarkably thrilling and absorbing story based on a big sensation. A dozen murders committed in one night "in the name of the American people!" Every victim is marked with the mystic letters, S. S. A. N.

New York's Strain on the Purse Strings

The ruinous tolls which are demanded by the Great, Greedy, Metropolis for the mere privilege of living. How incomes melt away before the scorching breath of the demon of expense. Impressive facts and figures given by Mabel Potter Daggett.



Life in the New Latin Quarter

Merry?—"merry as youth and hope can make it; and sad—sad as lost hope and wasted youth." A vivid description of the famous Quarter's pranks, pageantries and pangs, by Vance Thompson. Every paragraph an entertaining pen picture.



The Lord of the Glass House

"Two ink-black eyes appeared, bulging, oval, implacable; and between them opened a great hooked-beak like a giant parrot's." A weird, exciting story of the tumultuous life of a deep sea monster, by Chas. G. D. Roberts.



All this—and much more—in the teeming pages of the New BROADWAY for February. You'll find what you want there—11 great timely special articles on as many different phases of life—10 of the cleverest stories you ever read—a profusion of pictures—and every page alive with human interest.

The New BROADWAY MAGAZINE

15 Cents

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The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.
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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.

NOTICE.

Beginning with the new year 1908 the subscription price of the Stockman-Journal will be \$1.00 a year in advance, instead of \$1.50 as heretofore.

All subscribers will be cut off the list without notice on date of the expiration of their subscriptions.

Remember, \$1.00 a year in advance is the price. Watch the label on your paper and renew before your time expires.

The Stockman-Journal will not be sent to any one longer than the time paid for. Watch your labels and renew.

THE PRICE OF HOGS

A SPECIMEN of what the Fort Worth market has constantly to fight against in order to build up an institution that will increase the volume of business here as well as the prosperity of a considerable section of the state, is shown in the following paragraph from a recent issue of the Athens Review:

The packeries at Fort Worth urged the people to get to raising hogs. The people took the advice. They now have the hogs, but the packeries won't pay prices to justify the raisers in shipping the hogs to the packeries.

The Review is unfamiliar with the incidents causing the reduction in the prices of which it complains.

In the first place the people of Texas have not taken the advice of the Fort Worth packing houses to start raising more hogs. At least 10,000 less hogs were raised in Texas in 1907 than in 1906. Furthermore, a large part of the hogs that were raised were not of the quality which would command a good price anywhere.

It is a well known fact that the seasons for marketing hogs are fall and spring. Hogs finished for market at other times run the risk of uncertain prices. The slump in hog values which occurred in Fort Worth was common to the whole United States and was due solely to an over-flooded hog market all over the country. Hogs poured into Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis in spite of anything the packers could do to keep them away. There was nothing else to do but drop the price as a plain business proposition. Obviously, the Fort Worth market could not pay prices unproportionate

to those paid in other markets, because fresh pork from Chicago and Kansas City can be shipped into Fort Worth cheap enough to make only a small margin between its cost here and that of home cured meat. This same small margin keeps the price of hogs at Fort Worth higher than at any other market in the country, but it would be ridiculous to expect the packers to pay \$4.50 for hogs at Fort Worth of the same grade as those bringing \$3.50 in Kansas City.

If the people of Texas will raise more hogs and finish them for market at the proper time they will have no complaint to make of prices, and not only that, but will get more money for their product than they could at any other market in the United States.

Unfinished hogs out of season when the market is overloaded, cannot be expected to bring high values, and the packers are not to blame for the prices any more than the farmer is accountable when it rains too much and spoils his wheat crop.

OPPORTUNITIES IN DAIRYING

IN FORMER years a belief was prevalent that successful dairying in America must be restricted to a narrow geographical limit, constituting a "dairy belt," lying between the fortieth and forty-fifth parallels of latitude and extending from the Atlantic ocean to the Missouri river. That theory has been exploded, for it is a noted fact that the dairy cow has been considered a mortgage lifter in Kansas, Nebraska and other western states for many years.

Dairy products were among the first exports from this country, the industry having started in the colonies. It has gradually worked its way west, keeping to the northern states, where the foodstuffs and climatic conditions were the most favorable to its development.

On looking over the conditions in Texas which tend to foster the development of the industry one cannot but realize that dairying on a larger scale than that now practiced would flourish in this state.

We have the pure, clear water in scores of counties, the rich pasture grasses, alfalfa and forage crops, the cool evenings and mornings, all of which are conducive to good milk. The winters are not severe and are of short duration.

It has been demonstrated by the Wisconsin experiment station that there is no hay feed that will produce as much milk, pound for pound, as alfalfa when fed to dairy stock, and no state can excel Texas in alfalfa production. In Texas, first of all the states, it has been proven that alfalfa will grow as well on the high plains of the Panhandle or the "breaks" of the plains country rivers, as it will in the rich, deep-soiled bottom lands of the Red River country, where it first got serious attention in the state.

Four crops of alfalfa averaging one ton to the acre have been frequently cut from Panhandle land and the crop sold at \$15 a ton. This is a big profit, yet the same alfalfa hay if fed to dairy cows would have produced a much greater net gain per acre than the hay alone. Not only that, but the fertilizer secured from the dairy herd would have made the land richer than it was before.

Another problem of dairying which must always be considered is tuberculosis. Texas is remarkably free from this disease and the climate has the same tendency to check its spread in cattle as it does in humans. The dry,

clear air has a healthful effect in keeping down the spread of the disease and preventing contagion. In Colorado it was found that only 4 per cent of the cattle in dairy herds were affected with tuberculosis, against the average of 18 per cent in the East. In Texas the figures ought to be lower than those of Colorado, because dairying has not been general for so long and fewer dairy cattle have been imported.

With Texas climate, plenty of pure water and sanitary dairy barns and sheds, there should be no excuse for any tuberculosis among the cattle of the state.

An interesting way of looking at the dairy business from the farmer's standpoint is that it is simply another means of marketing his hay and grain. The foodstuffs are given to the cow at their market value and she converts them into a substance which is sold at a profit or loss, depending upon the individual ability of the cow.

According to an investigation of 100 creamery patrons, conducted by Hoard's Dairymen of Wisconsin, it was shown that one patron received \$2.30 for every dollar's worth of feed consumed by each cow and the amount received by others ranged from that down to a loss of 50 cents on every dollar's worth of feed consumed. The man that received \$2.30 was, thru the agency of the cow, enabled to market his foodstuffs at a profit of \$1.30 above the market value, while the last man lost 50 cents on his bargain.

There are certain conditions of food, shelter, cleanliness and treatment under which a dairy cow will give her best results and the dairyman should learn what they are and provide them for his herd.

The demand for dairy products in Texas is very great, amounting to perhaps 1,000 pounds of butter a day each for Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston and San Antonio. Waco, Austin, Galveston and El Paso ought to swell the demand 3,000 pounds a day more. The demands of other cities bring the total demand for butter in the principal cities of Texas at this season of the year up to 10,000 pounds daily and a low wholesale market value for this would be \$2,500. Only a small fraction of this sum is now being paid to Texas farmers and dairymen, the bulk going outside the state.

It is time to turn the cow around.

MR. SMITH'S BILL

A BILL which has the endorsement of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association and is of interest to every live stock shipper in the Southwest, has been introduced by Congressman Smith of Texas and is now in the hands of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

The purpose of the bill is to require railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce to promptly furnish cars and other transportation facilities and to empower the interstate commerce commission to make rules and regulations to enforce the law.

The bill provides that it is hereby declared the duty of every railroad company . . . to provide sufficient tracks, depots, motive power, cars and all other needful facilities and appliances . . . and to provide and furnish transportation . . . for all interstate and foreign commerce offered . . . within a reasonable time after demand therefor is made by any shipper of such freight desiring transportation and to supply within reasonable time at its station or station from which the shipper gives notice that he desires to ship such freight

at the date designated by such shipper, where that is within reasonable time, sufficient suitable cars . . . and to promptly transport the same to its destination, and if destined to points beyond the line of such railroad, to deliver such freight to the connecting carrier forming any part of the route over which such shipment is made . . . and it shall likewise be the duty of each connecting line of railroad engaged in such transportation to promptly receive and transport such loaded cars and deliver same . . . under the same duties and obligations as if such freight had originated upon such line of railroad.

Section 2 of the bill requires railroads to exchange cars and section 3 authorizes the interstate commerce commission to establish rules for demanding cars or giving notice of shipment. The section also provides . . . a schedule of demurrage charges to be paid by shippers for the detention or use of cars either in loading or unloading or by the railroad for failing in reasonable time to furnish cars or to make delivery of loaded cars.

Section 4 provides that railroads violating the previous provisions shall be liable to the shipper or other person injured or damaged for all such injury or damage as may result to the property or business of the injured party . . . and in case of such failure or refusal to furnish any car or cars for shipment of live stock shall also be liable for double the damage caused thereby to be recovered in any court.

Section 5 provides a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for each offense by a railroad company (each day or failure or neglect as to shipper shall be treated as a separate offense) the fine to be recovered in any circuit court of the United States on suit brought by any district attorney under the direction of the interstate commerce commission or the attorney general.

Mr. Smith's bill comprehensively deals with one of the most serious problems of the live stock industry in the Southwest—getting cars for shipment when cattle are ready to be moved. Only last fall thousands of cattle remained in the Panhandle because cars could not be secured to transport them to market. Very often the railroads are willing to furnish cars but are unable to get them. A law, such as Mr. Smith would enact, making it compulsory for roads to exchange cars, might do much to relieve this condition and solve the problem. Until a shipper has some assurance he can get cars when he wants them and that they will be moved promptly to their destination, the live stock business will continue to have those hazards which have always made it more or less of a gamble even for the most conservative men engaged in it.

John Hudson of Canyon City took some premiums up at Denver with his thorobred Herefords and proved what the Panhandle can do in the way of raising registered stuff. Mr. Hudson has some of the finest Herefords in the United States on his ranch twenty miles from Amarillo.

Farmers in the vicinity of Childress have organized to raise and sell melons this year. They are reminded that Fort Worth every season imports a large number of melons from Colorado which ought to be replaced by cantaloupes raised in Texas.

YOUNG MR. HOPPER

By G. BURGIN

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"Marry!" said old Tollevents Thompson, as he rocked lazily upon the veranda of his snug, but ill-shaped, wooden cottage on the outskirts of Four Corners, "you've got me. What do you want to marry for? Ain't your home unlike everybody else's?"

"That's true enough, dad," said Sars'prilla, the eldest of Tollevents' ten daughters. "If you'd been a thoughtful man, you'd have built it at once, 'stead of doing it by inches as we came along."

"How on airth—" Tollevents stopped whittling in almost speechless wrath, as he glared at his eldest girl—"How on airth was I to know you was all comin'?"

"Don't seem to me wuth while talkin' about that," volunteered Semanda, the next girl. "We're here; and it looks 'sif we're here to stay, unless we git married."

"Wal, git married," said Tollevents, in desperation.

"How?" chorused seven more daughters, whilst dark-eyed, black-browed Selina, the tenth, sang merrily in the back kitchen.

During the course of his married happiness, every two or three years as the house filled up with additional babies—all of them girls—Tollevents had added more room by the simple expedient of building on a fresh shack to the others. Lest the end one should tumble down, he had built an earth-work against it. Then leaning the others up against the outside, and securely roofing them, he considered that the architectural effect thus produced was worthy of unlimited admiration. That no one else in Four Corners imitated this rambling building, he considered due to the habitual lack of enterprise shown by his neighbors.

"There's only one young man in Four Corners worth rovin' in," said Sars'prilla, turnin' her sweet blue eyes upon her sire. "Every night, he comes hoppin' down the road like a skared hen, gits a look at us, and clucks back agin."

"Selina!" called Tollevents. The merry voice of the girl in the kitchen suddenly ceased. She put out her gipsy face (Selina was the only dark one of the ten; all the others were "blue-eyed as is the morn") and looked round composedly. "What's the fuss, dad?"

"Bring me a bowl of water," said Tollevents determinedly; "and some soft soap."

Selina affected to be thunderstruck. "Don't be rash at your time of life, dad. 'Taint Sunday."

The innuendo that he never washed save on Sunday, roused Tollevents to his full height. "And a biled shirt," he aded sternly, disdainin' to bandy words with his youngest offspring.

Selina hastily returned with a bowl of water and some soap, put the bowl on the top of a stump, and threw her father a towel as rough as Esau's hand. "You did order see Doc Higginson, dad," she said, mirthfully. "What are you goin' to do?"

For some minutes Tollevents disdain'd to answer Selina. Sars'prilla slid into his chair and rocked herself to and fro, swaying her lissom body to an old camp meeting tune. The eight other girls—Selina had retired to

the kitchen again—sat in a row on the long bench, and giggled. They were all blue-eyed, all fair-haired, all beautiful, and all exactly alike, with the exception that Sars'prilla was a little stouter than her sisters.

Decorum prescribed the sudden retirement of Tollevents into that part of the shack which was by courtesy called a bedroom (when the weather was fine, he usually had a shakedown on the veranda) in order that he might don his Sunday clothes. Meantime, the girls waited, wondered, and giggled every few moments at this sudden accession of energy on the part of their sire.

"Looks, tho he is a deacon, 'sif he wanted to git religion agin," audibly suggested Semanda.

"Looks to me 'sif you'll git something you ain't bargainin' for," said Tollevents grimly, thrusting his head round the corner. "Thar ain't no buttons on this yer biled rag."

Selina, ever prompt, was on the spot in a moment, with shirt buttons.

"You ain't worn this white shirt since Christmas, dad, else I'd have put 'em on before. That long prayer of yours in meetin' made all your buttons fly. Old Deacon Harbro bust only one of his."

Cheered by Selina's tribute to his gifts as an exhorter, Tollevents tied a black handkerchief loosely round his collar, and took down his gun, which he loaded with unusual care, the girls watching him apprehensively the while. When he put in an extra allowance of buckshot, Selina remonstrated with him.

"Thar's only one young man wuth marryin' in Four Corners just now, dad. Don't waste him."

"This yer alleged marryin' man," said Tollevents, carefully resting the gun against the veranda, "comes down this yer road 'sif it belonged to him. It b'longs to me; and I'm goin' to drive the truth into him."

"Not with buckshot," implored Selina, turning a little pale.

Tollevents rested his gun on a fork of the lilacs which grew greenly around the varnda, brought out his Bible, turned to his favorite chapter wherein many Amalekites were slaughtered, and read it with gusto.

"Does seem to me," he mused, keeping one eye on the road—"Does seem to me 'sif thar's more rear wholesomeness in gittin' a man under the fifth rib 'stead of fillin' him up with buckshot; but we can't be choosers in what is set afore us. We m' do the work in the way as comes ha' st. I reckon young Hopper 'll be along in an hour. If he ain't, I'll go and fetch him."

II.

Selina, noting that her sisters, obeying a hint from Tollevents, were all attired in their Sunday best, laughed mirthfully. "Dad 'll scare the life out of him," she said gaily. "That Hopper can't say bo to a goose."

She slipped round the back of the shanty, her dark face framed in a becoming sunbonnet, dived down to the Ottawa shore, then up again thru the pines, some quarter of a mile from her father's house.

Presently, young Mr. Hopper, picturesque yet shy, also blue-eyed, and with a fierce moustache which belied his youth, sauntered irresolutely down the road. As he did so, he was aware of Selina coming toward him, the one person in the world whom he had hoped to see. "Snakes!" he murmured to himself. "My heart's pumpin'. I can't run now."

Selina affected to pass him, then stopped suddenly. "Goin' down the road?" she asked; and took him with veiled eyelids.

"I've bin' down this yer blamed old road all the winter, and all the spring, and all the summer," declared Mr. Hopper fiercely; "an' thar's nine of you allers sittin' on the veranda and you never show up."

"Thinkin' of turnin' Mormon, Mr. Hopper? Ain't nine of us enuff for you?"

"N-no," declared Mr. Hopper irresolutely. "Not by no manner of means. Me bein' a shy sort of man, I git lost in the crowd. It—it makes my head swim," he aded feebly.

"Then if you tumble in the river, you won't drown. But I did order be gittin' on."

"What's your hurry?" implored Mr. Hopper, then blushed crimson.

There was a twitch of Selina's pretty lips as she looked down the road. "Nothin'! Nothin'! Only, you don't know what you're lettin' yourself in for if you go down that road tonight."

"Nothin' can be worse'n goin' on like this," declared the pessimistic Mr. Hopper. "Old man on the war path? Think he owns this road, don't he?"

Selina nodded. "He's got his best clothes on, the old gun's filled up to the brim with—buckshot!"

"I'd like to fill him up to the brim with—with whisky; then turn him loose in meetin'" said Mr. Hopper vindictively. "What's he want to take a hand in this yer game for?"

"He thinks it's time some of us got settled. If you go down there, you'll find out what he means. Better' go home."

"See here," Mr. Hopper looked into her charming face until she blushed most becomingly. "See here. I'm the man who's doin' the marryin', ain't I?"

"Ye-es."

"Then blamed if I don't go and tell him so."

"But you've no gun," declared Selina, in terror. "He'll make you marry Sars'prilla 'cause she's the eldest."

"If," said Mr. Hopper, with dark meaning—"If I git out of this alive, I'm goin' to marry the gal I darn please, if—if she'll have me."

Selina held him back a moment, her radiant eyes flashing into his. Something he saw there, filled Mr. Hopper with sudden courage. Blushing fiercely the while, he took her in his arms, kissed her fervently and marched valiantly down the road, leaving Selina gazing after him.

"And they call him shy!" she mused. "Shy! With a mustache like that!" Her cheeks flamed as she dived into the mysterious recesses of the pines, which stood in serried ranks upon the river shore.

III.

"You, Hopper! Stop!" cried Tollevents, as young Mr. Hopper came rapidly abreast of the house.

Mr. Hopper caught the glint of a gun barrel. The sun set fair behind the gloomy hills. Ranged in a row on the veranda were nine fair girls. At the end of the veranda stood Tollevents, tall, gaunt, thin, clad in his Sunday best, leaning carelessly on the shotgun.

"Wishful to speak to me?" jauntily inquired young Mr. Hopper. "You ain't turned road agent Deacon?"

The deacon cleared his throat. "It's a sin and disgrace you ain't married. You're the eldest young man in Four Corners, and all the others is waitin' for you to give 'em a lead. Yet you come sailin' along this yer road night arter night, and shuffles by like a ground hog 'thout raisin' your eyes to all these yer—these yer fair young flowers," he aded, with a touch of parental poesy. "Which one is it?"

"Ain't you takin' it too much for settled?" asked young Mr. Hopper.

"I'm a man of few words," Tollevents raised his gun carelessly to the level. "Here's nine gals all of a row. Which is it?"

Mr. Hopper bowed gracefully to the young ladies on the veranda. "Any one of 'em? I ain't worthy of it, deacon."

"Any one of 'em. You ain't worthy, but it's the best I can do for 'em," said the deacon firmly. "Which?"

They were girls whose beauty would have gladdened the heart of an anchorite.

Young Mr. Hopper surveyed them carefully, then turned to Tollevents. "See here," he said severely. "Ain't you ashamed of yourself, deacon, to go puttin' such a slight on 'em? If I married one, what will the eight others do?"

"You leave that to me. Which?" ominously repeated the deacon. "'Taint no business of yours."

Young Mr. Hopper walked down the veranda, feeling that Tollevent's gun covered his manly back. "Can't I go home and think it over?" he asked, when he had come to the end of the row.

"You can go home, and take a load of buckshot with you, if that 'll help you think," said Tollevents.

Young Mr. Hopper came back to the top of the row, then shook his head. "They're all too much alike. I'd git mixed up and never know 'tother from which. Tain't fair, deacon."

"I don't want to shoot you in a hurry," said the deacon. "No one can't say I ain't a just, reasonable, tender-hearted, God-fearing, help-my-neighbor kind of man. Tain't my fault they're all alike; but you've got to take one of 'em."

Young Mr. Hopper shook his head. "Can't be done. I don't mind marryin', but I can't get mixed up like this. It's wuss'n bigamy."

Tollevents took deliberate aim at him. "I'm sorry to have to do it," he said gently, "and your mother, bein' a widder, 'll curse me for removing my neighbor's landmark, so to speak; but I've got to make an example of you."

There was a wild shriek as Selina threw herself between them. "Guess you'll have to hit me first," she cried, choking with laughter and tears. "You—you can't go wastin' young men like this, Dad."

"Stop a minute," said Mr. Hopper, with affected deliberation. "How dare you try such a put-up job on me?"

"I—I don't understand," faltered Tollevents, confused by this sudden attack.

"Why, you might ha' known that a shy man like me couldn't make up his mind with nine gals all 'zackly alike. This settles it. Here's a dark one, I'll take her."

There was a chorus of "Oh!" from the veranda. Tollevents looked irresolute, for Selina was his favorite. "It's beginnin' at the wrong end," he said doubtfully.

"Don't you worry about that. Anyway, it's a beginnin'," urged young Mr. Hopper. "That's all you've got to do, 'cept put down that gun. It might go off, and the coroner's a friend of mine. He'd say things. Now you can take off your store clothes and make yourself comfortable, father-in-law that is to be."

Tollevents put down the gun, and young Mr. Hopper, linking Selina's arm in his, strolled along with her to the pines. A bend of the road hid them from the house.

Selina could feel him trembling as they wandered along in the odorous dusk.

"You—you do mean it, Selina?" he quavered. "'Cause if you don't he can shoot all he wants to, and I'll be glad of it. I ain't afraid of him, but I am of you."

Selina hesitated. Young Mr. Hopper turned back. "Stop," she called after him in alarm.

"Well?" queried Mr. Hopper. "I knew how it 'ud be. Let him fill me up with—"

"Won't I do instead?" queried Selina.

"What! With buckshot?"

"N-no, K-kisses!"

And in the blissful silence which ensued, a man might have heard his microbes gnaw, so sweet, so pure the heavenly night, with the great stars shining out, the silent river flowing to the sea, their young hearts beating together.

Discovered!

Mr. Crimsonbeak—I see that sweet potatoes are principally used in the Azores to make alcohol.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—Now I can understand why you want sweet potato pie for dinner so often, John!—Yonkers Statesman.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL

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Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but, on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

Send your name and address today for a free trial package and see for yourself. F. A. Stuart Co., 200 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

★ **WRITE A LETTER** ★

★ The management of The Stockman-Journal believes this paper will be greatly improved if its subscribers in different sections of the southwest will write occasional letters on topics relative to live stock breeding and feeding, telling their own experience in their own words. To stimulate such correspondence, which will be of value to all Stockman-Journal readers, this paper will, until further notice, pay 25 cents for each letter from a subscriber used in these columns.

NOTICE

The subscription price of The Stockman-Journal is now \$1.00 a year in advance, instead of \$1.50 as heretofore. All subscribers will be cut off the list without notice on date of the expiration of their subscriptions.

Remember, \$1.00 a year in advance is the price. Watch the label on your paper and renew before your time expires.

The Stockman-Journal will not be sent to any one longer than the time paid for. Watch your labels and renew.

Evelyn Says Trial Is Funny

Girl's Character Takes Strange
Twist in Interview

HER FATAL HUMOR

Wonders if Those Who Write
About Her Are as Good as
They Pretend They Are

IS A HUGE JOKE

Says if She Married for Money
She Could Have Gotten
More Somewhere Else

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Attorney Jerome will bring Abe Hummel, the disbarred lawyer, from Blackwell's Island next week to repeat the sensational testimony in the second trial of Harry Thaw which he gave a year ago on behalf of the prosecution.

The defense plans to put Dr. John A. Bingham, the family physician of the Thaws, on the stand to tell of Thaw's sickness in infancy and his peculiar conduct as a boy.

When the defense rests Jerome will offer as a witness in rebuttal the disbarred lawyer. Ostensibly his object will be to have Hummel contradict parts of the story of Thaw's wife, but in reality his object will be to get the present jury to hear Hummel's own statement of the famous affidavit that

Unusual Picture of Evelyn Thaw And Her Recent Home



he swears Evelyn made in his office in the fall of 1903 after her first trip to Europe with Harry Thaw, the affidavit in which she is quoted as saying Thaw practically kidnaped her, that he was a victim of drug habits and that he made a practice of beating her.

Likes Crazy Books

Thaw's wife was not a bit disconcerted over the prospect of Hummel's testimony when she reached the Tombs prison on her regular daily visit.

She gave a remarkable interview while waiting to see her husband, then in conference with Lawyer Peabody.

Young Mrs. Thaw took with her to the Tombs, Dr. Jelliffe's translation of Joseph Grasset's book, "The Semi-Insane and Semi-Responsible." She showed it to the reporter, pointing out chapters of men and women in drama and literature, and said:

"I find it very interesting, particularly those chapters." Then she referred to the women writers who attend the trial of her husband.

No Pulling Long Face

"Apparently these women cannot forgive me because of my youth, and because of my unfortunate possession of a sense of humor," she said. "I know that everything that is being done is being done in the best possible way for Harry's interests. I feel absolutely certain that he will not be convicted, so what is the use of pulling a long face?"

"The first trial was my first experience in a court where a trial for murder was being conducted, I was very much impressed with the whole proceedings and I could not understand the attitude of the reporters, who used their spare moments when they were not writing by jokes. I now appreciate that it is more than impossible to expect a reporter to pull a long face at every murder trial which he attends. One of these women writers does not think I even possess a soul. I am not even human. I don't know of anything more silly."

Mrs. Thaw paused and apparently

DR. MILAM



Announces to his old friends and the public that after spending some time on the coast for the benefit of his health he has returned and has MOVED HIS OFFICE to corner Sixth and Houston, over Bradford Bros., and will for a few days give FREE TREATMENT TO ALL for two months. Only two exceptions made.

Dr. Milam has made this offer before here and hundreds have accepted and been cured at a nominal cost. Dr. Milam has been located here for years; treats all patients personally and has thousands of cured people in Texas as reference. He treats all Chronic, Private and Special Diseases of men, women and children.

CONSULTATION FREE!

Office over Bradford Bros. Cor. Sixth and Houston Sts.

reflected rather bitterly on the writer who had denied her the possession of a soul. Then she went on:

"I wonder if this writer could stand an analytical test of her past? Would she appear as good under such a test as she now appears?"

"What some persons write in the newspapers is absolutely foolish.

"Why, only the other day they said I received \$1,000 a week from Harry's family. That is absolutely absurd. I haven't any money. I haven't a cent in any bank in this city or elsewhere. I am just as happy without it as with it.

Canvasback or Sandwiches

"I like good things. I like good food. I like canvasback duck, for instance. But I can also eat a ham sandwich and enjoy it.

"This particular writer says I married Harry for his money. That is also foolish, because if it had not been for Harry's standing I would have snapped him up long before I did. There would then have been no barrier between us. I could have married a man much wealthier than Mr. Thaw, so then what becomes of the theory of this writer that I am without a soul and not even human?"

Five witnesses who are expected to

strengthen the net of insanity drawn about Harry Thaw arrived today on the steamship Adriatic. Three physicians, two masseurs and the wife of one of the physicians compose the party. Their names on the passenger list were: Dr. Albert Abrams, Dr. Russell Wallis and Dr. Gauja and William E. Garratt and John A. Wahrman, masseurs.

Not one of the five would say a word about the object of their visit, nor would they admit that they intended to testify in the Thaw case.

In quarantine Hugh Herndon, managing clerk to Martin W. Littleton, Thaw's lawyer, boarded the steamship. He at once sought the group and counseled them to talk to no one. On the pier, other cohorts of the defense, including a couple of private detectives, were waiting ready to fend off any of Jerome's process servers.

As soon as the foreigners had made the customary declarations to the customs officials, they were bundled into cabs and taken direct to Littleton's office. They all are to tell, it is said, of alleged irrational acts and statements of Harry Thaw on the occasion of one or another of his visits to Europe during times when he was ill enough to require medical care.

Stallions for Sale



We have made a study of horse-breeding, and keep only the breeds that we can guarantee to make a good cross with Southern mares. We have them at a range of prices so we can suit anyone. We guarantee our stallions to be satisfactory, sure breeders, and with our special insurance contract will replace them if they die before they have earned what they cost. Write us what you want.

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THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY IN RABBITVILLE, OREGON

By "Old Man" Bennett in North Pacific Rural Spirit.

It would not be possible to treat of the live stock of Rabbitville without speaking of that great owner and breeder, Honorable Sim, Dipp, our most prominent feller citizen, for Sim is first and foremost of those in our midst as the progenitor of thoroughbreds. And it would not be well to speak of Sim in this public manner without saying something about his ancestry. Sim was born in the state of Indiana, but he has lived around in different spots more or less. Howsoever, he has always made the Hoozier state his home, and come from there to hear about four years ago to help found the beautiful city of Rabbitville; and when he came he drove a team of thoroughbreds all the way from his native state. The fokes at his old home was mighty sorry to see him and the hosses leave, in particular the hosses, and Sim had to be diplomatic, else his loving friends and neighbors would not have let him come away. In fact, he had to leave in the night, and on a dark nite at that, and then some of his neighbors followed him for over two hundred and 50 miles on his road to the grate state of Oregon. Yes, he was held in great esteem there, and is still, but we love him also hear as well as they did and do. Why, it is not more nor a month ago that the fokes of his own community back in Indiana sent out an invitation for him to come home. They not only issued the invitation, but was afraid to trust it to the post-office, so they sent a man with it, and the man had a ticket for Sim, a ticket back to Indiana, and they said they would pay all of his expenses and give him free board for mebbe as much as 5 or ten year if he would go back. But Sim didn't want to return. Then the man went down to Governor Chamberlain, down to Salem, and wanted the governor to try and persuade Sim to return, but George said no, he did not want to mix up in any democrat's private affairs, so he refused to vise the invitation, and Sim is still with us. So is the hosses.

In Rabbitville, with Sim's good example before us, we never keep enything but thoroughbreds. All of our stock is peddiggred. Every bit of it. We do not go so much on quantity as on quality, so evvery hoss, evvery cow, evvery caff, evvery mule, evvery sheep, evvery gote, in fact evvery bit of our

live stock has, or has had, at least one father, and one mother.

When I first promised to right this article out and took a census of our stock, and hear is the list: 2 hosses, 1 mule, 0 gotes, but a Billy gote, 1 hog and one old sough (mother to the hog aforesaid), 2 cows and 2 cafts.

There is more of various other kinds to be enumerated later.

I dont no just what breed the hosses is that Sim brought from Indiana, but they are I think from that grate thoroughbred from Kentucky and other places called Selling Playter. They look like it to me, but Sim left in such a flurry that he did not get to bring the document with him. On their mother's side I think they are dammed by a mare called Ole Skate. They resemble a female horse I seen Billy Bailey betting on down to Sailem, and I asked Senator Fulton her name and he said she was of the Skate family, called Swiftwater Bill. So you see our two best hosses are tip-top-pers. The other hoss is an old mare, but I will not give her peddiggred at this time. She aint been here long and may be wanted elsewhere, and one cannot be too particular about such things.

That brings us down to the cows, but I forgot to mention that one of the cows is a steer, and it is well known that steers dont have peddiggreds, but the cafts have both got peddiggreds, one of them being the son of the steers while he was young and before he was a steer. From the quality of butter we have at the Bunco House, which Bunco says he churns from the cow's milk, I think the cow is somewhat relate to Oh Marley Jerine, that grate butter-maker what has the world's record. Mebbe you have herd of her? Well, she is also a top notcher.

Now we are down to hogs, mother and son. Likewise thoroughbreds and peddiggred, for they were all borned here in Rabbitville. They are both of the same breed, and are lineal descendents of the celebrated Arkansas Razorback.

But we will proceed to sheep, wich we havent got enny, and then proceed to gotes, but since I begun to right this letter our gote swattered two hundred and 2³/₄ feet of the Bunco House cloths line, and the citizens are now out debating whether to cut

open the gote and save the line, or feed the gote on mulberry leaves and start a third factory.

Now we are at the muel, but I wood not for a minnit say the muel is peddiggred, for I am intimately acquainted with her father and mother, and grandfather and grandmother, and I do not no just how it happens that muels is muels. But they are. And while this muel cannot do all the things a maud muel can, I no she can put her 2 behind feet into the saddle stirrups and get on her own back behind a ordinary rider and put him off before he noes what to do to be saved.

The rest of our live stock is cats and dogs, but I wood not go so far as to say they are peddiggred. Well, they may be peddiggred, but no one has writ it down. Especially the cats.

But we can make up for that by our other live stock, of which we have a grate deal, more, far more, than the average town, and it is all registered, every bit of it is registered down to the Bunco House. Mebbe you tumble? If not, then go to the Bunco and register and see em scanning the register before the ink is dry to see whether you are going to sleep in the grainery, the feed box, the hay mow or the hen house. So if you are wise, and dont want to take enny live stock away with you, you will fail to register and sleep in the pigs pen, for you will then have sumthing to help you worrit the flees, fite the nits and crunch the bedbugs.

GOOD ROADS IN TEXAS

The industrial development of Texas is perhaps retarded more by the lack of good roads than from any other one cause. As head of the department of civil engineering, Professor J. C. Nagle of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, is frequently called on to give advice about road building. If the work to be done is of considerable magnitude he always recommend that a competent engineer be called in to examine local conditions. The comparatively inexpensive methods, such as thoro draining and the use of the split leg drag or the scraping grader for keeping the ruts filled and the surface smooth, he always suggests for ordinary community roads.

Much money is wasted and many roads continue to be bad thru lack of judgment or knowledge on the part of road overseers. They neglect drainage, they fill up holes with loose earth, they even attempt to run watr up hill. Often they fail to utilize the gravel or clay beds that lie close by the roads to be built or mended.

Professor Nagle also believes that more attention should be paid to the construction and maintenance of small wooden bridges. These are often so carelessly built that the first rain destroys the approaches or washes the structures entirely away. In most cases a little more money or a little more care in the construction of the bridges would have saved a large expense. For small openings, culvert pipe, covered by three feet of earth is recommended. For shallower depths, corrugated galvanized pipe will serve the purpose for quite a while, especially when covered with three or four inches of good concrete. Every community can hasten the coming of the era of good roads by showing the good that can be accomplished even by small improvements.

Getting Ready for Cattlemen

An interesting program has been formulated for the meeting of the Texas cattlemen in this city next March. Governor Campbell has accepted an invitation to address the convention and ex-Senator R. D. Gage, formerly of Pecos, but now a resident of Fort Worth, will reply to the address of welcome. Mr. Gage, in addition to being an orator, has run with the cattlemen so long that he can in feeling terms return the thanks of the members to San Antonio for what they "are about to receive." He is a lawyer, banker, and cattleman, as well as an exceedingly "faceehus cuss." Ex-President Turney of El Paso will discuss "The Cattle Business at Home and Abroad."—San Antonio Express.

Oklahoman Tops Market

J. Q. Adamson came down from Edmond, Okla., accompanying a shipment of hogs, that topped the market, as usual. He sold 59 head of 290 and 74 of 245 lbs. at \$4.45. Mr. Adamson says the hog supply is getting short in his country. Corn is selling at 50 to 60 cents a bushel, and farmers can't afford to feed 4-cent hogs on such corn and come out without a loss. He instanced the case of a farmer in his county who refused 6 cents for some hogs last fall, and sold them a few weeks ago for less than 4 cents. Most of the breeding sows are being sold, and the pig crop next spring and fall will be a light one.

Want Money To Fight Tick

Agricultural Commissioners to Meet in Washington

Commissioners of agriculture of the several states below the quarantine line will appear before the agricultural committee of the national house of representatives at Washington next month in behalf of an appropriation to aid in the extermination of the fever tick.

Last year congress made an appropriation of \$100,000, which was used to excellent advantage in fighting the tick, and while it was not sufficient to make the crusade effective it served to show what could be done with the further sum now to be asked.

The opinion of cattlemen in Texas is that the state should do something toward providing for the eradication of the tick instead of looking entirely to the federal government for the help needed. If the legislature should make an appropriation of consequence it would enable the cattlemen in the infected region clean up their ranges, or would at least go so far toward it as to encourage the federal government to make further efforts in that behalf. The matter is of especial interest to Texas cattlemen below the quarantine line, who are at great disadvantage because of the fever tick. They will be at still greater disadvantage if prevented from grazing in Oklahoma, in the territory to which they have been accustomed to drive, because of the fear of contagion.

If the cattle were free from ticks they could be fed anywhere north of the quarantine line and marketed to such advantage as would put the cattlemen in the quarantine belt on a par with any others and would, therefore, make their industry very much more profitable. That the tick can be wholly eradicated admits of no doubt, but the task is beyond individual effort. It can only be accomplished by complete co-operation and by help from both the state and national governments rendered in such manner as to make the effort effective.

Dipping has done some good and segregation has also proved effective in the small way in which it has been tried, but there must be not only sustained, but combined effort, to get rid of the pest completely—and thus to do away with the necessity for any line of quarantine. If the cattle interests of this state will make a united demand on the next legislature for relief it may be forthcoming, and in the meantime no effort should be spared to induce congress to make a substantial appropriation to enable the agricultural department to carry on its work of exterminating in all infected states or localities.—San Antonio Express.

PROFITABLE CATTLE FEEDING

Prominent Feeders Give Their Experience in a Bulletin of the Missouri Experiment Station

The Missouri experiment station at Columbia has just issued a very elaborate and handsomely illustrated bulletin on the most successful methods of fattening cattle, by Dean H. J. Waters.

This bulletin summarizes the experience and conclusions of about 1,000 of the most experienced and successful cattle feeders of Missouri, Illinois and Iowa, and contains also a summary of the results of a large number of tests with different kinds of feed, different ages of cattle, etc., conducted by the experiment station at Columbia.

It considers such practical questions as the most profitable age to fatten cattle, the proper weight, the best season of the year, the best method of preparing feed, the best sort of shelter, the market demands, the best sort of roughness, etc.

It is illustrated with cuts of the different types of beef cattle, including excellent illustrations of the fat steer herd exhibited by the college this season at the interstate fair, Kansas City, the Missouri state fair, Sedalia, the American Royal, Kansas City, and the international live stock exposition at Chicago. These steers won nine championship prizes, 17 first prizes, 16 second prizes, 7 third prizes and 2 fourth prizes. Every steer won at every show, excepting one steer at one show.

This bulletin is for free distribution and may be had for the asking by any farmer or citizen. The station has other bulletins for free distribution on such subjects as cowpeas, alfalfa growing, the most profitable way to winter cattle, etc.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine

Makes Weak Nerves Strong.

It can be relied upon in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, brought on by over-work, or great mental effort.

It restores Nervous Energy.

It allays irritation.

It assists the Nerve Cells to generate nerve force.

Its soothing influence upon the nerves brings restful sleep—nature's rest period so essential to the tired, worn-out mind and body.

For Headache, Neuralgia, or any pain or distress, you will find almost instant relief by taking

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

They are sold by all druggists, and you may try either of these remedies on the positive guarantee that if the first bottle or package does not benefit, your druggist will return your money. We repay the druggist the full retail price, so it is to his interest to refund if called upon to do so.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

HEREFORDS

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

V. WEISS

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

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

RED POLLED

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

EXCELSIOR HERD

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

CAMP CLARK RED POLLED

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

The **STOCKMAN-JOURNAL** is devoted to improvement of all Live Stock and Agricultural interests.



These **ADVERTISERS** offer you opportunity to help in the same work.

B. C. RHOME, JR.

Saginaw, Texas.

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

DURHAM PARK STOCK FARM—

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

CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DURO-JERSEY RED HOGS

We now offer fine Pigs of the great strain of that great prize-winning sire, Crimson Wonder, at \$35.00 per trio, hot akin, also, some Spring Pigs, both sexes. Bred sows and gilts for spring furrowing.

MR. AND MRS. HENRY SHRADER, Wauneta, Kans.

Shorthorn Bulls

For sale 300 good ones, one and two years old. Range bred, above quarantine. L. S. McDOWELL, Big Springs, Texas.

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.

Alfalfa in the Panhandle

Has Been Raised Several Years on Famous LX Ranch

4 CUTTINGS A YEAR

Can Be Grazed in Spring Before Ordinary Grass and Still Make Crops

AMARILLO, Texas, Jan. 25.—Texas' future laurels as an alfalfa raising state are going to come from the Panhandle country. Nowhere else has there been such general interest in the hardy forage grass which has helped make Kansas rich, and nowhere else are so many new acres being devoted to alfalfa each year.

It is true that Colonel R. E. Smith of Sherman has the largest alfalfa farm in Texas, as well as the largest in the United States, but some day Colonel Smith is going to have to look to his records.

Both plains and breaks of the Panhandle seem equally well adapted to alfalfa. For a long time it was thought that the moister soil along the river courses was necessary for the plant, but experience has shown that four crops of alfalfa can be cut from plains land, where it is 300 feet to water.

An expert would not venture to pass on the quality of the alfalfa raised around Plainview and Lubbock as against that produced in the breaks of the Canadian.

Henry C. Harding of Amarillo is somewhat of an alfalfa pioneer. Mr. Harding is known to Texas cattlemen as manager of the L. X. ranch. That is, he was manager of what used to be the old L. X. ranch. The man with the hoe has his eye on the L. X. and like everything else in Texas he has

had his eye on for the last thirty years he has finally won it.

Mr. Harding was a speaker at the recent farmers' congress in Amarillo and the subject of his talk was alfalfa. He said:

"I have been invited to address you on the subject of raising alfalfa in the Panhandle. To begin with, I wish to impress it upon you that I am not a farmer, I wish I were, but it is a well known fact, especially among the old-timers, that you cannot make farmers of us natives, more especially us old Texas cow punchers, and when you know us better the reason is very obvious. 'We can't do it on horseback.' However, when we can get the other fellow to do the work we are always ready to tell him how.

"As manager of the L. X. ranch, a position which I occupied for some five years, I had considerable experience in growing alfalfa. This property consisted of over 300,000 acres of land which grazed some 25,000 head of cattle during the grass growing season and in order to keep the young cattle in a growing condition we fed them on hay during the winter months. I improved the headquarters for this ranch, now known through the Panhandle as Bonita Park. It is situated on Bonita creek, about twenty miles north of Amarillo, on the Canadian river, and when I left there in June, 1905, we had in cultivation some 200 acres of alfalfa which yielded four tons to the acre with four cuttings per annum.

summed up as follows: That the climate and the soil in the breaks of the Canadian river, is adapted to the growth of alfalfa, and to grow it successfully it should be sown in the fall of the year, say from the first of September to the 15th of October.

"The young plant is very tender at all times, but less sensitive to cold weather than hot and when sowed in the spring it must contend with the intense heat of the sun and the blighting effect of the weeds, both of which swoop down upon it unmercifully. By sowing in the fall the plant gets the full benefit of the winter moisture, thereby giving the roots a chance to grow deeper into the ground before it comes in contact with the sun and weeds. I dwell upon the effect of the hot sun and weeds upon this plant in its earliest growth because the only failures I ever experienced toward get-

ting a good stand was in contending with these adverse conditions.

Favors a Nurse Crop

"Some people who have studied this plant as closely or even more so than I have done, contend that nurse crops are unnecessary, but my experience favors the nurse crop and turf oats are preferable. I found that while the nurse crop afforded protection to the plant from the cold it gave the greatest protection from the weeds in the spring and summer, say from the time all vegetation starts until the harvesting of the crop, after which time the alfalfa can withstand and even kill out anything from cockleburrs to Johnson grass.

"Alfalfa should not be grazed in its infancy unless the nurse crop is very heavy and growthy, in which event the nurse crop should be grazed down to a medium height and at the same time leaving the alfalfa crop unharmed.

"The preparation of the ground is of great importance to a successful stand of alfalfa, in order to get a deep and speedy growth of the root, which is of prime importance. The ground should be plowed as deep as it is possible to put a plow into it. It should be thoroly pulverized to avoid clods, as the very least obstacle will retard, and more frequently, destroy germination of the seed. The nurse crop should be sown, first putting in the usual quantity of seed and at the usual depth, then sow the alfalfa seed just as shallow as possible to get it into the ground. Twenty-two pounds to the acre is generally considered sufficient to insure a good stand, but I always put in thirty pounds to make sure and I never failed to get a good stand. Of course, where it is very thick it does not grow so high, but is of a finer stem, which makes better feed. I further observed that alfalfa comes early in the spring preceding the first growth of grass and it is better to graze it until the early rains as it will ripen just as quickly and yield as much as if it had not been grazed. Generally the fourth or last crop is so late it is caught by the frost and the weather being cool in the fall it is difficult to cure the hay sufficient to put in the stacks and it is my opinion that more benefit could be derived from grazing the last crop.

Crop Matures in Six Weeks

"In harvesting alfalfa in this country

the same rule applies as in other countries with a few exceptions. The crop generally matures within about six weeks, what of course depends upon the weather, and it is generally conceded that it should be cut when well in bloom, but there is still another sign even tho the plant may or may not be in bloom, and that is when the leaves at the base of the stem begin to turn yellow.

"The mower, if started in the morning, should be followed by the rake in the afternoon, and the stacker should be running with a full force the following morning. Here in the Panhandle there should be no fears of putting the hay into the stack too green. The stacks should be made not over twenty feet wide and as high as it is possible for the stacker to throw the hay and as long as there is hay and ground upon which to stack it.

"I could talk longer on this subject but I do not want to take up too much of your time, and now in conclusion I want to say to you: Quit trying to raise cattle in the Panhandle on high-priced land; raise more alfalfa, hogs and kaffir corn, buy your cattle from the southern breeding grounds where cheaper lands reduce the cost of production, ship them home, then fatten your hogs and cattle right here at home and when you have done this you will find the great packers of the United States doing business right here at your own door in Amarillo, Texas."

The worst whipping a bully ever gets is from some man who doesn't want to fight.—Chicago News.

CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law

Austin, Texas

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of stock and his education to work in an office, \$200 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the organization are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 25, London, Canada.

Talks With Texas Stock Farmers

Trying to Develop Small Farm

Ike Holbrook is another Greenville farmer who gets his mail on R. F. D. No. 6.

"I am trying," said Mr. Holbrook, "to see how much a man can make on a small farm, say forty-five acres. This is the number of acres I have and it keeps me busy improving it and keeping it up to its working ability in producing crops. I am a stock farmer and find that I can raise enough feed on my small place to keep a number of head of stock. I have the O. I. C. breed of hogs, or better known as the Chesterwhite. They are a good breed, too, for they rustle, bring large litters and take care of them, not overlaying as some sows do. They make quick meat also. I use lots of manure on my place and endeavor to keep the soil in proper shape to produce good crops. This is the only way if one expects to make a success of any farm, however rich the virgin soil may have been in the beginning. Soil wears out from constant

use just as a man or any other animal will unless the necessary food is supplied to aid nature."

Likes Fort Worth Market

V. M. Crawford, the big farmer and poultry fancier of Parker-Tarrant county, was in the city with produce for this market. He is nominated a Parker-Tarrant product in the agricultural line because while his farm is in Parker he gets his mail at Azle, Tarrant county, and sells his produce in Fort Worth.

Mr. Crawford said: "That write-up in The Stockman about my birds at the Weatherford poultry show was all right, sure; that kind of thing will do your paper good. Everything is all right on my place, a good season in the ground and lovely weather to hustle up the work. I brought in today twenty of those turkeys I told you about and sold them for 10 cents a pound gross. They weighed an average of 14 pounds, being mostly hens, so it was a good sale. I sold fourteen turkeys last week for about the same. Fort Worth is a good market for farmers—the best in the country. I think. There is no doubt about it, and a farmer can sell anything he has if not in town, then to the packing houses, if it is live stock or poultry of any kind or their product."

Has Sold His Ranch

O. F. Golson was formerly a stockman who ranched and live in Llano county, his ranch fronting east of the Llano river for two miles.

"I sold out my ranch last August and sent my cattle to the then Territory and moved my residence to Fort Worth, where I expect to live. Llano was a good cow country and while it looked to strangers that there was nothing to eat for the cattle, yet for a fact no section ever turned out fatter or better cattle. The drought last year was a hurtful one and cattle did not do any good. I have always taken The Stockman-Journal for the last ten years, and called to see what had become of it since I left Llano. I left no instructions when I left as to its disposition."

Agriculture in the Schools

W. B. Yearly is a farmer who lives near Farmersville, Texas, and takes a decided interest in breeding and properly producing animals and their feed. Another matter that he takes a lively interest in is the problem of agriculture in schools.

"There are several problems," said Mr. Yearly, "which are attracting the attention of the farmers at this time, soils, proper feed, etc., but there is one that I am anxious to see become in general use, and that is the one of 'agriculture in schools.' Teachers imagine that it is a great bug-a-boo and parents do not know what elementary agriculture is or means. Elementary agriculture teaches in simplest form all about soil and growth of plants, how to feed and how to do this and that relative to the various branches of agriculture, just as easily as the third reader is taught. In fact, there is no difficulty at all about it, but it is just as easy as anything taught now in the schools.

Because your boy had not the best apparatus or teacher would you keep your boy at home? Get a boy in the A. and M. College, but first let him learn the elements of agriculture in the public schools."

Don't Buy Fertilizer, He Says

Major J. A. Harris is, as he says, a citizen of the Free State of Van Zandt and lives in Wills Point. He is a farmer and mayor of his town. At one time he was the biggest hay raiser in Van Zandt county but of recent years he has given that part of his business up. He was raised in Mississippi, but, like many another after the war, he came to Texas broke, to build up his fortunes, and chose old Van Zandt as the location for his efforts.

"I am not much of a believer in buying this commercial fertilizer," said Colonel Harris, "for if you once begin buying it you will go to the d—l sure. I believe in making your own fertilizer; do your own work. Plant peas, turn under the soil, feed all your stock on your own premises, and you will soon be having plenty of fertilizer for yourself. You can save enough around your place to soon make a big dung-hill, as we used to call it, and by constantly adding to it you will never be without a fine manure. We raise all kinds of stuff in old Van Zandt, including 'possum and taters,' and if you want some seed send to us for it."

Believes in Diversifying

R. A. Turner is a farmer who lives near Grapevine on R. F. D. No. 3,

and believes in diversification. Mr. Turner has the honor of being the president of the Tarrant County Farmers' Union and has all of the enthusiasm and love for the order that his compatriots always have.

"We have twenty locals in this county," said Mr. Turner, "and the order is getting along very nicely indeed. We are all of one way of thinking and endorse our officials at state headquarters for all the work they have done in the past. I am a farmer, of course, and believe in the avocation as the best on earth, not for making large sums of money, probably, but for a healthy, natural life. I raise hogs, some stock, chickens, cotton, corn and most any of the other crops that are part of the agricultural system up in this section. We are all busy now preparing our land for the receipt of the seed and as it is lovely weather, just now, you will find but few idle hands in the country."

He Raises Prize Corn

F. K. McGinnis of Terrell is a young man, but his experience and agricultural education is such that from results obtained, one not knowing would presume that he was a middle-aged man of affairs. Mr. McGinnis graduated in the agricultural department of the A. and M. College.

"I am a farmer and nurseryman," he said, "and also have an orchard. I raise corn, hogs, fruit, peanuts, watermelons and garden truck ad libitum. I sell watermelons on the local market and get something like \$50 to \$100 per acre. In addition to the corn that I have on exhibition here, come next door and I will show you that I also have some fruit that is worth while. There are apples and other orchard and nursery stuff that brought me a silver medal for fruit at the St. Louis fair. Also there are some fine Japan persimmons. I also plant and harvest lots of sweetpotatoes which are fine for hogs, as all farmers know well. Of my corn that is here displayed, the Munson, that long eared corn, took first prize at the Chicago corn show for best Texas corn. I have taken the Holland trophy this time with best twenty ears of white corn."

Cotton Short in Ellis County

Sebe Newman of Ennis, Texas, was a visitor in Terrell and was taking in the Corn Growers' meeting, very interestedly indeed.

"I raise cotton and corn and have a gin in addition and am pretty familiar with conditions accordingly when it comes to the agricultural proposition. The crop of cotton is very short this year down in Ellis county at least," said Mr. Newman. "To illustrate, I ginned last year at my gin 3,600 bales of cotton, while this year I have ginned only 1,630 bales, and the season is wound up. The county for 1907 has made only 80,000 as against 160,000 the year before. Thus you see that cotton is scarce sure enough. Besides this shortage, there is being held in the county not less than 40,000 bales for better prices."

Raises Two Kinds of Hogs

Hunt county is a strictly farming county and therefore is prolific in good farmers who give their time and intelligence to the cultivation of the soil on scientific rules, and there are also others who are awakening to a realization of what can be done if good horse sense is applied to raising crops as well as to other business matters. George Chandler is one of Hunt county's farmers who has his mail sent thru Greenville, over R. F. D. No. 2.

"I am a farmer and ginner," said Mr. Chandler. "I am a stock farmer, raising hogs and some other stock. I have two breeds of hogs—the Berkshire, and the Tamworth—which I consider as good hogs as any man should wish on his place. Everybody has his choice, of course, and can give excellent reasons but it always is a matter of preference anyway, and it is just as well that it is, for if all wished the same breed there would be a dearth of all the other breeds and a consequent lack of enthusiasm and competition. Cotton was pretty poor this last season with us. Corn was fairly good but the shuck on the ears was immensely thick, at least a half-inch. There seems to be an awakening among the farmers on hog raising and corn growing. In fact diversification has come to stay."

Rifled Firearms

In the South Kensington museum are several wheel lock muskets with rifled barrels made during the reign of Charles I, if not earlier. Such barrels were then usually called "screwed." Zachary Grey in a note on "Hudibras," part 1, canto 3, line 533, says Prince Rupert showed his skill as a marksman by hitting twice in succession the vane on St. Mary's Stafford at sixty yards with a "screwed" pistol.—London Notes and Queries.

Crowley Back From Denver

Summarizes Work Done by the American Stock Growers

Secretary H. E. Crowley of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association has returned from attending the meeting of the American National Live Stock Association at Denver last week and gave out the following interview relative to the work of the convention:

"The convention in all particulars was a decided success, having brought together cattlemen and some sheepmen from almost every western state who were representative of their industry and who came there for business.

"The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas was well represented from Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma. The convention passed a number of important resolutions exactly in line with the work which has been in hand by the Texas association for a long while, and provided the means of actively carrying thru the purposes expressed in these resolutions before the present session of congress. The stockmen present were all inspired with the idea of cementing together as a whole the live stock producers of the west as the only means of exercising sufficient influence to secure from congress the beneficial laws which they will jointly urge.

"Resolutions on the following subjects were adopted:

"Indorsing the Culberson bill to procure the furnishing of cars, exchanging of cars between railroads and more expeditious moving of live stock.

"A resolution to memorialize congress to pass a law to prohibit advances of interstate rates except upon notice and opportunity of interested parties to be heard.

"A resolution indorsing the meat inspection law and opposing the proposition now before congress to adopt a system of inspection fees to defray the cost of inspection and urging that the government continue to pay the inspection fees as heretofore.

"A resolution urging upon congress that it establish a nonpartisan tariff committee and that means be provided to secure a broader market for cattle and meat products in continental Europe.

"A resolution asking for \$300,000 appropriation to aid in eradicating the fever tick. This resolution was especially advocated by the Texas State Sanitary board, and also the sanitary boards from other states.

"A resolution asking congress to enact a law fixing a speed limit for live stock trains and to give the interstate commerce commission power to prescribe speed limit to suit particular circumstances and conditions.

"A resolution urging the enactment of a law to place the control of the grazing of public lands in the hands of the secretary of agriculture, so that definite parts of the land can be controlled by stockmen under permits from the department and fenced and otherwise improved.

"The executive committee composed of some thirty leading stockmen from various states agreed upon a bill to go before congress, and then the resolutions committee of sixteen was appointed from the convention. All of them very carefully considered the bill, and after it was extensively discussed it was adopted by almost a unanimous vote.

"If this is enacted into a law it will be of the greatest benefit to all of Texas north of Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and those who graze in the northwestern states. It will be of almost as much benefit to the cattle business south of the quarantine line because it will enable those north of the line to continue disposing of their steers to go to the northwestern ranges, and since the fences have nearly all been taken down in the northwest our market to that country is going to be seriously injured without some such law as the one proposed.

"All of these matters are exactly in line with the work of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, and I am glad to report that they are going to be pressed by stockmen thruout the country thru their various local organizations."

Good Trade

"Oh, my business is good," said the trombone player. "In fact, I am always blowing about it."

"Well, I'm sooted with mine, too," said the chimney sweep.

"And mine is out of sight," said the diver.

Truss Torture

Once Thought Necessary for the Ruptured, But Is Now Done Away With by a Simple, Natural Invention

Wonderful Appliance Retains and Cures Without Knife, Danger or Pain in Manner Entirely New and Peculiar to Itself

Sent on Trial

Truss torture is no longer necessary. Galling, slipping trusses and barbarous methods of treating rupture are done away with by the wonderful invention of a man who has spent thirty years to make it absolutely perfect. The marvelous new Brooks appliance gives to the ruptured instant relief, rest, and security, where all others fail. It stops all irritation and restores every part to its natural position as soon as it is used and for all time afterwards. Truss torture ceases and trusses are thrown away forever.



Where others fail is where I have my greatest success—C. E. BROOKS.

Brooks' appliance cures are absolutely without operation, pain or danger. Its price is so low (less than the cost of many hurtful trusses) that any one, rich or poor, can have the immediate and truly wonderful relief of this marvelous appliance, and no one with rupture can for a single day afford not to have it.

Multitudes of cured men, women and children testify to its astonishing success and lasting cures. Mr. James Britton, a wealthy manufacturer of Bethlehem, Pa., voices the praise and proof of thousands. He says: "It would be a veritable Godsend to the unfortunate who suffer from rupture if all could procure the Brooks Rupture Appliance. My rupture is all healed up and nothing ever did it but your appliance."

Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. No springs, pads, salves, ointments or harness of any kind, nothing complicated, no pain or irritation, but just a simple, natural appliance which cures.

Immediate relief guaranteed. No fakes or lies, just straight business, and money refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Ask Brooks for full information. Do not lay this aside, or delay, or forget, but write today for Brooks' Book. It tells all about Brooks' marvelous new Appliance, gives prices and names of people cured. Address at once, C. E. BROOKS, 6498 Brooks Building, Marshall, Mich.



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PERSONAL

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

MEN—My Southern Wonder Appliance, patented in this and foreign countries, astonishes the world and dumbfounds medical science for sexual exhaustion. No drugs; can carry in vest pocket, and lasts for years. Sold under absolute guarantee. Bank references. For free information address W. W. Hoskins, box 351, Houston, Texas.

DIPHTHERIA CURED—\$1.00 worth of Freeman's Diphtheria Compound free, by mail, to every reader. J. S. & D. P. Freeman, Del Rio, Tenn.

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REAL ESTATE

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.

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

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

LIVE STOCK

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.

ANGORIA GOATS—High grades and registered does; bred pairs and trios a specialty. Ward & Garrett, Segoria, Texas.

PURE-BRED RAMEOUILLET rams. Graham & McCorquodale, Graham, Texas.

Denver Meeting Pleases Texans

Cattlemen Unanimous in Requests for Legislation

"The work accomplished at the Denver meeting of the National Live Stock Association was so much in line with the aims and objects of the Texas association that we cannot but feel highly pleased with the result of the meeting," said Secretary H. E. Crowley of the Texas association, who returned Monday from Denver. Mr. Crowley, considers the meeting a complete success, sentiment of stock raisers throughout the west being crystallized on matters of general interest. This unity of sentiment is necessary to exercise sufficient influence to secure from congress the beneficial laws desired by the cattle interests.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Denver meeting, the following are of especial interest to this section and leaves but little to be desired by Texas cattle raisers if congress gives the requisite action:

Indorsing the Culberson bill to procure the furnishing of cars, exchanging of cars between railroads and more expeditious moving of live stock.

To memorialize congress to pass a law to prohibit advances of interstate rates except upon notice and opportunity of interested parties to be heard.

Indorsing the meat inspection law, and opposing the proposition now before congress to adopt a system of inspection fees to defray the cost of inspection, and urging that the government continue to pay the inspection fees as heretofore.

Urging upon congress that it establish a non-partisan tariff committee, and that means be provided to secure a broader market for cattle and meat products in Continental Europe.

Asking for \$300,000 appropriation to aid in eradicating the fever tick. This resolution was especially advocated by Dr. J. H. Wilson, chairman of the Texas state sanitary board, and also the sanitary boards from other states.

Asking congress to enact a law fixing a speed limit for live stock trains and to give the interstate commerce commission power to prescribe speed limit to suit particular circumstances and conditions.

Urging the enactment of a law to place the control of the grazing and public lands in the hands of the secretary of agriculture, so that definite parts of the land can be controlled by stockmen under permits from the department, and fenced and otherwise improved.

T. B. Waide of Denton county was at the Fort Worth yards last week, looking for some feeder steers, which he failed to find. Mr. Waide says Denton county is cleaned out of that kind of cattle, and tho there is very little feeding there, the few that will be fed this winter must be brought in from other counties.

The record crop of corn in Kansas for the good year of 1907 was probably that belonging to C. Kloeper of Huron. He had in a patch of corn on sod ground which measured just seven and one-half acres, from which he husked 863 bushels, an average of 115 bushels per acre. A few fields like this go a long ways toward staying off hard times for a farmer.

Angora Goats In The U. S.

(Synopsis of the paper read at the forty-fourth annual convention of the National Wool Growers' Association by John W. Fulton of Helena, Mont., secretary American Angora Goat Breeders' Association.)

The historically true, Angora goats were first introduced in the United States nearly half a century ago, it is only within quite recent years they have attracted much attention. The progress in this industry since 1900 has been much greater than during the preceding period in which Angoras have been known in this country; recent years having indeed introduced a new era in American Angora husbandry.

The inadequacy of the home production will be apparent from the following figures of increased importation for the fiscal years 1901-1905, both inclusive, as shown by the reports of the treasury department from which it will be noted the amount brought into this country in 1905 is four times the quantity imported in 1901.

Imports of goat hair for the fiscal years 1901 to 1905:

1901	739,419 pounds
1902	793,649 pounds
1903	1,243,749 pounds
1904	2,231,340 pounds
1905	2,625,575 pounds

Unfortunately the figures are not now available for the last two years, tho it is known that notwithstanding the somewhat increased home production, the importations have also materially increased.

The now wide distribution of Angoras throughout the United States will eventually determine the localities possessing best conditions for Angora husbandry, tho the success enjoyed by the breeders of Texas and the southwest is being well repeated by the breeders of Oregon and the northern states. Numerous flocks are found throughout the Rocky Mountain districts of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado and, too, throughout the "Stumpage" districts of Michigan and Wisconsin where the Angoras are converting the cutover lands from brushy wastes to remarkably fine grass and clover pastures. Supplementing the profitable yield derived from the valuable fleece, meat and pelt of the Angora, advantage is being taken of the browsing characteristic of these animals in other sections of the country and in the few Missouri counties about Kansas City it is safe to say their work in re-claiming brushy tracts has added fully a quarter of a million dollars to the assessed valuation of the land on which they have been kept. Many flocks of Angoras are now to be found in New England, the middle states and throughout the Mississippi and Missouri valleys as well as in Kansas,

Nebraska and throught the southern states.

The prevailing prices of domestic mohair have been steadily increasing in the last few years, due, no doubt, to the improvement in the quality of the American clip and the increasing consumption and use of this material. A large quantity of Texas hair of six months' growth that ordinarily commands 22c to 27c, was sold late last season at 35c per pound at the railroad shipping points. Many northern clips of full year's growth hair commanded prices ranging from 36c to 40c per pound.

The edibility of Angora mutton is becoming more generally understood and its use is increasing, as is shown by the large numbers of Angoras slaughtered annually at the principal markets, 58,183 having been handled at Kansas City alone in 1907, at but slightly below the current prices for mutton sheep.

The unsupplied and increasing demand for Angora products well warrants the keen interest manifest in this industry, and well justifies the action of the annually increasing number of American farmers now adding Angoras to their present live stock. They are found to be very profitable animals, most beneficial to the average pasture and in no way detrimental to other stock. In the aggregate many additional thousands of Angora goats will be so kept as will also a much greater number on the western ranges and thus will make possible the substantial development of a live stock industry in the United States that veritably returns gold from the bushes.

Death of Colonel Fant

The news of the death of Colonel D. R. Fant at Goliad contained in the dispatch Thursday morning, was a complete surprise to local cattle circles, and expressions of regret for the family, which has lost two of its members within the past two weeks, were general among the local and visiting cattlemen yesterday. The passing of Colonel Fant removes, perhaps, the oldest member of the old trail outfit who drove cattle from South Texas to market forty years ago, and who was still active and energetic up to the time of his last illness. The death of his daughter, Miss Irma, about ten days ago, was a serious blow to him, as she had for several years been his private secretary, and directed the conduct of his business. He had suffered heavy financial losses of late years, but aged as he was, he was by his indomitable energy, building up a portion of his vast fortune that was his many years ago.—San Antonio Express.

It Was There

Composer—Did you hear the torment and despair in my tone poem, "Tantalus," that I just played you? Listener—No, but I noticed them on the faces of the audience.—Fliegende Blätter.

Pays \$35,000 For Farm Near City

To Be Model Stock and Dairy Farm

Following closely the purchase by Sam Davidson of an \$85,000 lot on Main street, between Tenth and Eleventh, and of the purchase by R. W. Flournoy of the J. J. Langever building, opposite the city hall, at a consideration of \$32,720, comes the announcement of the sale of a 766-acre farm four miles south of the city limits to the Consolidated Improvement and Construction Company of this city. The deal was negotiated by the Foster-Epes Company, and while the terms are private it is understood that the consideration was in the neighborhood of \$35,000.

The new purchasers, it is understood, will convert their newly acquired property into a modernly equipped stock and dairy farm. The land lies between the tracks of the Santa Fe and Frisco railroads and is admirably situated for dairying and stock farming purposes. Practically the entire farm is rolling prairie land, and with adequate water facilities and with the consummation of plans now on foot for drainage the owners declare that the proposition when under operation will be one not surpassed by anything of a similar character in the state.

This transaction with other large deals made during the last week or ten days is conclusive evidence that the so-called financial stringency is rapidly becoming ancient history, at least so far as activity in Fort Worth realty is concerned.

In connection with this sale by the Foster-Epes Company, the statement is made that negotiations are now under way for several other large deals, which in all probability will be brought to a successful termination this week or the early part of next week.

Restricted Conversation

"I said to myself," said the careful man, "that never again in New York would I ask a man how his wife was, he is so likely to have been divorced and got him another wife between the times I have seen him. No. Not unless his wife is standing right in front of me will I ask him that, and then it is not necessary. But the other day, mind you, I met a child I knew, and said to her, 'Maud, dear, how are our mother and father?' and she straightway answered, 'Why, didn't you know that mamma and papa had separated?' So now, you see, I can't ask after anybody. I must restrict my conversation entirely to the weather."

Always Exaggerate

We are never so happy or so unhappy as we suppose.—La Rochefoucauld.

LOW PRICES ON
Colored Spring Fencing, 100 yds. for \$1.00
Strong Chicken-tight, Sold on 30 days free trial, we pay the freight. 100 page Catalog free.
KITSELMAN BROS., Box 138, MUNCIE, INDIANA

Weekly Review Livestock Market

Week's Market Review

As to prices, the market closed about the same as Saturday a week ago, the only change in the cattle trade being a decline of 50c on calves. The general tone of the market is much better on cows and steers, especially the latter. Hogs are weak to 5c lower, with an upward tendency. Sheep are unchanged.

With almost 3,000 cattle, not including calves, on sale Monday, and almost as many on offer Tuesday, it was generally predicted that a heavy increase would be shown at the end of the week as to grown cattle. However, supplies were light Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and the gain for six days, as compared with the same period a week ago, amounts to only 215. Receipts of calves decreased to the extent of 3,280. A decrease of 4,685 is shown as to hogs. Sheep increased slightly, and the offering of horses and mules shows a gain.

Steers were in good demand at steady prices Monday morning, but a weakness developed before the close, and a decline followed Tuesday. Some improvement was shown along about Thursday, and by Saturday the early loss had been regained. A long string of South Texas stuff was on sale Monday, and sold at \$4, with the top for that day at \$5.25.

Cows showed a decline early in the week, but regained all loss later, the market closing in a healthy condition. The feature of the week's trade was the sale of twenty-four head of South Texas grass cows Friday at \$3.75. These cows were probably the best grassers ever offered on this market, and averaged around 1,100 pounds.

Bulls have met an active demand, with light receipts the market has shown considerable strength, but is not quotably higher.

With continued heavy receipts, calves have suffered a further decline, the loss being about 50c. Packers claim that too many common, light calves and yearlings are being shipped to this market, and on such grades trading has been mean and spotted.

Hogs opened the week on a steady basis, and no change was shown until Wednesday, when prices went down. Conditions were even worse Thursday, tops to packers bringing \$4.22½ on the early market. The late market showed strength, and advances were made Friday and Saturday, the close being weak to 5c lower than Saturday a week ago.

Sheep receipts have been liberal, 800 head from a local feed lot having been sold during the latter part of the week at \$4.60. Some nice, fat lambs sold at \$5.25.

Horses and Mules—The mule trade is becoming somewhat more active and showing a firmer basis of prices on the seasonable kinds, embracing cotton and general-purpose farm animals. Demand, as recently, has called this week for good mules of the above classes. The thin, green, small kinds are finding little favor, and the good big, blocky mules having been started or resumed since the recent financial flurry. Good, medium-sized mules have been coming in more freely this week, and dealers and commission barns now have a good supply on offer.

Trade in horses continues dull. There has been some little call for roadsters, and a few good horses have been sold, but not many of any class have found outlet, and those selling were chiefly a medium kind. Shipments were as follows:

- Jackson & Carrison, Byars, Okla., 1 car mules.
- Johnson & Richardson, Estelline, Texas, 1 car mules.
- Bowser & Towles, Houston, Texas, 2 cars mules.
- Sidney J. Vazey, Lafayette, La., 1 car horses.
- Shreves & Millikan, Andalusia, Ala., 1 car mules and horses.
- D. D. Nicholson, Temple, Texas, 1 car mules.
- J. S. Little, New Orleans, 1 car of mules.
- Bill Brigman, Roanoke, Texas, 1 mule.
- Sam Beckett, Refugio, Texas, 1 stallion.

WESTHOME HEREFORDS
Over 250 Head in Breeding Herd
Bulls—We must sell 100 registered Hereford bulls, 40 twos and 60 coming twos. Good individuals, well grown, good condition, grandsons of Beau Donald, Keep On, Java and Improver. Prices cheap. You can afford to come and see them. A bargain in good bulls.
N. J. MOZLE & SON,
Vienna, Illinois.

E. O. Flood & Co., Galveston, 6 mules.
M. Oliver, Claude, Texas, 2 mules.

Week's Receipts

	Cattle	Clvs.	Hogs	Shp.	H.M.
Week ending—					
Monday	2,936	1,814	3,338	241	80
Tuesday	2,736	1,193	926	239	26
Wednesday	2,100	801	2,610	1,225	31
Thursday	1,241	206	1,915	15	44
Friday	1,066	163	1,777	100	53
Saturday	609	80	850	...	24
Week	10,679	3,457	11,416	1,820	258
Wk before	10,464	6,737	16,101	1,348	327
Increase	215	...	472
Decrease	3,280	4,685	...	69	...
Jan. 11	8,070	1,632	14,465	462	325
Jan. 4	4,667	520	6,640	407	238
Dec. 28	2,192	302	2,813	634	29
Year ago	14,667	3,811	15,444	1,448	718

Prices for the Week

	Top	Bulk
Steers—		
Monday	\$5.25	\$3.65@4.00
Tuesday	4.10	3.40@3.90
Wednesday	4.90	3.65@4.35
Thursday	3.90	3.70@3.90
Friday	4.10	3.85@4.00
Saturday	5.00	3.80@4.50
Cows and heifers—		
Monday	3.00	2.25@2.60
Tuesday	3.25	2.25@2.80
Wednesday	3.25	2.30@2.90
Thursday	3.15	2.25@2.90
Friday	3.75	2.30@2.65
Saturday	3.10	2.50@3.00
Calves—		
Monday	4.50	2.85@4.25
Tuesday	4.00	2.75@3.65
Wednesday	4.50	2.50@4.50
Thursday	4.00	2.50@3.40
Friday	4.25	3.00@3.75
Saturday	3.85	2.75@3.85
Hogs—		
Monday	4.45	4.35@4.40
Tuesday	4.47*	4.25@4.40
Wednesday	4.37½	4.25@4.30
Thursday	4.30	4.20@4.25
Friday	4.37½	4.25@4.35
Saturday	4.42½	3.75@4.40

TUESDAY'S RECEIPTS

Cattle	1,950
Calves	750
Hogs	700
Sheep	40
Horses and mules	47

Receipts show a falling off in cattle, compared with last Tuesday. Not more than 2,700 head came in today, making about 6,700 for Monday and Tuesday, against 8,679 for the corresponding days last week. The diminished supply has had the effect of strengthening the market, except on calves.

Beef Steers

The actual supply of beef steers was about the same in number as on Monday, but the proportion of this class to the total supply was much larger. Quality, however, was lacking. No corn-fed steers were on the market, but meat-fed steers of desirable quality were in fair supply, tho they lacked good finish. Some light steers of this feeding looked fully steady at \$4. Sellers were insisting on strong prices, which packers refused to allow, and trade dragged along up to noon, when there were a number of loads left unsold. Such sales as were made can be quoted steady.

Butcher Cows

The supply of cow stuff was liberal, compared with total receipts, about 1,100 head being on offer. The quality averaged better than that of Monday, with a good sprinkling of desirable grass and fed animals. The best sold on a more active market, at steady to strong prices. Cannors and common killers were not in favor, and bidders were indifferent, at weak to steady prices with yesterday's decline.

Bulls

The bull supply was light. One load of feeder quality sold at \$2.30, showing firmness. Others went on a steady basis.

Calves

Calves to the number of 900 were on the market, coming mostly from western points. Most of them were in poor flesh, but a few showed quality and condition enough to sell up to \$4. The market steadied and sales were about on a level with the decline of Monday, with trading quiet and slow.

Hogs

Surprises are always in order in the hog trade. As long as the price was dropping, receipts were good, and shippers appeared anxious to get rid of

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!

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S. D. MYRES

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

what they had. The upward movement that began last week and has kept up so far this week appears to have abated the ardor of shippers, and they are reluctantly offering hogs at \$4.50 that they crowded on a \$4.25 market in the early part of last week. Total receipts today were 700 head, making Monday's and Tuesday's total a little more than 3,100, against 4,264 for the same days last week. Tho trading was less active than on Monday, there was no perceptible breaking of prices, and the light supply was closed out without change, with a top of \$4.52½.

Sheep

Forty head of sheep were received late, of which twenty were clipped lambs which sold at \$4.50, indicating a steady market.

TUESDAY'S SALES

Steers					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
9...	762	\$3.25	31...	919	\$3.75

Cows					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
30...	712	\$1.75	12...	738	\$2.00
29...	772	2.25	14...	579	1.80
64...	712	2.25	31...	721	2.75
30...	810	2.85	30...	742	2.35
30...	742	2.35	33...	602	2.65
54...	673	2.50	7...	705	2.50
29...	751	3.10	29...	838	3.10
30...	740	2.75	9...	828	2.25
14...	658	2.30	9...	794	2.80
54...	915	3.10	35...	563	2.30
29...	723	2.65	33...	647	2.00
16...	627	1.75	10...	787	2.50
8...	831	2.20	14...	912	3.00
17...	842	2.95	20...	720	2.50
24...	942	2.80	1...	1,280	3.00
59...	749	2.60	1...	1,090	3.00

Heifers					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
12...	471	\$2.60	4...	604	\$2.85
4...	425	2.60	6...	428	2.15
6...	428	2.25	10...	572	2.25
3...	606	2.85	14...	638	2.30
4...	500	2.75			

Bulls					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
2...	750	\$2.25	2...	910	\$2.25
2...	595	2.35	1...	720	2.10
1...	550	1.50	1...	1,080	3.00
1...	1,170	2.80	1...	1,230	2.50
1...	1,160	2.25	1...	1,070	2.25
20...	1,084	2.30	1...	1,130	2.25
1...	1,030	3.00	18...	800	2.40
5...	1,070	3.15	18...	1,189	3.15
2...	1,060	2.00	12...	1,139	2.60
1...	1,110	2.40	1...	1,450	3.15
3...	1,486	3.20	1...	1,170	3.00
1...	1,250	2.75	1...	1,200	2.50
1...	1,310	2.85	9s...	1,165	2.50

Calves					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
20...	329	\$1.75	12...	223	\$3.90
7...	287	2.30	6...	370	2.25
12...	434	2.40	65...	213	3.20
28...	166	3.60	20...	376	2.40
10...	267	2.50	12...	327	3.35
48...	261	3.35	70...	229	3.35
6...	310	2.50	5...	306	2.50
20...	292	3.00	34...	155	4.60
15...	313	2.60	110...	260	3.15
29...	288	3.25			

Hogs					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
78...	189	\$4.25	81...	161	\$4.40
76...	254	4.52½			

Registered Shorthorn Bulls for Exchange

Grown, but young. Seven head. Got by Royal Cup and Golden Hero. Have used them long enough with herd. Will exchange for other bulls as good and of same breed, or sell reasonably. Also have two carloads full-blood, non-registered shorthorn bulls, coming two and three years old; good ones, will sell cheap.

W. P. STEWART, Jacksboro, Texas.

Three Profits In Dairying

Address of C. O. Moser at Amarillo Full of Information

AMARILLO, Texas, Jan. 28.—Nearly everybody knows that there is more or less money in dairying and nearly everybody who has lived on a farm has his or her own ideas how much profit that is.

There are men who will argue that the way to make money from dairying is to buy fresh cows in the spring, sell their calves, get the milk all summer and sell the cows in the fall.

Others will argue just as positively that the only way is to buy a pure-bred herd and stick to it. Probably it is not generally known that a Jersey cow is not at her most efficient age until she has seen seven or eight years. At the age of twelve she is in her prime. Fancy a range cow at twelve years being worth anything for a dairy.

Moser Tells Figures

But there was nothing in the talk of C. O. Moser of Denison, delivered to the Farmers' and Commercial Club Congress at Amarillo last week, about range cows and Jerseys. Mr. Moser confined himself, not to theories, but to facts. He is a government expert in charge of the experimental dairy farm at Denison and his business in Texas is to demonstrate by actual results what money there is in dairying for the farmers of Texas. At the Denison farm there are all kinds of cows and one of the tasks of the farm will be to breed up grade stock with pure bred animals and show its advantages or disadvantages, according as time may prove.

"In 1907," said Mr. Moser, "there were 21,000,000 milk cows in the United States. The value of their products amounted to \$800,000,000. The average yield of milk per cow was 3,650 pounds and the average amount of butter was 155 pounds.

"It is worth remembering that there is no dairy belt in the United States as there are wheat belts, corn belts, cotton belts and rice belts. Dairying may be carried on successfully in any part of the world.

Five Things Needed

"Five things are needed to make dairying successful. First, a wholesome supply of water. Second, a large quantity of feed at a low price. Third, the proper kind of cattle. Fourth, the proper market for the products, and fifth, the right kind of people to conduct the work.

"You have abundance of water. I am told, at from a depth of 200 to 300 feet. You can raise from 1½ to 2 tons of alfalfa to the acre. You can raise cowpeas and leguminous plants, sorghum, kaffir corn and milo maize. You can buy Texas cotton seed meal at \$25 to \$30 a ton. Texas cotton seed meal is the richest in the world. After it has been digested it is still worth \$26 a ton as fertilizer.

"You have an advantage in being north of the fever line. The fever has been a serious drawback in southern and central Texas many years. It has cost a great deal to establish herds in the face of the fever. You can start

"COFFEE GRUNTERS"

Ever See One?

Thoughtful people have a laugh on coffee cranks now and then.

"I had used coffee ever since I was a small child," writes an Indiana lady, "and have always had bad spells with my stomach."

"Last spring just after I began housekeeping, I had a terrible time with my stomach and head. My husband bought a package of Postum and asked me to try it.

"I laughed at it because none of my folks would ever try it. But I made some the following morning, following directions on the package, about boiling it well.

"I was greatly pleased with the results and kept right on using it. Now I wouldn't drink anything else. I tell every old coffee grunter I see, about Postum, and all my folks and my husband's people except a few cranks use Postum instead of coffee.

"When put to soak in cold water over night and then boiled fifteen minutes in the morning while getting breakfast it makes a delicious drink."

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

with all that ahead. You can import dairy cattle from Kansas and Oklahoma with no risk and no more expense than paying the freight.

Market is Inexhaustible

"You have an inexhaustible market everywhere. There is no possibility of oversupply. Statistics show that the population is increasing faster than the supply of dairy products. Even now in some of the large cities poor people are scarcely able to buy milk and cream, so greatly has the price advanced.

Increasing Soil Fertility

"Much is said about the great fertility of Panhandle soil and it undoubtedly is rich. But it isn't inexhaustible. When you sell a ton of wheat you have sold off the land \$7.90 worth of nitrogen, phosphates and potash. For every \$10 worth of wheat you sell, you sell off \$3 worth of fertilizer. If you have sold \$100 worth of wheat you have sold \$30 worth of fertilizer.

"When you have sold \$1,000 worth of butter from a farm you have sold less than \$1 worth of fertilizer from it and you have put the soil in better condition than it was before. The acids in the manure have increased the tendency of the soil to free its valuable elements so that they can be absorbed by crops more readily than before.

"Every farmer ought to have from 10 to 12 dairy cows, enough to pay the expenses of his living. He can do the work before breakfast in the morning and after supper at night.

The Three Profits

"A good dairy cow should produce annually 5,000 pounds of 4 per cent milk. This is not a high standard. In New York there are many dairy herds in which the cows average 7,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk annually. Individual cows have yielded as high as 10,000, 12,000 and even 15,000 pounds of milk annually.

"The cow should yield 500 pounds of cream, or 200 pounds of butter fat. A standard price for butter fat is from 25 to 30 cents a pound.

"This means \$50 to the cow. After the 500 pounds of cream were taken out there would be 4,500 pounds of skim milk left. Tests have shown that 1,000 pounds of milk with 1,000 pounds of cream produce a gain of 1,000 pounds in young hogs. At 5 cents a pound this will amount to \$50. The corn is worth about \$7, leaving a little over \$40 net gain. Thus far the cow has earned a little over \$90.

"Taking the value of fertilizers at 6 cents a pound for phosphates, 4½ cents a pound for potash, and 7 cents for nitrogen, a cow yields in fertilizer, \$25 to \$30 annually. So you have about \$120 as a gross income. You ought to be able to feed a cow for a year for \$25, and figuring cost of the animal, interest and other charges, ought to leave you \$90 as a net income from a cow. But make the figures generous and allow some estimate for losses, and you ought easily to make \$75 a year net from each cow in your dairy herd. Ten cows will pay the expenses of living and send the children to school.

"A flock of chickens in the dairy yard will keep itself and milk is a valuable poultry feed. The figure of gain for poultry as an adjunct to a dairy are difficult to estimate.

Dairy Products a Money Crop

"Dairy products make a money crop. You can get your cash every day. You can sell every pound of butter fat you make on your local market. A local market or a creamery can be established wherever 75,000 pounds of butter fat can be produced annually. For this you need 300 cows; 400 to 500 cows are better. If there is not local market you can ship the cream to Kansas or Fort Worth, where there is a constant demand. There is now being shipped into Dallas from outside the state 60,000 pounds of butter a week. This would maintain fifty dairies in the state of Texas.

"The variety of dairy cows at the start is not important. The Friesans or 'island cattle' are best. The average dairy cow can be bought for \$35 or \$40 and from that stock your herd can be bred up.

"The first creamery in New York state was founded in 1861. The land had become exhausted and the farmers were forced into dairying as a means of re-fertilizing it. The land was so poor that many farmers had moved away and deserted their fields. Today those same deserted fields are worth from \$200 to \$400 an acre. On the islands of Jersey and Guernsey lands are worth \$2,000 to \$3,000 an acre and dairy cows made them so valuable."

Too Late

Muriel—Why didn't you marry him? Everybody says he has reformed.
Maud—Yes, but he reformed too late. His money was all gone.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.



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Will A. Watkin Co., Dallas

Hudson Wins At Denver

Canyon City Hereford Breeder
Takes Five Premiums

Five premiums in the Hereford classes at the Western Live Stock Show in Denver were taken by John Hudson of Canyon City, Texas, who has one of the best herds of Herefords in the state at his ranch twenty miles south of Amarillo.

First premium was taken by Mr. Hudson with his aged Hereford bull, Strike Twenty. First was also taken with Prince 247025 in the yearling class and second place with Lallys Dale.

In the open class of Herefords, Strike Twenty took second premium for aged bulls and in the same class Prince took third place among bull yearlings.

Angus yearlings won grand championship of the Denver car lot show of fat cattle. They were bred and owned by H. W. Moore of Brush, Colo. A Wisconsin Hereford yearling won grand championship in the single steer class. This prize youngster was bred and owned by Cargill & Price of La Crosse, Wis.

The Show Will Be Permanent

It is a settled fact that the Western Live Stock Show will be a permanent institution. This matter was fully decided upon before the show was over, and the remarkable success that has been achieved by this year's exhibition only adds fresh energy to the men behind the show. Secretary Johnson says: "The men who have been giving their brains and labor to build the Western Stock Show are doing so without charge. They are actuated entirely by the desire to build up the live stock industry of Colorado and the West. There is no money profit in the show for anyone connected with it in an official way. The financial benefit is secured first by the business men and merchants of Denver, who are enabled to trade with the people who attend the show. Next the benefit goes to the farmers and stockmen and finally to the stock yards and those interested in the building up of a great stock market in Denver. It is necessary that something be done soon to secure permanent buildings in which to hold the show. The Denver Union Stock Yards Company is willing to erect the necessary buildings if it can be assured that the show will be permanent, and that, after incurring a great expense for buildings, the association may not in a few years grow tired of the effort and quit. That guaranty we propose to give and in another year we will be better equipped than ever to handle this rapidly growing show."

Colonel Skinner at the Helm

The show this year is under the management of Colonel W. E. Skinner, who formerly headed the International Live Stock Exposition from its inception to a glorious success. He has the active assistance of W. S. Guilford, Ralph Mahon, E. M. Ammons, Fred P. Johnson, Professor W. L. Carlyle, Eugene Grubb and the entire live stock fraternity of the western country. Colonel Skinner is enthusiastic over the future of the Denver Live Stock Show and in a conversation this morning said: "Eastern men have met western men on their own grounds for the first time. It is the first opportunity that has been afforded for the

Increase Cotton and Grain Acreage

Farmers Hope to Raise Bale
to the Acre

MIDLAND, Texas, Jan. 28.—Thousands of acres of land have been purchased here recently by East Texans and settlers from the north. Land in this section sells at a reasonable price and is excellent not only for live stock raising, but also for cotton and grain. Farmers expect to increase the acreage of cotton and corn to a considerable extent this year, and an effort will be made to raise one bale to the acre.

W. H. Campbell, expert on dry farming, while here declared his methods would readily produce a bale to the acre in this section.

Several Corsicana citizens have bought tracts here, among them being Ed Lovejoy, B. L. Moore, Harvey Moore, J. E. Stroder and Nealy Coxsey. I. N. Elliott of Powell, Texas, has just purchased 240 acres of splendid farming land, twelve miles southwest of here. Planters are breaking up the soil preparatory to their spring work.

showing of range-bred breeding cattle in active competition with the more finished product of the breeder from the corn belt states, and that great good is bound to result from it must be apparent to all. There is no question but what this country can produce as good cattle as any other section. If the climate and conditions that led Marcus Daly to breed trotting horses in Montana have anything to do with stamina and lung power, this region should certainly be ideal for the production of good cattle. The show this year is certainly far ahead of last year, and we look for far greater strides in the year to come."

Prices Paid at Denver

The grand champion car load of feeding cattle sold at \$5.25, privately. John G. Imboden of Illinois bought the first prize yearling at \$4.95. The champion load of calves went to Soldegen at \$4.50.

Cargill's champion steer sold to Thompson of Denver at 21 cents.

The champion load of fat Angus yearlings, fed by H. W. Moore, went to the United Dressed Beef Company at \$8.10.

After the Entertainment

"She has a magnificent flat," said one, "but it is badly arranged. The parlor is too far from the dining room." "The wall paper is beautiful," remarked another, "but the pictures are abominable. It is a pity to ruin beautiful walls." "She has a lot of elegantly bound books," said still another, "but I'll be willing to wager a five that none of the leaves are cut." "In other words," said the man who looks on, "she has been awfully good to us. She has taken pains to entertain us. Let us roast her."

New Roses

People in position to know, say we have the finest assortment of roses for Texas to be found anywhere. This is the result of twenty-four years of close study. Send for catalogue and get the best. Also evergreen shade and fruit trees. BAKER BROS. CO., Fort Worth, Texas.