

Cattle  
Hogs  
Horses  
Mules  
Sheep  
Goats

Range  
Farming  
Horticulture  
Household  
Good Roads

# THE TEXAS STOCKMAN JOURNAL

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## Would Fence Public Land

### Wants Government to Take Possession of Big Tract

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The report of James R. Garfield, secretary of the interior, to President Roosevelt, which was made public today, contains some recommendations regarding the protection of public lands which are of interest to all cattlemen.

Mr. Garfield suggests radical amendments to several existing laws, and says:

The law prohibiting the inclosure of the public domain or the placing of obstructions thereon likewise needs radical amendment. As the law stands now, the secretary of the interior has no discretion in its enforcement. Every fence which incloses a portion of the public domain or obstructs the free passage across must be removed. Here again we have a law that is not applicable to present day conditions. Because of the agricultural development of the country the great public ranges have necessarily become restricted. The old free range is a thing of the past. Without proper restriction all the great ranges would soon be destroyed from overfeeding. With all fences removed that result is inevitable. Under the existing law, no fences can be permitted. It is therefore necessary that the law be so amended as to give the secretary of agriculture, who could best administer such a law, the power to permit the use of the public range in such manner as is equitable to the stockmen in each locality.

This can best be accomplished by a system of permit, based either upon an acreage or a per capita basis and regulated in accordance with the peculiar and special needs and customs of each locality. Such a permit system would mean the preservation and the improvement of what is left of the great ranges. It would not in any way prevent the ultimate agricultural development of any section. The settler at all times should be given the right of homestead entry and a preference to use such portion of the range as may be necessary to graze the stock which can be supported upon his homestead.

#### Timber and Stone

The timber and stone act should be repealed. Under this act many frauds have been perpetrated. This act has been one of the most harmful of the public land statutes. Under it millions of acres of timber land have been fraudulently acquired and the monopoly of the timber supplies of the public land states made possible.

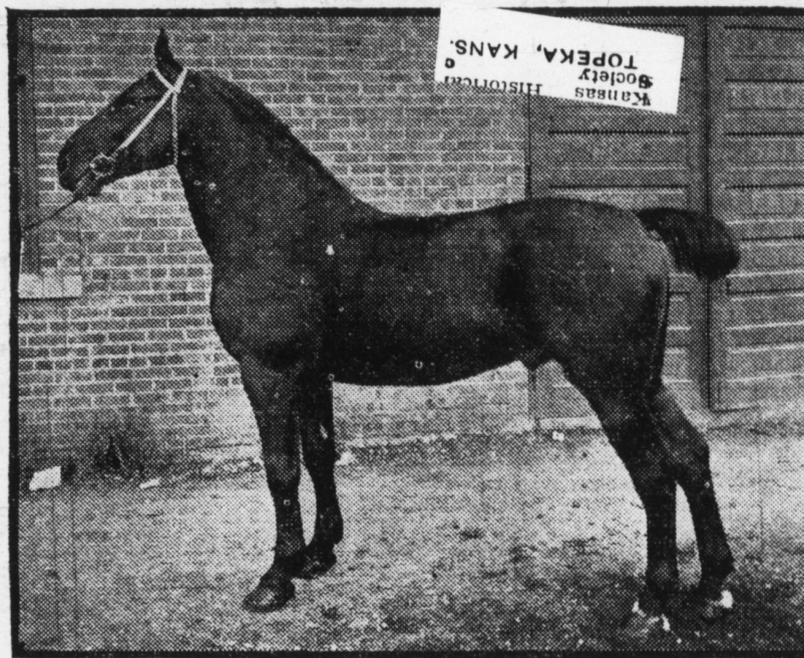
The purpose of the act may have been good, but its effects have been vicious.

#### Enforce the Laws

There has been no abatement in the efforts of the department to prevent the illegal entry or misuse of public lands.

There have been collected for timber trespasses without suit \$80,917.53 and there have been recovered thru suits against trespassers \$203,552.68. One hundred and thirty-six cases of unlawful inclosure, involving 842,720 acres, have been reported. In ninety-four of these cases, involving 256,918

## Texas Needs More of These



MacMahon, German coach stallion, imported in July, 1907, by Oltmanns Bros., Leer, Germany; Watseka, Ill., and North Fort Worth. MacMahon won first prize at Shreveport, La., in the German coach class and first prize in the same class at the Dallas state fair; also winning sweepstakes at Dallas.

acres, the inclosures have been removed. In the other cases the fences are being removed or action is pending in the courts to compel removal.

Whenever the facts warrant, I confer with persons who are accused or holding land illegally, and if possible and proper effect a settlement or obtain return of the lands to the government without litigation.

It is gratifying to notice that there is a growing sentiment in favor of the enforcement of the land laws. Until quite recently, evasion of the public land laws was not uncommon, and in many localities, due both to public sentiment and to the indifference on the part of the Federal officers, many thousands of acres were acquired contrary to law. As long as there was an overabundance of public land available for agriculture, timber, water and fuel, few, if any, complaints were made regarding either the misappropriation or misuse of the public domain, but the rapidly increasing population in the public-land states has changed this condition.

The great majority of the citizens of the west now recognize that the resources of land, timber, water, fuel and forage are not inexhaustible, and that the waste or misuse of those resources must be stopped. The growth of this belief has created the public opinion which now demands the enforcement of the land laws, the prevention of waste, and the recovery of lands which are now illegally held.

The difficulty the department encounters in the enforcement of laws is that in some instances the laws themselves are not applicable to existing conditions. This difficulty arises espe-

cially in connection with the laws affecting coal lands, timber and stone lands, and use of the public range.

A large area of timbered land, about 2,000,000 acres, in the southeastern part of the old Indian Territory, is heavily wooded and unfitted for agriculture. I urge upon congress the desirability of authorizing the purchase of this timber tract for the creation of a national forest. This area could be purchased from the Indians and payment made to them either by direct appropriation or from the proceeds of the sale of the timber. This is one of the few remaining timbered tracts in that section of the middle west; it should be acquired and held as a reserve. If this area be allotted, the Indian owners will realize but a small portion of its real value.

Pending the decision of congress on this question, I have continued the policy of not allowing selections and allotments to be made within this area. Comparatively few selections have theretofore been made, and it would not be difficult to acquire them should a national forest be created. It is of course understood that the general laws relating to the national forests would apply to this area, and that wherever any portions of it are capable of cultivation the homesteaders would have the opportunity and the right to make entry.

A very great and permanent injury will be done the people of that state if this area be treated as so many similar areas have been treated in the west, by allowing it to be acquired by private parties who will strip it and destroy the possibilities of perpetuating the timber for centuries to come, and preserving the watershed.

## No Profit In Cheap Sires

### Pays to Pick Good Type and Give Price Animal Is Worth

It is a debatable question whether the farm animals found in the corn belt today show any improvement over those found in the same pastures a decade ago. Indeed, it is an indisputable fact that it is much more difficult to pick up a bunch of well-bred steers in any community today than it was twenty-five years ago. Of course there are many reasons for this lack of progress, and in the case of beef cattle the emphasis that has been placed on dairying may have had something to do with the case. In other words, the effect of the dairy sire has more than offset the use of the beef sire when we consider the situation from the standpoint of the animal intended for the block.

When we come to consider hogs we find that the type has changed materially, and there is little doubt but what improvement has been made. One of the results of this improvement is shown in the early maturing qualities of the hogs in the corn belt, which is the result of an increased tendency, brought about thru breeding and feeding, to lay on fat.

#### Short-Sighted Policies

When we look around us and see just what men are doing today to bring about still further improvements in cattle and in hogs, we find that in many instances short-sighted policies are being followed—the most prominent of which is the policy of picking out a cheap sire to use in a grade herd. Men are coming more and more to believe in the virtue of pure blood, and the owners of grade herds in general resort to the use of a pure-bred sire. In too many instances, however, an inferior male is chosen from pure-bred herds simply because it can be purchased at a small cost.

No fault can be found with the policy of buying just as cheaply as possible, but the inferior male bought at ever so low a price is generally the dearest in the end. We have in mind one individual who has quite a large local trade for his male hogs. He saves about seventy-five males from a pure-bred herd. His prices vary all the way from \$10 to \$50. Now, these \$10 hogs are of course the tall enders in a large herd and, altho of good breeding, they are not always good individuals. We have never seen a herd so prepotent in good qualities as to produce a crop of males and females all of which would make good breeding stock. Out of the herd mentioned farmers, in the fall of the year, would pick out a little male weighing 125 pounds and they could get at a low price and take him to use on a grade herd, in preference to a 200-pound male of the same age and condition of flesh. That, in our opinion, is why improvement is brought about so slowly on the farms of the corn belt. There ought to be no demand for a male animal, even for use in a grade herd, that does not show reasonable good scale for his age, and, in addition, he should show desirable fleshing qualities and sound constitutional powers.

We think that it is an unfortunate situation that these \$10 hogs should ever be offered for breeding purposes, because if there is one place where

a good male counts for more than in another it is when he is used on a grade herd. He then becomes more than half the herd because of his prepotency and the lack of it in the females on which he is used.

#### Cheapest Usually Dearest

The example of any successful stockman, and by this we mean a man who has remained in the business for a series of years, might safely be followed in this matter. We know of many instances where men who handle grade sows make a practice of buying males at their state fair, paying prices ranging anywhere from \$25 to \$50. These men pick out the animals that they like and afterward make the best bargain possible for such an animal. They do not hunt around for the mean looking hog that they can buy for \$10. We have no thought of advocating the paying of fancy prices for males to use on grade herds, but we repeat that the inferior and consequently cheap sire is generally the dearest in the end when used in any herd.—Homestead.

#### German Cattle Breeding

An American consular report says that commendable attention is being given to cattle breeding by the several states forming the German empire.

In Bavaria alone there are, under the supervision of the government, twenty associations, with a membership of over 43,000, whose aim is to improve and preserve domestic cattle breeding, particularly of the more valuable and fine old stock.

It is also the object of these associations to encourage trade in cattle for consumption and for breeding purposes. Each association has its own constitution, which, however, agrees in the main with those of all the others.

The business is conducted by an executive committee, which again delegates one of its members to be the outside representative, while the technical supervision of each organization rests in the hands of an expert inspector of cattle, who, in order to be eligible, must be a graduate veterinary surgeon, and altho he is selected by the association his appointment has to be confirmed by the government, which pays his salary and traveling expenses.

The duties of these inspectors are to visit the rural districts and to examine cattle to see that only sound stock is being admitted for breeding purposes, as well as to look after sanitary matters in the stables.

In winter the inspectors have to travel from district to district, lecturing before the farmers as to the proper mode of breeding and caring for cattle, and reporting immediately to the government about any signs of disease that they may discover.

#### BUYS 3,000 ACRES

##### Lee Hern Acquires Grazing Land Near Childress

CHILDRESS, Texas, Feb. 3.—Lee Hern has made another purchase of Childress county lands and is now one of the largest land owners in this section. Last week he purchased thru W. H. Craven 3,000 acres of land on the Shoanail ranch, consisting for the most part of grazing land. The land adjoins that he purchased more than a year ago from the same people. This purchase gives Mr. Hern 4,100 acres, of which 1,000 acres is as fine farming lands as can be found in northwest Texas.

This year he has several hundred acres in cultivation and will increase at least twenty-five per cent this year over last.

#### PANTRY CLEANED

##### A Way Some People Have

A doctor said:—

"Before marriage my wife observed in summer and country homes, coming in touch with families of varied means, culture, tastes and discriminating tendencies, that the families using Postum seemed to average better than those using coffee.

"When we were married two years ago, Postum was among our first order of groceries. We also put in some coffee and tea for guests, but after both had stood around the pantry about a year untouched, they were thrown away, and Postum used only.

"Up to the age of 28 I had been accustomed to drink coffee as a routine habit and suffered constantly from indigestion and all its relative disorders. Since using Postum all the old complaints have completely left me and I sometimes wonder if I ever had them."

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

## Colts Better For Good Care

### Frequent Grooming Makes Handling Easier in Spring

In wintering colts the three things which the owner will find to worry him most often are lice, worms and thrush. It is almost impossible to winter colts without having a battle with lice. Washing with a good dip solution will of course kill this form of vermin, but in cold weather one runs much danger of having to fight a case of pneumonia after such treatment unless extreme care is used, says H. L. Allen in the Michigan Farmer. One washing, moreover, will not do, for a new crop of lice will be hatched in about a week or ten days and a second washing will have to be given in order to make the first washing of any value.

Most of the lice powders on the market will keep the lice under subjection if used frequently, but probably the best method is to use some one of the coal tar dip preparations as a spray. With a good hand sprayer the preparation may be driven into the hair with enough force to kill most of the lice, and if the operation be repeated once a week the lice will not become numerous enough to do much harm.

#### Spraying for Lice

Particular care should be taken to spray well along the backbone, under the mane, over the shoulders, under the jaws, just back of forelegs and around the flanks. It is the work of only a few minutes to spray a colt and is probably the easiest method of preventing lice from keeping the colts poor all winter.

Worms are indicated when the colt is continually rubbing the tail. If the food rations are pretty nearly right, which means oats and bran principally as gain, with plenty of good, clean hay and now and then a feed of carrots for variety, the best method of getting rid of worms is to give an occasional injection of salt and quassia. To go about this boil two ounces of quassia chips in two quarts of water for half an hour. Strain off the chips and add to the liquid half an ounce of salt, being careful to get exactly that quantity of salt. Inject this solution into the rectum carefully, being sure to have it blood warm at the time. If the solution is retained for about half an hour the colt will be relieved of the worms. If it is expelled immediately repeat the following day.

#### Cause of Thrush

Thrush is caused by the filling of the crevices around and in the frog with dirt or stable litter, and if allowed to go unattended for a long time becomes a most filthy disease. If the colt's feet are picked out with a small foot hook every night thrush will not make its appearance unless it is kept on filthy floors. Clean, dry litter and frequent picking out of the feet will be ample protection against thrush.

Once the disease gets a hold, however, only faithful treatment will eradicate it. Clean all filthy matter out of the crevices, cut away the badly diseased portion of the frog, wash clean and then introduce powdered calomel into the crevices in and around the frog. Use the blade of a dull knife to get the calomel into all places where the disease has got started. Then take a little cotton batting and stuff the crevices to keep out moisture and filth. Repeat twice or three times a week for three weeks and the thrush will have disappeared. Then keep the feet picked out and if dry litter be used no further trouble will be experienced.

#### Grooming Pays Well

Frequent grooming will pay well in the better condition the colt will show in the spring. Get the mane to growing the right way and see that the tail is kept straightened out and clean. Not only will the grooming make the colt look better, but it will also get him used to being handled and will make his first lessons in harness much easier both to himself and his teacher.

No matter what the colt's feed may be, a hot bran mash once or twice a week will be of great benefit. Let the mash steam well before feeding and then add enough salt to make it relished.

Along toward spring, when the time for shedding the coat approaches, add a handful of oilmeal to the colt's grain. It will hasten the shedding process and make his new coat look like a piece of satin.

#### Teach Colt to Stand Tied

One of the things the colt should be taught during his first winter is to

Three generations of Simpsons have made



EDDYSTONE PRINTS  
Founded 1842

Ask your dealer for  
**Simpson-Eddystone Solid Blacks**

The time-tested old "Simpson" Prints made only in Eddystone.

Rich, dignified fabrics of enduring wear, dyed with color of never-fading intensity. Standard for mourning dresses and black costumes for 65 years.

If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Decline substitutes and imitations.

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Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.



## Heavy Losses in Prairie Fire Flames Sweep Vast Area in West Texas

LUBBOCK, Texas, Feb. 4.—A prairie fire which swept across the plains from Emma, near this town, and south for fifty miles, caused a loss estimated at \$50,000 and may be much larger.

The fire has been burning for several days and started a few miles west of Emma and fanned by strong winds spread with such great rapidity that farmers were unable to stamp out the flames.

Several ranchmen saved themselves considerable loss by burning an area around their property, and the fire passed around them.

Several buildings have been destroyed, a large amount of crops have been ruined and live stock has perished. At least five hundred thousand acres of prairie grass burned.

The sight of the fast approaching fire, the crackle of the grass as it burned and the huge volume of rolling clouds of smoke was appalling, but fascinating.

No lives have been reported lost, altho such is a possibility.

Robertson & Scott and the Littlefield Cattle Company are the largest losers. The fire is still burning in widely separated sections, but its fury is spent and the flames can do but little more damage. Burning of telephone and telegraph wires crippled the service and full extent of the losses has not been reported.

stand tied. Even if kept in a boxstall he should be taught what the halter is for and should be hitched both in and out of the barn, being careful to be close enough to him to look after him if he should try to get away.

Another thing, don't let the feet grow out too long or become misshapen. At no time in a horse's life will uneven growth of the feet work more injury than during his first winter. At that time his bones and joints will be far more apt to become misshapen by the uneven growth of the feet than at any other time.

## MILNER WILL TALK TO WICHITA FARMERS

Agriculture Commissioner to Attend Institute February 12—Planters Take Up Diversification

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, Feb. 4.—L. T. Milner, Texas commissioner of agriculture, has agreed to come to Wichita Falls, February 12 and attend a farmers' institute. The Farmers' Union here is active and is following the suggestions of the commissioner with satisfaction. Prospects for a good year in crops here were never better and all planters expect to diversify to a larger extent than heretofore. The acreage of corn in many instances will be doubled.

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

## Use \$500,000 To Aid Road

### Several Cut-Offs Completed and Ballasting of Texico Section Commences

AMARILLO, Texas, Feb. 1.—The Santa Fe railroad is rapidly pushing work of improvement here in order to handle the trans-continental business of the line. Nearly \$300,000 has just been appropriated for the building of an eighteen-stall round house, store house and sidings. Shops, freight and passenger stations and office buildings will be erected later this year. Fourteen miles of track has been laid in the yards. It is expected the Santa Fe will have expended \$500,000 before completing all of the improvements. Amarillo will be greatly benefited as a division point and will handle the bulk of the traffic from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

Ballasting the track between the Canadian river and Texico commenced today, sand being used that the road may be able to begin thru business sooner. Crushed stone will be added. The grade from Glazier to Hoover, just north of Panhandle, is finished. The cut-off between the main line and Amarillo is still unfinished. From here to Texico the Belen cut-off, the track is practically complete. The Cameo cut-off from Clovis to Cameo on the Pecos Valley line, is ready for train service.

## Big Ranch Cut Up For Farms

102,000 Acres in Two Counties Sold in Eight Months

W. E. Haskell, of Vinita, Okla., a prominent cattleman and feeder of Texas and Oklahoma, who is visiting in Fort Worth, tells a remarkable story of how rapidly land in Western Texas is being cut up for the settler and farmer.

Eight months ago the Spring Lake ranch in Lynn and Garza counties, formerly Mr. Haskell's property, was placed in the hands of agents for sale to settlers.

Up to February 1 102,000 acres had been sold, none at less than \$15 an acre and some as high as \$25. The Santa Fe has surveyed a line thru the big track and already a townsite has been platted. The town will bear the name of Spring Lake.

"Cattle have been wintering well," said Mr. Haskell. There are not many in the vicinity of Vinita, but there are a few more than last season. Most of them have been kept on rough feed and there has not been much finishing."

#### The Name Oscar

It is interesting to remember that the name Oscar was bestowed by Napoleon on Bernadotte's son—the first King Oscar—to whom he stood godfather, not for any Swedish associations, but because it was the name of a heroic character in Macpherson's "Ossian," a work which Napoleon continually studied.—London Spectator.

#### Danger in False Friends

From those I trust, God guard me; from those I mistrust I will guard myself.—Italian proverb.

# Pure Food

No Food Commissioner of any State has ever attacked the absolute purity of

# GRAPE-NUTS

Every analysis undertaken shows this food to be made strictly of Wheat and Barley, treated by our processes to partially transform the starch parts into a form of Sugar, and therefore much easier to digest.

Our claim that it is a "Food for Brain and Nerve Centers" is based upon the fact that certain parts of Wheat and Barley (which we use) contain Nature's brain- and nerve-building ingredients, viz., Phosphate of Potash, and the way we prepare the food makes it easy to digest and assimilate.

Dr. Geo. W. Carey in his book on "The Biochemic System of Medicine" says:

"When the medical profession fully understands the nature and range of the phosphate of potassium, insane asylums will no longer be needed.

"The gray matter of the brain is controlled entirely by the inorganic cell-salt, potassium phosphate.

"This salt unites with albumen, and by the addition of oxygen creates nerve-fluid, or the gray matter of the brain.

"Of course, there is a trace of other salts and other organic matter in nerve-fluid, but potassium phosphate is the chief factor, and has the power within itself to attract, by its own law of affinity, all things needed to manufacture the elixir of life. Therefore, when nervous symptoms arise, due to the fact that the nerve-fluid has been exhausted from any cause, the phosphate of potassium is the only true remedy, because nothing else can possibly supply the deficiency.

"The ills arising from too rapidly consuming the gray matter of the brain cannot be overestimated.

"Phosphate of Potash is, to my mind, the most wonderful curative agent ever discovered by man, and the blessings it has already conferred on the race are many. But 'what shall the harvest be' when physicians everywhere fully understand the part this wonderful salt plays in the procession of life? It will do as much as can be done through physiology to make a heaven on earth.

"Let the overworked business man take it and go home good-tempered. Let the weary wife, nerves unstrung from attending to sick children or entertaining company, take it and note how quickly the equilibrium will be restored and calm and reason assert her throne. No 'provings' are required here. We find this potassium salt largely predominates in nerve-fluid, and that a deficiency produces well-defined symptoms. The beginning and end of the matter is to supply the lacking principle, and in molecular form, exactly as nature furnishes it in vegetables, fruits and grain. To supply deficiencies—this is the only law of cure."

## BRAIN POWER

### Increased by Proper Feeding

A lady writer who not only has done good literary work, but reared a family, found in Grape-Nuts the ideal food for brain work and to develop healthy children. She writes:

"I am an enthusiastic proclaimer of Grape-Nuts as a regular diet. I formerly had no appetite in the morning and for 8 years while nursing my four children, had insufficient nourishment for them.

"Unable to eat breakfast I felt faint later, and would go to the pantry and eat cold chops, sausage, cookies, doughnuts or anything I happened to find. Being a writer, at times my head felt heavy and my brain asleep.

"When I read of Grape-Nuts I began eating it every morning, also gave it to the children, including my 10-months-old baby, who soon grew as fat as a little pig, good natured and contented.

"I wrote evenings and feeling the need of sustained brain power, began eating a small saucer of Grape-Nuts with milk, instead of my usual indigestible hot pudding, pie or cake for dessert at night.

"I grew plump, nerves strong, and when I wrote my brain was active and clear; indeed, the dull head pain never returned."

Please observe that Phosphate of Potash is not properly of the drug-shop variety but is best prepared by "Old Mother Nature" and stored in the grains ready for use by mankind. Those who have been helped to better health by the use of Grape-Nuts are legion.

## "There's a Reason"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.

Battle Creek, Mich.

## WISE CLERK

### Quits Sandwiches and Coffee for Lunch

The noon-day lunch for the Department clerks at Washington is often a most serious question.

"For fifteen years," writes one of these clerks, "I have been working in one of the Gov't Departments. About two years ago I found myself every afternoon, with a very tired feeling in my head, trying to get the day's work off my desk.

"I had heard of Grape-Nuts as a food for brain and nerve centers, so I began to eat it instead of my usual heavy breakfast, then for my lunch instead of sandwiches and coffee.

"In a very short time the tired feeling in the head left me, and ever since then the afternoon's work has been done with as much ease and pleasure as the morning's work.

"Grape-Nuts for two meals a day has worked, in my case, just as advertised, producing that reserve force and supply of energy that does not permit one to tire easily—so essential to the successful prosecution of one's life work."

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

# Farmers' Union Wins Its Suit

## Organization Looks for Complete Victory — Counsel Contest Case Sharply

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 3—Judge Nash in the district court here this afternoon sustained the demurrer asked in the injunction suit brought against President D. J. Neill of the Texas Farmers' Union and other officials.

The injunction was sued for by O. P. Pyle and George B. Latham, publishers of the National Co-operator of this city. The union thus wins the first part of the court fight. The libel suit has not been decided, altho Judge Nash has under consideration a demurrer to this offered by the defense.

President D. J. Neill is still so ill from the effects of the blows received Jan. 15 that it was found necessary to have the attention of a doctor Sunday. He is now pronounced to be suffering from nervousness produced by a very slight affliction of the spine. He is very cheerful, however.

"It is my intention," said Mr. Neill, "to leave Monday night for Hot Springs, Ark., to attend a meeting of the presidents of the state unions, to hold a consultation upon matters important to the union. We have a presidents' association which is separate from the general organization, and which meets at the call of our president."

"The members of this association at present are as follows: Charles S. Barrett of Atwater, Ga.; J. E. Montgomery, Gleason, Tenn.; J. F. Duncan, McShan, Ala.; G. N. Trawick, Mayo, Fla.; J. E. Bullard, Belmont, La.; J. M. Bass, Hazelhurst, Miss.; John G. Wear, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; J. A. West, Shawnee, Okla.; O. P. Godwin Laurens, S. C.; D. J. Neill, Fort Worth, Texas.

"J. E. Montgomery of Tennessee is president of the association.

### Objects of Meeting

"The object primarily of this meeting is to discuss measures for placing a lobby at Washington, D. C., to work for and look after business of the Farmers' Union. The most important thing at present is some law that will eliminate the bucket shops in Wall street and New Orleans and in any other part of the country.

"Secondly, we expect to discuss our demand for the issuing of treasury notes directly to the people, and after deciding on some feasible plan shall have our lobby work for it first, last and all the time. The President of the United States having taken the stand he has, we feel that we should hold up his hands in every way that we can in his efforts to bring about reforms in the methods now in vogue to relieve the people of their honestly-gained property.

"The association probably will decide to select the men to represent us at Washington and this committee will immediately join the committee already there that was appointed by the national union at Memphis at its recent meeting, that committee being composed of R. F. Duckworth of Georgia, Campbell Russel of Oklahoma and Ben Griffin of Arkansas.

### Favors Thomas McRae

"I think that we should divide the territory covered by the union into divisions, say Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, to send one member of the committee, and the others to be selected by the other states. Good men with experience should be selected for these places and the man that I propose for Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas will be Thomas McRae of Arkansas, who for twenty years represented Arkansas in the congress of the United States and who voluntarily refused to run again. He has the confidence of the people of Arkansas, is in thoro sympathy with our views and has the experience necessary to carry a measure thru congress. I shall propose his name at all events.

"Our meeting will hold at least one day, Feb. 6, and may extend over another. At any rate, our business will be put in proper shape before we quit.

"I shall remain in Hot Springs for rest and recuperation for several days. I made arrangements that will relieve me from further attendance on the proceedings in Dallas. Our people are a unit in their determination to be relieved of the speculative market, as it is now being run, and the Federation of Labor, holding the same views as

we do, there, certainly does seem to be no reason why our influence should not make an impression upon the law-makers of the land. At any rate we will give them a chance to either do what we ask or refuse, and then we will know definitely who are our friends and can act intelligently in the future."

### Milk Variation

E. R. D., Aachison, Kan., writes:

"I have been testing milk from each milking for over a year and I have made a peculiar discovery. I find that during the winter the evening's milk is a trifle richer than the morning's milk, while during the summer the opposite is true. Why is this? Why is it that cows vary in their milk from one day to another?"

Professor Cooke of the Pennsylvania station, recently said that there is a variation between the quality of the milk produced in the morning and the evening. The rule is that the richer milk is given at the milking that occurs after the shorter number of hours between milking. If the milking is done in the winter at 5 o'clock in the evening, the evening's milk will be richer for there are only ten hours between the morning and evening milkings.

In the summer, when the hours of milking are reversed, the morning's milk will be the richer.

After allowance has been made for all the above mentioned causes, there is a daily and weekly fluctuation also in the richness of the milk, due to causes as yet unknown. Mr. Cooke goes on to say:

"I have found it in single cows and large herds, when there was no assignable cause. I have isolated a fine and healthy and vigorous cow and treated her with exceptional care and regularity and yet she has varied a whole per cent in richness of her milk during a single week. This phase of the subject needs to be made prominent because a lack of knowledge of the fact will lead to many a wrangle and much hard feelings at creameries that pay by test. Because your test one week is different from the week before don't jump at once to the conclusion that the creamery man has made a mistake or is trying to cheat you. Either may be true, but the variation in the test is not proof of either."

### What Five California Cows Produced

Pietertje Bloom, aged 3 years, Mos. milk, 11 1/2 pounds of milk, 12,937; average per cent. 3.0.

Peara, aged 3 years; Mos. milk, 11; pounds of milk, 10,362; average per cent 3.6.

Teake Lyons Third, aged 5 years, Mos. milk, 12; pounds of milk, 16,495; average per cent, 3.1.

Salambo, aged 3 years; Mos. milk, 12; pounds of milk, 13,184; average per cent, 3.7.

Avon Dare Cloverdale, aged 4 years; Mos. milk, 12; pounds of milk, 13,095; average per cent, 3.6.

Total pounds of milk, 66,075. Average test, 3.40 per cent. Total pounds of butterfat, 2,610.68. Average price a pound, 31 cents.

Value of butterfat, \$623.31; value of skim milk, \$200; six calves at \$35, \$210; total, \$1,023.31; cost of feed, \$325; profit, \$708.31.

The above is the record of five of my pure-bred Holstein cows for one year. I started in with ten head, but sold five of them before they finished the year. I have bought six more to take their places so in the coming year I will be able to give the Register a record of the eleven head.

These cows were fed alfalfa hay, ground barley and bran the year round, with the exception of three months. They also had some pasture. Some may think that I value my skim milk rather high but I would not sell it for that price as it is worth more to feed pure-bred calves and hogs. The reason for the six calves is that one cow had twins. The cows milked twice a day and every milking weighed and recorded. I do not figure the work of care-taking, as I do all of the work myself. I have three excellent bulls, calves from this herd, that I will sell at very reasonable prices.

Modesto, Cal. L. A. HALL.

### Agricultural Hints

If you wish to raise a good crop of bachelor's buttons, it will first be necessary to see that there are no widow's weeds in the vicinity.

A good hay-rake has about fifteen teeth—dependent, of course, on the age of the rake.

Do not drain off your swamp land. Plant tadpoles and raise frogs, and ships the hops to Milwaukee. Here we may say that the hop is somewhat larger than the skip, tho not so large as the jump.—January Lippincott's.

# Woman's Watchword Is Modesty.

Whatever threatens woman's delicate sense of modesty, frightens her. For this reason many a woman permits disease of the delicate womanly organs to become aggravated because she cannot bring herself to submit to the ordeal of unpleasant questionings, offensive examinations, and obnoxious local treatments, which most physicians think necessary. Doubtless thousands of the women who have taken advantage of Dr. Pierce's offer of free consultation by letter have been led to do so by the escape thus offered from a treatment repugnant to modesty.

Any sick woman may write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., in perfect confidence; all letters of consultation being treated as strictly private and sacredly confidential, and all answers being sent in plain envelopes with no advertising or other printing upon them. Such consultation costs you nothing whether you take treatment from Dr. Pierce or not.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been long hailed as a "God-send to women." It makes weak women strong and sick women well. It enables women suffering from "female weakness," prolapsus uteri, retroversion, anteversion, and other displacements of the organs distinctly feminine, to cure themselves right in the privacy of their homes. Pelvic catarrhal drains, painful or irregular periods, backache, frequent headaches, weak nerves, dragging-down pain or distress in the lower abdominal, or pelvic, region, gnawing sensation in stomach, dizziness, or faint spells, and kindred conditions and symptoms are cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is not a secret or patent medicine, against the use of which most people of intelligence naturally object, but is, in fact, the "Favorite Prescription" of a regularly educated and experienced physician in the treatment of woman's peculiar ailments and who is not afraid to publish all its ingredients, as he does, on its bottle-wrapper, attesting the correctness of the same under oath.

"Favorite Prescription" is the one medicine for woman's delicate ailments which contains neither alcohol nor harmful, habit-forming drugs, being a pure glyceric extract of curative principles found in our most valuable native medicinal roots, as attested by many of the most eminent medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice.

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

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

As a soothing and strengthening nerve "Favorite Prescription" is unequal-

ed and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the uterus. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this PROVEN REMEDY OF KNOWN COMPOSITION.

### "The Blood is The Life."

Science has never gone beyond the above simple statement of scripture. But it has illuminated that statement and given it a meaning ever broadening with the increasing breadth of knowledge. When the blood is "bad" or impure it is not alone the body which suffers through disease. The brain is also clouded, the mind and judgement are effected, and many an evil deed or impure thought may be directly traced to the impurity of the blood. Foul, impure blood can be made pure by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It enriches and purifies the blood thereby curing, pimples, blotches, eruptions and other cutaneous affections, as eczema, tetter, or salt-rheum, hives and other manifestations of impure blood.

In the cure of scrofulous swellings, enlarged glands, open eating ulcers, or old sores, the "Golden Medical Discovery" has performed the most marvelous cures. In cases of old sores, or open eating ulcers, it is well to apply to the open sores Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve, which possesses wonderful healing potency when used as an application to the sores in conjunction with the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" as a blood cleansing constitutional treatment. If your druggist don't happen to have the "All-Healing Salve" in stock, you can easily procure it by inclosing fifty-four cents in postage stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., and it will come to you by return post. Most druggists keep it as well as the "Golden Medical Discovery."

You can't afford to accept any medicine of unknown composition as a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a medicine of known composition, having a complete list of ingredients in plain English on its bottle-wrapper, the same being attested as correct under oath.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. One to three a dose. Easy to take as candy.

## HAMLIN OIL MILL BEGINS OPERATIONS

New Factory Will Soon Double Its Working Force and Run Day and Night

HAMLIN, Texas, Feb. 1.—The oil mill was put in operation yesterday,

and a double force will be put to work next Monday. The mill will then run day and night. The mill is Hamlin's first manufacturing enterprise. It will be lighted by electricity and have a complete system of water works. The company took the precaution to construct its seed house first and has purchased enough seed to enable it to make a full run this year.

## Cotton Seed Hulls

Low Prices CAKE AND MEAL Any Quantity

It Will Pay You to Get Our Quotations

Street & Graves, Houston, Texas

# SHEEP

## WHY TEXAS SHOULD HAVE MORE SHEEP

The cotton grower now has two bidders for his raw cotton seed, the cattle feeder and the exporter of cotton seed meal. Texas on her 172,000,000 acres has the capacity to carry safely and with profit 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 sheep. Cotton seed and cotton seed meal has long been known as most valuable foods both for stock sheep and sheep being fattened for market. The sheep stock of Texas increased to reasonable numbers would become consumers of hundreds of thousands of tons of raw cotton seed and cotton seed meal, the owners thereby becoming the third competitor for the purchase of same, while now the farmer has only two bidders. The stocking of Texas to a reasonable extent under the pasture system, as has long been practiced in Australia, New Zealand and the Argentine countries, would enable this state to annually export wool and mutton, the money value of which would be second only to her enormous cotton crop, and would increase the taxable values of Texas within the next fifteen or twenty years more than \$200,000,000 in excess of what they will be in case the state is not restocked with sheep. That the sneaking wolf, so easily exterminated, should be the sole cause of preventing the re-establishing of an industry of vast importance to our state, and our nation as a whole, is, expressing it mildly, unbecoming an intelligent people. My forty years residence in Texas compels me to believe that the sheep raising business of Texas should be re-established and increased to the state's capacity to successfully sustain.

B. L. CROUCH.

Corpus Christi, Texas.

### Future of Sheep Market

The high week in sheep and lambs thus far this year was three weeks ago, when prices were 25@40c higher than the preceding week. During the second week of this month best lambs sold up to \$7.40, or the highest since Oct. 23, while best sheep then made \$5.65. Since that time prices have seen-sawed, with the general trend of values toward a lower level, until lamb prices ending the week of Jan. 25 were 25@40c under the high spot and sheep 15@25c off.

Last Monday's advance put lambs within 10@15c of the high time and sheep were fully as high as any time of the year. Tuesday's prices were 10@25c lower on sheep and 25@50c off on lambs from a year ago.

However, offerings are now selling \$1@1.25 higher than the low spot in December, when choice lambs went around \$6. Light receipts are needed to help the market along in the near future until the eastern outlet is more promising, as markets in the east have been overstocked, and this has had a bearish effect on the trade here.

With receipts at western markets this month around 200,000 short of the same period last year, feeders can readily see what a hardship excessive shipments direct from feed lots to eastern markets have worked on the trade thruout the west.

Better conditions, however, are looked for in the east from now on, and with conservative marketing in the future there is no reason why prices will not seek a higher level rather than go lower.—Drovers Journal.

### Outlook in the Northwest

A correspondent writing to the Lewiston Tribune says of the wool and sheep prospects in the northwest:

According to reports received from

all parts of Montana, the wool industry is in better shape now than for several years past. The winter has been mild and open thus far, making for a strong growth, and putting the flocks in rugged physical condition, so that should extreme cold weather prevail, the sheep will be in good shape to go thru it.

Flockmasters say that the loss so far has been no heavier than the usual summer loss, which is remarkable. Last winter was the most severe known in twenty years in this state, yet the wool clip exceeded 30,000,000 pounds, and sold for close to \$6,000,000.

While the number of sheep has been slightly reduced, the increase in the average weight of the fleeces this year will make up for it, and the clip of the state will again reach the 30,000,000 mark, according to the estimates of leading wool growers.

Fergus county sheepmen are just returning from their midwinter trip to Boston to size up conditions, and they gathered from all they could learn from the big buyers that prices next summer will be practically the same as last season.

The long continued drouth in Australia is expected to considerably reduce the imports of wool from that country, and it is only this Australian wool that the western grower fears. South America will send in its usual heavy quota, but it is so inferior to western wools as not to really compete with it. Altogether, the outlook for the Montana flockmasters, as well as those of the west generally, is considered unusually bright.

### WOOL TRADE LITTLE CHANGED

Market at Boston Quiet—Both Buyers and Sellers Waiting

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—The week has developed nothing out of the ordinary in a dull and in a sense featureless market. It is a waiting game all around and a week or two must pass before it is definitely known just what immediate business is going to be sent out as a result of the heavy-weight openings, say the American Wool and Cotton Reporter. A good many lines are on exhibition and there are a good many popular lines yet to be opened, and it looks as if the buyers were holding off until everything is before them and then they will make their selections.

### Turn Sheep Loose in Fields of Beets

Of interest to those engaged in the sheep-feeding industry will be the result of the experiment being made by J. W. Hall of the LaGrange district, northern Colorado, who is feeding two carloads of sheep on stock beets. The sheep are saving their owner the labor of pulling and hauling the beets, as they are turned loose in the field to browse. They are able to eat down about a half of the beets and the part not obtainable will be plowed out for them.

Hall has eight acres of the beets averaging 30 tons to the acre, and calculates that it will take about an acre to fatten 80 sheep for market. The sheep had alfalfa until Dec. 1, when they were given barley until put on the market.

### Sheep and Goat Men to Meet

A call has been issued for a meeting of the Southwest Texas Sheep and Goat Growers' Association, of which Judge Davidson is vice president, to be held at Del Rio on Feb. 1st. A number of very important questions will be discussed and everyone interested in the sheep or goat growing industry is invited and urged to be present.

### IGNORED CATTLE QUARANTINE

A Kansas Pleaded Guilty and Was Fined \$100 in Arkansas City

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 2.—Edgar Oliver, a cattleman, paid in a justice court \$100 and costs after pleading guilty to the charge of violating the quarantine laws of Kansas. He bought eighty cattle in the Osage reservation to be delivered to him in Kansas, but he placed his brand on them in Oklahoma. The law held him the owner and as guilty as the man who drove them over the line without proper inspection. This is the second case of the kind that has been in the courts here this week and is a part of the plan of the Kansas inspectors along the south line of the state to put a stop to the practice of driving cattle over the line without having them inspected for fever ticks.

## Expert Writes On Panhandle

### Government Bulletin on Agriculture to Be Issued Soon

AMARILLO, Texas, Feb. 1.—M. A. Carleton of the United States department of agriculture, and in charge of the experimental farms in this section, gave some information the other day during his visit here of the bulletin which is now being prepared on the work of the department in the Panhandle.

This bulletin will be the first authoritative statement of the department of agriculture on crops and conditions in the Panhandle. It will take up at length all work that the department has done up to this time in the Panhandle and will give a view of the crops tried, of the conditions attending their growth, cultivation and harvesting, and will give exact figures on the yield of each experiment.

Written by A. H. Leidigh

A. H. Leidigh, director of the work for the two years the department has maintained the station at Channing and of the station here for three years up until last fall, has written the bulletin and is now in Washington superintending the publication of it.

Some idea of the amount of work may be gained from the fact that the small grain experiments at the farm this year reached nearly one thousand. Accurate figures on all these experiments have been kept and all these figures must be tabulated for reproduction in the bulletin. The work in the Panhandle here and at Channing now covers nearly five years and the mass of figures and data which the department has gathered would be bewildering to any one save the experts in charge and who are working on the book.

### General Survey of Field

In addition to the figures and statistical information that the bulletin will contain, it will take up information gathered from observation of other crops in the country outside of those at the experimental farms and will discuss local conditions. Mr. Leidigh, the director who is preparing the bulletin, is well fitted to give this general information, because, in addition to his painstaking work at the farm, his interest in other work in the country here gave him a ready knowledge of crop growing operations in the country at large. As this first bulletin will be a general survey of the field and conditions here, this wider knowledge of conditions in this country will give the bulletin a high practical value. And containing as it will the first complete and authoritative statement of agricultural conditions in the Panhandle the bulletin will be the most valuable piece of agricultural information yet received in the Panhandle and will be awaited with corresponding interest.

### TO SEED FEDERAL RANGES

Experiments to Be Carried on With a View to Restoring Grass

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The government has planned a series of scientific reseeding experiments on several of the national forest ranges next spring and summer to determine under what conditions and in what manner the parts of the range which have been damaged by overgrazing may be restored to their former productiveness. All causes of deterioration and all means for improving the forage crop are to be studied. Probably six experiments will be tried at first. The experiments will be on five or six-acre tracts and both native and wild grasses will be tried.

### Napoleon Born to Be Waited On

Napoleon had himself dressed by his attendants from head to foot. He put his hand to nothing, but let himself be dressed like an infant, his mind filled with business during the entire performance. The emperor was born, so to speak, to be waited on. When only a general he had as many as three valets.—Constant.

### Ethics of Fasting

Fasting from luxury and excess is a procedure absolutely in harmony with a vigorous, healthy and moral condition. The conduct indicated, therefore, in the Lenten fast of the church is calculated to lead the erring into the paths of physiological righteousness.—Lancet.

### If You Read This

It will be to learn that the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice recommend, in the strongest terms possible, each and every ingredient entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the cure of weak stomach, dyspepsia, catarrh of stomach, "liver complaint," torpid liver, or biliousness, chronic bowel affections, and all catarrhal diseases of whatever region, name or nature. It is also a specific remedy for all such chronic or long standing cases of catarrhal affections and their resultants, as bronchial, throat and lung disease (except consumption) accompanied with severe coughs. It is not so good for acute colds and coughs, but for lingering, or chronic cases it is especially efficacious in producing perfect cures. It contains Black Cherrybark, Golden Seal root, Bloodroot, Stone root, Mandrake root and Queen's root—all of which are highly praised as remedies for all the above mentioned affections by such eminent medical writers and teachers as Prof. Bartholow, of Jefferson Med. College; Prof. Hare, of the Univ. of Pa.; Prof. Finley, of Hingham, M. D., of Bennett Med. College, Chicago; Prof. John King, M. D., of Cincinnati; Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., of Cincinnati; Prof. Edwin M. Hale, M. D., of Hahnemann Med. College, Chicago, and scores of others equally eminent in their several schools of practice.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only medicine put up for sale through druggists for like purposes, that has any such professional endorsement—worth more than any number of ordinary testimonials. Open publicity of its formula is the best possible guaranty of its merits. A glance at this published formula will show that "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no poisonous, harmful or habit-forming drugs and no alcohol—chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine being used instead. Glycerine is entirely unobjectionable and besides is a most useful agent in the cure of all stomach as well as bronchial, throat and lung affections. There is the highest medical authority for its use in all such cases. The "Discovery" is a concentrated glyceric extract of native, medicinal roots and is safe and reliable. A booklet of extracts from eminent medical authorities, endorsing its ingredients mailed free on request. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

### SELL 100,000 ACRES OF HEREFORD COUNTY

Western Part of Deaf Smith County Taken Over by a Kansas City Company

HEREFORD, Texas, Feb. 1.—The entire western portion of Deaf Smith county has been sold to the Associated Land Company of Kansas City, which intends cutting up the big ranches into farms and selling them to farmers from the north central states. About 100,000 acres are involved. The new company succeeds the George G. Wright Company, which accomplished a great deal in developing the Panhandle and Hereford country.

### PROFITABLE CATTLE FEEDING

Prominent Feeders Give Their Experience in a Bulletin

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, 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.

## 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.

## VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME

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

## Talks With Texas Stock Farmers

### Interested in Palo Duro

J. B. Dickenson of Oklahoma City, who has been up in the Panhandle country for three months studying conditions for a magazine article, has returned to his home. Mr. Dickenson is a newspaper man and correspondent. When asked for an expression on what he saw on his rounds in the plains country he replied:

"It is a wonderful country, with agricultural possibilities practically unlimited. In the course of time every large tract in the Panhandle will be cut up in small tracts and sold for farms, and when that hour comes you may expect, and justly, great results. Towns and cities will grow like magic, banks and mercantile houses will reap a harvest, and land agents will then marvel at the 'stories' that they once told, for their wildest exaggerations will have become realities.

"The only great project that concerned me during my stay was the establishment of a national park and game preserve, and the enterprising people of the Panhandle should not let it fall for want of financial support. That would be a great pity. The Palo Duro canyon is a wonderful rent in the earth and should, in my opinion, be secured as a national monument for coming generations. This can be accomplished if the people will only make an effort at this time. I shall watch with more than usual interest the progress made along this line."

### Says Farmers Will Hold Out

Uncle Tobe Mitchell, as he is known all over Grayson county, was found in Farmers' Union headquarters, congratulating President Neill and giving him words of cheer from all the unions in Grayson county.

"We had very fair crops this last season, especially corn. Cotton was not up to the standard, but as this was the condition of most all counties we are not complaining. It is said by cotton men in Sherman that not more than one-third of the cotton raised in Grayson county has been sold, the balance being held by the farmers with a grim determination to keep on holding it. If people think that the farmers are not determined to work for better marketing of their products they don't know the farmers. They are the same kind that rescued Texas from the Indians, negro domination and composed the mass of the armies of the Confederacy, and they have determination enough.

"We have the seed breeders' farm near us, with Professor Ferguson in charge. My brother-in-law, Dr. Simmons, is working with him. This is a great institution and all farmers and other people should help to make it greater. Its work so far has demonstrated that corn can be raised in Texas from Texas seed and when all the people learn this there will be better and larger crops of that grain raised in Texas."

### Women in the Union

A. S. Roberts of Grapevine, R. F. D. No. 3, was in the city circulating around among his fellow farmers at union headquarters. He is a farmer and stock raiser, Grapevine being one of the most fertile parts of this county and of course crops there are as good as in any part of the county.

"Our crops were about like all the rest, some very good and others spotted. Everybody is busy now getting ready for this year's planting and as the weather has been fine work has gone on splendidly.

"The farmers of the union are holding their cotton and will continue to do so. Yes, I am a member of 'Old Union' local, but my wife is a member of Glade union, and so is the wife of Turner, the president of the county union. Glade union has a larger percentage of women than any other.

"The strength of the union is in the patriotism and enthusiasm of the women folks, who stay with us and work night and day for the cause. They are like the women of the south during the civil war in this."

### Feeding at Colorado

George Dupree was in the Live Stock Exchange talking steers, and looked fat and better than usual.

"I tell you what it is," said he, "that is an awful fine climate out there and it makes a man feel good to live in it. I have just finished off seven hundred head of steers that I have been feeding at the cotton seed mill at Colorado City. They are in good condition and I will sell at once. Everything up in Mitchell county is getting along in the best shape possible and there is not much panic talk out there. This will wind up my string that I have been feeding at Colorado.

I sold my hogs I had here in Fort

Worth, because I could not give them the proper attention while out in Mitchell county. I have not given up the business by any means."

### Use Peanuts for Feed

W. M. Leonard of Madisonville, Texas, R. F. D. No. 1, is a farmer and stock raiser.

"I raise hogs, mules and horses," said Mr. Leonard. "Crops were very poor last year with us. Corn was good but cotton was very sorry. There are a good big lot of peanuts raised with us, for their forage qualities. They make one of the best feeds we have for all kinds of stock. People are beginning to see the necessity of diversifying and it will not be long before—if cotton does make a short crop—they will be able to hold what they do make until it suits them to sell, for with plenty of meat and bread on the place and a surplus of stock for the markets the money from which they can pay all debts and living expenses, they will command the financial situation as far as they are concerned.

"Yes, I am a member of the Farmers' Union and have been president of the county union and my local. The union is all right and whatever differences there may be at times it will live thru, for it is based upon correct principles, which will prevail."

### Enough Feed for Stock

P. D. Farmer of Kingston, Hunt county, was found in Farmers' Union headquarters, mingling with his fellows and in an optimistic mood as to the future of the union cause.

"Cotton was poorer in our county this last season than it has been in the twenty-six years that it has been my home. The corn crop in places was good, but in others it was very poor. The preparation for the coming year has been fairly good and progress has not been hindered by bad weather. However, most of the farmers have enough feed to carry them over till the new crop comes and the stock will not suffer to any great extent.

"Our people are getting into the hog business more and more and better classes of hogs at that. The farmers are determined more than they ever were to produce enough for their home consumption and thus be able to board at home and lodge at the same place. They are fast getting over the credit and mortgage habit and when that is accomplished the rest is comparatively easy. I have been an official of the Farmers' Union and have been a member since its organization, and I have never seen our people more grimly determined to carry their point."

### President Neill Returns

D. J. Neill, president of the state Farmers' Union, has been on a visit to his home and farm in Eastland county. Gorman being his postoffice. He returned from his trip pleased with everything down in his section.

"The people down around Gorman are all right now," said Mr. Neill, "and the merchants seem to be getting over the stringency fast. There are in the union warehouse at Gorman being held now 1,500 bales of cotton, and it looks as if the owners were going to continue to hold.

"Gorman is said to have about as good or better cotton crops in her tributary country than any part of the state, but she only received 6,000 bales of cotton this year, as against 17,500 in 1904 and 16,000 in 1907. This is quite a difference and is a criterion by which anyone can see that there is a large shortness in the crop, and that it is but logical for prices to go up were they not hampered by speculation and speculators."

### Farmers Should Diversify

J. E. Beene is a farmer who resides in the upper edge of Johnson county, near Burleson, on R. F. D. No. 4, and tries to diversify his crop so as to meet any emergency that may come and force him to spend cash.

"I raise all of the ordinary crops that the country produces," said Mr. Beene, "and stock also to eat the feed-stuffs. I believe, like a good many, that a farmer should diversify and raise all kinds of things, for we never know in our avocation when the seasons may turn against us at one time and hurt our crop and not injure one that was later coming on. That is something that all men who till the earth should learn and then the condition of all men would be bettered, for in co-operation there is safety."

### Has the Corn to Feed

Captain S. W. Kelley of Kiowa, Okla., was in the city and was found in the Live Stock Exchange, looking after some of his varied stock interests. He



**HARD HITTERS**

To get a hammer that will last a lifetime, that the handle—that drives straight and true—you must ask for a Keen Kutter Hammer.

**KEEN KUTTER**

**TOOLS AND CUTLERY**

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

If not at your dealer's, write us.

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

**KEEN KUTTER**

TRADE MARK

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

—E. C. Simmons, Trademark Registered.

is a farmer as well as stockman and is connected also with several productive industries in his home town.

"I am feeding 100 head of steers on corn," said Captain Kelley. "It is true that corn is mighty high to be feeding, but then a feeder can't afford to pay for feed now, and as I have the corn I feed it.

"We have had plenty of rain and the moisture in the ground is plenty. The weather is fine for all farm work and that kind of business is, rushing just now among the farmers. The financial flurry has had a bad effect, of course, but more especially among that class of men who deal in stock more or less, and who have to depend on accommodation from the banks to make their deals. It is coming all right, however."

### Range Needs Rain

Colonel Ike Pryor was in the city after his return from the Denver meeting of the Cattle Raisers' Association and had a few words to say relative to conditions down in the Nueces country, where his big ranch is located.

"Our cattle are doing very well considering everything. It is pretty dry with us and tallow weeds, that salvation of a country that went into the winter with short grass, has failed on account of winter moisture. However, we have plenty of good chaparral and in it there is always to be found something for cattle to live and thrive on. Most of the cattle down our way will begin to move about March. There will be quite a big bunch come to market when they are all thrown together and counted."

### Farmers Getting Busy

D. R. Brown of Gorman, Eastland county, has been in the city for several days on union business and was caught as he was preparing to leave for home Friday evening.

"I am a farmer and stock raiser," said Mr. Brown. "Crops were not up to our usual standard last year by any means, but yet we probably made as good an average as any other section. Farmers' work has been going on fast as the weather has been fine for farm work and the ground is in very good shape for plowing the soil. We all hope for a good year for farming operations this coming season and a better market for our crops."

### BUREAU PLANS STOCKMEN'S AID

James M. Pickens Says Its Aim Is to Eradicate Disease

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—James M. Pickens, connected with the bureau of animal industry in the capacity of editor of its publicity branch, and who was in attendance at the Denver meeting of the American National Live Stock Association last week, is in Chicago looking over the live stock situation here. Mr. Pickens said today that it is the aim of the bureau to henceforth issue more bulletins regarding the work in effecting eradication of the diseases of live stock and that the officials welcome suggestions from live stock men which will tend to further the efficiency of the work of the bureau.

At the Denver convention the chief complaints of stockmen were in regard to the disposition of cattle and sheep from the scab quarantine territory. In the Denver conference between officials of the bureau and live stock men, which was attended by Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the bureau, the matter was thoroughly discussed and Chicago live stock men who were there look for changes in the rules of the department regarding the quarantining of cattle unaffected with scabies, altho they come from the quarantine districts.

### CHICAGO RECEIPTS A RECORD

Hogs in January Total 1,113,000—Little Above Banner Month in 1880

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—January has established a new record in hog receipts at the Chicago stock yards. The total run is 1,113,000, which stands against the former banner month's receipts of 1,111,997 in November, 1880. Cattle receipts total 315,000 and stand third largest January on record.

Combined receipts of all kinds of live stock also establish a new record, the figures aggregating 1,760,000, against 1,583,519 in January, 1907, showing an increase of nearly 200,000. Receipts of cars for the month total right at 32,000, within a few hundred of the banner month's number.

Chicago will this month have received over half as many hogs as arrived at Kansas City during the whole year of 1888, while within 150,000 of as many as arrived at Omaha in the same year and nearly twice as many as St. Louis received in the whole of 1888.

Chicago's cattle receipts for January will stand close to one-third as many as arrived at Kansas City in the whole year of 1888 and within 40,000 of the number received at Omaha that year.

These comparisons show the growth of the live stock trade. In 1888 the western markets were quite small and only a few years previously they were in their infancy. When Chicago gets nearly as many hogs in a month as Kansas City got in the whole year of 1888 the growth of live stock production is well indicated.

### A NEW BREED OF FOWLS

Chicago Schoolmaster Puts Something New Up to the Poultry Breeder

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Prof. James E. Armstrong's new breed of chickens, the Calumets, from which he predicts he will develop the "ideal hen," received a first prize at the poultry show in Tattersalls yesterday. The efforts of the Englewood High school principal to develop a distinctive Chicago breed of fowls to surpass all others in egg laying ability and table qualities received high praise from the judges.

Janet Fairbanks Bates, the youngest exhibitor in the show, 18 months old, exhibited a Calumet cockerel which received a second prize.

The Manx bantam cock and hen, owned by John J. Keig of Lockport, which received first prizes, were christened yesterday John Storm and Glory Quayle, after the characters created by Hall Calne, the Manx novelist. Like the Manx cats, the bantams have no tails.

### That Knife Habit

The present year sees the tercentenary of the introduction of forks into France and England from Italy. Think of it; 300 years old! And most of our brethren of today continue to be sword swallows.

**FOR SALE**

**1,280 ACRES ADJOINING SANDERSON, TEXAS**

**F. H. YOUNG**

## Cattle Open Season Ends

### Shipments to Northern Pastures Have Been Comparatively Light

The "open" quarantine season during which cattle found to be free from ticks could be shipped to northern pastures without dipping, closes Friday. From that time until Nov. 1 all cattle going north of the line except direct to slaughter will have to be dipped.

Dipping vats at the Fort Worth stock yards have been in operation all during the open season, as an inspection is required at all times, and tick cattle dipped. Crude petroleum is used for the dip. A heavy increase in the amount of work is expected with the closing of the season.

Northern shipments have been comparatively light during the closing season, no bad weather having made shipments from the southern ranges necessary. The demand for cattle to be fed in the corn growing states for early spring market has also been less.

The theory upon which the "closed" and "open" quarantine seasons are operated by the federal bureau of animal industry is that during the summer months the introduction of tick-infested cattle to northern pastures would immediately result in an outbreak of fever which would be destructive to northern cattle.

It seems that in the winter months, when frost and snow are on the ground, there is but little danger of dissemination of the disease, as the casual agency of the malady, the *boophilus annulatus* (fever tick), cannot live in extremely cold weather.

#### First Called a Disease

It was known that a malignant disease among cattle in the southern states existed for years prior to the discovery of the fever tick, whose contact with northern cattle resulted in an epidemic which quickly proved fatal. For a long time the exact cause remained a mystery; but the fact prevailed that the introduction of cattle from below a certain line of demarcation to districts further northward meant the destruction of northern cattle exposed.

And it was also known that the disease did not prove fatal to the animals from Texas, Mississippi, Indian Territory and lower gulf states, and this caused many southern cattlemen to protest that the charge of destructive agency in their herds was a myth, and was only a claim set up by northern cattlemen in order to discriminate against southern range-bred cattle.

The government held that a disease

of this nature actually existed in southern cattle, and, while its exact cause could not at that time be determined, decided that some measures should be adopted to protect the herds in non-infested territory from contamination therewith. At first, it was only an indefinite barrier, as time was required to determine exactly how far north, in the tier of the southern states, the infection among the cattle existed at that time.

#### Fixing Cause of Fever

It was not until about twenty-five years ago that experiments conducted by Dr. Schroeder and other scientists in the employ of the federal government definitely established the tick as the cause of the disease. Then the work of confining the malady within its original limits was made more systematic and effective.

During the last ten years much experiment work has been done with a view to discovering an agency that would rid the infested districts of the tick, for it has been established beyond doubt that the destruction of the fever tick will mean the elimination of the disease from the United States.

Lime and sulphur dips for cattle intended for northern pastures were first tried, but they proved unsatisfactory because they often killed more cattle than ticks. In recent years the department has met success by using a dip of crude Beaumont oil. But even this is not proving altogether practicable, the cost of oil being so great that it is difficult to get the rank and file of quarantine cattlemen to use it. Lately, arsenic has also been tried.

#### Results Are Accomplished

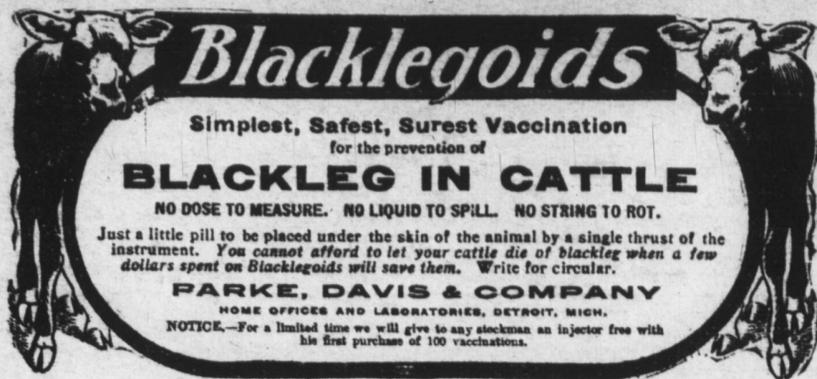
Despite the difficulties which cattlemen below the federal quarantine line have encountered, in exterminating the disease by destruction of the cause, much effective work has been done in the past half dozen years in the states bordering on the line, especially in Oklahoma and North Carolina. By dipping and by a system of moving cattle from one pasture to another, and cleaning, cattlemen have been so successful in exterminating the pest that each year one or more counties have been taken out of quarantine and the line thus pushed further south.

By constant and harmonious effort, Oklahoma has almost entirely banished the tick from its borders in recent years. The government is urging similar co-operation on the part of all the states thus affected, and is using men throughout the field to give assistance wherever it is sought.

The line is being gradually pushed further south as ticks are eradicated. Maps at the headquarters of the Cattle Raisers' Association show the line in Texas as running south and west of Knox, Haskell, Jones, Fisher, Mitchell, Sterling, Iron, Tom Green, Upton, Crane, Ward and Reeves counties and then almost directly south.

#### A Happy Definition of Expert

An expert alienist seems to be a man who gets \$100 to \$200 a day for knowing more than a lawyer can make him tell.



**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.

## Why Price of Hogs Is Down

### Past Four Weeks Show Gain of 1,000,000 Over Last Year

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 3.—The Price Current, in its weekly review of western pork packing operations and the provision trade for the week ending Jan. 31, says:

There has been continuance of large numbers of hogs for the market channels, manifestly exceeding expectations of the trade, and the week's movement has been much larger than for corresponding time last year, and not frequently equaled in such records. Total western slaughtering 890,000 hogs, compared with 870,000 the preceding week and 970,000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 615,000, and two years ago 635,000. From Nov. 1 the total is 7,370,000, against 7,040,000 a year ago—an increase of 330,000. Since four weeks ago there has been a gain of over a million in the number of hogs slaughtered in the west in comparison with the corresponding time last year. The quality of current supplies is from fair to extra good. Prices have been somewhat variable during the week, holding up well most of the time, closing easier, the general average for prominent markets being about \$4.25 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.30 a week ago, \$4.40 two weeks ago, \$6.75 a year ago, \$5.55 two years ago, \$4.75 three years ago, \$4.90 four years ago.

#### Hogs and Corn

Persons in the trade are accustomed to keep in view a comparison of the relation between prices of corn and of hogs, generally assuming that the latter is mainly and closely governed by the former. Without disputing the worthiness of this manner of reaching conclusions it may be observed that conditions surrounding the value of corn are variable in different seasons, and persons who keep in view market quotations of contract grades of this grain in such a season as the present one are liable to reach inconsistent conclusions. For instance, at Chicago No. 4 corn is 10 cents or more below No. 2—the latter being the general quotation grade, in constant view. Corn below No. 4 in grading requirements sells at a still wider range in comparison with No. 2. The hogs have not been finished on No. 2 grain, but on the lower qualities, and the producers of hogs from the soft but otherwise serviceable corn of the past season's production have been securing returns for the grain thus utilized in a manner not otherwise within reach. The climatic conditions of the winter have been more than ordinarily favorable for stock, in modifying feeding requirements, and there has been more than usual freedom from losses of animals from disorders. All of these conditions count in shaping the relation of selling prices to the cost to the producer. The large marketing of hogs this month need not be taken as meaning that unusually close movement of marketable stock has occurred, but that it more represents the coming forward of animals which were advantageously being fed with material not readily marketable otherwise. And the supply is not near a point of exhaustion.

The speculative provision market was fairly active the last week. Prices had an easier tendency, with a decline in values noted at the close. The continued liberal marketing of hogs was an influence in weakening the market for provisions. Domestic centers reported trade quiet, and foreign markets were inactive with some decline in quotations. The export clearances of product were fairly liberal and show an increase over the preceding week, but did not equal the movement for the corresponding week last year.

## Find Profit In Alfalfa

### Makes Splendid Hog Food and Is Raised Cheaply—Favor Diversification

CHILDRESS, Texas, Feb. 1.—Childress county is one of the leading counties in the production of alfalfa and farmers here find it one of the most profitable of crops.

Raising alfalfa is no longer an experiment in this section where it has been grown successfully for five years and readily marketed, much of it being used for home consumption.

S. P. Britt, manager of the big Hereford Grove farm east of this city, reports that he has been raising at least a hundred acres of alfalfa every year at a profit of \$50 per acre. He says that the crop this year will be increased.

Because of its great qualities as a hog food alfalfa is rapidly springing into favor in the Panhandle and Oklahoma, which send more choicy hogs to the Fort Worth market than any section in the southwest, and they bring higher prices.

S. W. Mitchell is another farmer of this county who is an extensive alfalfa grower. He has been raising good crops for the past four years. A. W. Long, south of Childress, is annually enlarging his alfalfa acreage and now he owns one of the largest farms of this kind in the state.

Farmers here admit the advantage in growing alfalfa but have been busy the past several years with cotton. Now, however, because of recent experience in growing cotton and cotton only, they have espoused the diversification theory and will raise more corn, oats, maize, vegetables and alfalfa.

## 160 Acres of Cotton \$6,000

### Implement Dealers Say Sales of Cotton and Corn Planters Show Increase

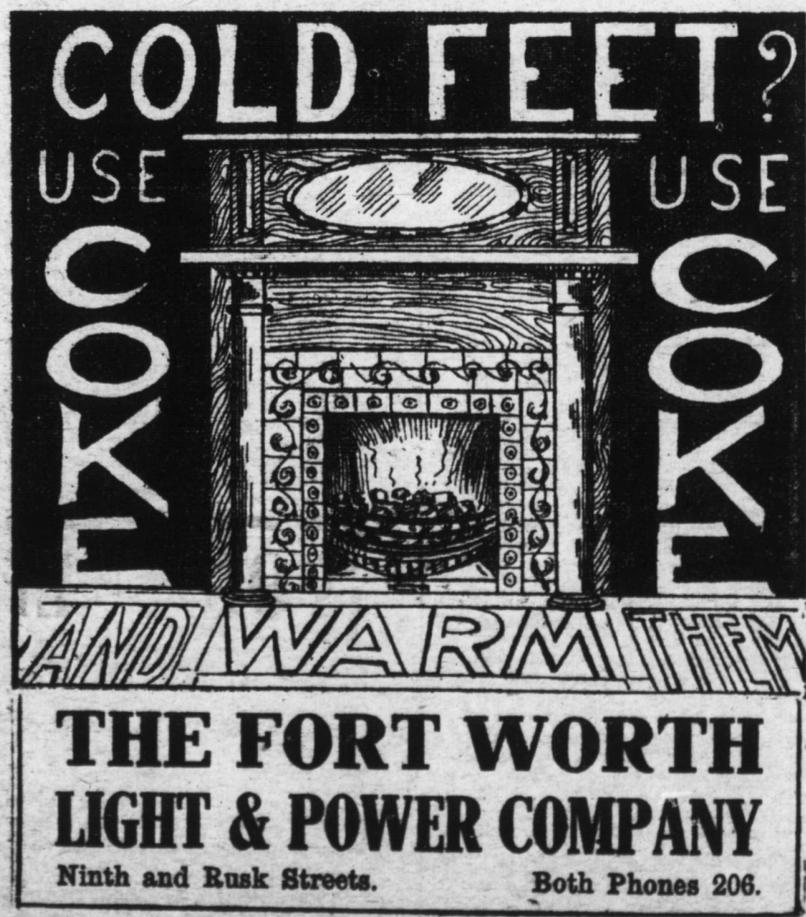
CHILDRESS, Texas, Feb. 1.—This section claims the medal for the record cotton production of 1907.

Frank Williams, residing near Olympus, has gathered 106 bales from 160 acres, which netted him about \$6,000, an amount which more than pays for the land on which the crop was grown. And this crop was grown during one of the worst seasons for Texas cotton, when drouth, storms and weevils played havoc.

Few sections, if any, in Texas in 1907 reported gathering a bale of cotton to the acre. Mr. Williams is one of the most successful planters in Childress county, owning 3,000 acres of splendid farming land. He came to this country only a few years ago, paid for his land and is now rapidly adding to his bank account.

What Mr. Williams accomplished can be repeated by nearly every planter in the Panhandle.

Farm implement dealers here report sales for next season were far beyond expectations and cotton and corn planters have been in great demand. One dealer sold over a car load of these implements here.



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USE **EKOC** USE **EKOC**  
**AND WARM THEM**  
**THE FORT WORTH LIGHT & POWER COMPANY**  
Ninth and Rusk Streets. Both Phones 206.

# The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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### Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

OFFICERS:

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Second V.P.—J. H. P. Davis...Richmond  
Secretary—H. E. Crowley...Fort Worth  
Asst. Sec'y—Berkely Spiller...Ft Worth  
Treasurer—S. B. Burnett...Fort Worth

### THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

### STOCKMAN-JOURNAL READERS

THE Stockman-Journal takes pleasure in announcing to its friends and readers some of its plans for 1908, which it believes will be of interest to them and result in value to this paper.

The awakening in many sections to the possibilities of more profit in the live stock business by better breeding and more systematic feeding inclines the management of this paper to the belief that more attention to these two lines will be more useful to its readers.

The Stockman-Journal is the oldest live stock paper in North Texas, and originally, it was devoted exclusively to range interests. The agricultural development of Texas has been so rapid that the live stock industry from the range standpoint is now growing steadily less while the breeding of better live stock and the feeding of this same stock to produce a more finished product and bring higher prices, now claim the attention of the progressive stockman in every section of the state.

For this reason more attention will hereafter be paid to possibilities in the breeding and feeding of cattle both for beef and dairy purposes, hogs, horses and sheep. New lines of agriculture, such as sugar beet raising, alfalfa, and corn improvement insofar as they have a connection with feeding will be given space for discussion. Poultry also has an important part on every farm and general poultry raising will be discussed more or less.

The Stockman-Journal expects to re-

main as it has always been recognized, essentially a live stock paper. It hopes to appeal to the intelligent stockman regardless of what particular farm animal is his favorite as a money producer. Discussions of topics relating purely to agriculture apart from stock raising as well as those relating to what might be termed "fancy" stock raising will be left to others. The Stockman-Journal wishes to be known as a practical paper and to give space only to discussions and suggestions which may be taken advantage of by plain and practical people.

Mr. B. R. Webb, who was formerly with The Stockman-Journal as business manager, and who is thoroughly familiar with the southwestern field, assumes his former position with this issue, taking the place of Mr. D. R. Murray, resigned.

The Stockman-Journal wishes to encourage as much as possible contributions from all its readers and its columns are always open to practical letters on subjects relating to the live stock industry. Early in March a special edition of this paper will be issued dealing largely with the interest represented at Fort Worth's big fat stock show, to be held next month. This issue will be of much interest and value. During the remainder of the year The Stockman-Journal hopes to further improve its typographical appearance and from time to time print, even more than it has in the past, attractive illustrations picturing various phases of the live stock industry in the Southwest.

### WHAT OREGON IS DOING

THE TELEGRAM is in receipt of a letter from the Oregon Development League, an association composed of seventy-five commercial clubs of that state, dealing with the subject of dairying.

Oregon does not have a Five Million Club, but its association of commercial clubs takes in all the important cities, large and small of the entire state in an effort to "build up, advance and advertise the unlimited resources of the Beaver state."

And one of the subjects in which the league is interested is dairying. Its letter says:

The dairy products of Oregon this year were worth \$17,000,000, which was a growth from nothing ten years ago, and from \$5,000,000 five years ago. There is a determination on the part of every interest in the state to make the products of this industry amount to \$100,000,000 annually within the shortest possible period, for, as you are aware, Oregon has a larger area in which dairying can reach its highest point of production than is possessed by any other state.

Has it? Let's see. Oregon has a total area of 96,000 square miles. Texas has 265,000. In 1906 Texas produced 21,000,000 bushels of oats, 155,000,000 bushels of corn, and 14,000,000 bushels of wheat. Oregon produced 3,600,000 bushels of oats, 499,000 bushels of corn, and 14,000,000 bushels of wheat. Wheat was the same for both states, but Texas produced three times as much oats and over 300 times as much corn. The figures on hay for the state are not obtainable.

Oregon's claim for the greatest possible dairying area can easily be discounted in Texas. Sixty thousand square miles tributary to Fort Worth alone are all adapted to profitable dairying. In all of this area alfalfa can be raised successfully, corn can be raised, and forage crops will grow easily and abundantly.

But if in ten years Oregon can raise the value of its dairy products from

zero to \$10,000,000 what's the matter with Texas? Don't we have commercial clubs, and improvement leagues, and development associations? Certainly we do, but we don't hear much talk from any of them on the subject of dairying. We don't hear much talk from them on the subject of more hogs, and more poultry. Most of them are talking about more immigrants.

If the country is developed the immigrants will come of their own accord, and they will be glad to get a chance. If seventy-five commercial clubs of Oregon think it worth while to increase the state's dairy products from a value of \$10,000,000 annually to \$100,000,000, why isn't a similar effort worth while on the part of the commercial clubs in Texas?

And for the how of it? There is only one way. That is by premiums, fairs, competitions. Commercial clubs can raise money for advertising a useful and laudable purpose, but money raised for premiums not only produces better crops and more interest among the people, but the products offered for the premiums are themselves the best advertising that can be devised.

If Oregon commercial clubs can go into Wisconsin, the greatest dairying state of the union, and say "Our state has increased the value of its dairy products \$5,000,000 in five years," it doesn't need much further argument to convince Wisconsin dairymen that Oregon is worth investigation. It is a much better argument than going to the Wisconsin dairymen as many sections of Texas do now, and saying "We offer you the greatest opportunity for dairying in the country."

Texas is telling the truth about dairying, about hogs, about corn and wheat and oats, but it doesn't have the figures to back up its statement. It doesn't sound well to say "Texas is the greatest state in possibilities for hog raising in the union," and then follow it up with "Fort Worth packed 10,000 less hogs in 1907 than in 1905, and the packing houses run on part time because they can not get enough hogs to keep the machinery going."

That's one of the reasons why Texas papers are preaching more hogs. Why they are preaching more farm products of all kinds. When we can show the figures for the goods produced, the problem of increasing Texas population by immigration will be as easy as getting a politician to make a speech at a barbecue. And that's not very hard.

### CAR SHORTAGE AND SHIPPER

IN THAT part of President Roosevelt's last message which refers to traffic problems and their solution, Texas has a good deal of interest. The message says:

The interstate commerce commission now has authority to establish thru routes and joint rates. I think it must also have authority to determine the conditions upon which cars shall be interchanged between different railways. In this connection I desire to repeat my recommendation that railways be permitted to form traffic associations for the purpose of conferring about and agreeing upon rates, regulations and the practices affecting interstate business. In fixing the charges of our railroads, I believe that, considering the interests of the public alone, it is better to allow too liberal rather than too scanty earnings, for, otherwise, there is grave danger that our railway development may not keep pace with our demand for transportation.

To much of this doctrine a large part of Texas will subscribe. There should be some method, even if it has to be at the hands of the government, for the regulation of car interchanging between

different lines. Official reports show that there were 320,000 idle freight cars in the United States January 15, yet about this time a man at Plainview, Texas, was butchering a load of hogs because he could not get one single car to ship them to Fort Worth. This after he had tried several weeks in vain to get traffic facilities. Doubtless the railroad to which he applied had no means of getting him a car because no other railroad would or could furnish it. At the same time the 320,000 idle cars were reported there were 8,000 idle locomotives. The amount of idle capital represented by the idle cars and engines is \$440,000,000 on which the railroads ought to be making earnings.

Car shortages usually bother Texas at this season more than they have this year. Last year the movement of cotton was seriously handicapped, and in the fall of 1907 thousands of cattle could not be moved out of the Panhandle for lack of cars and engine.

A bureau which could regulate and control car movement would not only facilitate the traffic and aid the interests of the shipper, but it would help the railroads by keeping the cars at work and earning something on their original cost.

A phase in the latter part of the extract from the President's message is worth serious consideration. "I believe it is better to allow the railroads too liberal rather than too scanty earnings, for otherwise there is grave danger that our railroad development may not keep pace with our demand for transportation," says the President, and this is worth remembering by those amateur lawmakers, who seek to add burdens to the railroads and constantly reduce their earnings. The effect of such work has been apparent in Texas where much railroad building has been hampered and even stopped because of unfavorable legislation.

President Yoakum of the Rock Island Frisco lines, estimates that Texas needs 6,000 more miles of railroads, but there is not talk of building even 1,000 additional miles at the present time.

The fair-minded people of Texas want no unfair burdens on the railroads of the state. They are willing for legitimate earnings and liberal enough earnings to justify further expenditure in building. They want better car service to move their live stock and crops, and they are willing to pay the freight if they can get the transportation.

\*\*\*\*\*  
★ 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 occasion- ★  
★ al letters on topics relative to live ★  
★ stock breeding and feeding, tell- ★  
★ ing 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 fur- ★  
★ ther notice, pay 25 cents for each ★  
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★ these columns. ★  
\*\*\*\*\*

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# HOGS

## HOG POSSIBILITIES OF THE PANHANDLE

(By William Penn Anderson, Live Stock Agent Santa Fe Lines.)

The geographical situation of the Panhandle of Texas and the Pecos valley in New Mexico, which are now practically on the main line of the lightest grade railroad across the continent, only one-third of the distance to the Pacific seaboard where as high or higher prices obtain than in the Atlantic seaboard or New York and Boston markets, the question of the adaptability of the plains country as a swine growing proposition has been practically demonstrated to such an extent as to warrant the belief that so far as the healthfulness of the animal is concerned that it excels any other portion of the continent for this purpose.

Of all the domestic animals the hog so far as health is concerned has been the more delicate and sensitive to change of climate intransigent than any other animal. For the reason swine are but rarely ever purchased to take back into the country to take on a higher finish when placed on sale at any of the great markets of the country, on account of the excessive mortality, which has obtained in almost every locality where the experiment has been tried, the not so great or rather, not so noticeably so the change of hogs from one locality to another in the upper western states have been usually attended with a mortality as to cause this otherwise very profitable business to become so hazardous as to curtail it to a minimum. However, in this part of the southwest, especially on the plains and in the Pecos valley, during the past few years more hogs have been grown than could profitably be fed to a finish for commercial purposes outside of the home consumption.

The majority of the surplus of the swine grown on the plains and in the Pecos valley has been carried to feed lots and finished for market at points in the corn growing section, extending to my personal knowledge from Higgins, Texas, to Eureka, Kan., while many have gone down the Denver road to Texas points.

### Panhandle Hogs Healthy

It is needless to say that these hogs

have shown good results in their gain per day. But what has been almost marvelous about their class of shipments and the one for which I have felt the most concern is the small percent of mortality which has almost invariably attended the shipment of "stock hogs" in other sections either from cholera or some other unexplainable cause.

But out of hundreds of shipments, covering a period of several years, with which I have been in close touch, I have yet to hear of the first case of any kind of tontagion or other complaints of fatality which in other sections of the country have seriously impeded the handling of stock hogs.

### Passing of Lard Type

It is a peculiar fact that the United States is probably the greatest hog producing country in the world and yet little if any particular attention has been given to the production of what has been known as strictly prime export bacon. The December number of the National Live Stock Bulletin, issued from Washington, D. C., quotes no less an authority than George M. Rommell of the bureau of animal industry, department of agriculture, to the effect that the next fifteen years will see a general revision of swine standards in America and that breeders who intend to make a specialty of the production of hogs that will make prime export bacon should choose their breeding stock with an eye only to the truthness of bacon type and then the breeding of a bacon herd will be an easy matter.

Whether the stock are Tamworth of Chester, or Duroc or Poland China or Berkshire or any other breed, let the type of the breeding stock be bacon pure and simple—"well fleshed, deep in side, well proportioned ham and shoulder, a good thick belly, side very even thruout and fattening very evenly along the back."

This is the simple description of a hog which will meet the requirements of that branch of trade.

### Bacon Hogs on Plains

It is upon such authority as this that I conclude that the average of the hogs on the plains is up to as high a standard of breeding, more favored with the variety of ration used on the plains, than the hogs grown in a strictly corn feeding section of the country. In the Panhandle the variety of feed most obtainable for hog raising has been such as will be seen later or to favor the bacon type.

This same bulletin says: "Long continued experiments have proven conclusively that a mixed ration for hogs will produce far better bacon than a simple grain ration."

That is, hogs fed on kaffir corn, maize, rye, peas and having the run of a clover or alfalfa pasture will, when finished, make a far better quality of bacon than will be produced from hogs fed on Indian corn alone.

### Dairy Products Make Bacon

The question of an abundance of all these things is simply a question of industrial effort, all of the other elements are here in generous plenty and labor educated along these lines shows a thrifty increase. It is worthy of note in this connection that the prime bacon of Denmark, the standard by which bacon is judged in European countries, is produced on a ration of roots, mangle beets, barley and dairy by-products.

For one more instance, self illustrating, on the subject in hand, Professor Shutt of Ottawa, Canada, shows that the fat of hogs fed on corn meal only had a melting point of 28.6 degrees Fahrenheit, while that of a similar group of hogs fed on corn meal and skim milk melted at 33.3 degrees, the soft oily constituent of the fat of the first group ran 83.6 per cent of the total fat, while in the second group the oily constituent ran 70.9 per cent of the total fat.

These experiments showed that the fat (and flesh) of hogs fed on corn meal and skim milk was firm at a higher temperature than that of hogs fed on corn meal alone and the firmness of the bacon is very largely considered when the question of its grade, whether prime export or not, is considered.

# Hog Feeding Tests At A. & M.

In a recent hog feeding experiment at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the object of which was to determine a comparative feeding value of corn and black strap molasses, and to ascertain the feeding value of skim milk as an addition to a straight corn ration, Professor John C. Burns found that black strap molasses, at least as a large portion of the ration in combination with corn, is not as profitable or as satisfactory a feed for hogs as is straight corn; and that skim milk as an addition to a corn ration, has an actual cash feeding value of 47c per hundred pounds when hogs are selling as high as 5c per pound live weight.

The experiment covered a period of sixty-four days, from Nov. 9, 1907, to Jan. 11, 1908, respectively. The hogs used were thirty-two shoats of the Improved Large Yorkshire breed, bred and raised at the College. These were divided into four lots of eight head each, and were, so far as it was possible to assort them, of equal size and quality. Lot 1 were fed soaked corn chops and black strap molasses equal parts by weights, Lot 2 received soaked corn chops three parts and black strap molasses one part by weight, respectively; Lot 3 got soaked corn chops straight, and Lot 4 the same amount of soaked corn chops as Lot 3 with an addition of skim milk averaging six and one-fourth pounds per head per day thruout the feeding period. The table below shows the respective weights and gains of the different lots:

Weight Nov. 9—		Pounds.
Lot 1	.....	1,246
Lot 2	.....	1,324
Lot 3	.....	1,326
Lot 4	.....	1,320
Weights Jan. 11—		Pounds.
Lot 1	.....	1,674
Lot 2	.....	2,028
Lot 3	.....	2,124

Lot 4	.....	2,426
Gains—		Pounds.
Lot 1	.....	428
Lot 2	.....	704
Lot 3	.....	801
Lot 4	.....	1,106

If we figure the cost of the corn consumed to be fifty cents per bushel, or ninety cents per hundred pounds; that of the black strap molasses to be seven cents per gallon or sixty cents per one hundred pounds, and the cost of the skimmed milk to be seventeen cents per hundred pounds, then the performance of the different lots was as follows:

Lot 1 ate 2,373 pounds of corn and 2,229 pounds of the molasses, and made a gain of 428 pounds at a cost of 8 1-10 cents per pound.

Lot 2 ate 3,501 pounds of corn, 1,109 pounds of molasses, and made a gain of 704 pounds at a cost of 5 4-10 cents per pound.

Lot 3 ate 4,668 pounds of corn and made a gain of 801 pounds at a cost of 5 cents per pound.

Lot 4 ate 4,668 pounds of corn and 3,232 pounds of skim milk, and made a gain of 1,106 pounds at a cost of 4 3-10 cents per pound.

From the results above, it would seem that black strap molasses, as a large part of the ration in combination with corn, is not a profitable hog feed. It is evident that an addition of skim milk to a corn ration appreciably increases the amount of gain and cheapens the cost of that gain. The hogs that received the addition of skim milk with their corn made a clear gain of three hundred and five pounds over the lot receiving the same amount of corn without the addition of the milk. If we allow \$4.30 per hundred weight for the market value of this gain the feeding value of the skim milk will be 40 cents per hundred pounds.

## To Sell Hogs At Stock Show

### Auction Will Be Held in Connection With Exhibit

Colonel Thorpe Andrews, general manager of the Breeders and Feeders' Show, has been very active in making arrangements with the Swine Breeders' Association to have a hog auction sale during the Fat Stock Show in March. While in Cleburne in attendance on the Swine Breeders' meeting, Colonel Andrews held conferences with the hog breeders and came to an understanding with them relative to the matter. The members of the Swine Breeders' Association appointed a member—Mr. Edmondson of Newark—to take charge of the matter in their interest. He came down and had an interview with the Breeders and Feeders' committee and the stock yards people and secured very satisfactory arrangements for the sale. "The stock yards people," said Colonel Andrews, "have agreed to arrange pens on the north side of the Exposition building, have them thoroughly cleaned and disinfected so that the liability to disease will be reduced to a minimum of risk. Only boars and sows will be exhibited in these pens, and the owner of the animals will give a guarantee that they will live for thirty days after sale, that is, will not die from disease of any sort that would be likely to attack them while in the pens. The swine breeders will, of course, have their premium lots of barrows at the show, but that will be a different matter from this sale."

"There has been some discussion relative to how often sales should be held during the year, varying from one a month to one every three or four months. I think myself that three times a year would be sufficient under the present conditions of swine breeding in Texas. It is hardly probable that there would be enough hogs to be had in Texas to justify a monthly sale. I mean of course the quality of hog that would be offered for sale by breeders.

"It is a splendid idea," said Colonel Andrews, "and will no doubt tend to center in Fort Worth the swine interests of the state. I am very much interested also in the Corn Growers' Association of Texas and intend to aid in every way that I can in encouraging the farmers to make an effort to plant more corn and fare for it better. Texas should raise at least 250,000,000 bushels of corn a year, and she can do it easily if her people will all help the farmer

to get in the habit of corn raising and get the notion out of his head that Texas is not a corn growing state. With the corn Texas can raise there would be not less than a million of cattle fed on corn and cotton seed products come to the Fort Worth market and 5,000,000 head of hogs. This corn industry is worthy the encouragement if such results can be expected."

### MONTANA STOCK VALUES

#### In Valuation to Be Placed on Live Stock by Assessors

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 3.—Live stock valuations will be changed but little by the assessors for another year, according to the decision arrived at by the state meeting. The assessed valuation of hogs will be raised from \$5 to \$8 and the prices of yearling cattis will be lowered \$2 per head.

The valuation of range and stock cattle was fixed at \$16, on coming 2-year-olds at \$14, on coming yearlings and less \$8, 3-year-olds and beef cattle are left to the discretion of the assessors, but to be not less than \$25; dairy cows not less than \$30, thorobred \$40, sheep (all ages) \$3, bucks \$5, hogs \$8, goats \$3, work horses not less than \$50, stallions, jacks, mules and range horses left to the discretion of the assessor.

The committee on lands and improvements reported that the valuation upon this class of property should be left to the discretion of the assessors.

### BIG FIRE IN MORRIS PLANT

#### Blaze of Mysterious Origin in Canning Department at Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 1.—A fire of mysterious origin which occurred in the canning department of the Nelson Morris \$27,000,000 packing plant caused a loss of \$500,000 last night. The plant is situated on the Kaw river, in Kansas. All efforts to save the building were futile and the departments which suffered the greatest loss were the coolers, the dressing rooms, the wholesale department and the killing beds.

The firemen devoted their entire efforts to trying to save the surrounding buildings, as the east main building and the box factory were the first ones to be destroyed. It was thought for awhile that the flames would spread to the cattle chutes, but they were checked before reaching that far. The other building contains the general offices and the engine rooms, and much salvage from the burned buildings was carried into it. The plant is one of the newest ones in the packing centers, having been completed only two years ago.

## 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.

## Oltmanns Bros.

J. A. HILL, Manager.  
Stock Yards, North Fort Worth, Texas.

**Farmers' Sons Wanted** with knowledge of stock and this education to work in an office, \$300 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Students' Association, Dept. 25, London, Connecticut.

## DAIRYING

### Improving the Dairy Herd

(By F. L. Houghton, secretary Holstein-Friesian Association of America.)

Doubtless the first effort that a breeder or dairyman should make in attempting to improve his herd should be to ascertain the exact yield of his cows. No greater incentive could be offered than the system of prizes now in vogue, while the public distinction which is given to the owner of such tested cows is a valuable commercial asset, resulting in a largely increased price obtainable for such cows, and their progeny.

A very convenient and valuable compilation of these Advanced Registry records has each year been made and published in the Holstein-Friesian year book, giving a list of the cows tested and their yields and a list of the sires of such tested cows; a list of the daughters and their yields appearing beneath the name of each sire. A further list gives the name of each cow that has produced two Advanced Registry daughters, and the name, age and record of that daughter.

The year book thus condenses for ready reference the entire contents of the Advanced Registry, enabling the observer to readily distinguish the large record cows and their sires and dams, and make such application of the data as may be desired in endeavoring to improve his herd.

Caspar L. Redfield, whose work of analysis of the pedigrees of trotting bred horses, appears to demonstrate that those horses of greatest speed are the results of breeding together of mature animals of demonstrated ability, has applied his theory to the Holstein cow, and in a series of articles printed in the Holstein-Friesian Register (April to June, 1907), using the records of the Advanced Register as a basis and adopting as a standard for his investigation, cows whose yields were one-third above the standards of the Advanced Register, deduces certainly very interesting and, I believe, wholly conclusive results.

Mr. Redfield takes 137 cows in whose pedigrees the ages could be obtained for 951 dams, grandams, and great-grandams, and by a slight relaxation of his arbitrary standard of performance, this list was increased to 144 cows, in whose pedigrees were the ages of just 1,000 cows. All of these cows were born since 1901 and they are the largest milk yielders for their respective ages that have been tested up to Feb. 15, 1907.

Mr. Redfield by way of preface says, "One of the problems which have bothered biologists for many years, and one which, if rightly answered, is of vast importance to breeders, is the determination of whether a continuous development arising from a function continuously performed is or is not inherited by offspring produced by the animals so developed.

"It will be obvious that if the development in milk yielding capacity which a cow acquires as a result of being regularly bred and milked is transmitted in greater or less measure to her offspring, then the road to progress in milk production is thru the preservation for stock purposes of the calves from mature and comparatively old cows rather than thru the calves of young or immature cows. \* \* \* The cows, therefore, which we are to investigate are those which yield very large quantities of milk and our object is to discover whether these cows come from old dams, from young dams, or from dams whose ages average the same as in those in ordinary breeding operations. \* \* \* As a basis for any intelligent comparison it is necessary to make a standard which will tell us at what average age Holstein-Friesian cows come fresh under the breeding conditions that have existed in this country during the past few years. An elaborate tabulation shows this standard to be 4 years 3 months 21 days, or an average total age for seven dams in a pedigree like that given, of 3 years 1 month 27 days. \* \* \* The majority of selected cases should show an average above this standard, and none should fall below it. The combinations which have produced cows capable of yielding very large quantities of milk are those combinations in which the dams, grandams and great-grandams, each average 1 year 4 months 27 days older than do the dams, grandams and great-grandams of the average bred cow. This may not be considered a very great difference, but 5 years 8 months 18 days is nearly 33 per cent greater than 4 years 3 months 21 days. \* \* \* The final results of the selective operation in the few years in which these cattle have been bred in this country has succeeded in raising the average age of dams of females only one year above the average for the breed, but

has raised the average age of dams of males two years above the average for the breed. \* \* \* It means that when breeders select those blood lines which they think are the best, and are successful in their selection, they are selecting, unbeknown to themselves, lines which came from old and well matured cows.

"Of the 144 cows selected because of their great capacity for the production of milk, not a single case shows itself to be an exception to the general principle that the road toward still greater production is thru animals which have been well developed before they produce the progeny intended for further breeding."

Mr. Redfield's deductions seem to be of the greatest possible value to stock breeders, and it is obvious that the system of Advanced Registry has thus furnished the data for the application of Mr. Redfield's theory. In the generalizations I have made of Mr. Redfield's work it is, of course, understood that I have omitted the various details of tables, deductions and arguments.

### PRIZES FOR AYRSHIRE COWS

#### Champion Yields 463 Pounds of Butter in One Year

The thirty-third annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1908, with about fifty members and friends present.

The award for prizes in the home dairy test for last year was as follows: First herd prize of \$75, for five cows, giving 40,156 pounds of milk and 1,722 pounds of butter, to E. J. Fletcher, Greenfield, N. H. Second herd prize of \$50, for five cows giving 39,135 pounds of milk and 1,702 pounds of butter, to J. F. Butterfield, South Montrose, Pa. Third herd prize of \$25, for five cows giving 36,373 pounds of milk and 1,679 pounds of butter, to C. M. Winslow & Son, Brandon, Vt.

The single cow prizes were as follows: First prize to George H. McFadden, \$30, on Lizzie Barclay, Bryn Mawr, Pa., giving 8,583 pounds of milk and 463 pounds of butter. Second prize to L. A. Reyman, Wheeling, W. Va., \$20, on Madonna Lass 2d, giving 9,785 pounds of milk and 439 pounds of butter. Third prize to George H. McFadden, Bryn Mawr, Pa., on Auchenbrain Princess 7th, giving 8,307 pounds of milk and 405 pounds of butter.

The \$100 silver cup from the J. D. W. French memorial fund presented by his sister, was awarded to George H. McFadden, Bryn Mawr, Pa., on herd of five cows for greatest score of points for both milk and butter.

The \$25 country gentleman silver cup presented by the Country Gentleman for best record of single cow for both milk and butter was awarded to E. J. Fletcher, Greenfield, N. H., on Durtharlynne, giving 10,345 pounds of milk and 438 pounds of butter.

### The Value of Pure Breeds

Farmers are coming more and more to realize the value of the pure-bred animal over the scrub, but there are still many who fail to see why they should pay any more for one animal than a certain other, even tho the one may be of the best breeding. Along this line H. Walker McKeen, writing in the Holstein-Friesian Register, says:

"During many years of institute work I have been asked many times whether or not the beginner in dairying should use pure-breeds or depend upon grade stock as a foundation for his herd. I have always tried to treat the matter conservatively and make my reply correspond somewhat to the circumstances and aptness of the questions, as well as the conditions surrounding the business at the time.

"But, taking note of the changes that have been taking place, the greater demand for dairy products, the higher price of grain and the greater degree of intelligence necessary for success in dairying, I am convinced that he who would build wisely for the future should start his herd, even in a small way if necessary, with pure-bred animals of individual merit.

"There is but one thing in the way of this proposition, and that is the somewhat limited knowledge of the pedigree value of an animal by the average dairyman. To him all animals of a given type appear the same, whether that type be the result of a freak or of generations of concentrated work along a given line. When this is overcome in a large measure and the grower and handler of dairy animals

# 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.

comes into the light of the knowledge of pedigree values, the way will be cleared for a general recommendation of the pure-bred.

"Under present market conditions no one can afford to raise a heifer of indifferent breeding. As a lusty veal six weeks old she will bring dollars more than she will when coming two years old; but make her a pure bred, impress her with a pedigree value and she will be good property from calf-hood up. The further introduction of pure-bred animals on our dairy farms is necessary in order to stop the race suicide that goes constantly on in the slaughter of veals.

The increase in the number of cows in any state, town or community will come only as the number of pure-bred herds increase. Until then we must expect the continued depletion that arises from a lack of interest and market conditions that make a calf of more value than a year-old, thus relieving the farmer from the care and risk of raising it and placing the money at his disposal at once."

### NEW OIL MILL OF QUANAH EXPECTS RUSH

Sixty-Ton Plant Has Three Months' Supply of Seeds—Plenty of Business Assured

QUANAH, Texas, Feb. 1.—The new independent oil mill in this city is ready to commence operations and in a few days the sixty-ton plant will start. Plenty of business has already been assured. A big reservoir is being built to save the water supply. Enough seed has been obtained to run the plant about three months. There will be much rivalry for cotton seed in this section this season, as cattlemen and the Memphis mill will also be bidders.

### Just by Living

A good man does good merely by living. It is enough to be simply good, and so shed about one this atmosphere of goodness; to have ready the kindly word that will help another; to live so that the life is an inspiration to others to be good also.—C. S. Day.

## Panhandle Man Corn Champion

### H. E. Holt of Wheeler Raises Over 100 Bushels an Acre

WHEELER, Texas, Feb. 1.—E. E. Holt of Wheeler, whose corn growing exploit was presented before the Panhandle Farmers' Congress, can justly claim to be the champion corn grower of Northwest Texas.

The following affidavit has been submitted, together with several ears of the corn, and the showing entitles him to the honor of "corn king" of the plains country:

"To Whom It May Concern: I live in Wheeler county, Texas, three miles north of Wheeler. I broke out a body of land on my farm in the early part of 1906, and planted it in June corn on the 20th day of May, the same year. I plowed it one time and in the fall I measured an average square rod, and from that I estimated the yield on the field, which was as follows: 48 pounds shuck on; 36 pounds shelled. At this rate it would be 106 2-3 bushels with shuck on; 107 1/2 without the shuck and 102 6-7 bushels of shelled corn per acre.

"The land upon which this corn was grown is valley land, but not sub-irrigated.

(Signed) "E. E. HOLT,  
"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1908.

"P. T. GRIBBLE,  
"Notary Public of Wheeler County, Texas."

Mr. Holt gave the following rules he observed in corn raising: "Deep plowing is necessary. The land should be broken no less than seven inches deep, and out here one must harrow and roll the land immediately after prepare the land before planting. This is largely the cause of my success as a corn grower."

## Buy Direct From Our Factory \$57.50

Saving all expenses and profits of the dealer. Elkhart Buggies and Harness have been sold direct from our factory to the user for 35 years.

We Are the Largest Manufacturers in the World



No. 227. One Horse cut-under Surrey with bike gear, auto seats and 1 1/4-in. cushion tires. Price complete, \$100. As good as sells for \$60 more.

selling to the consumer exclusively. We ship for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery. No cost to you if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. Over 200 styles of Vehicles and 65 styles of Harness.

Send for New Free Catalog.



No. 676. Top Buggy with padded wing dash and Stearns seat. Price complete, \$57.50. As good as sells for \$25 more.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., ELKHART, INDIANA

# 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.

## BERKSHIRES FOR SALE

Herd headed by Duchess-Masterpiece 106352, a son of Masterpiece 77000 and a grandson of Premier Longfellow 68600, the world's grand champion boar. Where can you find better breeding? Also a breeder of exhibition. B. B. Red Games.

W. F. HARTZOG, Sadler, 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, not akin, also, some Spring Pigs, both sexes. Bred sows and gilts for spring farrowing.

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.

## Letters From Our Readers

### MARES NEED PLENTY OF FOOD.

Col. Exall Calls Attention to Importance of Feeding

To The Stockman-Journal:

The next three months will be a most critical period with the foals of 1907 and the brood mares that are to foal 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 of 1907-08 will in my opinion lose fully 25 per cent and may be 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 until grass, but it is such a critical time that I emphasize this warning and urge by all means to see that the brood mares and these year-

### 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-

ling colts have an abundance of nutritious food until the grass will properly sustain them. Very truly yours,

HENRY EXALL.

### Cotton Seed for Hogs

To The Stockman-Journal.

I will try and comply with the promise I made at our swine meeting held in Cleburne Jan. 7-9, and in doing so I have no other object in view other than to try to convince farmers that there are other, cheaper and more valuable hog feeds than corn. I very much dislike to write letters of this kind for three reasons, one is I consider myself a failure, another is this letter will lack the tone of intelligence and the last one is I hate to fall down in my attempt.

But be it as it may, I say from experience there is no hog feed known to man that will produce a pound of pork as quickly and cheaply as cotton seed meal and cornchops. I realize the fact that there are a great many enemies against cotton seed meal as a hog feed. I am not writing this letter for their special benefit, but on the other hand for the benefit of a more intelligent class of farmers. We shipped out of Groesbeck in 1907, 927 head of hogs fattened on meal and chops. I have bred, raised and developed some as fine hogs as ever saw the south, on cotton seed meal. Of evidence of this fact I have two diplomas from the Dallas fair for best boar and four of his get for the years of 1906-07.

I also own the sweepstakes gilt or sow of the world, there never was but one finer Tamworth sow ever lived and that was her grandmother, Cridella. All of this has been done by the use of cotton seed meal as a bone builder. Now I ask the thinking public this question: "What kind of providence will allow me to feed my hogs from piggery to old age on cotton seed meal and then kill other people's hogs with it?"

Cotton seed meal is a pure vegetable matter. Every kind of stock on earth eat it, even the human family are using it for bread, now tell me what poisonous properties does it contain that will kill a hog.

The good book says as Moses lifted up the serpent, in the wilderness, like-

wise shall the son of man be lifted up also and Moses is coming a second time in the shape of cotton seed meal as a hog feed, to lift up the children of the sunny south and cause them to knock on a full smoke house door. I realize the fact that I have a good many people fighting me on this subject and they are fighting the best interests of the south. I don't consider them loyal citizens to good government. Every one knows that the best interests of the south and north are not identified with each other. Those blue bellies up north will throw a damper over the south whenever an opportunity offers itself.

For fear I might say something ugly I will drop back to cotton seed meal. I have fed it seven years with good results, have never killed any hogs. I want the same shot at it that the seven year itch has at the human family; I want to feed it seven years more. I am feeding meal today to my hogs, will continue to feed meal as long as I raise hogs, either for breeding purposes or for meat. Now I have told you what I am doing and I intend to show you later what I can do.

If there are any persons feeling an interest in this matter of cotton seed meal as a hog feed, I have it printed in the form of a little booklet just six pages. I will mail one to every man on earth and half of the women if you will only enclose postage stamp to pay postage. Wishing every person on earth a prosperous year, I remain yours for keeps.

L. C. ESTES.  
Groesbeck, Texas.

Chloride, Ariz., Jan. 25.

Editor Texas Stockman-Journal: By chance I am in receipt of a copy of your paper dated Jan. 15 and am somewhat interested, as I expect to leave this place in the early spring to find some good land that can be bought on easy terms. If I can find a suitable locality and can secure easy terms I want to make a specialty of the hog business.

Am in communication with agents representing lands in Mexico and also Canada and wherever I can secure a good piece of land, either improved or unimproved, on terms such as I can offer, I will settle.

Please give me any information you can, so I can look it up at once. I want something on the plan mentioned on the first page of your paper of Jan. 15,

called the Santa Fe quarter section plan.

Kindly give me the address of their agent. Thanking you for an early reply, I am, yours sincerely,

CHARLES O. CONNELLEY.

(Mr. G. A. Dobbins, general immigration agent of the Santa Fe, Houston, Texas, will give you all the information you may desire. If any Stockman-Journal readers have land suitable for hog raising and wish to sell they may communicate with Mr. Connelley.—Ed.)

## TO SHIP TEXAS

### VEGETABLES NORTH

Falfurias District Will Begin Sending Out Produce in February—Cattle Movement Brisk

FALFURIAS, Texas, Jan. 25.—Commencing about the middle of February Falfurias will begin shipping mixed cars of vegetables to the Northern markets. There is a large acreage of cabbage, onions, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, tomatoes, peas, beans, lettuce, cucumbers, cauliflowers, watermelons and cantaloupes. Seven carloads of fat cattle were shipped last Monday by Ed C. Lasater. A solid trainload of fat cattle will probably leave next Monday.

## CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law

Austin, - - Texas

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# WINTER WISDOM

AS APPLIED TO CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

## HOW COLDS ARE CONTRACTED

### AND PROPER TREATMENT

A cold is always the result of undue exposure to low temperatures. The rapid cooling of the surface, when not balanced by proper reaction, produces congestion and inflammation of the nasal and bronchial membranes. Obviously, such an ailment is not communicable, in the ordinary sense, from one individual to another. As the slightest "cold" predisposes the individual to attacks of the most severe and dangerous catarrhal affections, the necessity for its quick cure need not be enforced. These facts emphasize the necessity of extra precautionary measures against the ordinary cold. Everyone cannot change his climate at will, but may make the most of what he has at home—viz., take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. It not only cures a cold quickly, but counteracts any tendency of the cold to result in pneumonia. This fact has been fully proven during the epidemics of colds and influenza of the past few years. No case of either of these diseases having resulted in pneumonia when this remedy was used has ever been reported to the manufacturers, and thousands of bottles of it are sold every day. This shows conclusively that it is not only the best and quickest cure for colds, but a certain preventive of that dangerous disease, pneumonia.

## HACKING COUGHS

### CAN BE PROMPTLY CHECKED.

It is not unusual for a cold or an attack of the grip to be followed by a persistent cough. This is owing to the roughness and irritation of the membrane lining the throat. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven very successful in checking coughs of this character. It soothes and heals the irritated membrane, thereby curing the disease that causes coughing.

"For several winters past my wife has been troubled with a most persistent and disagreeable cough, which invariably extended over a period of several weeks and caused her many sleepless nights," writes Will J. Hayner, editor of the *Burley, Colo., Bulletin*. "Various remedies were tried each year, with no beneficial results. In November last the cough again put in an appearance and my wife, acting on the suggestion of a friend, purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The result was indeed marvelous. After three doses the cough entirely disappeared and has not manifested itself since."

#### The Situation in Hides

The leather and shoe trade are both watching the course of the hide markets with considerable interest, perhaps more so than usual. The rapid declines following the financial panic during the fall months caused considerable anxiety throughout the trade and for a time it was feared that the low range of values to which the hide market had dropped would seriously affect the prices of both shoes and leather, and in the instance of the former might possibly nullify the efforts of shoe manufacturers and others who had succeeded in raising the prices of footwear to a more remunerative level than

## THE CHILD'S LIFE AND DANGERS THAT THREATEN

The worst danger to which the children of America are exposed is the neglected cold. If your baby has a cold, don't say, "It will wear off," and let it go at that. If your children have the snuffles, or sore throats, or watery eyes, don't hesitate to take them from school for a day or two so that you may break up the colds they have. Every parent can add to the healthy condition of the family and to his or her own peace of mind by guarding against any and every kind of cold. Generally, the child does not know how it caught cold. It may be impossible to prevent it exposing its sensitive body to those dangers which older persons shun. But the chances of contracting colds can be easily diminished by a little care and forethought. If the children get colds, don't waste any time. Don't trifle with a cold. This warning should be heeded by all. The lives of many children are sacrificed each year by neglecting the colds which they take; others contract chronic catarrh, from which they never fully recover. Of all the cough mixtures sold, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy certainly heads the list as the most efficacious for colds, croup, and whooping cough in children, and the one remedy that can always be depended upon to effect a speedy cure, and that is pleasant and safe to take. This remedy contains no opium or other harmful drug, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. Its great worth and merit in the treatment of these diseases has been attested by many thousands of mothers.

## COMMON COLDS

We claim that if catching cold could be avoided, a long list of dangerous ailments would never be heard of. Everyone knows that pneumonia and consumption originate from a cold; that chronic catarrh, chronic bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles are aggravated and rendered more serious by each fresh attack. Do not risk your life or take chances when you have a cold, even though you do call it a common cold. If taken in time, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure it before these diseases can develop. This remedy contains no opium, morphine, or other harmful drugs, and has thirty-five years of reputation back of it, gained by its cures under every condition.

had existed for some years past.

With the return of easier money and restored confidence active buying in the hide markets resided in a sharp reaction in values which has been welcomed by all parties concerned as tending to steady prices of both leather and shoes and give a greater degree of stability to those markets.

It appears that the sole leather tanners, as soon as they could obtain bank accommodations, made a rush for the few branded hides remaining in the hands of packers and cleaned up that market pretty effectively, with the result that prices have advanced from 1c to 1½c on branded hides and ½c to

## CHILD'S NEGLECTED COLD

### AND THE RESULT

Colds are the special banes of childhood, and often lay the foundation for the more serious diseases of after-life. One child catches cold, and scares its mother into hysterics by having croup in the dead of night. Another child catches cold, and before it has fully recovered from it, takes another cold, and perhaps before that is over contracts a fresh one. This succession of colds, or even the neglect of a common cold, causes the inflammation of the mucous membrane, which was at first acute, to become chronic, and the doctor will tell you that the child has chronic catarrh, from which it will never fully recover. Another child catches cold. Little attention is paid to it, as the child has often had colds, and always recovered from them; but in this instance a stubborn cough is developed. The parents are filled with forebodings. Still another child catches cold, and could easily have been cured by proper treatment, but, being neglected, develops the most fatal malady of childhood, pneumonia. The doctor is called, and pronounces it lung fever, and if the child is lucky enough to live, it has developed weak lungs, making it susceptible to all lung diseases. Every one of these children could have been cured by the prompt use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. A few doses of it, and the child's cold is gone. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia, quickly dispelling all fear of that dangerous disease. It is also a certain cure for croup, and has never been known to fail. When given as soon as the croupy cough appears it will prevent the attack. A medicine of such great worth and merit as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy should be kept in every house where there are young children. Don't wait till the child is sick, and then have to send for it, but keep it on hand, ready for instant use when needed.

### EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED

If you fail to get beneficial results after using two-thirds of a bottle of

## CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

according to directions, return it to your dealer and get your money back. It is well known for its prompt cures of coughs, colds, and croup.

## BABY'S COLD

### CURED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

Mrs. David Maltby of Aberfoyle, Ont., says, "My baby was sick for four or five weeks with a severe cold on the chest and I thought he would die. I tried different remedies but with no beneficial results, until I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The baby is now well and we have since tried this remedy at different times in the family, and can recommend it highly for both young and old." You are pretty safe when you place your dependence upon Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in any case of a cold, croup or whooping cough. It is intended especially for these diseases and has a world-wide reputation for its cures.

This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given to a baby as confidently as to an adult.

## HOW TO PREVENT COLDS

Habitual colds are due to an ill-kept skin on the outside, and by dyspeptic mucous membrane on the inside, the result of indigestion, coupled with carelessness. Cold water, proper food, and common sense are the foundations upon which a preventive must rest. A cold sponge bath, one to three minutes long, before breakfast, with a brisk, dry rub, is excellent—usually all that is necessary to keep the cutaneous circulation alive, and the skin reactive to sudden changes of temperature. For those unaccustomed to cold water, tolerance can be gained in three weeks' time by the use of water at any comfortable temperature, making it one degree colder each day, until it can be employed, without dread, as cold as it will run. Sea salt may be added to the water for its stimulating effect. Cold water, intelligently used, does not steal vitality, but fosters it. It stimulates the nerves that control the expansion and contraction of the blood vessels, and regulates the cutaneous circulation. One should "keep moving" when wet or chilly, and not stand on a street corner or elsewhere without taking deep breath. The lungs used in this way act as a pump, and drive the blood along. This practice, with the others named, will reduce to a shadow the liability of taking cold every little while. If you should contract a cold, get rid of it as quickly as possible, for every cold weakens the lungs, lowers the vitality, and paves the way for more serious diseases. This is best accomplished by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, a preparation that can always be depended upon, and that not only cures the cold, but counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia.

1c on native cows. This has left the packers practically masters of the situation, which they are not slow to take advantage of and are already talking of obtaining present or even higher prices for their late winter kill on account of a supposed scarcity.

The small outside packers scattered throughout the west have been enabled to dispose of their entire collections to date, and tanners who are still in want of hides are turning their attention to the hitherto neglected lines of country branded hides, and an advance of 1c to 1½c has been obtained on the latter class of stock. During this time country upper leather hides have moved

upward about 1c per pound and a gradual stiffening of values apparently induced more free buying than had prevailed for some time past.

At the present time, however, the upward tendency has received a slight check, inasmuch as tanners hesitate to follow it still further, but this may be merely an effort to catch their breath. There is a great difference in opinion as to the amount of hides held by country dealers and others, but it is evident there will be no famine, although trading take on more activity a few weeks hence it would certainly lead to further advances.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.



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## Gets No Cars; Kills Own Hogs

### Plainview Stockman Waits Several Months in Vain

PLAINVIEW, Texas, Jan. 30.—After waiting several months for cars to send a hundred hogs to the Fort Worth market, Will Dixon, residing near here, was forced yesterday to butcher the entire lot and sell them at retail in Plainview.

Mr. Dixon declares that he put in an application for cars several months ago and continued inquiries until a few weeks ago and receiving no satisfaction, decided it useless to make further efforts and so slaughtered the animals himself.

The Plainview Commercial Club has been aroused by the incident and will take up the matter with the different roads necessary with which to market live stock from here to Fort Worth.

## Market 18,000 Bushels of Wheat

### Dollar Offer Induces Panhandle Farmers to Sell

HEREFORD, Texas, Feb. 1.—Within the last ten days there has been an active movement in the local wheat market. The dollar per bushel did the work and more than eighteen thousand bushels have been brought in by the farmers.

The price has ranged from 90 cents to a dollar, according to grade. The buyers have been keen, the market being represented by the Hereford Grain Company, the Amarillo Grain and Elevator Company and the Wichita Falls Mill and Grain Company.

This large amount of local wheat being sold at Hereford in ten days will sound strange to northern and eastern people who imagine that Texas and especially the Panhandle is a barren waste.

## GO TO PANHANDLE PREPARED TO STAY

### Over Hundred Immigrant Cars Arrive at Texline During January—Bring Farm Machinery

TEXLINE, Texas, Feb. 3.—More than one hundred immigrant cars have arrived here since the first of the year, distributing thruout the Panhandle and West Texas more than a thousand settlers from Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Indiana. Household goods and farm implements of the newcomers were carried on the same trains, varying from a kitchen chair to a big threshing machine, showing that the settlers came here to stay. Many new houses are being built here and business activity has resumed.

### Nausea

A free patient came into one of the New York hospitals the other morning. She had been there before. "Well, how are you today?" inquired the physician who saw her. "I ain't suffering no pain, doctor," she replied; "but I have such a feeling of Nausea all the time."—Judge.

## POULTRY

### Money in Hens

The Hartford (Conn.) "Courant" says that Professor C. K. Graham of that city has been carrying on several experiments to prove his assertion that there is money in poultry. One of these experiments, which deal with egg production, was tried with White Leghorns. From 91 pullets 742 dozen eggs were gathered in one year. The sales of these eggs amounted to \$164.46. The cost of feed was \$56.30, or 62 cents for each hen. This leaves a net profit of \$108.16 or \$1.18 5-6 for each hen. The other breed, Rhode Island Reds, while not quite so high in their returns, shows a good profit. The feed for the Reds cost \$21.33. The sales amounted to \$54.14. This leaves a net profit of \$32.81, or 98 cents for each hen. The hens in this lot average 79 eggs each day for the year. Other experiments on broilers and squab raising have been carefully carried out and will be reported later.

### A Living in Poultry

Poultry raising is a means of livelihood is a topic that has been before the public in poultry journals from the time of their beginning by almost as many writers as there are readers, and very few readers get the same meaning out of an article. Too many articles on the subject are misleading. Many items, such as big money in poultry, overestimate the true earning value of the hen. You quote often hear people say that our hens pay for all our living. Very few people actually know what their cost of living is. Such poultry raisers neither know how much profit their birds make them nor how much it costs to live. I have read articles which stated that 500 head of common hens would make a good living for an ordinary family and lay aside a little each year. I wonder if the writer had in mind all the expenses such as clothing, fuel, taxes and numerous small items that constitute a living. Much would depend, however, on the size of the family and the expense account and still more on the care. Some people will get three or four times the results that others will with the same lot of hens. I am not contending that such a thing is impossible, but I do say there is too much misleading talk in this line of the industry, and the article I speak of mentioned common stock, where if one has up-to-date birds of some of the leading varieties with a reasonable reputation, they would have had just double the resources. The time is fast approaching when the mixed or common fowls that now reign supreme on the farm will be replaced with the thoroughbred stock. If I were going to start out to make a living at poultry

raising I would not want less than 800 of the very best of stock of a chosen variety. Thoroughbreds, you bet, bred for eggs. Then I would make this egg production the one object of my business. Secondly, I would invest in a little printer's ink and sell my surplus stock to people for breeders at a reasonable profit, whereas the scrub breed would have but one, and could not possibly get as large an egg yield. I do not want to discourage anyone in this matter, neither do I wish to mislead, and the point is just this: If you can handle 500 you can handle 800, and if you can care for them properly the profits will be satisfactory and you will not have to work out to get a living, the coal, the tax or the clothing money. There is a fancy market that is reaching out for just such eggs, and could be produced on this kind of a plant at a nice premium over the market price, and the party who has such a business is independent, his own boss, and that is worth something.—Ranch and Range.

### To Get Rid of Lice

I take time and soak it or shake it. Then I put enough water in to have plenty of liquid. Stir and strain thru a gunnysack. I add one gallon of carbolineum, mix thoroly. Take a spraying pump and give the inside of the hen house, roosts and nests a good soaking. First I clean out the nests as well as the floor of the house. Have a person constantly stir the liquid while spraying. I had no more lice in my will be as good as new.

After having given your hen house a going over, take hot coals out of your stove, put in an old kettle, set on the floor of hen house. Then take a pound of sulphur, throw on coals. You will have a clean and sweet hen house.—Alexander Beltz, La Crosse, Kan.

### Poultry Notes

One poultry writer truthfully says that what the hen on the farm needs most is the proper assortment of grain, plenty of green food and a full proportion of meal and grit. If this is provided and they are properly housed and made to exercise you will have laying hens in winter when it pays well to have them.

If the cow is not by nature a heavy and rich milker all the balanced rations one can prepare will not make her such. So with the hen. She will only return for food and attention up to her original capacity.

As to what is enough green food we would say all they will eat. As to the quality of cut bone or meat, all you can afford to give them and hold a profit, as a possible egg yield, of say three eggs per week per hen.

Give them of animal food less than one-tenth of their whole ration of meat, and from this up to one-fifth of their whole ration of meat as cost will permit.

In securing a good supply of eggs the inborn tendency of heavy laying is an important point. It is a tendency which goes in certain strains the same as in certain families of cattle, without it no amount of skillful care and feeding will produce the best results.

## Pure Food Show To Be Hummer It Will Be Given During Fat Stock Exhibition

Under the same management which so successfully conducted a similar show two years ago, the pure food show of the Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Fort Worth will open March 9 for a two weeks' run. President Mack Bergman and a committee composed of J. C. Martin, H. J. Adams and Harry Palmer will have the exhibition in charge.

Especially interest in the pure food show will result from the date selected, the fat stock show occurring at the same time. Low railroad rates which will prevail will have the effect of attracting many visitors from out of town who will attend the pure food exhibition.

Displays of food products will be made by manufacturers and wholesalers as well as by members of the association. Assurances have already been received from a number of prospective exhibitors that they will have larger and more elaborate exhibits than at the first show two years ago.

All varieties of food are attractively prepared and served to visitors without charge. A small admission fee is charged and the attendance at the former show was always large.

### The Value of Good Roads

We are prone to believe that the railroads carry most of the freight and have decreased the necessity for good roads. The figures at hand do not bear out this assumption, says Henry F. Kachline in Kimball's Dairy Farmer. Last year it cost \$1,850,000,000 to transport the products of the country over dirt roads to nearest shipping points. The gross receipts of all railroads were considerably less than this. When the astonishing figures are considered, the enormous saving that could be effected thru good roads is startling. Why, then, is it not made fully apparent to the state and the national government?

A comparison of the expense of freight transportation by various methods of locomotion will possibly be of interest. It costs \$1.25 to transport one ton five miles over our average roads by horse power. The same load could be carried five times that far, or twenty-five miles, by electric power for the same money. Steam cars will carry a ton 250 miles for \$1.25 and a steamship can carry it 1,000 miles for the same.

It costs 25 cents to transport every ton of freight over one mile of our poor roads, while in European states it costs less than ten cents a mile. Good roads would, therefore, effect a saving of over \$1,000,000,000 yearly.

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# Weekly Review Livestock Market

## Week's Market Review

The week's receipts of live stock on the local market total about 10,280 cattle, 2,860 calves, 10,200 hogs, 1,040 sheep, and 247 horses and mules, compared with 10,700 cattle, 4,257 calves, 11,409 hogs, 1,820 sheep and 26 horses and mules for last week, and 13,275 cattle, 2,695 calves, 17,343 hogs, 1,450 sheep, and 623 horses and mules for the corresponding week last year.

### Beef Steers

Supplies of beef steers during the week now closing have been of much the same proportions as the runs of the preceding weeks of the month, about 100 carloads having been yarded. The market has held close to a steady basis of prices, showing at the close of the week little or no change from a week ago, the sales made have been more or less uneven and strong as well as weak spots have been quoted in the trade. The feeling at the close is somewhat stronger than during the first half of the week. Northern markets opened up well on Monday, advancing under comparatively light receipts. The trade here on that day ruled active and fully steady on the bulk, with a supply of about twenty carloads, mostly Oklahoma corn-fed cattle, in the pens. On Tuesday, with receipts of steers about the same as on the opening market day of the week, the trade was inclined toward slowness but held to a steady basis. Wednesday's steer supply of twenty-eight carloads was the largest of the week and the trade irregular, some grassers and a few fed cattle selling fully steady, if not strong, but weak spots developing toward the close in sympathy with declines elsewhere on that day. Slowness again featured the Thursday session, but sales when made were on a full steady basis and the trade since has shown strength. A few loads of choice thick-fat heavy corn-fed beefs have reached \$5.25, three loads of the Campbell, Chickasha, Okla., feeding making that figure. One load of choice two-year-old corn-fed beefs brought \$5, the bulk of the desirable 1,050 to 1,150-pound corn-fed cattle from \$4.25 to \$4.50, and a decent to medium light warmed-up and short-fed class from \$3.85 to \$4.10. The top on meal-fed steers has been \$4.15, two loads of very good 1,171-pound, well-conditioned Ellis county beefs making that price on Thursday. Several loads of good, well-fattened meal-fed steers sold from \$3.95 to \$4.05, and a fair to pretty good class of light and medium weight killers from \$2.50 to \$3.90. Grass cattle have been conspicuously scarce excepting on Wednesday when a six-car string of extra good, wellbred 1,066-pound Uvalde county beefs brought \$4.15. These were the best grassers thus far this season and the price the highest yet paid. On the same day three loads of common 753-pound Mexican grassers, carrying little flesh, sold at \$3.35.

### Stockers and Feeders

More stock and feeding cattle of desirable quality than are coming could now find outlet without impairing values, altho the demand is not broad. Receipts this week have continued very light and such recently bred thin two and three-year-old steers as have been offered have sold fully steady. Well bred yearling stock steers have also sold fairly well, but there has been a very narrow outlet for rogie stuff even at the low prices prevailing on that class.

### Butcher Stock

Uneven trade in cök stuff has been had this week, with prices at the close standing on about Monday's basis or a full dime lower than last week's wind-up. Tho the supply was only moderate for the week's opening trade, the Monday trade was conducted at a decline of generally 10c, a loss that was partially regained on the following day. On Wednesday the market again weakened, and on Thursday and Friday little or no improvement was shown, tho supplies were light. Quality has not been good, more hard, shelly canners coming than last week, fewer good fat cows and nothing topky in carload lots. Southern Texas grass cows have been lightly represented on most days and a good, straight class of butcher grades sold around \$2.75 to \$3, with a few loads reaching \$3.10. Medium killing cows sold largely around \$2.50 and \$2.70, good canners from \$2 to \$2.25, and light shelly kinds from \$1.10 to \$1.60, few, however, having been hard enough to go below \$1.50. Odd head and small bunches of choice fat cows have sold from \$3.25 to \$3.50, with an occasional sale up to \$3.75.

Fat bulls are closing in about the same notch as a week ago. Feeder

grades and good stock bulls are active and firm. Common light stock bulls continue slow at last week's decline.

### Calves and Yearlings

Dullness has featured the calf prices at the close on about the same level as last week's closing on the more desirable grades, and if any different, in a still lower notch on the common to medium kinds. Few good calves are coming and good light veals have sold around \$4, with one small fancy bunch up to \$4.50 on Thursday. Tho not very numerous, common thin and light-fleshed calves and yearlings have constituted a considerable quota of the receipts, and too many of such grades are coming. Eastern veal markets being in bad shape and the demands here narrow. A fair class of light and medium calves sold around \$3 to \$3.75 and some very good fat heavy calves at \$3.50, tho not many heavies have sold above \$3.

### Hogs

The hog market closed today with the good grades selling on a 5 to 7½ higher basis than the close of last week, and with common and light stuff on a somewhat stronger basis, by virtue of decreased marketings of mast hogs. The Monday market showed an advance of a good dime under more moderate Monday marketings at Northern points. The advance was about maintained here on Tuesday, but on Wednesday the market closed 15c to 20c lower, putting tops at the close down to \$4.35. The following day the market opened at a loss of another nickel, but fully regained the decline by the close and Friday advanced a full dime over Thursday's early sales. Today's market was 5 to 7½ higher than Thursday, with tops at \$4.50, against a \$4.42½ top last Saturday.

### Sheep

Most of the week's sheep receipts have been direct to a local packer. The few on offer have been largely of a medium class and have sold fully steady to a good demand.

### Prices for the Week

	Top.	Bulk.
Steers—		
Monday .....	\$5.25	\$4.10@4.50
Tuesday .....	4.05	3.75@4.05
Wednesday .....	5.25	3.80@4.15
Thursday .....	4.15	3.85@4.05
Friday .....	4.15	3.80@4.00
Saturday .....	4.00	....@....
Cows and heifers—		
Monday .....	2.85	2.00@2.60
Tuesday .....	3.10	2.30@2.85
Wednesday .....	3.00	2.25@2.60
Thursday .....	3.00	2.20@2.70
Friday .....	3.10	2.50@2.85
Saturday .....	2.85	2.65@2.85
Calves—		
Monday .....	3.75	2.75@3.50
Tuesday .....	4.00	3.15@3.60
Wednesday .....	4.00	2.75@3.65
Thursday .....	4.50	2.75@3.00
Friday .....	3.50	....@....
Hogs—		
Monday .....	\$4.55	\$4.42½@4.52½
Tuesday .....	4.52½	@ 4.25 @4.47½
Wednesday .....	4.42½	4.20 @4.37½
Thursday .....	4.35	4.25 @4.27½
Friday .....	4.42½	4.35 @4.40
Saturday .....	4.50	4.40 @4.47½
Tuesday .....	4.52½	@ 4.25 @4.47½

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle.	Clvs.	Hogs.	Shp.	H-M
Monday .....	2,656	1,416	2,516	500	80
Tuesday .....	2,096	752	913	37	47
Wed'day .....	2,265	556	2,691	473	26
Thursday .....	1,494	136	1,334	...	9
Friday .....	1,295	...	1,003	...	37
Saturday .....	375	...	1,725	...	48

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

	This Wk.	Last. Wk.	Yr. Ago.
Calves .....	2,680	4,257	2,695
Hogs .....	10,200	11,409	17,343
Sheep .....	1,010	1,820	1,450
H. & M. ...	247	261	623
Cattle .....	10,280	10,700	13,275

### Horse and Mule Trade

Horse and mule trade lacks much of showing the activity usual at this season of the year, the period between Jan. 15 and Feb. 15 being, as a rule, one of the busiest times of the entire year on this market, as farmers are then laying in supplies of cotton mules and getting ready for spring farm work. The market appears especially dull as compared with the marked activity shown at this time a year ago. There has, however, been a gradual improvement in the demand for mules since the extremely dull period when the financial panic most seriously affected business in all commercial lines. Supplies in the country are reported as very light, and with few having any surplus stock to sell, prices are hold-

ing up well, regardless of the light demand for this season.

A decline of \$15 to \$20 per head would, in the opinion of local dealers, bring about a much larger outlet, but with stock being held so high and with an undenied scarcity, there seems little probability of declines.

Good well-fattened, smooth mules are not numerous on this or other markets, high-priced feedstuffs causing owners to feed more sparingly than is their custom.

The trade continues to center largely on cotton mules, the output of such grades this week being to Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas buyers. Two loads of good, rugged farm mules went for export to Cuba. Trade in horses continues very drabby.

### TUESDAY'S RECEIPTS

Cattle .....	2,800
Calves .....	400
Hogs .....	1,200
Horses and mules .....	69

Receipts of cattle were short of 3,000 head, a moderate run for Tuesday, but double the number on the market Monday. Calves made something of a showing, with 400 head in the pens. Beef steers were in comparatively liberal supply. Cows were in light supply. Markets were steady to strong, even calves sharing in the improvement.

### Beef Steers

Steers came in to the number of almost 1,000, the quality being generally good, but nothing as choice as was on yesterday's market. But few corn-fed cattle were in, and they were not of the best. Some good meal-fed stuff appeared to good advantage, and nine loads of well-fleshed grassers from the south were among the offerings. Trading was in good tone with an active movement, and the large supply changed hands in short time, with the bulk going on a price level with the strong market yesterday. The grassers, however, were not so favorably considered, and sold at \$3.90, which was not thought to be as good a sale as the \$4 grassers on Monday's market.

### Stockers and Feeders

Little was doing in this line of business today, and a few sales were made of feeder steers. Packer buyers out-bid others on all that were fit for slaughter. Good light stockers were in demand at steady prices, but thin stuff of common breeding was not wanted.

### Butcher Cows

Cows and heifers to the number of about 1,200 head were on offer. Quality ran to an ordinary class, with a sprinkling of desirable stuff and a few choice cows. Trading was active, sales were made on steady basis with yesterday's level. The early run was cleared up by noon, but some late arrivals were carried into the afternoon's session. Butcher cows sold at \$2.80 to \$3, and some choice beefy cows as high as \$3.60.

### Bulls

A fair supply of bulls met a good demand, and sold on an active market at steady prices. A load of good butcher quality brought \$2.85.

### Calves

An improvement is noted in the calf trade. It had gone so low that a change of any kind had to be toward higher values, and this change was brought about by light receipts. This improvement was not strong enough to include thin dogie stuff, which were of slow sale. Some good lights sold up to \$4, which was a strong price compared with Monday.

### Hogs

Receipts of hogs fell down to 1,200 head today, a heavy falling off from the liberal run of Monday. Quality was a fair average, but a large percentage were mast-fed hogs from East Texas, that make a poor appearance in the list of sales. Outside buyers were in the trade to a small extent, and with good reports from the north, early indications favored the seller. Buyers held that this market was already too high compared with Kansas City, pointing out top sales here at \$4.45 yesterday against a top of \$4.35 there. The two sides soon got together on a steady basis and the supply was speedily closed out, with a top of \$4.40.

The market took a turn for the better afternoon and closed strong with a top of \$4.45 to an outside buyer.

### TUESDAY'S SALES

Steers					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
50...	1,092	\$4.10	25...	850	\$3.80
30...	845	3.80	40...	830	3.80
20...	860	3.80	42...	843	3.80
18...	849	3.80	47...	902	3.85
5...	774	3.00	45...	900	3.55

23...	1,033	4.00	206...	933	3.90
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Cows					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
26...	866	\$2.70	8...	542	\$2.50
30...	660	1.85	8...	770	2.50
18...	754	2.30	6...	758	2.15
6...	758	2.15	8...	612	1.00
10...	721	2.25	54...	917	2.85
7...	1,028	3.60	8...	890	1.75
9...	934	2.65	14...	535	2.35
1...	810	3.25	11...	805	2.25
8...	835	2.65			

Bulls					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1...	1,100	\$2.50	1...	1,130	\$2.65
3...	993	2.50	1...	750	2.25
2...	690	1.60	2...	1,040	2.25
21...	1,189	2.40	23...	1,331	2.55
2...	1,010	1.50	24...	1,095	2.35
2...	875	2.45	4...	1,000	2.35
1...	950	2.50	26...	919	2.40
5...	1,126	2.85			

Calves					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
5...	284	\$2.50	5...	383	\$2.30
74...	183	4.00	71...	222	3.25
4...	290	2.75	6...	316	2.65
18...	333	2.85	170...	175	3.75
11...	286	3.00	2...	160	4.00
5...	298	2.50			
71...	261	\$4.40	102...	191	\$4.40

Sheep					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
85...	238	4.40	68...	270	4.35
49...	225	4.35	88...	208	4.35
85...	190	4.35			
61...	215	4.25	34...	150	3.75
24...	165	4.00	9...	155	4.10
6...	215	4.25	10...	207	4.35
58...	184	4.37½	89...	143	4.10
37...	132	4.10			

Pigs					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
2...	110	\$3.60			
54...	105	3.50			

### Why the Bright Boy of the Class Became the Dunce

When Charles Haddon Spurgeon was a boy he lived in the country and attended the district school. The school house was very much like those which we see in many places now. It was heated by the old-fashioned Franklin stove and on very cold days the teacher and the children had some trouble in keeping warm.

Charles Spurgeon was a very bright boy and at this time was considered by far the best pupil in his class. He kept the head seat week after week and the teacher always depended upon him to give the correct answer even when the question was the hardest and all the other children failed on it.

But one bitter cold morning when the heat from the old Franklin could be felt only by those within a few feet of it, Charles made a failure of his recitation and lost the head seat. But this might have been excused had it not been that all thru the day he did quite as poor work. Even the easiest questions he did not answer correctly and he went steadily down, down, until by evening he had let even the dunce of the class pass ahead of him. The teacher was puzzled, for he could not understand how the brightest boy of the day before could become the most stupid boy today. Charles did not act sick nor did he seem one bit ashamed of his dunce seat.

Several days passed and Charles still held the lowest place in the class. The boy who had been holding that same seat ever since the term opened was delighted and hid his head up high. To be sure he had only second place from the foot, but then it was something to be above Charles Spurgeon. Then one day as the master stood looking at Charles basking contentedly in his dunce seat, the reason for the sudden attack of stupidity flashed upon him.

The head seats were at the back of the room, farthest from the stove, while the dunce seat was nearest to the stove of any seat in the room and was by far the most comfortable seat in the room in cold weather. It took the master about two minutes to change the plan of seating, and from that time on during winter weather the head seat was next the stove, while the dunce seat was in the back of the room.

After this change in the seating was made Charles at once became his former bright self and in a short time was back at the head of the class.

### 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 cat window."—Yonkers Statesman.

### Reputation and Character

Lawyer (examining jury)—Do you understand the difference between reputation and character?  
Juror—Reputation is the name your neighbors give you; character is the one they take from you.—Judge.

## Live Stock Gossip

Mexico exported 3,151 cattle into the United States in December, 1907, all but 309 going to California, 1,256 to be fed, 1,546 grazed and 140 slaughtered.

John Sinclair of the T. M. Sinclair Packing Company of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, died in New York last week. He was a native of Belfast, Ireland, where he was born 67 years ago.

Sydney Penn of Whiteside, Mo., says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, fattened a hog this winter that weighed 780 pounds. He sold it for 4c per pound. It was butchered and the fat and trimmings rendered into lard, which made forty-five gallons. Of this amount the purchaser sold thirty-five gallons, which brought enough to more than pay for the hog, leaving him the sides, hams and shoulders as clear profit.

J. C. Patton, an extensive exporter of cattle from Fort Worth, Texas, to Cuba, speaking of live stock conditions in Cuba, said: "Prospects are for a quiet trade in live stock exports this spring and summer, particularly on account of money matters, and largely because of a very favorable season thus far in Cuba for the fattening of the native cattle, recent rains having insured good grass and cattle being in good shape."

Matt Courtney, the well known cattleman, who bought a big string of cattle down here about a year ago, is back in the city for a few days on business, but will likely not be on the market for much quarantine stuff on account of a pending measure in the Oklahoma legislature, which seeks to prohibit the further entry of southern cattle into that state. He has already several thousand head in Texas, which is giving him just a little anxiety, but he has a chance to dispose of them if he cannot utilize the Oklahoma grass.—San Antonio Express.

H. L. Kokernot and family of Alpine are here and will spend the remainder of the winter. Mr. Kokernot was around at headquarters Wednesday morning doing the pumphandle stunt among local cattlemen and selecting himself a good cushion-bottomed chair for use until the grass rises. "The activity for a time out our way is over, and we certainly have no cause to complain at the weather we are having, as it has been the mildest for several winters. We are always in the market for rain, but we can run along nicely for an indefinite period without it."—San Antonio Express.

Senator W. A. Drake, the well known Colorado lamb feeder of the Fort Collins district, is turning over his stock business to his son. Commenting on his quitting active business operations the Record Stockman says: "Senator Drake is one of the pioneer lamb feeders of northern Colorado and has made a large fortune in this and his farming operations. He came to Colorado from Iowa in 1880 with a cash capital of about \$1,000, which has grown until now he is said to be the wealthiest man in Larimer county, his holdings being valued at approximately \$500,000. The senator is quite active in politics in this state and his name has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for governor at the next general election."

The energetic newspaper reporters smoked Bert Mitchell and Beall Pumphrey out Wednesday and the tip given the Express on Tuesday proved correct. There was a steer deal on the tapis, which materialized, by the terms of which Mr. Mitchell and Sam Blalock bought from Riley Patterson of Zavala county 1,630 fat 4-year-old steers. The price was not obtainable for the reason that Mr. Mitchell did not take the view of the Express that the public was entitled to know all the facts in connection.

### SHADE TREES

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tion with the deal. The cattle will be shipped direct to market and the first consignments will go forward in about ten days. The local cattlemen will derive some pleasure at least from watching the sales and guessing how much money they made on them.—San Antonio Express.

St. Joseph Journal: During the past two years the price of meat has risen 300 per cent in Santiago, Chili. This has been brought about by the wages of laborers being raised to such a level that they have taken more to eating meat, instead of beans, which was formerly their chief diet. The Chilean government, in consequence has suspended the duty on imported cattle, as the native cattle industry is not large enough to meet the increased demand.

President Pryor of the Cattle Raisers' Association expects to be in Washington early in February with other representatives of the live stock industry of the west, to give special attention to the matter of impressing upon the members of congress the necessity of devising ways and means of relief from the car shortage and the unsatisfactory schedules made by the live stock trains in transit. He has written letters to 300 or 400 members in Texas to get up such data from their own experiences as will enable him to present indisputable evidence that the system in vogue in Texas is not only unsatisfactory, but is really attended by losses as a result of having to wait for cars, and then wait to get to market. He asks them to give him the facts under oath if possible, but if that is not convenient to send it on to him in Washington. He has also requested them to write the Texas delegation in congress on the importance of this step toward securing a more satisfactory service. These 300 or 400 ought to surprise him with such demonstrations of earnestness that congress will be overwhelmed with the necessity of doing something to prevent such onslaughts in future.

Word comes from McCook, Neb., that Beau Donald 28th, No. 105168, the great show bull at the head of the Shadeland Park Herefords, died on Wednesday, after about a week's illness with pneumonia. All that medical aid could do was done in vain for this valuable animal. Beau Donald 28th was purchased when a calf for \$1,000. He developed into a great show and breeding bull and headed the show herd of the Shadeland Park Herefords thru many a hard-fought campaign, winning first premium and sweepstakes in four states and never meeting defeat except at the Nebraska state fair two years ago, when Tom Wornell placed Onward 18th above him. The year before at the same fair he was given first by Professor Smith over Princeps 4th, which latter bull carried off highest honors at the Chicago international. By many expert judges Beau Donald 28th was considered the peer of any Hereford bull in America. A conservative estimate of his value would be \$10,000, but Mr. Rogers always refused to put a price on him.

"Willis," the three-year-old Hereford bull shown by Thomas Mortimer of the Stanton breeding farm of Madison, Neb., was sold in the auction ring on Thursday for \$1,000 to T. S. Davis of Saratoga, Wyo. All the Herefords sold well, the average on the eighty-two sold being \$135.—Denver Record Stockman.

### WRITE A LETTER

If you see anything in The Stockman-Journal with which you disagree write a letter about it. Your experience may be just the contrary to that of some one who is quoted as an authority and what you have to say may be just as valuable. If you see anything you like, write about it, for nothing will help make this paper better and more valuable to you so much as hints from readers on the character of articles they like best. If you are interested in some branch of the live stock industry not represented in this paper, or if you are making some original experiments on your own account, write a letter about it. The Stockman-Journal will pay 25 cents for every letter from readers or subscribers published provided the letter contains some information. If it is an extra good letter 50 cents will be paid.

### Women Canada Wants

Canada wants and welcomes the woman of practical ability. The idle woman, the namby-pamby woman, the woman who lives and breathes and has her being in "family," and the woman who is too proud to work, might just as well stay at home.—Gentlewoman.

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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 of blood, non-registered shorthorn bulls, coming two and three years old; good ones, will sell cheap. W. P. STEWART, Jacksboro, Texas.

## Quanah Plans Better Streets

Election February 11 Will Decide Bond Issue

QUANAH, Texas, Feb. 1.—An election will be held in this city Feb. 11 to decide whether the municipal government shall issue \$8,000 in city bonds for the purpose of improving streets and alleys. The proposition meets with favor and there is no doubt but that the issue will be approved.

The citizens are also urging the building of a first-class water plant and expect before many months to decide the manner of raising money for the project. Cecil A. Lyon of Sherman, who had been asked to build the plant, writes to J. W. Mastin that he will take up the project this summer.

## State Will Bar Infected Cattle

Shipments From Points Under Ban Prohibited

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 1.—Acting in conjunction with the live stock sanitary commission, the state health department, thru Health Officer Brumby, announced today that in future no cattle will be allowed to be shipped into Texas from any infected points.

This is in accordance with the governor's cattle quarantine proclamation, which rule has been in effect for some time, but has never been enforced.

Dr. Brumby said that thousands of heads of cattle have been permitted to be shipped into the state infected with tuberculosis, but hereafter all cattle will be submitted to rigid inspection.

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