

Cattle
Hogs
Horses
Mules
Sheep
Goats

THE TEXAS

Range
Farming
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Household
Good Roads

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Fat Steers

Kill Out Well

Prize Winners Slaughtered by
Western Packing Co.

DENVER, Feb. 12.—That the fat steers on exhibition at the recent Western Stock Show were well finished will be seen by the excellent manner in which these animals killed out. Fulfiller 6th, the grand champion steer of the show, was killed at the Western Packing Company Monday morning, having been on exhibition since the show. The steer weighed 1,480 pounds and dressed out cold 1,018 pounds, a showing of 68.78 per cent.

The reserve champion "Jet" fitted by the Colorado Agricultural College, dressed 66.6 per cent, and the Blue-gray heifer which attracted so much attention both at the International at Chicago and the Denver show, made a percentage of 67.8. Other steers in the show killed out as follows:

One steer, shown by C. A. Saunders, 66.9; one steer, shown by Cargill & McMillan, 70.4; one steer, W. J. Miller, 66.2; one Hereford steer, Colorado Agricultural College, 69.1; one steer, W. J. Miller, 64.7; one steer, E. M. Ammons, 61.5; one steer, A. L. Weston, 60.1; one steer, Ora Haley, 66.5; one steer, H. W. Moore, 66.2; one steer, 61.8; 20 steers, Lockhart Live Stock Company, 62.

The grand champion load of yearling Angus steers, shown by H. W. Moore of Brush, Col., and bought by the United Dressed Beef Company of New York, were turned over to the Western Packing Company, and dressed out 63.5. They were considered a very fine bunch of steers and will make some very juicy steaks. They were bought by the Flood Market Company of this city, who will sell them to fancy Denver trade.

The grand champion steer Round-up, of last year's show made a killing record of 69.4, and Yampa, champion of 1906 show, but held over and killed last year, dressed 67.7. The International grand champion load of steers this year dressed 65.1 per cent.

RULINGS ON SCHOOL LANDS

Supreme Court of Texas Hands Down
Two Opinions

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 12.—The supreme court refused the motion for permission to file petition for mandamus in Francis L. Hamilton vs. J. J. Terrell, land commissioner, et al., and made a ruling of some interest in school land circles.

The land in controversy was sold to one Peterson in 1893 and he defaulted in the payment of interest in 1903, causing the sale to be forfeited and the land placed on the market. It was afterward sold to one Gregory at \$5 per acre and Gregory abandoned the land in October, 1907. Hamilton applied to buy the land at \$5.01 per acre on Nov. 7 and his application was rejected on the ground that the land would not come on the market until Nov. 11. He again applied to purchase on Nov. 16, and again the application was rejected on the ground that Peterson's purchase had been reinstated, even the Gregory's occupancy

San Antonio

Getting Ready

Prepare Entertainment for
Cattlemen

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 10.—President C. B. Malaly of the Business Men's Club has named the entertainment committee to prepare for the entertainment of the cattlemen's convention, which will be held in this city on March 18, 19 and 20. It is proposed to get up a unique line of entertainment to get away from the stereotyped ball, reception, etc. The committee is as follows: Otto Kehler, chairman; J. W. Kokernot, H. L. Half, I. T. Pryor, Henry Boerner, L. J. Hart, Fred W. Cook, Otto Warhmund, A. Joske, Edwin Chamberlain, Joe H. Frost, J. H. Kampmann, Dr. A. Graves Sr., W. C. Rigsby, Jake Wolff, George McQuaid, Nat M. Washer, Silva Heilmann, H. Bruhn, Albert Steves, John J. Stevens, J. J. King, Victor Hugo, Vories B. Brown, J. H. Kirkpatrick, J. C. Sullivan, Ben J. Maurmann, Jas. P. Barclay, J. N. Brown, R. L. Ball, C. A. Goeth, J. O. Terrell and Sam C. Bell.

had intervened. The court says:

"Since the petition does not show that the commissioner had canceled the sale to Gregory and had reappraised and offered it for sale to the highest bidder it does not appear that it was on the market at the time relator (Hamilton) attempted to purchase it."

Another school land ruling was in Samuel P. Ford vs. J. J. Terrell, land commissioner, where a mandamus was refused. Ford sought to buy a part of a section of school land in Brewster county, but his application was refused because the school land law provides that no part of a section shall be sold, but that the sale must include the whole section where it belongs to the school fund.

Ford pleaded that the part not applied for was under lease and could not be purchased at that time. The court finds the law as construed by land commissioner and disposes of Ford's plea, in refusing the writ, thus:

"The fact that part of a section may be under lease and is thereby temporarily kept off the market is not made to take it out of the rule. The entire section, in such a case, still belongs to the school fund and can eventually be sold in its entirety. The fact that this half section had previously been sold, when the law permitted such action, cannot alter the case. The cancellation of that sale restored the land to the state, if the assumption of both parties to be correct, and hence that which belonged to the state when relator sought to purchase was not an 'unsold portion' of a survey or section."

G. G. Gray sold Thursday to Burt Holloway 700 steer yearlings to be delivered May 1. The consideration has not been given out, but we understand that it is fully as good as last year's prices. The latter part of last week Gray & Goldsmith sold to Fred Nations of Emporia, Kan., 600 head of four and five-year-old steers at \$32 each. Delivery will be made April 15.—Midland Examiner.

One Type in

Breeding Best

Continually Changing Forms
and Colors Not Profitable

Cattle breeding in this country has always been too much on the kaleidoscopic order, says Farm, Stock and Home. The kaleidoscope is turned in the hand frequently so that the many colored bits of glass may be thrown into constantly varying shapes to please the eye, and as it is never known just what form or degree of beauty the bits will take at the next turn, the turning is continued at frequent intervals until the eye is weary and the device is laid aside as a profitless means of amusement, instruction or profit.

In similar manner cattle breeding has been done to much too great an extent. Grown tired of looking at one type of cattle constantly the owner of them begins to long for changed color and forms, and to hope for something better than has yet been developed. And bethinking him of the kaleidoscope has begun to turn his herd as that device is turned, not in the same way, 'tis true, but with the same effect; new forms and colors begin to appear, that please the eye and woo the hope, which inspires more turning, in the belief that something more pleasing and hopeful will be seen at the next inspection; and so the movement goes on until the eye is fatigued and the purse grown lean, when the discouraged owner lays aside cattle breeding on his farm, as a profitless means of amusement, instruction or profit.

This simile is not always true of individuals, but it rarely fails to be true of neighborhoods, in which are found begin to appear; which please the eye in live stock as the kaleidoscope reveals in its bits of glass. And when so many varieties are found on adjoining farms it is almost certain that each farm will begin to show as many varieties, since intermixture is almost if not quite inevitable, and when that occurs the cattle industry becomes less profitable, if it is not abandoned altogether.

If neighboring farmers would get together in the matter of cattle breeding and rearing, conclude to grow one type or breed only of beef or dairy cattle—or of both, if desired, but see to it that there is no mixture of the two—the profit would be so much greater than it is under the present system that they would be reconciled to one color and form of cattle, and there would be no desire to make continued voyages into the dubious realms of changing or crossing breeds in the hope that something will be developed unlike anything heretofore seen, whether it is good for anything or not. Now what is said herewith of cattle applies equally to other sorts of live stock. If farmers will begin to pull together in live stock raising as they have begun to pull in co-operative creameries, grain elevators, fire insurance, stores and other endeavors, they will find life stock more profitable, and neighborhood life more agreeable, because business co-operation is sure to cultivate the friendly and social spirit which makes life much better worth the living.

Figures Show

Manure Value

Dairy Cows More Profitable
Than Fattening Steers

In a bulletin on the maintenance of fertility, the Ohio agricultural experiment station summarizes its investigations on animal manure as follows:

In the experiments steers fed on a cement floor have produced per 1,000 pounds of live weight and per day 38.9 pounds of excrement, exclusive of bedding, which averaged about seven pounds additional.

In the manure thus produced was recovered three-fourths of a nitrogen and phosphorus and seven-eighths of the potassium given in the feed and bedding.

The quantity of manure produced by dairy cows was found to be considerably larger than that from fattening steers.

Lambs fed under shelter on an earth floor, on which the manure was permitted to accumulate, produced per day and per 1,000 pounds of live weight, 29.86 pounds of excrement exclusive of bedding, which averaged 2.29 pounds additional.

There was recovered in the manure from lambs thus fed about two-thirds of the nitrogen, four-fifths or more of the phosphorus and nine-tenths of the potassium contained in the feed and bedding.

When manure was exposed for three months in an open barnyard during the winter and early spring it lost nearly one-third of its total fertilizing value, as shown by chemical analysis. When such manure was compared with fresh manure in field experiments, the ton of yard manure produced increased to the value of \$2.15 as a ten-year average, while the ton of fresh manure gave an average increase of \$2.96 for the same period, showing a loss in effectiveness of 81 cents per ton, or 27 per cent.

When either fresh or yard manure was re-enforced with gypsum or kainit, its effectiveness was decidedly increased, but when floats or acid phosphate was used the gain was very much greater, so much so as to make it relatively unprofitable to use gypsum or kainit.

The net gain from the use of acid phosphate as a manure re-enforcement has been better than that from floats, and the ton of fresh manure, re-enforced with forty pounds of acid phosphate, has produced a ten-year average increase to the value of \$4.57 over and above the cost of treatment, and more than double the increase produced by the ton of untreated yard manure.

When manure has been compared with other fertilizing materials on the basis of chemical elements contained, the results justified the assumption that the nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium of farm manure may be expected to produce effects equal to those produced by the same elements in such fertilizing materials as tankage, bone meal and muriate of potash, when the two classes of elements are used in equal quantities and in the same relative proportions.

Two Suicides In One Day

Remains of L. C. Hutchins Are Given Final Resting Place

At 3 o'clock Monday afternoon at the Broadway Presbyterian church was held the funeral of Linton C. Hutchins, second vice president of the Fort Worth National Bank, who killed himself by a pistol shot thru the head Sunday morning.

All of the banks of Fort Worth closed their doors at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon out of respect to the memory of Mr. Hutchins. Practically all the officers of Fort Worth banks attended the funeral.

The body of the dead banker was found about noon in the wash room at the rear of the bank.

Ten hours later Eric C. Gambrell, a young attorney from Ardmore, Okla., killed himself in a room at Hotel Worth by sending a bullet thru his heart. His suicide was doubtless suggested by the tragic death of Mr. Hutchins. The body was taken to Dallas Monday for interment.

The suicide of Hutchins came as the result of brooding caused by ill-health and over-work. Arrangements had been made at the bank to give him a vacation of a month and he finished his work there Saturday with the supposed intention of leaving Monday for a vacation at Rockport on the gulf.

Letters Tell of Intention

However, letters found Sunday afternoon show that his intention of self-destruction had been formed the previous day, as farewell letters to his wife and to other officers of the bank were written and placed in one of the bank vaults Saturday afternoon. Statements given out by the bank officials say that his accounts are absolutely correct in every detail.

For the last month Mr. Hutchins had been on the verge of a collapse. He had frequent consultations with his physician, Dr. John M. Furman, and as a result of one of these Thursday, Dr. Furman told him it was absolutely necessary for him to take a rest and the month's vacation was arranged.

Dr. Furman saw him frequently after that time and apparently his patient was brightening up in anticipation of his rest. When the bank closed Saturday he appeared to be in better spirits than for several days, and when he gave one of the clerks a big envelope with the request that it be placed in the vault for safe keeping no suspicion was aroused.

One Note to Wife

Sunday's tragedy caused the envelope to be opened and it was found to contain farewell notes which had been written in anticipation of the tragedy. One of the notes is addressed to Mrs. Hutchins, wife of the dead man, while the others are to President K. M. Van Zandt, Cashier Oscar Wells and to First Vice President N. Harding.

One note contained many scriptural quotations and indicated that the unfortunate man was brooding over the fact that he had not devoted as much of his life as possible to religious work. For years he had been a constant at-

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 government 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.

tendant at the Broadway Presbyterian church. He had been treasurer of the church for several years. In the note to Mr. Harding he said that his accounts with the bank were correct and expressed his thanks for the pleasant relations which had existed between himself and the workers with whom he was associated.

Gets Sunday Mail

According to his usual custom, Mr. Hutchins brought the mail to the bank at 9 o'clock Sunday morning and assorted it on the various desks. When James M. Sligar, one of the clerks, reached the bank at 9:45 o'clock he noticed a hat and coat on a table in the directors' room in the rear of the bank, and when several others came in a few minutes later, the wash room door was opened and Hutchins' dead body was seen lying on the floor face upward. The dead man's arms were crossed on his breast and one hand clutched an old, rusty revolver kept at the bank. Only one chamber was empty and the bullet had pierced the left temple, going thru the head.

News of the tragedy at the bank spread rapidly over the city and soon a large crowd collected at the building. Justice R. E. Bratton was sent for and an inquest held immediately.

Major K. M. Van Zandt later issued a statement in which he expressed his high esteem for the dead man and said that there was no irregularity about his accounts at the bank.

Mrs. Hutchins was prostrated and medical aid was summoned for her. The mother of the dead man was not told of the tragedy. She is 88 years old and it was feared that she would be unable to bear the shock. Mrs. F. L. Crosby, a sister, was at Pocatello, Idaho, and is now on her way to Fort Worth. Other relatives who have been told of his death and are coming to Fort Worth are J. C. Hutchins of Detroit, Mich., and Anthony W. Hutchins of Houston, and James Hutchins of Oregon, brothers; Mrs. Henry, a sister, living at Lexington, Mo., and Mrs. M. B. Williams, at Greeley, Colo.

Linton C. Hutchins was born in Lexington, Mo., Oct. 10, 1858, and with his parents removed to Texas in 1877. He at once entered the banking business, being employed with the firm of Tidball, Van Zandt & Co. When the bank was nationalized he was made assistant cashier, which position he held until 1905, when he became vice president. He was also vice president of the Manning Lumber Company, and a stockholder in both the institutions.

On Dec. 15, 1879, he married Miss Sallie A. Estes, and is survived by four children.

Funeral Monday

Arrangements have been made for the funeral to be held at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon from the Broadway Presbyterian church, Broadway and St. Louis avenue, Rev. Junius B. French, pastor, and for seventeen years intimate friend of the deceased, will conduct the services.

Active pallbearers will be J. A. Hillis, R. P. Smith, H. B. Herd, W. O. McCann, Elmo Slodd and William Estes.

Honorary pallbearers, Major K. M. Van Zandt, N. Harding, W. D. Reynolds, W. G. Newby, Willard Burton, E. P. Ambler, W. B. Harrison and J. W. Stitt.

Out of respect for the deceased and in recognition of his thirty years' service, the Fort Worth National bank is closed Monday.

Death of Gambrell

The tragic death of Eric C. Gambrell by his own hand followed soon after the first tragedy. He came to Fort Worth Sunday morning from Ardmore, Okla., where he recently opened a law office. He registered at Hotel Worth. During the day he telephoned to a friend, Mr. Hopkins, to come here from Dallas and the latter immediately came over and had a long talk with him.

Gambrell was despondent, but Mr. Hopkins reassured him and insisted that he return to Ardmore and resume his law practice. When he left Fort Worth at 2 o'clock, Gambrell had promised him to return to Ardmore and seemed very cheerful.

A little later Gambrell called at a local newspaper office, where he was recently employed, and chatted pleasantly with the men there. He called on Hunt McCaleb at the office and talked over the Hutchins tragedy, expressing great sympathy for those who find the burden of life too great to bear. After talking for some time with Mr. McCaleb he declined an invitation to dinner and left with a cordial, "Goodby, old fellow; I'll see you tonight, maybe."

Leaves a Note

He returned to the hotel about 7 o'clock. An hour later a bell boy found the dead body of Gambrell on the floor of his room. On a table was a pad of stationery, on the top sheet of which was written:

"Please ask Mr. Hunt McCaleb of the

Three generations of
Simpsons have made



EDDYSTONE
PRINTS
Founded 1842

Ask your dealer for
**Simpson-Eddystone
Silver Greys**

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

Up-to-date patterns with old-fashioned
quality. You get splendid wear, absolutely
fast color and good appearance.

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

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.



Fort Worth Record to notify my family at Dallas. E. C. GAMBRELL."

The wound had been inflicted with a 38-caliber revolver, the bullet going thru the heart and splintering the back of the chair, in which he was evidently sitting when the shot was fired. The body of the dead man was lying face down on the floor, while the revolver had been thrown from his hand in the paroxysm which followed the shot. It struck the wall eight feet away. No one heard the shot.

Justice Bratton viewed the remains and rendered a verdict of death by suicide. The body was removed to Robertson's undertaking establishment and arrangements were made to ship it to Dallas, where the funeral will take place.

The dead man's father, Dr. J. B. Gambrell, president of the Baptist board of missions of Texas, is away from Dallas, and the funeral will be delayed until his return.

The dead man is survived by a wife and a six-year-old son.

BULLET ENDS LIFE

GREENVILLE, Texas, Feb. 10.—Poley Moore, who lived in this county for a number of years, shot himself to death at his home, four miles southwest of Alba. He was a brother to Mrs. Ed Holtman and Billie Moore, who reside three miles east of Green-

ville; Albert Moore of Lone Oak and O. H. Moore of Duncan, Ok. He is survived by four children, Mrs. Fannie Morrison and Thurman Moore of Fort Worth, Mrs. Ollie Tucker of Alba and his youngest son, Robert, who was the only member of the family living with Mr. Moore at the time of his death.

HOUSTON BANKER ENDS LIFE

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 10.—Cecil A. Beasley of Houston, president of the American Bank and Trust Company of that city, was found dead here yesterday afternoon in the lavatory of the fifth floor of the Moore building. A bullet in his head and a revolver near the body told the manner of his death. His health and despondency are said to have caused him to end his life. He left a letter to his wife, but it has not been made public.

FUNERAL OF GAMBRELL

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 10.—The body of Eric C. Gambrell, who killed himself in Fort Worth yesterday, reached the city at 12 o'clock today, and was taken to his home in South Harwood street, from where the funeral was conducted. Interment took place in Oakland at 4:30 o'clock. Deceased was popular here, leaving many friends.

Fort Worth's Leading Specialist!

My success is due to the fact that I make no pretended guarantees, misleading, exaggerated statements as no money expected until cured, no deceptive promises, but conduct my practice on a strictly legitimate and professional basis.

I offer those afflicted with any disease of a chronic or private nature the very best treatment the world affords.

During the twenty years of my professional life with my hospital experience and in sanitariums, I have devised and perfected methods and at the cost of thousands of dollars equipped my office with all the best known electrical and other outfits to aid in the cure of the special work I do.

When I came to this city years ago I announced that this was my home and proceeded to make a record that I am proud of.

I refer you to any business man or bank here with whom I have had any business whatever and to over 5,000 people treated as reference. I give below a few statements for the benefit of strangers as to the class of cures I make. It is not necessary for those who know me. This paper could be filled with grateful statements of cures made one, two, three and more years ago like these.

Mrs. T. E. Johnson, 1903 East Fourteenth Street, wife of a prominent bridge contractor, says: "I went to see Dr. Milam on a free proposition suffering with kidney trouble and he cured me. He saved me at least \$50 and I would state to any who suffer that I believe if he promises you results you will get them."

Mr. B. F. Deahl, 315 Clumb street, one of the best known railroad conductors in the city, says Dr. Milam cured his wife three years ago after she had been butchered from a so-called operation, restored his boy's eyes so that he could re-enter school and treated successfully other members of his family, and whenever he needs anything in the line of work Dr. Milam does he will make a straight shot for his office.

Mr. James Smith, who was living in Fort Worth two years ago and who now lives in Dallas, says Dr. Milam cured him of a case of rheumatism. He could not move a muscle when he started treatment and in a few days was back at work and has had no repetition since.

Mr. Louis Parker of Rosen Heights says: "Three years ago I went to Dr. Milam, coughing up a pint of sputa a day, and was cured in three months. I have had no trouble since. He has treated other members of my family and always with positive results."

Mr. F. Honaker, one of the best known men at the Texas and Pacific roundhouse, says: "Dr. Milam cured my little girl's ears that had been running for years and restored her hearing. I consider this a severe test as to ability and believe him capable of giving results to anyone."

Now, I ask, does any specialist in this country offer for your consideration such statements or reference? Have you ever seen any? Is it not enough evidence to your mind that I am responsible and cure my patients as well as fill any promise made?

CONSULTATION FREE.

If you live out of town write, stating your condition.

DR. MILAM

Office Sixth and Houston Streets (over Bradford Bros.) Hours 9 to 12 and 1 to 6. Sundays and holidays, 9 to 12 a. m.



Talks With Texas Stock Farmers

Farmers Will Diversify

Around Farmers' Union headquarters is a good place to run across those men who live by agricultural labor and from them can be learned what methods they are determined to pursue to obtain the best results from their work in the future. In the first place it may be well to say that they have learned that the methods of co-operation that have been so successful in business and which have built up such colossal fortunes are the practical application of methods that produce results, and they have themselves come to the conclusion that to succeed they must adopt similar means. This they are determined to do.

"I live on a rural route out from Burleson, in Johnson county," said George Shannon, "and am a farmer who raises cotton, corn, oats and used to plant wheat. We have a fine season in the ground now. What of my late winter oats as are up are looking well and were not hurt by the freeze that we recently had. My land is a mixed black and sandy and I would not give it for any other kind. A good many peanuts are going to be planted both in the black and sandy lands. I raise my own meats always.

"Now I want to say that we farmers who are members of the Farmers' Union have determined to diversify and cut out so much cotton. I know of several men who have heretofore planted large cotton acreage who have made a big cut for this, probably half. We are all possessed with the idea, that co-operation and diversification are the means thru which we are to accomplish our industrial liberty. We know that the whole prosperity of this country depends, in the main, upon us and we have learned that all other people who succeed now in business join issues and work on a co-operative plan, both in producing and marketing.

"Having learned this, we are determined to put it into practical application beginning this year. We have made some gain in the last few years, but these were only lessons in experience which have taught us the right way to go at things. For instance, we bought a gin from a man who found out that the farmers had the whip hand in the ginning business thru their ability to produce the material which he had to have to make his gin pay, and as the farmers had learned a thing or two he could not make the profit he thought necessary unless they were willing, which they were not.

"Last year a party whom it is not necessary to name, but he is a big moneyed man, came and built a gin, spick and span in every way. The price for ginning was put down 40c a bale and 1c a pound for cotton seed was offered above the highest price going. He calculated on the old basis that this would draw the owners of the other gin and he would get the cotton and seed. He found out his mistake. There were some two hundred farmer stockholders in this gin business and they controlled the major part of the cotton tributary to the two gins. The result was that the farmers gin got 1,900 bales of cotton and the new gin got but a few hundred, not enough to pay expenses probably. This proves that the farmers can co-operate and will and this lesson will help to add to our numbers and this year we will handle practically all the cotton in our neighborhood.

"Another thing: We are educating our boys between the plow handles to stay at home and we intend to have high schools in our rural districts for our children, and that will help to keep our boys out of the towns and cities. As it is now a boy to get into the Agricultural and Mechanical College has to go to town to attend a high school, for no boy can get into the A. and M. College unless he has gone thru a high school, and there are none in the country. We have the means of getting the major part of the wealth of the country into our own hands, or enough of it to hold the balance of power, and we have the majority of the political power and that, with diversification and living at home on our own products will certainly win out in the end."

Raise Hogs for Home Meat

H. Laas is a member of the executive committee of the Farmers' Union and resides in Waller county, near Brookshire, some miles from Hempstead, the county seat. He is a farmer and stock raiser.

"I live about seven miles from the Brazos in what is known as the second bottom, and raise cotton, corn and stock. We all raise our own meat, but yet have not made a practice of raising hogs for market. You know that the big storm in 1900 that destroyed

the greater part of Galveston," said Mr. Laas, "damaged the bottom lands of the Brazos ruthlessly, and for years people have kept out of the bottoms for fear. Now recently they have begun to return and the bottom will soon be flourishing again. Our corn crops were always good, but the corn weevil used to play havoc with it, even eating it up in the fields. Since the storm they have almost entirely disappeared and our corn is excellent.

"We raise big yields, much larger than the ordinary crops of the state, and are always prepared to feed if drouth comes on. We could raise many hogs and probably will after a while. The Farmers' Union is getting along splendidly in our county. We have somewhere between 500 and 1,000 members in the county, and these control the county, for there are not more than 1,400 votes in the county.

"Harris county, our neighbor, has a pretty strong union, too, all the lands on the creeks, such as Spring Cypress, etc., being settled now mostly by Germans. They are slow at first to take hold of union matters, but when they do they stick to the work.

"The bottom of the Brazos has not the game now that it used to have, no deer nor turkeys, but there are lots of geese and ducks still, and the prairies toward Houston are still great fields for the hunter.

"I have been up here in attendance on the executive meeting in connection with the injunction suit against us and the president, but now that it is over I will return home gladly. We will go to work now harder than ever to accomplish what we were organized for, better markets for our produce.

"We are holding cotton and a good bit of it, just as our brethren are everywhere, and intend to hold it."

Raises His Own Meat

J. P. Loving has for a profession farming and stock raising in McLennan county, Texas, and gets his mail at Moody. He is among the young men who in the near future will make Texas famous for her agricultural successes, not her possibilities.

"I raise my own meat," said Mr. Loving, "and most of us do where I live. People are raising a good many hogs down in our section now and the number will increase as farmers begin diversifying. There is no end of the possibilities in the swine business in Texas, and it only needs a little intelligent work to make a success and money. Our cotton was cut down considerably last year, but people are holding on to a good bit for better prices. Corn was a bit short too, but everybody will have enough to vary them thru till next crop, except such farmers as never have enough in the best years. The Farmers' Union is holding its own down with us, but is not taking in many members just now. It is pretty strong in our section, however. We have a warehouse at Moody and the members are holding out with their cotton better than they are able."

Legislator Also a Farmer

M. G. Jackson is a representative farmer and member of the legislature, and prides himself more on the former than the latter, altho he feels honored by being selected for the position by his fellow farmers and neighbors. He is Confederate veteran also.

"I live at Romney, in Eastland county," said Captain Jackson, "and am a member of no society other than the Farmers' Union and the United Confederate Veterans Camp at Cisco. I am up here to help Neill, who is one of our neighbors and about the best and most popular man in the county. If a man was against Neill in politics or anything they are with him now since this trouble came up. Bankers, merchants, lawyers and the farmers, girls and boys, all are solid for him now.

"We are getting along very well as it is and the panic is about over. There is a lot of cotton being held in the county and the farmers are determined to hold until the next crop if necessary. We have the fight won if we will just hold on till the end."

Farmers Behind With Work

A. M. Nabors is a farmer living in Limestone county with his postoffice at Kosse.

"I live in the lower part of Limestone county," said Mr. Nabors, "in a very good section of Texas ordinarily, but things don't go right even in the best places always. Farmers are not up with their work somehow, but are very late and backward in getting things going as usual. Our crops were only tolerable last year, but if the season we are having now continues we will be all right this year.

"Cattle are all right and all stock

are doing well. We farmers are holding cotton for better prices and intend to hold it. There is a lot of it in the four warehouses that we have in Limestone county.

"The Farmers' Union is getting on very well and will survive all attacks made on its institutions."

Get Right Beet Seed

In speaking of the effort to get a fair trial of the sugar beet industry in the Panhandle, Mr. H. T. Groom of Amarillo said: Business men should be impressed with the importance of furnishing the farmers with sugar beet seed. The farmers want the seed and to make good the offer, all farmers should get their seed from the same source. All sugar beet seed is not the same and there is very little beet seed to be had in this country. Up at Rocky Ford and in that section, the farmers all use imported seed. The factories require it because they have found out that beets from imported seed will give a higher sugar contents than the beets from seed grown in this country. The factories up there sell it at 15 cents a pound and I suppose they make a small profit. I believe that we could get imported seed for sale here to farmers at about 12 cents a pound. It takes ten pounds of seed to plant an acre.

"This sugar beet industry is the most important project that has ever been started in the Panhandle and it would be a fatal mistake now that interest has been awakened in the matter to let the project suffer for lack of a little attention. I am receiving letters from all parts of the Panhandle asking about the sugar beet seed and the time for its use is not far ahead. Action by some organization now would enable the farmers of the Panhandle to make the sugar beet industry commercially a success this year."

Union Organizers Busy

B. F. Chapman, the state lecturer of the Farmers' Union, lives, or rather has his home in Dallas county near Wilmer. He owns a farm of good Dallas county land, and was born in Dallas county. "I have been down home recently looking around," said Mr. Chapman, "and got a little home sick. I have always been connected with the farming interests of the state and it is hard to stifle one's inclination to go back again when one smells the fresh earth that is being thrown up by the busy husbandman. Farmers are very well forward with their work and will have things in order soon. There is a good season in the ground and the start in the new year will be all right. As to Farmers' Union matters, it is our intention to turn things upside down from now on and push the organization work steadily and energetically. There are already four organizers in the field: Joe Edmondson of Slocum, Anderson county; J. L. Armstrong of Hayes county, who is now in Gonzales county, and will go from there to Bastrop; J. P. Lane, the vice president of the union, whose home is at Galletin, Cherokee county, is in Nacogdoches county now and will take in Smith, Jasper and the East Texas circuit, and L. B. Holloway of San Saba, who will spend the next forty days in Williamson county. Others will be put to work at once. The charter clerk is now writing up five charters for new locals and two renewals."

Farmers Are Determined

L. E. Culver of Copeville, Titus county, writes from his home and says: "There are in our warehouse here at this time 960 bales of cotton, which is being held for the minimum price, 15 cents, and there does not seem to be any intention on the part of the owners to dispose of it until that price is reached. Of all the Farmers' Union cotton that has been in the warehouse during the year there has only been two or three bales removed. This indicates what the determination of the average farmer is when it comes to co-operating for better prices. There is a grim determination among them to fight the fight out now they have begun, and to win is what they are determined to do."

Farmers Busy Plowing

Captain Joe Payne of Fort Worth is a big feeder and has in the pens in North Fort Worth a good string of stuff which he is preparing for the market. "I was up in Young county recently," said Captain Payne, "which is my old home, and found things in pretty good shape. Cattle in the lowlands are doing very well, but on the upland it seems that they do not keep up so well. This is caused by the grass being poorer in one place than in the other and then the rescue grass is growing green and fine in the bottoms and lower pastures. The farmers are much ahead in their work compared to last year, when at this time

they were finishing picking cotton. There is a fine season in the ground now and plowing is going on in great shape."

1,500 Bales Being Held

R. K. Glanton of Granbury, Hood county, was in Farmers' Union headquarters mixing with the crowd that was there. "I am in the grocery business," said Mr. Glanton, "but I am in sympathy with the farmers and their efforts to bring about better conditions for themselves. There are lots of people down our way who are in pretty bad shape and will have to have help to get to another crop. Farm work is pretty well up now and there is a good season in the ground. The cotton warehouse at our town has a capacity of about 1,500 bales and is full of cotton now being held for the minimum price set by the Farmers' Union."

Stock in Good Shape

Col. Burke Burnet returned Thursday from his ranch up in King county looking healthy and brown. "I have been up on the ranch most of the time since the Denver convention," said Col. Burnet, "and I am glad to say that my stock is in excellent shape for this time of the year. There is no trouble at all and the season has advanced so far now that there is but small danger of their being hurt by the cold, if we have any. It has been a very fine winter in every respect and cattlemen generally have been lucky in so far as grass and good weather is concerned. From the condition of things it is probable that the general crop of calves will be a big one."

Poultry Points

Do not forget the grit. Crushed oyster shells or finely broken, sharp bits of rock will serve excellently, or you may get a number of first-class forms of prepared grit.

Green bone, when secured from the butcher, should be fresh, for tainted meat will do more harm than good. It should likewise be fed immediately after being cut, as it cannot be successfully held over.

Have you counted how many dead heads you are wintering, particularly in the line of old roosters? They are lusty fellows to crow and eat greedily; but they glean the goodness from others, and by spring will have taken a lot more than they can return.

Chickens frequently have a leg broken by being stepped on or kicked by horses or cattle. In such cases it can be set by incasing the bone in a splint made from narrow strips of strong cotton cloth covered with glue, applied in same manner as a plaster-cast for a large animal.

On the farm, poultry can utilize lots of food that would otherwise be wasted, and for that reason poultry raising on the farm should be more profitable than elsewhere. The fowls must be kept in a good average condition all the time. Don't let them starve one week and feast the next. If you are not prepared to give January and February chicks the right kind of care and housing, better wait patiently for finer weather for the first hatch. It is cruel and a loss of time and money to hatch out the extra early chicks unless you can give them the conditions necessary to keep them in best shape and growing rapidly.

Do not wait until spring is here to prepare for the spring hatching. Winter months offer a good opportunity to get everything in readiness, so that when the time for hatching comes there is no hustle to get things ready and in that way, court the possibility of overlooking little things that tend for the comfort of the newcomers.

It is well to keep a quantity of crushed charcoal within easy reach of the birds; it is excellent for the blood, and is especially desirable in winter months. Lime is also very good. In addition to preventing considerable bowel trouble, it is also an effective disinfectant. When used as a disinfectant it should be scattered freely, in the nests, under the roosts and particularly in places where the birds congregate in numbers.

ORDERS INSPECTION OF NATIONAL GUARD

Preliminary Investigation Will Precede March Program Under Auspices of Regular Army

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 8.—The adjutant general's department has just issued an order providing for the preliminary inspection of the organizations of the Texas National Guard by officers in the Guard, to be held during this month, and prior to the regular inspection of the Guard, which is to be held in March, beginning on the 16th, by regular army officers detailed from Fort Sam Houston.

J. D. Earnest Sells 14,000 Acre Ranch

Two Other Huge Deals Are Reported

Word was received in Fort Worth Thursday that J. D. Earnest of Big Springs has sold his 14,000-acre ranch in Borden county to a company composed of southwest Texas people, who will cut up the land and sell it to settlers. The ranch is said to be unusually well adapted to agricultural purposes. The price has not been announced.

It is also reported that 80,000 acres from the Capitol Syndicate ranch has been sold to an agent named Wright, who has just concluded the sale of the W. E. Halsell Spring Lake ranch of 102,000 acres in Lynn and Garza counties. The tract will be put on the market this spring.

SUGAR IN NEW FEED

International Stock Food President Head of New Venture

Stockmen and dairymen will be interested to learn of the "opening for business" of the International Sugar Feed Company's \$100,000 plant located at Fifteenth avenue, S. E., and Rollin street, Minneapolis.

A paragraph in an article written for "Flour and Feed" is proof of the value of molasses or sugar feeds. It reads: "We intend also to show the beneficial effects a ration of sugar has on other animals besides the horse. If anything it is more essential to the meat supply of the people and to the dairy which interests us all. From our own special experience we are prepared to state positively that it makes purer and better milk, more of it, milk that contains more fat and sugar and at a less cost than any other feed.

"The feeding value of molasses or sugar in combination with various grains has been proven beyond the shadow of a doubt and has been recognized for a number of years. There has been, however, a great difficulty in finding a process that would put the molasses in a condition to be conveniently handled on the market and in feeding. The greatest problem to be solved, however, was to so select and proportion the grains and sweetening substance as to produce a scientifically balanced ration, especially adapted to various purposes and to the different animal feed.

M. W. Savage, proprietor of the International Stock Food Company, has had his chemists working on this problem for a number of years. The desired results were attained last fall and Mr. Savage incorporated the International Sugar Feed Company.

The sugar feed manufactured will be of various kinds, including a balanced ration for cows, one for horses, one for swine and one for chickens. Besides the molasses there will be used in the production of this saccharine feed the best grade of oats, barley, rye, corn, linseed oil meal and some other materials.

Remarkable interest has already been aroused in this plant and the company is already in receipt of a number of large orders for its product and it is freely predicted that it will soon be working at its greatest capacity.

BUYS MOON RANCH PROPERTY

W. Q. Richards Complete Purchase by Paying J. B. Gray \$55,000

A deal was consummated in Fort Worth last week whereby W. Q. Richards, owner of the 3 D ranch of Cottle county, acquired the remainder of the famous Moon ranch of Cottle county, which he purchased from the owner, J. B. Gray of Fort Worth, paying \$55,000 therefor. The tract contains 11,000 acres and was sold at the rate of \$5 per acre.

Some time ago Mr. Richards purchased the Moon herd of cattle on that ranch. He now owns about 80,000 acres of land in that section of the state and has placed much of it under cultivation, leasing it to tenants, and has erected a number of gins for their use.

The portion of the Moon ranch sold today is considered one of the finest pieces of property in that locality.

During the last two years Cottle county land has produced from one-half to one and a quarter bales of cotton to the acre.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of stock and fair education to work in an office, \$300 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch office of the International Sugar Feed Co., 15th St. and Rollin St., Minneapolis, Minn. Apply at once.

Great Year For Livestock

Total Value Exceeding \$4,000,- 000,000 For All Animals

The domestic animals on the farms and ranges of the United States on Jan. 1, 1908, represented a total value of \$4,331,230,000, or practically double the amount of their value in 1900.

The bureau of statistics of the United States department of agriculture finds from the reports of its correspondents and agents that there were 245,000 more horses than a year ago, 52,000 more mules, 226,000 more milch cows, 1,391,000 more sheep, 1,290,000 more swine, but 1,493,000 fewer cattle other than milch cows.

All classes of live stock show an increase with the exception of "other cattle." This falling off in number of beef cattle can be attributed to the high price of feed, which caused many farmers and feeders to curtail their feeding operations this winter and rush their stuff to market. Even with the decrease in other cattle the total number of all cattle and hogs is the second largest on record, while the number of horses and mules is the largest on record. There were 19,992,000 head of horses and 3,869,000 head of mules.

Horses and Mules Decrease

Taking the average value per head of the various classes of stock horses decreased 10 cents per head from last year and mules \$4.40 per head. Horses and mules in 1907 were the highest on record. The average value of sheep increased 4 cents over last year, making the record price. Swine decreased \$1.57 per head, making \$6.05 per head, the lowest price recorded for the last six or seven years. Milch cows decreased 33 cents per head and "other cattle" 21 cents per head.

The low average value of hogs can be attributed to overproduction of swine due to the high market prices during the last five years. Farmers found that hogs selling as they were made good money, so stocked up and began producing them faster than ever before. The price of corn last fall went up and farmers began to send their hogs to market to avoid feeding the high-priced corn, consequently market prices came down, which has resulted in the estimated low average value per head given by the bureau of statistics.

More Dairy Cows

The high total value of our live stock speaks well for the progressiveness of the American farmer. He has been improving the quality of his animals by better breeding and selection, and this of itself increases the value. Of course prices for all products have been higher during the last year or so than ever before, but undoubtedly the improved quality of the live stock is responsible for much of its increased value.

The popularity of the dairy cow is shown by the fact that the number of cows Jan. 1, 1908, was 226,000 greater than in 1907, and the total value had increased \$4,560,000. There is a greater demand for milk and dairy products, the increased population of our cities and towns calling for an increased supply.

The government's figures, while not representing the actual numbers of animals in the United States, are as good estimates as we can get and they show that the American farmer is in a very prosperous condition so far as his animal husbandry is concerned.

W. H. Guelich Gets Good Promotion

Succeeds John S. Shoemaker Who Goes to St. Paul

W. H. Guelich, who has been with Swift & Co. the last six years, has been promoted to the position of department manager, succeeding John S. Shoemaker, who left last week for Chicago. Mr. Shoemaker has been transferred to the St. Paul office of Swift & Co. and will go there from Chicago.

While in Fort Worth during the last three years, Mr. Shoemaker made many friends. He has been an employee of Swift & Co. many years and is regarded as one of the best in-

Treasures Found in Our American Forests.

That our American forests abound in plants which possess the most valuable medicinal virtues is abundantly attested by scores of the most eminent medical writers and teachers of this and other countries. Even the untutored Indians had discovered the usefulness of many native plants before the advent of the white race. This information, imparted freely to the whites, led the latter to continue investigations until to-day we have a rich assortment of most valuable American medicinal roots.

Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., believes that our American forests abound in medicinal roots for the cure of most obstinate and fatal diseases, if we would properly investigate them, and, in confirmation of this conviction, he points with pride to the most marvelous cures effected by his "Golden Medical Discovery," which has proven itself to be the most efficient stomach tonic, liver invigorator, heart tonic and regulator, and blood cleanser known to medical science. Dyspepsia, or indigestion, torpid liver, functional and even valvular and other affections of the heart yield to its curative action.

The reason why "Golden Medical Discovery" cures these and many other affections, is clearly shown in a little book of extracts from the standard medical works which is mailed free to any address by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., to all sending request for the same.

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

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

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

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

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

Not less marvelous, in the unparalleled cures it is constantly making of woman's many peculiar affections, weaknesses and distressing derangements, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as is amply attested by thousands of unsolicited testimonials contributed by grateful patients who have been cured by it of catarrhal pelvic drains, painful periods, irregularities, prolapsus

and other displacements caused by weakness, ulceration of uterus and kindred affections, often after many other advertised medicines and physicians had failed.

Nursing mothers and over-burdened women in all stations of life, whose vigor and vitality may have been undermined and broken-down by overwork, exacting social duties, the too frequent bearing of children, or other causes, will find in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the most potent, invigorating, restorative strength-giver ever devised for their special benefit. Nursing mothers will find it especially valuable in sustaining their strength and promoting an abundant nourishment for the child. Expectant mothers too will find it a priceless boon to prepare the system for baby's coming and rendering the ordeal comparatively painless. It can do no harm in any state, or condition of the female system.

Delicate, nervous, weak women, who suffer from frequent headaches, backache, dragging-down distress low down in the abdomen, or from painful or irregular monthly periods, gnawing or distressed sensation in stomach, dizzy or faint spells, see imaginary specks or spots floating before eyes, have disagreeable pelvic catarrhal drain, prolapsus, anteversion or retroversion or other displacements of womanly organs, from weakness of parts, will, whether they experience many or only a few of the above symptoms, find relief and a permanent cure by using faithfully, and fairly persistently, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Both the above mentioned medicines are wholly made up from the glyceric extracts of native, medicinal roots. The processes employed in their manufacture were original with Dr. Pierce, and they are carried on by skilled chemists and pharmacists with the aid of apparatus and appliances specially designed and built for this purpose. Both medicines are entirely free from alcohol and all other harmful, habit-forming drugs. A full list of their ingredients is printed on each bottle-wrapper.

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

Cotton Seed Hulls

Low Prices CAKE AND MEAL Any Quantity

It Will Pay You to Get Our Quotations

Street & Graves, Houston, Texas

formed men on the packing industry that has ever been stationed at Fort Worth. Much of his work while here was in connection with developing interest in more hogs in Texas and over a year ago he conducted a series of experiments to test the feeding value of kaffir corn as compared with Indian corn, the results of which are still extensively quoted and used by hog raisers.

A Haunting Fear

"Why don't you go to work and save your money?" "It's dangerous," said Plodding Pete, with his accustomed plausibility. "If I kep' puttin' money in de bank I might git enough to live on de interest, an' den de fust t'ing I knew I might git tempted to be a molly-coddle."—Washington Star.

HOGS

What Is the Best Market Hog?

(BY COL. F. M. WOODS.)

Every breeder wants to know what particular breed sells the best, and that is one of the hardest questions for a hog dealer to answer. Perhaps the best answer is that no breed enjoys any market preference. In a recent investigation conducted in the corn belt about 73 per cent of the feeders replied that they preferred the Poland-China for the feed lot, giving the small bone and quick maturing qualities of the breed as the reason for their choice. Yet other men claim that those very qualities have been obtained at the cost of making the breed weak and non-prolific, and so this argument might extend without end. However, let it be understood that packers make little or no distinction between any color or any breed. What they want is a smooth even lot of well finished hogs without regard to ancestry. Still there is little to be said in favor of the cross-bred hog. While we stated that practically no discrimination is made against any color, yet a spotted lot of hogs do not look as even as a load of uniform color, and usually suffer as a consequence. You seldom see a picture of spotted or off-colored hogs that topped the market.

With these facts in view let us consider some of the points which make a hog valuable on our present market. The great basis of market hog classifications is that of weight, and the desirable weight varies at different times of the year. Beginning about September first the heavy hog comes more into evidence, and commands a premium over the other grades. The height of the demand for fat-backs is reached in December, January and February, for in those months the great slaughter houses of every market center are packing thousands of hogs every day. The time was when nearly all hogs were marketed as heavy weights, but now, even in the winter months, the demand for extreme weights is not so great as formerly. This can be largely attributed to the increasing consumption of fresh pork, and most of the fresh meat cuts can only be obtained from the lighter grades of hogs. Beginning about April 1 the light hog sells on a par with the larger grades and a month or so later the light weights command a premium at every market. There is one system of hog management quite prevalent among farmers that seems to be in direct opposition to these market demands. Many hog raisers, and good ones at that, sell their 8-months-old pigs in the winter at a weight of 350 pounds and then dispose of the old sows in the summer when they weigh around 400 pounds, thus bringing their light hogs on a heavy hog market and vice versa. However, the loss in such a system is rapidly becoming less as the demand for the extremely heavy hog grows smaller. A prime well-finished hog weighing about 250 pounds will generally land near the top, and this may be said to be somewhere near the ideal market weight. We don't mean that this weight of hogs will top the market every day of the year, but prices on that class will average the best during the whole year.

Of course there are times when the prices of corn and pork do not seem to be in proper ratio, but generally the hog raiser has little to complain of. Let every feeder tack his faith to one breed of hogs and then exert himself to produce the best pork that proper care and good feed will make possible. Then when he sends in a smooth, even load of hogs that come somewhere near conforming with the market demands for weight he will have little to complain of when his check is written.

When to Breed Sows

We have been advised to breed young sows for April farrowing, rather

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

than for March; in fact, this is usually done with young sows. When only present advantages are considered this policy seems preferable, for the sow and litter soon go out to grass and then the strain upon both is relieved. But if these young sows are to be bred for fall litters we think it preferable to get the first litter not much later than March 1, otherwise the second litter—next fall—will come too late. Our young sows this year were bred between Dec. 1 and 10. By getting this start we aim to have fall litters early in September.

In case young—or old—sows with late spring litters are desired for earlier farrowing than seems possible next fall, it is often possible to get the sow bred very early after weaning the spring litter or even before weaning, if special care be taken. The sows should be well fed during the suckling period so as to come to weaning time in good condition. The feed should be nitrogenous—middlings, oil meal, ground oats or rye meal, in preference to great excess of corn. Dr. Smead says that not over one sow in twenty will breed before her pigs have been weaned; however, we have had a much higher percentage in that line, tho we have neighbors who report almost no success. This method, tho uncertain, is often of considerable advantage, for in case a sow farrow a month later than desired she may sometimes be restored to the usual date of farrowing; this is of importance in securing uniformity in a drove of fattening hogs. The theorist may say that such rushing of a sow is harmful, and it may be true; yet there is not one practical farmer in ten but would get a litter in three months from weaning time in an emergency, if possible, thereby securing greater uniformity in his market drove. Certainly there is little danger of this method being abused to the detriment of the sow, for if she is run down and out of condition there is almost no chance of getting her with pig; if in good condition she is prepared for it.

Haphazard, happy-go-lucky methods in the matter of date in breeding sows should be strenuously avoided. When a sow loses her proper time of farrowing with the others she tends to keep out of time till a breeding period is omitted. Keep the sows together and keep them where you want them.—George P. Williams in National Stockman and Farmer.

New Forage for Hogs

The Gray County Herald prints an interview with one of that county's farmers, Mr. C. C. Koons, which we reproduce herewith. It would be a good idea for Donley county farmers to investigate this matter:

When asked if he had raised any hogs he smiled. "Hogs!" said he. "Do you suppose a farmer who makes a success at farming would think of not raising enough, at least, for his own meat?" When asked what he thought was the best crop raised in this county for hogs, he stated that last year he, with some of his neighbors, sent for six quarts of chuffers, a produce resembling somewhat what is generally called a grass nut, but which differs from the grass nut in many ways. The seed cost him a dollar a quart, the seed being scattered over an area of an acre and a quarter, which was fenced in hog proof. Three months from the date of planting the crop had matured and the hogs turned in—twenty-three head. At this time they were lean and he thought that one bunch belonging to his little boy, would never do much good, but in a short time after being turned in the chuffer patch they were sleek and fat and brought a fancy price. Nine head were reserved for family use and were fattened solely on the chuffer nuts. Asked as to the meat, Mr. Koons said that he never saw fatter hogs at the time of killing nor tasted sweeter meat than his. It is his intention to plant three acres this year in chuffer nuts. "One of the best things about the chuffer is, that like alfalfa, it is a permanent crop and does not have to be replanted year after year—coming up volunteer each season after plowing," said he, "and I consider it the best hog food obtainable."

To Prevent Hog Cholera

Reports from some localities in North Texas tell of a deadly malady among hogs that has been diagnosed as cholera in some places and swine plague in others. No matter which, there is hardly room for choice, as one is as fatal as the other. The best way to escape loss is to keep the disease away, as curative work is generally of little effect.

Hog cholera, being an infectious disease, it is highly important that every means should be employed to prevent

the spread of the germs. Disinfect everything which the hogs come in contact with and do the work thoroly. For this purpose some of the coal tar products are very efficient. This is a good plan to follow, even when there is no disease among the herd.

Burn all the litter from the pens where sick hogs have been and spray the disinfectant into every crack and crevice. If possible it is advisable to change the location of the pens away from the diseased center, plow up the ground and plant it to some cultivated crop. As soon as the first signs of the disease appear the drove should be taken off the pasture and put in pens, the sick ones to themselves.

Give them, both well and sick, a light sloppy feed. Watch the well ones carefully and take any out that may show signs of being unwell. The disease is apt to be spread thru the droppings, so it is important not to allow a sick hog to have his liberty.

Take every precaution against the food and drinking water becoming infected with the germs. Cleanliness is the watchword in guarding against cholera. In keeping the pens and lots disinfected common lime is as good as anything known. It is cheap and any farmer can get it.

One of the most fruitful sources of disease among hogs is allowing pens and feed yards to get dusty. Straw for litter will prevent this, and even sprinkling the yards to keep down the dust will pay. Among the farmers of the north it is sometimes a custom to char a pile of corn and let the hogs eat it. Whether or not it is a preventive of cholera, the amount of charcoal eaten is of some benefit and helps keep the hogs in better condition to resist disease.

Don't Lose Confidence in Hogs

It would seem from the present rush and eagerness to market the hogs of all ages and conditions that the owners have lost confidence in the hog as a money-maker or a good kind of property to have. The established custom among hog raisers has been to market these animals when they are finished and ready for the packer, when they have ceased to be longer profitable as a consumer of feed, because of their maturity and development.

These natural and reasonable conditions are not governing in the present marketing of hogs. The breeding sow herd is being cut in two in most instances; shoats, young half-grown hogs, are being shipped out with the fat ones. Everything is going to market, just because the money stringency has changed things in the matter of business and trade. The price for hogs in the packer market has declined to a point that does not justify the feeding of 50-cent corn to hogs, and the quick way to adjust these matters on the farm is to sell off the hogs and keep the high-priced corn in the crib or sell both hogs and corn.

The sacrifice in selling the light, immature hogs and reducing the breeding stock to one-half the usual number means a greatly diminished hog crop for next spring and summer. This is one way of helping to start prices back to a higher level than now prevails. Quit producing and the demand for pork products and meats must increase. Next year cannot but find a difference in the pork and hog situation as it relates to supply.

The cry for several weeks has been, "Where are the hogs coming from?" And yet they keep coming forward to market, and will until the country is made very short in number of hogs.—Twentieth Century Farmer.

Do Chickens Pay?

Given proper care, comfortable quarters, regular feeding of the right kind, nothing on the farm will pay so well, considering money and labor invested. Experience is more important than capital. Here are a few pointers: Give the flock plenty of pure, fresh water at all times. See that they never lack grit in the shape of sharp gravel or one of the prepared grits. Wood ashes help drive away lice. If you have no and tobacco dust in the dust box will trees in the yard, plant sunflowers, preferably of the Russian variety. The shade is welcome, and the seeds have food value besides. In raising broilers the main thing is to get the chicks to weight one and a half to two pounds, as your market demands. I find that there is nothing better for fattening old fowls than dry, hard corn.—Farmer Boy.

Some of our contemporaries are still referring to the news item from Philadelphia that told of Frank Markebedieski hugging Catherine Zephenshik-siyi until John Czenweweski and Stanislaus Konkieszeski interfered and started a rough house that Peter Koeharecki tried to put a stop to. And yet some people wonder why printers occasionally drink more than is good for them.

Women Who Wear Well.

It is astonishing how great a change a few years of married life often make in the appearance and disposition of many women. The freshness, the charm, the brilliance vanish like the bloom from a peach which is rudely handled. The matron is only a dim shadow, a faint echo of the charming maiden. There are two reasons for this change, ignorance and neglect. Few young women appreciate the shock to the system through the change which comes with marriage and motherhood. Many neglect to deal with the unpleasant pelvic drains and weaknesses which too often come with marriage and motherhood, not understanding that this secret drain is robbing the cheek of its freshness and the form of its fairness.

As surely as the general health suffers when there is derangement of the health of the delicate womanly organs, so surely when these organs are established in health the face and form at once witness to the fact in renewed comeliness. Nearly a million women have found health and happiness in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Ingredients on label—contains no alcohol or harmful habit-forming drugs. Made wholly of those native, American, medicinal roots most highly recommended by leading medical authorities of all the several schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments.

For nursing mothers, or for those broken-down in health by too frequent bearing of children, also for the expectant mothers, to prepare the system for the coming of baby and making its advent easy and almost painless, there is no medicine quite so good as "Favorite Prescription." It can do no harm in any condition of the system. It is a most potent invigorating tonic and strengthening nerve nicely adapted to woman's delicate system by a physician of large experience in the treatment of woman's peculiar ailments.

Dr. Pierce may be consulted by letter free of charge. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law

Austin, - - Texas

Cowmen Going To Argentine

Party of Texans Will Seek to Get Land on Fertile Pampas

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 12.—A party of Texas cattlemen will leave Galveston this week for the pampas of the Argentine Republic, where they propose to raise cattle on a large scale. The primitive conditions of forty years ago in Texas now prevail on the pampas, and millions of acres of free range can be found.

Before a cattleman is permitted to graze his herds over this immense public domain he must first purchase a small tract of land as a homestead, and pay the government a nominal yearly fee. Attracted by these conditions and the glowing reports they received of the opportunities in the South American country E. A. Moncton, a veteran cattleman of West Texas, has decided to try his fortune in the new land.

He interested two other cattlemen in the venture, and they have combined their interests and will operate together. With Mr. Moncton are T. L. Heck of Eagle Pass and Charles Werter, formerly of San Antonio, but at present residing in Eagle Pass. The three men will go to Galveston the latter part of next week and will embark for Havana Cuba, where they transfer to a ship bound for Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.

In recent years a number of Texas cattlemen have gone to Argentine. Fred Burnham, who won a reputation in South Africa during the Boer war as the chief of scouts for the British forces, is now in the cattle business on the plains of South America.

The markets of Europe are supplied to a great extent by the cattle of Argentina. Great fleets of cattle boats ply constantly from South America to European points.

SHEEP

***** * SHEEP AND WOOL REVIEW * *****

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers, which has its headquarters in Boston, has completed its annual sheep census and wool review of the United States for 1907. They place the number of sheep in the United States fit for shearing at 38,864,932, compared with 38,450,789 the preceding year, a very slight gain, indeed.

Decreases are to be found in some of the grazing states because of larger shipments than usual last fall, due to the attractive prices obtainable for both wool and sheep. In some of the states of the east and middle west, however, the numbers have increased. These facts seem to show an increasing interest in sheep raising in sections where years ago the largest numbers were found. Prices were high again for all kinds of sheep stock, and but for this, with a contraction of the range, the total increase for the entire country would have been considerably larger.

The season of 1907 was unusual in some respects. For the first time in several years no considerable quantity of wool was contracted for on the sheep's back. This year few, if any, buyers appeared in Montana before May, and the bulk of the clip was purchased late in June. This holding off by dealers, no attributed to a "combine" to depress prices, was nothing more than reasonable timidity. Early in the year the business outlook was far from encouraging. The prospect for good crops was far from reassuring; merchants were unable to dispose of seasonable goods, because of the backwardness of spring, and high rates prevailed for money. These factors, combined with the extreme views held by growers and small profits made by dealers the previous season had strong influence in determining the course of the dealers. Their inactivity was simply business prudence at a time when many signs suggested conservative action. Less money was made this year than last, and many only saved themselves by the quick turnover. Manufacturers, too, actually purchased direct from growers less wool than previously.

Clip Showed Decrease

According to the association's estimate, the total clip, including pulled wool, of the United States was 298,294,750 pounds, a slight decrease of 420,380 pounds as compared with last year. The scoured equivalent was 130,359,118, an increase of 948,176 pounds over the previous year, due to the lighter shrinkage of the wools. Wyoming's clip, in the grease, holds the lead over Montana, but when it comes to the scoured product, Montana holds the first position, due to the better condition of the wools, lighter fleeces and less shrinkage. This amount of pulled wool varied none from the previous year, 42,000,000 pounds, with a shrinkage of 30 per cent, making the net yield 29,400,000 pounds of clean wool.

The average weight of a fleeces for the country was 6.60 pounds, a decrease from 6.66 pounds in 1906. The average shrinkage was 60.6 per cent, as compared with 61.8 per cent the year before. Proportion of fine wools decreased from 24.99 per cent in 1906 to 23.50 per cent for the year under review, tho it was just about the same percentage for the year 1894-95 and considerably above the average year.

Montana ranks first in size of flock, with 4,600,000. These produced 30,820,000 pounds of wool, washed and unwashed, or 11,403,400 pounds of scoured wool, valued at 7,640,278. Fleeces averaged 6.7 pounds and shrinkage was 63 per cent. The average price per pound was 67c, 1c less than in 1906. Tho having less sheep than Montana, 4,484,831, Wyoming produced more wool in the grease, 33,637,000 pounds. The shrinkage, 68 per cent, was greater, however, and brought the scoured product down to 10,763,840, or less than Montana. This was valued at 7,211,773, or 67c per pound, against 69c the year previous.

New Mexico Third

Third on the list is New Mexico, with 2,600,000 in her flocks, producing 14,300,000 pounds of wool in 5.5-pound fleeces, shrinkage 62 per cent to 5,434,000 pounds of clean wool. This was worth \$3,260,400, or 60c per pound, 3c less than the year before. Idaho is the fourth state, with 2,500,000 sheep. Their product, in 7-pound fleeces, totaled 17,250,000, with a shrinkage of 67 per cent to 5,692,500 pounds clean. This brought \$3,757,050 to the growers, an average of 66c per

pound, the same as the year before, and 3c less than in 1905. Fifth comes Utah, with 2,075,000. Fleeces averaged 6.7 pounds each, and clipped a total of 13,902,500 pounds in the grease. The shrinkage was 65 per cent, bringing the net scoured profit down to 4,865,875 pounds, with a value of \$3,162,819. This averaged 65c per pound, against 67c the year before and the same in 1905.

Ohio stands sixth, with a flock of 1,950,000. Fleeces averaged 6 1/4 pounds each and totaled 12,187,500 pounds. The shrinkage was 50 per cent, making 6,093,750 pounds when scoured. The value was \$3,717,188, or 61c per pound, against 62c the year before.

In seventh place comes Oregon. Her flock of 1,800,000 produced heavy fleeces, 8.5 pounds each. The total clip was 15,300,000 pounds, or 4,590,000 pounds, scoured, the shrinkage averaging 70 per cent. The value was \$3,121,200, or 68c a pound, the same as realized the year before, and 1c less than 1905. California is eighth, with 1,750,000. Fleeces averaged 7.25 each and shrunk 67 per cent, bringing the clip of 12,687,500 pounds of grease wool down to 4,186,875 pounds, scoured. The growers realized \$2,679,000, or 64c per pound, compared with 67c the year before and 69c in 1905.

Next comes Colorado, ninth, with 1,500,000 sheep, averaging 6.75 pounds to the fleeces. This made the clip 10,125,000, or 3,341,250 pounds clean, the shrinkage being 67 per cent. The state is richer by \$2,679,000 for the clip, or 63c per pound, 2c less than in 1906 and 3c less than 1905.

Texas Stands Tenth

Texas stands tenth with 1,300,000. The fleeces averaged 6.5 pounds and clipped to a total of 8,450,000 pounds. Shrinkage was 66 per cent and the clean product was 2,873,000 pounds. Growers realized \$1,896,180, or 66c a pound. In 1906 they got 1c more, and in 1905 4c more on the pound.

These are all the states with flocks of more than 1,000,000, except Michigan, which ranks ninth with Colorado. Her clip was 9,450,000 pounds in 6.3 pound fleeces, shrinking 51 per cent to 4,630,500 pounds. The value was \$2,731,995, or 59c a pound, against 60c the year before and 61c two years before. Pennsylvania, New York and Nevada run close to 1,000,000; 900,000 in Pennsylvania, 800,000 each for New York and Indiana, and 750,000 for Nevada.

The Texas product was graded 25 per cent fall, 5 per cent spring wool. Oklahoma and Indian Territory together have 60,000 sheep, which produced fine, fine medium and medium grades. Their clip amounted to 360,000 pounds in six-pound fleeces, worth altogether \$72,468, or 66c per pound, compared with 67c the year before and 70c in 1905. The shrinkage was 67 per cent, making the scoured total 118,300 pounds.

The total value of the clip, based upon prices in Boston, Oct. 1, for the entire United States was \$78,263,165, a decrease from \$79,721,383 in 1906, or 1.7 per cent less. Average value per pound of the fleece and pulled wools declined respectively 2.3 and 3.9 per cent.

National forest reserves have increased steadily in area from 2,437,120 acres in 1891 to 156 separate reserves, with a total of 147,146,334 acres at present, in continental United States, exclusive of Alaska.

***** * SHEEP ON THE FARM * *****

"W. E." of Ponce de Leon, Florida, writes to the Southern Cultivator:

"In my last letter I said that sheep were the most profitable for the farmer, with the exception of Angora goats, Berkshire hogs, if location and soils are suitable; these may pay better, but think I should have included turkeys and chickens also.

"Sheep will thrive on all dry soils, the richest and that nearly barren, under proper management and care. English and Irish farmers find they pay the best and the surest standby for their rents and on lands that would readily sell for \$500 to \$800 per acre, they also find that by the use of sheep they can bring up the fertility of mountain soils worth \$40 to \$60 per acre, to the value of \$400 or \$300 per acre, and while growing these crops and enriching this soil, get good returns for those crops and labor besides. It is, therefore, no wonder that the number of sheep in Great Britain is year increasing and that a strong competition exists between these flock owners to have the best and carry of the prizes so liberally given for sheep by all the agri-

cultural societies in those countries; this includes England, Ireland and Scotland. The English and Irish owners have no fear of competition the world over, Merinos excepted, as I have never known of this breed there. I will now show in part of how sheep pay. Their wool is always ready cash coming in from the middle of April to the middle of May, and worth at a low average \$1.75 per head and only for the average flocks kept there. Next we should have fat lambs in the market from the first of June to the middle of August, worth \$6 to \$8 per head, making the average for each one about \$9 per head. I have known men to buy a small flock of good ewes any time, feed and care for them, for all moneys invested, and feed, and have the ewes and wool clear profit, and this accomplished in ten months. The feed of twelve ewes is considered that of a dairy cow, but I will take the twelve ewes any time, feed and care for them for their returns. Therefore, I believe I can say that there is no investment that will give as quick returns, as great profit, and as free from loss as that from sheep. They are gleaners and scavengers and if given the run of the stubbles and other places after harvest while weeds are short and tender will clear up and free those fields from weeds as no other animal will, and see how they grow and fatten in such places. The sheep industry is in its infancy in this country, yet I find the American people only now forming a taste for mutton and where it could not be sold a few years back, there is now a fair demand for this most nutritious and healthful of all meats. It now remains for the farmers to encourage this taste by supplying the market with good, palatable mutton and not stick to those dirty, greasy fleshed scrubs that 75 per cent of them keep. In my previous letter I showed that the Shropshire downs were the leaders of all the black and tan-faced breeds as a wool and mutton sheep combined. They must hustle tho, if they compare with the white breeds in this time.

First, I must say that all the black-faced breeds are classed as short wools and all the white sheep as long wools, so that in further reference this may be understood. Of the long wools there are several distinct breeds, each claiming some particular merit. I will name four as worthy of note and comparison:

The Lincolns, the largest breed; the Cotswolds, the American improved Merino or Rambouillet, and the Border Leicesters—last, tho not least, in my estimation of this most beautiful breed.

SHEEP SUPPLY SMALL

Receipts of sheep and lambs this month have been unusually small and will show up the lightest since 1897. This is primarily due to the fact that not as many were put on feed, because they could not be secured. Last fall feeders took about everything that was available, and were so eager to get the stuff that they paid record prices for the lambs. Out in the range country grazing conditions were exceptionally good, and the lambs came to market in better flesh than usual. In the aggregate it was estimated last fall not more than 60 per cent of the lambs were sent out in territory tributary to Chicago that were sent last year. The result of this deficiency is now showing up very emphatically at the present time, and the best posted dealers are of the opinion that receipts will continue to be light the remainder of the season. Soon the bulk of the nearby lambs will be marketed, and there is not enough of the Colorado contingent to cause a panic. Most of the optimists look for higher prices.—Chicago Live Stock World.

Sheep and Goat Breeders

The Southwest Texas Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association met at Del Rio last Saturday with a large attendance. President Robinson called the meeting to order and the afternoon session was largely taken up in the adoption of the constitution and by-laws. The evening session opened at 7:30 and addresses were delivered on such subjects as "Eradication of Scab," "Extirmination of Wild Animals," "Present and Future of the Wool and Mohair Industry." These were followed by general discussions of various matters pertaining to the welfare of these industries. Captain Crouch of Corpus Christi was prominent among the visitors. After the business session was closed all members were given a banquet and smoker at the Elks' hall. The following officers were chosen: Johnston Robertson, president, Del Rio; Judge Davidson, vice president, Ozona; N. H. Corder, vice president, Sanderson; R. C. Waters, secretary, Del Rio; James McLymont, treasurer, Del Rio. Executive committee, R. W. Prosser, Comstock, James Martin, Del Rio; D. Hart,

Pumpville; Will Whitehead, Sonora; A. G. Anderson, Free; J. C. Blackman, Brackett; T. B. Overstreet, Rock Springs.

Points of Sheep

An authority on sheep says the points to be looked for in a ram—and the ewe as well, in proportionate degree—are a large tho well-proportioned head, width between the ears and eyes, a thick neck or scrag, a widely distended nostril, thick heavy loins, crops and twists; broad, full chest and brisket; level, strong back and full level flanks. Such are invariably "good cutters" and carry mutton of the best quality. A ram weak in scrag, loin or twist is entirely unfit to herd a flock. There seems to be pretty well defined lines in sheep breeding. For instance a shapely twist usually the companion of a well-sprung rib and well developed crops. This rule, however, has its exceptions, for many a heavy fronted animal lacks in hindquarters and particularly in the twists; but the animal with heavy twists has almost invariably heavy, well developed front quarters. It would seem, judging from our wild animals, that nature has intended that the male should be disproportionately (according to man's ideas) or proportionately (according to nature's ideas), developed in its front quarters in contradistinction to the general smoothness of the female. Anyone versed in the breeding of our domestic friends must be aware how much easier it is to breed a male animal that is heavier in front than in the hindquarters than it is to breed one even and smooth all over, which is one of the greatest points to attain in the breeding of our domestic animals.

Wood and Hollis Recovering

LLANO, Texas, Feb. 8.—Sheriff Tom Wood and L. C. Hollis of Fort Worth, who are at the Texas Sanitarium, recuperating, are recovering rapidly.

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.

FOR SALE

1,280 ACRES ADJOINING SANDERSON, TEXAS

F. H. YOUNG

DAIRYING

RAISE YOUR OWN COWS

It has for many years been the custom of dairymen in milk-producing sections to buy their cows (either fresh or as springers) in the farming sections west or southwest, where they can be grown at less cost, use them as dairy cows until they go dry, then fatten and sell them for beef.

This method has many advantages. The farmer in those sections, or around Chicago or New York, can buy cows cheaper than he can raise them, simply because they can be raised cheaper elsewhere. He does not need to have a breeding establishment, nor does he need to carry surplus stock on hand. With him the calf is a matter of little or no importance.

There are, however, serious objections to this method of procedure, which will increase in number and potency from this on. Many of these cows are necessarily poor milkers; for no man is smart enough to tell with absolute certainty from the appearance of a cow how valuable she may be as a milker. He can guess, and often with appropriate correctness, but he cannot absolutely know until he has milked her for a few months.

This method constantly sends cows good and bad to the shambles. The dairyman of the class we speak of gets but one year's use of his cow; and it is a crying shame to see a cow that gives from two to three hundred pounds of butter per annum sent to the butcher because that process is immediately profitable to the owner.

It prevents the dairyman from being a breeder. One of the crying wants of the whole farming community is men who have skill cannot be acquired except by long study and experience.

The increasing prevalence of tuberculosis and epidemic abortion among dairy cows in the cow breeding states will make this method a very risky and dangerous one from this time on. The dairyman takes the chance of having his herd infected with these diseases every time he buys a cow, and the more farms he buys cows from the greater the chance he takes.

Hence it will not be long until the dairyman will be under the necessity of raising his own cows. If he undertakes to raise his own cows and will have profit in that line, he must take up the question of dairy breeding, must fix upon some particular breed that suits his purpose, and then must buy sires with knowledge of their pedigree not merely on paper, but of the actual blood lines and the actual performance of the dams at the pail or as sires of pail-fillers.

When dairymen—and by this we mean all men who sell more or less milk, whether as a side line or as a main business—fully understand that there is no profit in a cow that yields less than two hundred pounds of butter a year, they will begin to study everything that goes into the formation of this dairy cow, not merely the form but the history of her ancestry, the dairy ration, shelter, ventilation, the effect of sunlight. When they do this, there is no business conducted by farmers in the United States that will on the average pay better returns.

If the presence of the diseases above mentioned forces farmers into this sensible line of breeding, feeding, and care, it will compensate for some of the inevitable losses that must be incurred before we get on this high plane of dairying. It will be necessary, in order to keep herds free from disease and to secure the greatest profit, to raise our own cows; and this will necessarily move the dairy districts from the high priced land near the cities out on the cheaper lands, where the product can be sent to the great markets in the very best possible condition.

Making Sweet Butter

To make sweet butter especial care must be taken to keep the milk always sweet and clean. Skim the milk and cool the cream immediately to about 52 degrees Fahrenheit. If one milking does not give enough for a churning be

WESTHOME HEREFORDS

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

careful to hold the cream as near this temperature as possible until the second milking has been skimmed and cooled; then churn, still maintaining the same temperature, and salt to suit the taste. Sweet butter made in this way will keep sweet for a long time if the milk and cream have been kept clean and sweet and properly cooled.

If the milk used is from different herds or has been handled under different conditions it will be safer to pasteurize the cream. If this is done in the ordinary farmhouse a can of suitable size to hold the cream can be placed in a larger vessel for heating water. Stir the cream carefully until the temperature rises to about 165 or 170 degrees Fahrenheit. Then remove it from the heat and cool immediately to about 52 degrees. Hold the cream at this temperature for about three hours, and then churn at the same temperature. Butter made from cream so pasteurized will be more likely to keep sweet and not lose flavor, than by the previous method, tho probably at the very first there would be but little difference in the quality of the butter made in these two ways.

The taste of the people who use the butter will have much to do with their judgment as to its quality, and if they have not been accustomed to the delicate flavor of sweet butter they may not be pleased with it at first, but most people soon acquire a taste for and get to prefer it.

The evident advantage in making butter in this way is the saving of labor and time and avoidance of the uncertainties of preparation and the use of starters.—Garden Magazine.

Proper Housing

In the light of the views given out by Professor Haecker, the dairyman is strictly in it. Professor Haecker says:

"Milk production is a profitable business, even at present prices of feedstuffs, if dairy cows are properly housed, fed and handled. We know of no instance where the above requirements were met where the statement does not prove true.

"Proper housing does not necessarily mean the providing of expensive quarters. It means that the comfort of the cow should be provided for; she should be in a warm barn or stable, well lighted and ventilated; stalls should be provided with partitions, to prevent her udder and teats from being stepped on when she is lying down; the manger should be so adjusted that she can carry her head in a natural position when lying down; the stall should be kept clean and well bedded. This is what is meant by proper housing.

Dairy Dots

No straining, aerating, sterilizing or pasteurizing can take the place of cleanliness in the production of milk.

It is better to winter four cows right than to half feed six.

All butter-fat is in the form of globules, but some fat globules are fatter than others. It's the separator that gets them all, both great and small.

Now is the time, when the weather is cold and feed is high, that you appreciate the silo.

Which is better, to use \$35 worth of feed, a little at a time, and give the work necessary to raise a dairy cow that you can depend upon, or to pay from \$40 to \$60 in a lump and take your chances upon getting a breachy or sucking cow?—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

One trouble with the dual-purpose cow is that she must compete with both dairy and beef breeds. This puts a double load on a weak sister.

It does not pay to economize upon salt in buttermaking. If you use a cheap grade for the table, be sure to get a little real dairy salt to put into the butter. You cannot make good butter with coarse salt. It may taste all right, but it will not sell to the best advantage.

The way to increase the milk check is to feed for more milk, not more fat in the same amount of milk.

SUES TWO RAILROADS

Pilot Point Citizen Says Engine Sparks Caused Destruction of Home

DENTON, Texas, Feb. 8.—R. P. Dardin of Pilot Point, this county, is the plaintiff in a suit filed here yesterday. Dardin's home was destroyed by fire last September and he alleges that the fire was caused by sparks from a passing engine.

The defendants in the suit are the Texas and Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad companies. The amount asked is \$1,000.50.

An Unique Mexican-American Celebration Laredo, Texas, and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

At these border cities, following the custom of a number of years, the Birthday of George Washington will be celebrated by a Carnival of entertainments and festivities of a most novel and interesting character, February 21st to 23d, inclusive.

An opportunity to investigate the unrivaled truck producing section of Southwest Texas.

For particulars, call on Ticket Agents, or write D. J. Price, G. P. & T. A., I. & G. N. R. R., Palestine, Texas.

Panhandle Good For Finishing

Veteran Texas Cattleman Has Tried it For Thirty Years

(By Colonel Tom Bugbee in Lubbock Avalanche.)

I have been in the Panhandle section of Texas for thirty years or more, having drifted into the country after the war. It was a magnificent country then and it has carried out its promise ever since. There has been a wonderful development in the Panhandle since I first saw it, both as to country and diversity of crops, that can be raised profitably.

In the last thirty years of my experience I do not remember having seen a year when there was not a good crop of grass. At least I have never seen it fail to make enough to keep the cattle in good condition all winter and summer. I think that there could be no reason that kaffir corn, milo maize and sorghum could not be raised.

My opinion is that lands are cheap at from \$10 to \$30 per acre for the purposes for which they can now be successfully used in the way of stock farming, raising feed and hogs, sheep, poultry and cattle. Dairying will be a great success, for the reason that the country, owing to its altitude, is free from ticks and above malaria, and thus is attractive to all classes of people in the United States, but especially to the men who handle milk cows for milk and butter purposes, who have made a success of the foregoing industries. For that reason I say that lands at the present prices are cheaper than they were at \$2 per acre for growing cattle.

A Good Finishing Ground

It has not only been demonstrated that it is one of the best feeding countries in the United States, but also a good finishing ground. Professor Marshall of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and myself finished some native steers this year and they were excellent beef. One set was fed with a ration of ground kaffir, milo maize and cotton seed, and they gained in the last thirty days 100 pounds each. Another bunch was fed ground kaffir and milo maize and cotton seed meal, and they gained ninety some odd pounds in thirty days, and all these steers were as well finished as if they had been fed on corn.

I have 250 head of hogs that are now on kaffir and alfalfa and I have hogs that have been finished on kaffir and alfalfa. I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion this is the best farming country and will be the most prosperous in the United States, and because of healthful, mild climate.

When it comes to a stock country, where one can breed and develop all kinds of live stock cheaply, there can be no doubt as to its being the very best.

"If you please, ma'am," said the servant from Finland, "the cat's had chickens."

"Nonsense, Gertrude!" returned the mistress of the house. "You mean kittens. Cats don't have chickens."

"Was them chickens or kittens that master brought home last night?"

"Chickens, of course."

"Well, ma'am, that's what the cat has had."

Panhandle to Raise Long Staple

Childress Country to Grow High-Grade Cotton

CHILDRESS, Texas, Feb. 10.—Twenty-five farmers in Childress county have signified their intention of growing long staple cotton this season and experiments here show that this high-grade quality can be raised with success in this section as well as in the Red River district to the east.

The department of agriculture at Washington writes that it will furnish all the seed desired, but that the seed must be purchased. Citizens are considering joining in a movement to buy the seed from the government and give it to planters without cost.

OPEN HOME JUNE 3

Confederate Women's Building to Be Dedicated on Davis Birthday

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 10.—President Charles Rogan of the Business Men's League has appointed a committee of prominent citizens to co-operate with the Daughters of the Confederacy in the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis on June 3, and participate in the formal dedication and opening of the Confederate woman's home in this city.

The home has been made possible by the untiring efforts of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

A suburban friend of mine tried to milk a country cow on the wrong side last week and the cow kicked him in the bread-basket. He is now completely cowed and is trying to trade bossy for an automobile. Wants to get kicked again, I suppose. Some men never know when they have enough.

Stop

spending that dollar foolishly and put it in the bank, where you cannot only save it, but add to it from time to time.

START

the "saving habit," and you will be surprised how your bank account will grow.

LET US HELP YOU SAVE

The Farmers & Mechanics
National Bank

Fort Worth, Texas.

The Texas Stockman-Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

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President—I. T. Pryor...San Antonio
First V.P.—Richard Walsh...Palodura
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.

NITRATES IN FOOD

EVERY once in awhile is heard the complaint against the principal meat packers of the country, "They use chemicals to cure the meat." The complaint is oftentimes heard from those people who would have difficulty in defining what the word chemical, used as a noun, means; but there are a few somewhat better informed who, when asked what chemical the packers use, will reply "saltpeter."

And the indictment is true. The packers do use saltpeter in curing meats. For that matter many farmers who have tried saltpeter once, keep on using it ever afterward, but that does not modify the packers' "crime." Recently a chemist who had plenty of time, took the trouble to analyze a great many foods, vegetable and animal, to learn the percentage of nitrates they contain and the saltpeter equivalents of these nitrates. It may be mentioned that no nitrates are found in fresh meats.

But the chemist did find them in fresh vegetables, as well as cooked ones. He found more nitrates in beets than can be found in packing house corned beef, and he found nitrates to greater or less degree in every known edible vegetable as well as in all the vegetable foods that he could analyze, including some of the prepared breakfast foods.

To quote some of the examples, he found saltpeter equivalent in celery to be .476 per cent. In twenty kinds of ham, purchased in open market, he found the highest percentage of saltpeter equivalent in any one brand .34

per cent, and the lowest .001 per cent.

He found in eggplant a saltpeter equivalent of .80 per cent and in dried beef a maximum percentage of only .246.

The conclusions of the chemist include the following:

The amounts of nitrates found in vegetables are of the same order but rather more in many instances than those found in cured meats.

A person on a diet consisting of fresh vegetables, wholly or largely, would consume more nitrates than one on a mixed diet consisting in part of cured meats.

Inasmuch as a fresh vegetable diet is entirely harmless and as no case of injury from saltpeter in cured meats is on record, saltpeter in the quantities used in cured meats must be classed as harmless substance.

THE PRICE OF HOGS

IT IS fortunate for Texas that all its newspapers are not so cheerfully optimistic as the Brownwood Bulletin. Such exuberance of faith in mankind and human nature in general as the Bulletin exhibits might be dangerous if it became universal.

For instance the Bulletin, the other day, allowed the rosy sunshine of its kindly spirit to shine a little while on so common a topic as the price of hogs and in the course of a few benevolent remarks on the Fort Worth market said:

Prices slumped because the people all over the United States had accepted the advice which had been given them and had grown a large supply of hogs. The Bulletin has been a close observer of things pertaining to farming for a great many years and has learned a few things worth remembering. When the packers all over the United States send out their agents into every town where the farmers gather and show them what great profits are to be made out of hogs, it is time for the farmer to sell his surplus hogs and go into some other line of business, for as soon as the people are "educated" as to the profits in hog raising, the price of hogs is going to tumble, until the farmers lose a great part of their crops by feeding them to hogs.

Comforting thought, isn't it? Only the Bulletin does not go far enough. It should have charged the packers with conspiring to wreck several of the New York banks, so there would be a money stringency to force the price of hogs down. It is strange that the Bulletin overlooked this.

But the Bulletin does not stop with its kind words for the packers. It has a few for the newspapers:

The people have been shown the profits in hogs until the packers can now buy them at their own prices. When the newspapers begin, and especially the farm and stock papers, to show what a wonderful amount of money can be made out of cattle raising and feeding, it is a good time to get out of the business, for some clever press bureau is at work.

Such is the Bulletin editor's modest and unassuming manner of suggesting that all other editors sell their options to the highest bidder, or else that they are gentle idiots. Returning to the packers and talking about their buyers the Bulletin continues:

There is constant scheming on the part of buyers to get products at the lowest prices, and they take advantage of everything to do this. The farmer should study to avoid being caught in the many traps laid for him. The hog trap was a big one, and it caught its thousands. There are others that need to be as closely watched. The present-day farmer should be a close student of current events.

Had not the Bulletin's attack been directed at the Fort Worth market The Telegram would not have noticed

it. Recently The Telegram suggested some of the causes why the price of hogs is now lower than it was last year. It did not suggest one of the greatest causes because the less said about the money stringency the better. But the fact remains this is the principal factor in the present depression. The packer pays the farmer and stock raiser for his hogs the same day they are unloaded. He has to wait weeks and months for his money for the dressed and cured product. Recently money has been as hard for the packers to get as it has been for other people. Therefore they have not been sinking hundreds of thousands of dollars into meat to store away and wait for their money to come back. The plain facts are that the packers are letting more hogs get away from them every day than they ever did before, merely because they haven't the money to pay for them. At Fort Worth there are more outside buyers on the market than there ever were, there are more butchers buying to slaughter and salt away, there are more communities of farmers sending representatives to the market to buy a half car load or more hogs to slaughter for their own consumption, and the packers are letting all these people buy the hogs at the present prices in spite of the fact that the purchases will materially cut down their own sales of dressed meat later on. "Community" buying, as it is called, has reached a larger scale at Fort Worth this season than ever before in the history of the market and community bought meat goes to farmers, who are purchasing hogs at low prices on the open market because they did not raise them themselves.

In a part of its remarks not quoted the Bulletin complained because the price of hogs is 2 cents a pound lower than it was at this time last year. At the single market of Chicago last Friday the packers bought 24,000 hogs. Assuming that the hogs averaged 250 pounds, the simple matter of 2 cents a pound additional would have required the packers to pay out approximately \$60,000 more than they did. Even a Chicago packer could hardly be expected to sink \$60,000 a day cash into a market for the pleasure of keeping the prices up.

There is money for the Texas farmer and stock raiser in the humble hog, and in spite of the Bulletin's kindly suggestions, more hogs are going to be raised in 1908 than ever before.

It is charitable to hope that the Bulletin will share some of the prosperity that is bound to result when the time comes that Texas no longer sends \$15,000,000 a year out of the state for pork, but raises for itself all that its demands require.—Fort Worth Telegram.

TALK UP THE STOCK SHOW

IT IS TIME to begin talking up Fort Worth's coming fat stock show, and writing about it to your friends, if you haven't commenced already.

It will be the biggest ever held in Fort Worth and everybody in Texas who has ever attended a fat stock show here knows that it is a large and healthy institution.

Some Fort Worth people who haven't been across the Trinity to see the new coliseum will open their eyes at its size. It is the biggest building of its kind in the South, is built of concrete and steel, and is handsome architecturally as well as tremendously useful. Five thousand people inside of it will look no larger than the crowd a lecturer on

Buddhism could attract to the city hall on a wet night in January.

Besides the people there will be room for an exhibit of the best live stock that all Texas has produced in twenty years' effort to get away from long-horn steers, Spanish mustangs and razor-back hogs. The exhibit will be an education.

It would be a good time to have your friends in other states, who may have a curiosity about Texas, to come and make you a visit. After they see the stock show and the kind of a crowd it will attract, you will have little trouble in selling them a lot for a home, and making enough on the deal to pay for all their board cost.

Besides talking up the fat stock show is encouraging home industry, and that is the most profitable kind of patriotism yet discovered.

A little indication of the way West Texas is developing may be taken from the time that Jones county, which, twenty years ago, was part of the Swenson ranch, produced 31,335 aches of cotton last year, or a good deal more than one bale for every steer it used to support when it was devoted exclusively to grass.

THE PRESENT STOCK FEEDING SITUATION

Prof. H. R. Smith of the department of animal industry, University of Nebraska, author of the book on "Profitable Stock Feeding," writes as follows in regard to the stock feeding situation:

There has never been a time when the necessity for the exercise of skill and intelligence in feeding farm stock was more imperative than now. With feedstuffs high in price and with meat of all kinds lower than formerly, the situation calls for the practice of only those methods which give the largest possible gains from the least expenditure for food consumed.

It means, first of all, the keeping of animals of large gaining capacity, the types that respond quickly to liberal feeding, making the best use of the foods supplied them. There is a certain conformation which goes with large gaining capacity and the farmer should by all means select for it.

It is also important to know something about the most economical proportion of grain to roughage during the various stages of the fattening period. One-third less grain is needed to produce the same gain of weight if there is provided a combination of foods that will best meet the needs of the animal system, in contrast with what may be termed an unbalanced ration. This is a fact based upon the results of accurate experiments performed in many states.

Something must be known about the composition of the so-called protein foods sold on the market in order that the best for the money may be selected. The conveniences of the barn and feed lots, the preparation of foods and numerous other details also combine to make profit out of what otherwise might be losses.

Activity in Land

In The Stockman-Journal's opinion one of the best signs of sound business conditions in Texas may be found in the number and frequency of land sales in west Texas and the Panhandle during the first weeks of 1908.

W. E. Halsell of Vinita told The Stockman-Journal of the final sale of land from his big Spring Lake ranch of 102,000 acres. The sales began last July and were finished by Feb. 1. The same man who disposed of the big tract is reported to have bought 80,000 acres from the Capitol Syndicate to cut up and sell to settlers.

The sale of 14,000 acres in Borden by J. D. Ernest of Big Springs to a company which will cut up and sell the land was also reported.

The sale of 11,000 acres of the Moon ranch in Cottle county to W. Q. Richards of the 3 D ranch was also completed within the past week.

All of these land deals show that business conditions in Texas are healthy and better, still, there is a firm and steady demand for Texas land. The settlers are looking for homes and the ranches are being cut up to supply their want.

SHORT STORY

Homely Jim Fenton

"Homely Jim Fenton."

They called him that. The boys hurled it at him. Women looked at him and tittered, and one night at a church social, just in fun, a "homeliest man" prize was voted to Jim.

You see the world doesn't know when it hurts, or cares how much. It must be amused.

And the world didn't know that Jim Fenton had a capacity for love and a pure heart, just like other folks. He had kindly eyes and such an aversion to causing suffering to any of God's creatures that he earned contempt where he should have had praise.

And he loved. Her name was Nellie Campbell and she was real. Scores of men courted her. She was beautiful, magnetic, and only Jim Fenton, "Homely Jim," was compelled to content himself with an awkward bow when he met her on the street.

Some way the young fellows penetrated his secret. They derided him. They shamed him. They sent scurrilous notes and comic valentines.

And he worshiped silently and suf-

fered the pangs of martyrdom.

I'd like to tell you how Jim dragged Nellie Campbell from a burning house at the risk of his life, and was rewarded, for his heroism with her hand, but there was no fire, no chance for Jim along those lines.

No; one night Jim was in the grove near Nellie's house, out under God's great trees, and his heart was breaking, and somehow, he didn't just understand it himself, he dropped to his knees and prayed aloud. He asked that his features might be changed; that good looks and a chance to win Nellie Campbell be given him; and while this may all seem very ridiculous to you it was real to the rugged and simple fellow down whose cheeks the tears were raining.

What was it that sent Nellie Campbell thru the grove on her way home from singing school and gave her a chance to hear Jim's prayer?

Ah, we don't understand, but she was brave, and a pair of soft arms were about his neck and a smooth cheek touched a rough one while she whispered: "I loved you all the time, Jim."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Curing Pork Without Smoking

Mix thoroly three gallons of fine salt, three pints granulated sugar, one cup red pepper, and one cup black pepper. Sprinkle some of the mixture on a sheet of heavy paper on the table. Lay a piece of meat on this, ring side down, and rub the mixture well into the flesh, and sprinkle on all that the meat will carry. Wrap the paper snugly around the meat and slip into a small sack, hock end up. Tie tightly, sew corners down, and hang meat where it can drip, which it will do. Always let the meat get cold before salting. After the meat quits dripping you can hang it up where you please, so it is in the dry and out of the sun where flies will not bother it, and it will keep for a year or more. The above mixture will be enough to cure the meat from five hogs weighing 250 pounds each. By this method you will have fresh pork all summer, with no smoke or smoke-house needed on the farm. Try it and be convinced.

A. E. WILDERMAN,
Palo Alto County, Iowa.

Corned Beef

This is a good time to corn beef for the summer's use. So often a family cannot consume a whole beef, and it is a great saving to be able to put some of it away. Always corn a round if possible, but any piece will be good when properly done. For 100 pounds of meat make a brine of:

Six pounds of salt,
Two pounds of brown sugar or one quart of molasses.

Half pound of saltpeter.

Three ounces of soda.

One ounce of red pepper.

Four gallons of water.

Boil, and skim and cool. The meat must stand in salt water all night. Then pack tightly in a barrel after drying it. Pour the brine over it and weight it down securely. This will keep indefinitely, but it is ready for use in two weeks. If the brine moulds, pour it off and boil and skim and put it back over the meat.

How Sausage Should Be Made

To make sausage: For every fifty-five pounds of lean and fat pork, chopped fine, mix together a pound of salt, six ounces of best black pepper, a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper and a handful of powdered dried sage; work these thoroly thru the meat.

If you wish to stuff it in skins, clean them thus: Empty the intestines of the pig, turn them inside out and wash well. Soak in salt water a day or more; wash again, cut into convenient lengths and scrape them, on a board, with a blunt knife, first on one side, then on the other, till they are clean and clear. Rinse, tie up one end of each length, put a quill in the other end and blow it up. If clear, they are clean; but if there are thick spots, scrape them off. Throw in clean cold salt water till used. To use, put one end over the nozzle of the sausage stuffer and force the meat into them. This can be more easily done if the meat is first lightly sprinkled with cold water worked thru it. Tie the sausage in links, a finger length long,

by pressing away the meat and crossing one skin around the other.

Sausage for winter use may be packed in stone crocks with two inches of boiling lard run over it; or packed in clean muslin bags, dipped in melted lard and hung in a cool place. For summer use it may be canned. Make into small cakes and cook about two-thirds enough for the table, or until the water is out. Pack, while still cooking, into the cans, fill them full of boiling lard, and seal at once. When cooked next summer it will be more delicate if all the fat is poured off after it is fried, and a little cream poured over it and boiled a moment.—Farm Journal.

The Sewing Room for February

This is usually a quiet time on the farm and is the month for doing the spring sewing. If an inventory of last season's left-over stock is first taken and all garments still wearable are fitted up for another season, there may be some saving in buying of new material. The styles now being illustrated will nearly all be in vogue the coming seasons and the home seamstress may feel quite safe in ordering patterns now and doing her spring and summer sewing from them so long as she does not choose some extreme style which will live but a day.

The jumper blouse will still be very popular this spring, but appears in much more graceful and prettier styles than formerly. This style will help much in making over gowns of last season. In the convenient fashions now prevailing almost any scrap of cloth can be worked into service and made to appear well.

The plain gored skirt, cut mostly in nine or eleven gores and easy fitting over the hips, will be the most popular of the summer skirts. Most of the trimming on them will be in strappings of self material or in stitching. The skirt will be cut in round length and will clear the ground. This will be a summer of short skirts for all who can wear them gracefully. For those whose figures do not permit this, there are still becoming styles in the right lengths.

Better than hooks and eyes as a fastening to the packet of the wash skirt are buttons and buttonholes, not hidden by a fly-piece, as that makes too much bulk, but neatly placed upon the outside of the skirt. This is a finish which assures the packet being properly closed and does away with crushed hooks, torn loops and rust spots.

All of the old favorites for summer gowns will be worn the coming season, with a preference for the tiny stripe or check in the tailored street suit. But the plain materials will also be worn in the street suits and for the woman who wishes to make her suit do for several seasons the latter should be her choice.

The styles in children's clothes remain about the same. There continues the tendency to make their little garments less fussy and more comfortable and serviceable.

Dry Cleaning Gloves

Chamois and mocha gloves can be nicely cleaned at home as follows: Keep on hand a jar of cracker crumbs and when the gloves become soiled,

put them on the hand, fasten up as for wearing and rub the soiled places with the crumbs, renewing the crumbs often enough to be sure none of the old dirt is rubbed in again. Do not let the gloves get very badly soiled before giving them a cleaning. This will remove grime, but I hardly think it would work with discoloration or stain.—Jennie Templeton.

Bedroom Set Easily Made

We have just made a set of pillow shams with a dresser cover to match which we think just fine, for they were quickly made, laundered easily and are very pretty. For the shams take four handkerchiefs (women's size) and joint with insertion. For the dresser cover join three in the same way. Then finish shams and cover with a ruffle of muslin or lace.—Daisy Waters.

Baby's Thumb

Mrs. Prentiss asked last month whether any other readers had had trouble in breaking babies of thumb sucking, and I answer, "I should say so!" One of my midgets sucked hers until she was 6 years old and then the school children shamed her out of it. This made me resolve that baby should be broken of it in time and not cause the annoyance all around that sister had. People told me to put bitter stuff on the fingers, but I didn't like that idea, so tried bandaging up the hand in such a way that it could not be put into the mouth. At first he tried to suck the bandage, but at last became disgusted and gave it up altogether.—Mrs. C. D. Burke.

Panhandle Uses

Kaffir Corn to

Salute Newly Weds

AMARILLO, Texas, Feb. 8.—Hist! Texans, how's this for patriotism!

Panhandlers are so in love with their section of the state that they refuse to use rice to bombard newly-married couples, but throw kaffir corn instead, one of the popular products of the Panhandle.

Yesterday when Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Moore arrived here from Fort Worth, where they had just married, friends met them at the railroad station and instead of using the proverbial rice almost buried them in corn—good Panhandle corn.

Bride and bridegroom made haste to reach a cab, and finally made their escape.

MILNER TELLS WEST TO DIVERSIFY CROPS

Commissioner of Agriculture Addressed Farmers at Stamford—Thousand Visitors Present

STAMFORD, Texas, Feb. 8.—R. T. Milner, commissioner of agriculture, today addressed the farmers of Jones and Haskell counties. There were nearly a thousand visitors in the city, representing one of the most progressive agricultural sections in the entire southwest. Judge J. F. Stinson talked to the delegates on good roads. D. A. Saunders of Waco made an address on the demonstration work being carried on in Texas. Mr. Milner urged the farmers to diversify their crops, plant more corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, alfalfa and vegetables, so failure of any one crop would not be so much of a hardship.

WICHITA COUNTY TO RAISE MORE ALFALFA

Special to The Telegram.

IOWA-PARK, Feb. 8.—Farmers in this section will raise more alfalfa and corn this season than last, many of them doubling their crops. Planters have learned the value of diversification and expect to follow out the theory. Experienced alfalfa growers from Kansas have visited here recently and declare the soil in this county excellent, and that little or no preparation of the ground is necessary. There is need of more corn and alfalfa for hog feed. It is cheap and is a good fattener.

Kaffir corn is liked for poultry by those who have tried it because it is less fattening than Indian corn and contains about the same nutritive value. It is considered a better egg producing grain and it works in fine to make variety.

Latest Fashions



2242

Paris Pattern No. 2242.

All seams allowed. There can never be enough of variety in these Russian suits, and the one here is a pretty model simple in construction and becoming when worn. The blouse closes at the right side of the front, and may be made with high neck and rolling collar, or with a sailor collar, and a removable shied, as illustrated. The knickerbockers are very full and are gathered about the knees by an elastic run thru the narrow hem. The model is adaptable to all materials and is particularly suitable for mo-hair or serge. The pattern is in four sizes—2 to 5 years. For a boy of 4 years the suit requires 8½ yards of material 27 inches wide, or 2½ yards 36 inches wide, or 1¾ yards 54 inches wide; with 2¼ yards of braid to trim. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

This pattern will be mailed to any woman reader of The Stockman-Journal for 10c stamps. Address Fashion Department, Texas Stockman-Journal.

SAN ANGELO GETS STREET CAR SYSTEM

Col. Ransome to Commence Construction of Line By March 7 and Finish it in Year

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Feb. 8.—A street car system will be in operation here within a year, according to the plans of Col. J. H. Ransome, who has been granted a franchise to build a line in this city.

The agreement with the city council says that construction must begin by March 7 and one mile of the track completed by September 7. It is estimated \$75,000 will be expended for cars and other equipment. Twelve cars will be purchased at once. Colonel Ransome says he intends to move his family here and make San Angelo his permanent residence.

JUST ONE WORD that word is **Tutt's,** it refers to Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills and **MEANS HEALTH.**

Are you constipated?
Troubled with indigestion?
Sick headache?
Vertigo?
Bilious?
Insomnia?
ANY of these symptoms and many others indicate inaction of the LIVER.

You Need **Tutt's Pills** Take No Substitute.

Texans Have Right to Vote

Secretary Crowley Points Out Denver Paper's Error

Secretary H. E. Crowley of the Cattlemen's Association of Texas, has taken the Rocky Mountain News of Denver to task for criticising the part taken by the Texas delegation attending the annual meeting of the American National Live Stock Association, in voting to endorse President Roosevelt's policy with reference to leasing certain areas of the public land to cattlemen of the northwest. The News in an editorial last Friday contained this paragraph: "Texas cast 150 of the 386 votes in favor of the President's policy and Texas has not a single acre of Uncle Sam's land within her borders. We would not quarrel with a guest, but we must admit that it is a bit hard to see why on such a matter Texas should vote at all."

Mr. Crowley's Letter

Secretary Crowley's letter is as follows: "In your editorial of your issue of Jan. 24, criticising the action of the American National Live Stock Association, relative to the government control of the public lands of the United States, and of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas for voting on the question, I beg to state that apart from the impropriety of criticising the members of an association, the guests of your fine city, for voting on questions properly coming before the association involving so important a policy, the citizens of Texas will no doubt be surprised that a metropolitan daily paper should make such criticism without at least inquiring into the facts as to who compose the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. It is scarcely conceivable that he was ignorant of the fact that the members of the Cattle Raisers' Association comprise many of the most important cattlemen in New Mexico, Arizona, Kansas, Oklahoma and of Colorado, some of whom reside in Denver. That a large number of the members also are engaged in the cattle business in South Dakota and Montana, and a large number of them are resident at the market centers in the various states.

Why Texas Is Interested

"The cattle produced by the members of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas have for the most part supplied the enormous trade in young steers shipped north into Colorado, Wyoming, Dakota and Montana from Texas and New Mexico every year. The number has run as high as 400,000 in a single year, part of which are shipped by our members themselves to pasture on public lands, and part by others who go south to buy and ship them to the various range states to pasture.

"The delegates appointed by the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas from among its members to attend the convention of the American National Live Stock Association, were not merely from Texas, or their respective businesses there. They were from Mexico, Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Colorado and elsewhere. I haven't exact statistics but am sure that the members of the Texas association chosen as delegates to the American National Association have as many if not more cattle grazing upon the public lands of the United than the delegates from any other one state, not excepting Colorado.

"In view of these facts do you not think that those people whom you criticize for voting at all on the question of range control have just ground to complain of the gross injustice of it, particularly as the criticism is a thrust at Texas, which furnishes your resorts with tens of thousands of guests every summer, and whose citizens have always borne such friendly relations to those of Colorado and your own city.

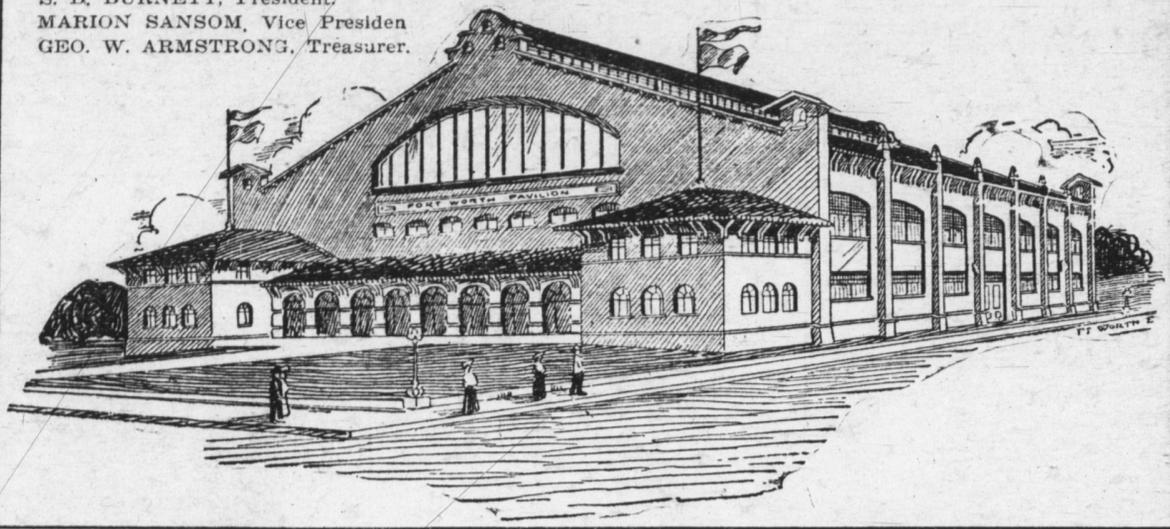
The Control of Land

"To the extent that your citizens own land in Colorado no one questions their control of it, but the citizens of Colorado no more own the public lands in Colorado than do the citizens of any other state; and it is an astonishing assumption that because there is no government land in Texas, the citizens of that state have no right to speak upon the policy which the government shall adopt as to the public lands of the United States and territories. You may as well apply that to Missouri, Iowa or New York. Perhaps you do. What right, pray, inures to a citizen of Colorado, for example, because the government owns land there, to speak upon the policy of the government as to the use or

The National Feeders and Breeders Show

Will Hold Its 12th Annual Exhibit, Opening March 11th and Closing March 17th, 1908, at the New Coliseum which has just been completed at an expense of \$250,000. One of the finest in the United States and built especially for the convenience of holding the National Feeders' and Breeders' annual show. Premiums aggregating twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00) have already been provided. Splendid collection of standard bred animals of rare excellence and merit, including different breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, will be on exhibit. Magnificent display of poultry. Attractive night shows specially arranged for the entertainment of visitors. Warren V. Galbraith, ringmaster. A visit to see the grand Coliseum is worth the trip. No expense has been spared to make this the best show ever held in the Southwest. Special musical program has been arranged for the entire week of the show, furnished by the Texas Five Million Club Concert Band, composed of thirty-six pieces. See your railroad agent for special rates. All entries close Feb. 18, except poultry entries, which close March 9th. For further information, write T. T. D. ANDREWS, Secretary and Manager National Feeders' & Breeders' Show, Fort Worth, Texas.

S. B. BURNETT, President.
MARION SANSOM, Vice President
GEO. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.



gating twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00) have already been provided. Splendid collection of standard bred animals of rare excellence and merit, including different breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, will be on exhibit. Magnificent display of poultry. Attractive night shows specially arranged for the entertainment of visitors. Warren V. Galbraith, ringmaster. A visit to see the grand Coliseum is worth the trip. No expense has been spared to make this the best show ever held in the Southwest. Special musical program has been arranged for the entire week of the show, furnished by the Texas Five Million Club Concert Band, composed of thirty-six pieces. See your railroad agent for special rates. All entries close Feb. 18, except poultry entries, which close March 9th. For further information, write T. T. D. ANDREWS, Secretary and Manager National Feeders' & Breeders' Show, Fort Worth, Texas.

disposition of public land in Nebraska, which the citizens of Colorado would not have were there no public land in Colorado? Carried to its necessary end the logic of your criticism is that congress has been guilty of the same impropriety, in all its legislation as to public lands, in permitting its members to vote upon such questions who come from states having no public lands. Until congress enacts a law turning over the lands in Colorado to that state, I should think it not subject to dispute that any American citizen has as much ownership therein and right to speak and to control and disposition of it by the government as another. Furthermore that cattlemen from the various states and territories who are users of the public lands in most of the states where it lies have not abrogated their rights as citizens to speak or vote upon the question of its control in an association to which, thru the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, they belong.

Object to National Association

"The American National Live Stock Association is organized by live stock producers for the purpose of promoting the interests of its members in matters of common concern, and all of its members are entitled to vote at its meetings, regardless of the particular interest of the member voting. The subject voted on pertains to the users of the public lands and those who may become such, regardless of where he lives or where the land lies, and to the rights as well of those who may acquire the land itself apart from grazing upon it. Our senators and representatives will vote upon the laws which may be enacted respecting it with as much right as those from New York or Colorado, and with the same right as the members of congress from Colorado may vote upon the improvement of the harbor at Galveston.

"The spirit of your editorial is in line with the spirit of the public lands convention held in Denver last June, which excluded members of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas from participating in that convention, altho they there showed that they were extensive users of the public lands.

"If the name of Texas is objectionable to you as part of the name of the organization of southwestern cattlemen, we trust it is not so to your citizens."

STATE FUNDS GROW

Texas Pays \$62,790 Due as Interest to Various Funds

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 8.—Several state funds were enriched today by \$62,790, the amount of semi-annual interest due by the state of Texas on its bonds held by these funds. This interest was paid yesterday and the coupons were clipped in the treasury department. The total amount of bonds held in the various funds, that is state bonds, aggregates \$3,849,500.

OPPOSE AUCTIONS OF WOOL

Plan of Eastern Buyers to Organize Sales Company Disapproved in West

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 11.—Attempts of eastern wool buyers to organize a wool auction sales company, which will sell in New York or Boston at auction the product of the western ranges as the wool of foreign countries is sold in London, are resented by Omaha buyers, who declare the present method of buying and selling wool is satisfactory, and the plan is attempted simply to make large commissions for New York merchants.

For the auction sale of wool F. J. Primrose of Philadelphia argues that the grower will get the true value of his wool and get the cash when the wool is sold. Mr. Primrose delivered an address favoring such sales at Helena, Mont., recently and secured a resolution from the National Wool Growers' Association recommending his plan for "favorable consideration."

"Such auction sales would not be as satisfactory as the present method of the buyers for eastern manufacturers going to the ranges of the west and dealing with the growers direct," said a buyer. "It seems to me it is but a plan to get good commissions on the wool. The growers get the cash on delivery and pay no commission. It seems satisfactory to all concerned. As for Nebraska wool, there is little need to ship it to New York. Our prices are correspondingly good in Omaha and very little Nebraska wool ever goes east of Chicago. The enormous amount shipped by the growers of Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and the west might justify them shipping to an auction sale, but I doubt it."

Other wool buyers are equally opposed to the eastern plan for wool auctions in America.

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.

Ex-Denton Man Likes Panhandle

Says Deaf Smith County is as Good For Farming as Any

R. N. Mounts, formerly of Denton county, but for the past eight years a farmer in Deaf Smith county, writes a letter to the Hereford Brand, which is reproduced. This letter is particularly interesting in view of the fact that the Denton papers have in the past discouraged their readers from "going west," on the ground that the Panhandle was a barren waste:

HEREFORD, Texas, Jan. 23.

I came here eight years ago from Denton county, Texas, and have since been farming and stock raising. Denton county is considered one of the best counties in the state for wheat growing and yet from my observation and experience here and there I would rather risk a crop of wheat for money here than there. I believe we can produce as much corn per acre here as there by putting it in large fields or in a field surrounded by other fields so the worms will not come in from the prairies and cut the silk before maturity of the grain.

I consider maize and kaffir of equal value, bushel for bushel, to Indian corn, and can raise as much per acre of the former here as I could the latter in Denton county.

The maize and kaffir has one decided advantage and that is the feeding value of the stalk as compared to that of corn. This is worth in feeding value, if properly saved, one-half the raising of the crop. I raised 4,000 bushels of kaffir and maize in 1906 from eighty acres of land, which I sold for 45c to 50c per bushel.

I consider this a good country for hog raising, as disease among hogs is hardly known and the feed crops are especially suited for feeding them, for the feed can be grown cheaply and in abundance. I feel sure a man can make a good living here and save as much money on 160 acres as he can in Denton county. Very truly,

R. N. MOUNTS.

PANHANDLE DEAL PENDING

Sixty Thousand Acres in Tract Being Inspected by Possible Buyer

Reports of another big land deal pending in the Panhandle were heard about the hotel lobbies Monday morning. It is learned that a gentleman left Fort Worth several days ago via the Fort Worth and Denver to inspect a tract of 60,000 acres, which he has agreed to buy if he finds it as represented. The land will be cut up for settlers, if purchased.

A TRUE TEST

REGARDING CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THE TEST OF TIME

A Bit of History—Showing How Honest Goods and Honest Efforts Have Succeeded.

For more than thirty years Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has constantly gained in favor and popularity until it is now one of the most staple medicines in use, and has an enormous sale. Every industry has its pioneer days, and it is during these struggling times that its worth and merits are tested. The early history of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy shows that except in point of merit, it had no more hope of success than other similar preparations, which were put on the market at the same time, but were never known outside of their own locality, and have long since ceased to be manufactured. Step by step, each successive year, as its superior excellence becomes more widely known, it has been gradually gaining in favor. Taken first, perhaps, on trial by some family, who found it good, it was recommended by them to a neighbor; they in turn passed it on to other friends, and for over thirty years its reputation has in this manner been spreading until it has reached the utmost corners of the earth. Science and advanced medical authorities during all of this time have failed to produce a better remedy for coughs, colds, and croup, and today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is enjoying the largest sale of any similar preparation on the market. This success can be attributed to no other cause than its sterling worth. No matter how much prominence an article may receive through the medium of advertising, it must be trustworthy to hold the confidence of the public. In thousands of homes this remedy is the main reliance of parents in attacks of croup. Not only does it give prompt relief, but it is so pleasant to take that children like it, and it contains nothing that is in any way injurious.

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.

Wash Day Suggestions

The reason wash day is so dreaded by the housewife, and in many instances, by all the members of the household, is because the work is not rightly managed and proper preparations made for the work of this day. The careful housekeeper has found that her work on wash day is made much easier if the clothes to be washed can be soaked over night, as this loosens the dirt and makes them much easier to wash. A small amount of borax dissolved in the water in which the clothes are soaked is a great help in softening and removing the dirt and

NO OPIUM

In Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

The fact that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic makes it particularly suitable for young children, and especially so, as it can always be depended upon in cases of colds, croup and whooping cough, and has become famous for its cures of these diseases. Mothers have for many years accepted our statements that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic, but that they may be further assured of this fact, we submit the following certificates.

CHAMBERLAIN MEDICINE CO.,
Des Moines, Iowa, U. S. A.

SERIAL No. 26

Guaranteed under Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906.

The above guarantee appears on the label and wrapper of every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which shows conclusively that it does not contain opium or any of the habit forming drugs named in the pure food law, and that a guaranty has been filed with the Secretary of Agriculture of Washington, D. C.

CHAMBERLAIN MEDICINE CO.,
Des Moines, Iowa.

N. S. W. GOVERNMENT.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

Department of Public Health,
New South Wales,
Sydney, August 2, 1901.

The sample of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, sealed, marked, or labeled as such, in an original bottle, received 24-7-01 from the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board has been examined, with the following results:—Found to contain none of the scheduled poisons."

(Signed) WILLIAM M. HAMLET,
Government Analyst.

The Chief Medical Officer of the Government.

CAPE COLONY, S. A., May 11, 1904.

Having purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at one of the local chemists, and analysed its contents, I certify it does not contain opium or any other narcotic.

R. MARLOTH, Ph. D., M. A.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY, S. A.,
October 26, 1906.

By direction of Board of Health, it was declared that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy did not contain any narcotics, and could be sold by anyone.

Many Mothers of a Like Opinion.

Mrs. Pilmer, of Cordova, Iowa says: "One of my children was subject to croup of a severe type, and the giving of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy promptly always brought relief. Many mothers in this neighborhood think the same as I do about this remedy and want no other kind for their children."

HEART TO HEART TALK

With a Young Mother.

Good morning, I'm so glad to see you. How are the children? What's the trouble now? Seems like they have been sick all winter. First scarlet fever, then diphtheria and now it is whooping cough. Well, you have had your hands full to be sure, but do you know I believe you could have warded off some of those diseases. Oh no! I'm not accusing you of neglecting your children; you're too good a mother to do that. I know your new neighbors brought scarlet fever, but don't you remember the hard colds your children had just when they came? Now listen a moment; that has had more to do with it than you think. Your children were then particularly susceptible to disease germs on account of their lowered vitality. Eminent physicians now agree that children would not be nearly so likely to take scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough or any of the catching diseases if every cold were detected when it first makes its appearance. You have noticed that when two children are exposed to some contagious disease at the same time often one of them will take it and the other will not. Well, that is just the reason, one child had a cold and the other did not. I never allow a cold to run twenty-four hours without attention. You say you don't have any confidence in cough medicines? You have not used the right one yet. Just try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and you'll change your mind. Of course you have heard of it. It has been on the market for thirty-five years. No, indeed, it won't hurt the children. There is nothing in it that will injure your little baby. Get a bottle of it while you are up town and you will find that your children will not catch everything that comes along.

A Maine Merchant Tells Why He Recommends Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

"I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a number of years," says Alonso Purinton, of West Bowdoin, Maine. "I do not use any other kind myself or in my family. I will give you a bit of experience I had with this remedy myself. I had a cough caused by catarrh so the doctors told me. I kept a continual hacking and when I got a cold it was much worse. The doctor could not relieve me and I used several cough cures, all to no purpose, except to get my stomach out of order. I had grown worse for two or three years and it became very annoying. After I took the agency for Chamberlain's Medicines I tried Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I used half a dozen bottles of the 25-cent size and three bottles of the 50-cent size and was thoroughly cured. I have not had a cough since, now going on two years, except when I get a cold, then I take this remedy and it soon fixes me all right. I know that my catarrh has not bothered me near so much as before, so of course I always recommend Chamberlain's when I am asked for the best cough remedy. I would have willingly given \$50.00 to anyone who would have cured my cough as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy did."

ABOUT COUGHS

A Cough Is Not a Disease, But a Symptom.

By the character of the cough we are greatly aided in determining the nature of the disease that causes it.

A dry hacking cough is usually caused by an irritation of the mucous membrane lining the air passages of the throat and bronchial tubes. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will allay this irritation. The cause being removed there will be no more coughing.

When the cough is dry, loud and sonorous it indicates that you have taken cold. Take a double dose of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, bathe the feet in hot water, take a cathartic and go to bed and you can cure a cold in one night.

When the cough is spasmodic and long continued it indicates whooping cough, and the peculiar whoop will identify the disease. This is a dangerous disease unless properly treated. More deaths result from it than from scarlet fever. Keep the cough loose and expectoration easy by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as required and all danger may be avoided.

A persistent cough often follows an attack of influenza or grip, which is usually due to a roughness and irritation of the mucous membrane lining the air passages of the throat. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven very successful in allaying this irritation and checking the cough.

When a child's cough has a peculiar ringing metallic sound, accompanied by hoarseness, it indicates an approaching attack of croup. The attack may be warded off by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy freely as directed with each bottle as soon as the cough appears.

For a persistent cough accompanied by a gradual loss of flesh, a tired feeling and night sweats, consult a physician at once and have your lungs examined. These are the first symptoms of consumption, and if a cure is hoped for no time should be lost.

Colds and Croup in Children.

"My little girl is subject to colds," says Mrs. Wm. H. Serig, No. 41, Fifth St., Wheeling, W. Va. "Last winter she had a severe spell and terrible cough but I cured her with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy without the aid of a doctor, and my little boy has been prevented many times from having the croup by the timely use of this syrup. As soon as he shows any signs of croup I give him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for three or four days which prevents the attack."

Choice of Varieties

"Is she his only daughter?"
"Yes, and she is the apple of his eye."
"Looks to me more like a peach."

in whitening the clothes. Borax costs more than sal-soda, but it does not injure the fabric as do the stronger alkalies, so in the end it is cheaper.

The thoughtful woman has also found out that it is far more economical to mend clothes before they are washed, for often rents are made worse in washing and often garments are made useless by neglect. All stains that will "set" in washing should be removed before the clothes are put to soak. The stain should be examined and removed by the process most effective for the kind.

It is best to make all possible prepara-

tions, such as cutting the soap into pieces ready to make the soap solution for the boiler, before wash day arrives. Preparations for the meals of wash day should also be made in advance.

Great care needs to be taken in washing woollens, for unless they are washed properly, they will shrink and become stiff and harsh. It is better to have the temperature of all the water used about the same. Never rub soap onto woolen garments. Make a soap solution and put it into the water in which the garments are to be washed. Always shake and brush the garment well before wetting them. Have the

suds and two rinsing waters warm and add a tablespoon of borax to each one.

Work the suds thru the material by squeezing and kneading. Never rub or twist woollens. After rinsing thru two waters, run thru the wringer and hang out to dry, and do not allow them to freeze. Take from the line before quite dry, press with moderately hot iron.—Lotta I. Crawford, Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Col.

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.

POULTRY

Why Eggs Are Scarce in Winter

Everybody knows that eggs are more plentiful in the spring or early summer than any other time of year. Everybody, we say, knows this, but not everybody stops to consider the why of it. The answer is not difficult. The hen, once she has attained maturity, is the same hen every day in the year, with the same egg organs, etc. The difference is in the conditions surrounding the hen. If a hen lays most of her eggs in the spring or early summer, it shows that the conditions existing at this season are the most favorable for egg-production. This being the case, every one who keeps poultry can well consider the conditions of spring time, because to approximate them means that eggs can be had any time in the year with equal freedom, with the probable exception of the moulting period when all the hen's energies are required to grow a new suit of clothes.

What do we have along about May in each year? The weather is mild and balmy, the grass has just attained its maximum thrift and greenness, bugs, worms and insects of all kinds abound; in a word, the hens can have plenty of good pure air, animal and vegetable food, besides getting good healthy exercise. There is nothing about this impossible to approximate during the winter months. Of course the hens cannot be outdoors so much of the time, but they can have spacious comfortable quarters indoors in which they will have plenty of room to move

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-

around. To furnish exercise, there are many good ways. Nothing is better than to scatter all the grain feed in a deep litter of straw or dry leaves, and the hens will keep busy, warm and happy hunting for their food.

To supply animal food and greens to hens in the winter time is comparatively easy. Green cut bone, ground beef scraps, animal meal, and one or two other like preparations, will effectually and satisfactorily take the place of bugs and worms in the old hen's ration. Also, a few scraps from the butcher occasionally might well be fed to the hens instead of the dogs. The green food is easiest and most cheaply supplied of all. In the fall cabbages, turnips, mangels, beets, or anything else that will keep during the winter may be stored away for the chickens. Even potatoes and pumpkins are excellent, and small and unsalable potatoes are worth practically nothing to the farmer. Cut clover or alfalfa hay are also good. The hay may be chopped into short lengths by the farmer himself in the fall, or can be bought at a slight cost of any poultry supply house. Steamed and fed to the hens warm in cold weather it makes a most appetizing dish.

It is all very well for well-fed, well-clothed, well-housed, haughty man to rail at the hen, but until we learn that she cannot with impunity be consigned to a cold and cheerless coop; until we learn that, tho apparently unpretentious and unassuming, she is sensitive, proud and ambitious; until we learn that unless she is properly protected and well fed and cared for she will positively refuse to produce, we may as well expect to suffer from the annual egg famine. It is the hen's only means of protesting against our ignorance and our heartlessness.—R. B. Sando in Farm Press.

Who Told the Hen How?

How is it that the old hen knows how? Who told her?

These questions are answered by the Minneapolis Tribune in this wise: A person who has watched the big biddy playing the chicken game on top of thirteen unripe eggs has seen her sit constantly for four days, being off only a few minutes at a time to get a bit to eat, and sometimes not coming off at all for three days. The third day he has seen her turn the eggs with her bill, and thereafter turn them every night and morn'g up to the eight-

eenth day. She will rush out after the morning sun has got things warm and eat a splendid long breakfast on the morning of the fifth day. The amateur seeing this for the first time will get anxious, fearing the eggs will cool off. Of course they will. She knows it, all right.

The hen will stay off ten minutes and be exceedingly busy. She will eat, drink and then turn them every morning until the eighteenth day she will not seem to need anything to eat, but will hurry off after it is very warm, eat a bit, drink hurriedly, rush back to the nest and get upon the eggs, carefully, as if they might be so many soap bubbles. On the eighteenth day the embryo chick prepares to take a knock at the eggshell, and rights himself so he can pick upward. If his head is down, he turns in the shell. If the hen should chance to turn an egg in getting on her nest on the eighteenth morning, she will carefully turn the egg back as quickly as possible.

Wouldn't you freely give \$5 to know the thought in the hen's mind that accompanies this simple act?

If the chicken in the shell be turned down after getting ready to pick, he may not make the extra exertion to right himself, tho a strong chick will do so. If he cracks the under side of the shell, the moisture of the shell will run out thru the hole and stop the hole. After the chick has once breathed the raw air, he will stifle or be drowned in his own moisture if the hole be stopped. He will drown in his own moisture if he does not pick the shell at all. The mother hen keeps the shells all right side up, and can tell by the rappings in the shells after the chickens begin to rap. The mind of the hen is mightily apparent or else it is all instinct. And what is instinct but spontaneous mind?

When the mother hears that rapping on the inside of the shells, a mighty mother instinct rouses in her and she is ready to fight anything and everything, including the rooster, at the drop of the hat. Her feathers get all crinkly with excitement and she is full of smothered clucks and mother love. This is where the chickens have the advantage over their incubator brethren. The incubator does not mother them.

If you were going to be a chicken, which would you choose for a mother, an incubator or a hen? The incubator

may be safer and surer and does not ste pon you. More chickens, good, bad and indifferent, grow to henhood and roosterhood under the incubator plan, but the incubator does not cluck at you and sing "hush, my babe," at eventide, and you cannot hurry under its wings when danger is in sight.

It is a strange thing that the hen knows how. She has never taken a course in "domestic economy" nor attended a mother's club. She never read a paper on "Switzerland" before the Hen's Federation, but she has the science of chickens "down" pretty fine.

There is a spontaneity of thot about it that gives you confidence in the general framework of things. Perhaps it is all right, after all; and we needn't be so concerned and worried, but that the universe will take care of itself somehow if we don't tinker it up and fit it.

On the whole, we are glad to have met the hen.

New Race of Cattle

By crossing and selection, a new variety of cattle, known as the Bordelaise race, has been developed in Southwestern France. The two parent varieties are the Holland and the Berton cattle, the one famous for the abundance of their milk, and the other for their provision of butter. The Bordelaise race, whose first herd-book appeared in 1889, is said to combine the excellence of its two progenitors. Its most characteristic external mark is the black-and-white tiger pattern covering the body. In the pure breed the head is entirely black. The name comes from the city of Bordeaux, the metropolis of the region where the new race is bred.

NELSON-DRAUGHON BUSINESS College

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

Name Officers Of Fat Stock Show

Directors Hold an Important
Meeting Saturday

PROGRAM IS FINE

Great Exhibition of Horses,
Cattle, Hogs and Sheep
Is Planned

- *****
- * Special nights have been ar-*
 - * ranged for the exhibition of live*
 - * stock during the show and for*
 - * other features of entertainment.*
 - * Among the many interesting*
 - * things that will be seen will be*
 - * the following:*
 - * Military tournament, competitive*
 - * drill and sham battle between ex-*
 - * confederate soldiers and Na-*
 - * tional Guard military companies.*
 - * Wild west shows, with new fea-*
 - * tures.*
 - * Daily concerts by Cox's Band.*
 - * Imported horses and other prize*
 - * stock.*
 - * Finest display of poultry and pet*
 - * stock ever collected in the south,*
 - * representing all the recognized*
 - * varieties admitted to the Ameri-*
 - * can standard of perfection.*
 - * All the modern and popular*
 - * breeds of cattle.*
- *****

At a meeting of the board of directors of the National Feeders' and Breeders' show, held in the office of the secretary of the Live Stock Exchange building Saturday, much of the important work perfecting the details was done. Committees were appointed to look after the various departments, with a superintendent for each, and also the judges for the various exhibits were selected.

The judges for the various departments were appointed as follows:

- Aberdeen-Angus—Judge Kitchen of Missouri.
- Red Polls—Prof. Chas. Alvord, Agricultural and Mechanical college, College Station, Texas.
- Shorthorns—Judge A. Rennick, Winchester, Ky.
- Herefords—Thomas Clark, Beecher, Ill.
- Beef cattle in car lots and single cross-bred steers—George Mills of the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.
- Grand champion steers—George Mills of East St. Louis, Ill.
- Hogs and sheep—For this class it was decided that the hog buyers for the Armour and Swift packing plants in Fort Worth would be asked to do the judging.
- Jacks and jennets—Sam Knight of Fort Worth.
- Draft and coach horses—Prof. Kennedy of the Nebraska Agricultural and Mechanical college.
- Trotting and saddle horses—Judge to be selected.
- Poultry and pet stock—Hon. H. B. Savage of Belton, Texas, and Judge R. A. Davis of Farmersville, Texas.

Ringmaster Chosen

In selecting the superintendents for the various departments, men were selected with regard to their knowledge of the stock in their particular departments, and one with power to control absolutely the ring, and to be known as ringmaster, was also chosen. For ringmaster, J. Boog-Scott of Coleman was selected, with the following superintendents:

- Shorthorn cattle department—Stewart Harrison, Fort Worth.
- Aberdeen-Angus cattle department—Captain Creswell, Aplin, Texas.
- Herefords—B. C. Rhome Jr., Fort Worth, Texas.
- Red Polls—Dr. W. H. Clifton, Waco.
- Fat cattle department—John J. Burgess, Fort Worth.
- Hogs and sheep department—Wm. Calvert, Fort Worth.
- Horse department—Wm. Anson, Christoree, Texas.
- Poultry and pet stock department—L. L. Jeter, Italy, Texas; assistant superintendent, J. C. McCauley, Fort Worth, Texas.

Opens March 11

March 11 will mark the opening of this, the greatest live stock exhibition ever held in the Southwest. It will continue one week.

The new coliseum which is now nearing completion, and which will be the most attractive edifice ever erected for the purpose in the Southwest, with a show ring large enough for the exhibition of animals while being judged for premiums, has been put up at a cost of more than a quarter of a million dollars. It being under cover, insures a comfortable place for the shows being held, protects the exhibits against any unfavorable weather that might prevail, and insures the holding of the show under any possible weather conditions.

This building has been erected especially for the promotion of the live stock interests of the country, and insures the permanency of these great shows.

Feeders Notified

A large force of clerks are busy sending out literature to the various breeders over the southwest, inviting them to attend the show and exhibit their stock, and the secretary's office is daily in receipt of numerous letters of inquiry, which leads to the belief that more people will be interested this year than ever before.

Judge N. B. Moore, secretary of the Fort Worth Poultry Association, and under whose auspices the poultry department will be held, expects that fully three thousand birds will be on exhibition.

Accommodations for that many have been arranged. Special arrangements have been made to care for an unusually large exhibit of pet stock and Belgian hares.

Many Attractive Features

Every preparation is being made for the comfort of the visitors, and the entertainment features include programs planned on the largest scales.

Prominent among the features of entertainment are the night shows, when the finest horses and cattle in the country will be paraded before the visitors, and a great military tournament that will be carried out on a large scale, involving the maneuvers of half a regiment of soldiers who will meet in the arena in mimic battle for the entertainment of the people. Every feature that promises to provide entertainment is being prepared.

Practically all the entertainments will be held in the auditorium, which will have a seating capacity of approximately 8,000 and the seats are so arranged that all may have a good view of the ring.

Wild West Ranch

The Wild West Ranch and Range will be one of the special features arranged for the entertainment of the people who visit the great stock show. The program presents some entirely new features in wild west attractions. The program reported Saturday is as follows:

- Grand parade by those participating in the entertainment.
- Saddle horses, ridden by owners, all gaits considered. First prize, \$10; second prize, \$5.
- Hurdle jumping by ponies under 13½ hands high and ridden by boys and girls under 15 years. First prize, \$5; second prize, \$2.50; third prize, \$1.
- Cow punchers, hurdle jumping, free for all; horse to be 14 hands high and up, to be ridden by adults. First prize, \$10; second prize, \$5.
- Bronco bustin'. Each rider will furnish his own horse. The horse will be turned loose in the arena, roped by rider and saddled without the assistance of a helper and ridden without a bridle, rope or hackamore. No lock, spur rowels, hobbled stirrups or saddle roll will be allowed. The contestant who fails to rope his mount in three trials will be declared out of the contest. First prize, \$75; second prize, \$50; third prize, \$25.
- Riding full speed to line or rope wheel and at full speed return to starting point, time and style considered. First prize, \$10; second prize, \$5; third prize, \$2.50.

Cattle Round-up

Cattle round-up in the arena, cutting cattle, the steer to be pointed out by the contestant to the ranch boss, the steer to be cut out from the herd, turned toward the cut, headed and turned before reaching a certain point, and again turned back from herd toward cut, riders to furnish their own mounts; all contestants to be helpers if so directed by the ranch boss. First prize, \$50; second prize, \$25; third prize, \$10. Contestants must report to the chairman of the committee before 10 o'clock on March 11.

Fine Music Secured

The committee to procure music reported that it had secured Cox and his band of thirty-six pieces to furnish music for the occasion. Special musical programs have been arranged and also sacred concerts on Sunday.

Several applications were before the directors for concessions to sell drinks within the grounds and for special concessions for stands on the inside of

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.

10,000 Head of Cattle Sold Here

Merchant, Parrimore and McElroy the Sellers

More than 10,000 head of Texas cattle were sold in a deal completed in Fort Worth, the buyer being the American Live Stock and Loan Company of Denver, Colo., and the cattlemen making the sales being C. W. Merchant and J. H. Parrimore of Abilene and J. T. McElroy of Midland. The purchasing company was represented by A. E. DeRieques, general manager of the company.

The deal has been pending for several days and all of the parties concerned have been in Fort Worth since Wednesday, Mr. Merchant coming here the early part of the week.

The most significant fact in connection with the deal is that the cattle were bought at exactly the same prices as those which prevailed at this time last year. The sale of the cattle comes earlier than usual this year and is looked upon as indicating an especially strong demand, which will continue thruout the season. The young steers will be shipped at once to Denver and are intended for distribution over the northwest.

Mr. DeRieques left Fort Worth for Washington, where he is interested in the proposed legislation to give the department of agriculture control of the public grazing lands.

the coliseum. A committee composed of W. B. King, Marion Sanson and T. T. D. Andrews was appointed with power to close all such deals.

The show is to be advertised in the republic of Mexico. Propositions for advertising in certain papers in Mexico were received and referred to the committee on publicity.

Five thousand tickets were ordered printed for advance sale. These tickets will be printed at once and placed on sale.

When African Bees Get Angry

The native bee would appear to exhaust its entire stock of sweet nature in storing up honey, and a more spiteful little piece of natural history it would be hard to find, says the Rhodesia Herald. A few days ago a suburban dweller found this out to his cost. A clumsy native upset a hive and immediately the air was full of winged anger. The native was wise and cleared, but a poor unfortunate goat and a few pigs, quite innocent of the danger, lay on the plot and were soon covered by the infuriated honey gatherers. The result was that the goat died and two pigs had to be killed.

Select Site For Tannery Plant

Kentucky Capitalists Will Invest \$16,000 Here

Erection of a tannery in North Fort Worth was assured Saturday in the location of a site for a big plant by the Fort Worth Factory and Home Industrial Association.

Negotiations have been carried on by Secretary A. N. Evans for the past week with Kentucky capitalists, who have been in Fort Worth. A suitable site was offered Saturday and arrangements for its purchase will be put under way at once.

A large plant, with machinery costing \$16,000, will be installed and leather of various grades will be turned out.

Fort Worth has been chosen for the new industry because of the large supply of hides received here and made available at the local packing houses.

It is understood arrangements for the prompt erection of a building and establishment of the plant will be made as soon as negotiations for the tannery-site are concluded.

SAYS OKLAHOMA MAKES ERROR

Eugene Rust of Kansas City Talks of Grazing Land Matters

Eugene Rust, general manager of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, was in Fort Worth last week.

"Texas, as well as Fort Worth," he said, "has just cause to feel proud of the coliseum, which is one of the finest of its kind I have ever seen, both in beauty, attractiveness, accommodation and arrangement. It will prove invaluable for this community for the holding of large meetings, conventions and stock shows.

"Oklahoma is making a great mistake in attempting to bar Texas cattle from its grazing lands and altho the converting of pastures into agricultural lands seems sensible, the people there evidently overlook the proposition that Texas cattlemen have provided them with handsome revenues every season. As to the public domain question, I think the government will see fit to grant the wishes of the cattlemen and in turn devote the revenue toward the necessary irrigation of that section of the country."

SHIP YOUR **FURS** TO
McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

LIVE STOCK

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

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

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

HOTELS, CAFES

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

ATTY'S. DIRECTORY

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

VEHICLES

COLUMBIA.

The old reliable buggy. We have them at all times. We also have other good new and second-hand buggies.

PIPE & MILLER, 312 Houston St.

W. J. Tackaberry, Manager.

JEWELRY

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

INSTRUMENTS

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

PERSONAL

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

WANTED—The address of James Beard, who at one time lived at Puerto de Luna, N. M. Small recovery can probably be made. Address Harvey Spalding & Sons, Washington, D. C.

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

REAL ESTATE

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

FOR SALE—200,000 acres agricultural and fine grazing land in the state of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, close to Mexican Central railroad, and to water connection at Tampico, with the markets of the world, 800 feet above the sea, climate healthy, no winter; ample water for stock; mesquite and gramma grass. An unusually attractive proposition. Can be purchased in tracts 25,000 acres upward at one to two dollars U. S. currency per acre; terms reasonable. Title perfect. Land values in this section have advanced 400 per cent in four years. For details address Rascon Manufacturing and Development Company, 325 Tremont st., Galveston, Texas, or Rascon, San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

Smith Asks For \$300,000

Congressman Introduces Bill Seek to Eradicate Ticks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11. — W. R. Smith of the Sixteenth Texas district, has introduced the following bill in the house of representatives: "Be it enacted by the house of representatives that to enable the secretary of agriculture to undertake experimental work in co-operation with the state authorities in eradicating the ticks transmitting southern cattle fever, the sum of \$300,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

This bill is in the interest of every stock raiser in Texas. It is exactly in line with what the cattle raisers' associations have been asking for at the hands of congress. It is just the legislation that the commissioners of agriculture of the several states below the quarantine line, will ask for when they appear before the agricultural committee of the house of representatives this month.

To Mr. Smith belongs the credit for the initiation of this work by the federal government.

The first action taken by congress on the matter was in response to a resolution introduced by Mr. Smith in 1906. That year congress made an appropriation of \$82,500 for the tick eradication work. The work, under the direction of the secretary of agriculture was so successful and proved of so great importance to the cattle raisers that Mr. Smith succeeded in having the appropriation increased to \$150,000 last year.

Mr. Smith sees no difficulty in the way of an appropriation this year, and hopes it will be not less than the \$300,000 for which he asks.

The importance of this work cannot be overestimated and is thoroly appreciated by the secretary of agriculture, who says in his annual report on November 30, 1907:

"The progress made in the eradication of the cattle tick which transmits Texas fever demonstrates that the ultimate extermination of this costly pest is entirely practicable, if congress and the state legislatures will provide the necessary means. The great benefit which will accrue to the cattle industry of the South, and incidentally to the country at large, from the success of this work will abundantly justify the necessary expense.

The work of tick eradication was not

actively begun until July 1, 1906, yet as a result of work done to October 31, 1907, there have been or will in the near future be, released from quarantine certain areas in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and California, amounting to approximately 60,000 square miles, and good headway has been made in still other areas.

The Bank of the World

By S. H. BINGHAM

GLADES, TENN.

(By S. H. Bingham, Glades, Tenn.)

This is the age of gigantic banks, banks of nations, corporate banks individual banks and banks of failure, but the bulk of the world was established on the morning of creation, and from that day to this it has paid royal dividends, and has not for a single day suspended or closed its doors. The Creator of all things founded it on a Rock of Ages, created a bureau of deposits, called natures, which has made daily deposits from the first day till now. These deposits exceed in value all the precious metals ever mined or the unmined riches of Colorado, California, Alaska and South America, with the diamond mines of South Africa thrown in.

The soil of the world constitutes this bank of the world. By the operations of nature, the products of the soil are returned to it annually, thus increasing the original deposit of soil fertility. Nature works by centuries and for centuries. Grasses on the plains and prairie, leaves of the almost limitless forests have been falling and decaying to deposit humus in the soil for centuries. Legumes have drawn nitrogen from the air and deposited it in soil. Animal substances, and disintegrated rock have contributed their deposits, to the total till its vastness is so astounding that it bankrupts all arithmetic to supply figures to express the magnitude of its wealth. Neither is this wealth hoarded nor made available, but is distributed over the wide surface of the world and pennies or dimes, or dollars are on deposit in every square rod of land, and so near the surface that any man of brains and energy to use the plow, the spade and the hoe can find them.

Soil Will Wear Out

The fertility of the soil is the farmers' greatest and most dependable bank account, which by a wise and judicious management he should never allow to grow less. No matter how large a deposit a man may have in bank, if he draws on it continually and makes no adequate deposits, his account in time will be exhausted and his checks returned dishonored by the words "No funds." So of the soil deposits, no matter how large, if he draws on it continually, but adds no deposit in return, its fertility will be exhausted

and his labor dishonored, because there are no funds. Every crop the farmer produces draws upon the soil for just so much nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid, and the diminished fertility of the soil is equal to the amount of those substances required to produce the particular crop. An equal amount of these must be returned to the soil to maintain its fertility. This cannot be done by commercial fertilizers alone. These make available certain substances in the soil and may have behind an infinite quantity, but the soil requires humus, which these do not supply. Nature is our great teacher. No one has ever been able to supplant her nor improve on her methods. She is a soil builder, and her raw materials are grasses and forest leaves for humus, and leguminous plants. She has been centuries in building and it is up to the farmer to say whether her work shall be maintained, or whether in one century he will destroy what she has been decades of centuries in building. The conservation and restoration of soil fertility is the greatest proposition before the American people. The farmer must maintain his soil fertility or drop behind in the race for the wealth producer of the world. He must practice a wise rotation of crops, of not too long periods and in this rotation grass or its equivalent is imperative.

In a state on nature, the average soil of the great agricultural area of the United States, east, west, north and south, was inexpressibly rich in all the constituents of plant food. The average farmer has cultivated on the theory that these constituents are inexhaustible. He, and his father before him, have cropped and cropped, each year robbing the soil of its treasure, diminishing its power to produce and adding nothing to counterbalance the drain upon it. In proof of this, millions of exhausted acres, bear mute testimony to the fact. If agriculture continues to follow this mad pace she will soon cease to count her bales, her bushels, and her pounds by the billion.

No Get-Rich-Quick Plan

Nature teaches another lesson. She despises nakedness and vacuums. No sooner is a piece of her work worn out and worthless, thrown back on her hands, than she sets her energies to work to restore it. She plants the waste land in something to hide its nakedness and shields it from the sun, it may be only weeds and brambles. It is a beginning. It may be reforestation, where once was virgin timber. Her work of redemption begun the intelligent farmer can redeem these worn out and abandoned lands. He must have patience and divest himself of the "get-rich-quick" ideas. Use rigid economy, save and apply every pound of manure from the farm yard, the henry, wood ashes, no matter what—anything that will feed a plant and all unite to soil fertility. Sew leguminous crops. Stimulated by commercial fertilizers. Follow with grass while the land is resting, let it rest under a cover of grass while another plot is being built at intervals turn the grass under for himus, raise a crop or two and return

again to grass. In proof of this millions of acres of worn out land in the east have been and are still being redeemed by skilful and patient efforts with profitable returns to the farmer.

Be Careful in Filing Claims

The following instructions, sent out by the Fort Worth freight bureau, is of interest to live stock shippers:

At a meeting of the National Industrial Traffic League, held Jan. 6 and 7, in Chicago, the following recommendations of the committee on "expediting settlement of claims" were unanimously adopted:

"That members of the National Industrial Traffic League be cautioned to be very careful and thorpy in the presentation of claims, and that each industry represented, not having a competent traffic officer or department, some one sufficiently versed in traffic matters to insure claims being on a proper basis and for the correct sum, thus placing the responsibility for elapsed time of settlement entirely on the carriers; and

"Whereas, it has been given in opinion by counsel that claimants can recover damages on account of being deprived of the use of the money involved in outstanding claims, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That members of this league be advised to make formal demand of the following import at time claim is presented:

"Interest is demanded on this claim at time of settlement for elapsed time in excess of thirty days from date of claim, at the rate of 6 per cent."

"Further, That formal acceptance be demanded for carrier in the shape of notice, giving number under which the claim will be carried."

WRITE A LETTER

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

NOTICE

The subscription price of The Stockman-Journal is now \$1.00 a year in advance, instead of \$1.50 as heretofore.

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

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

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

LOW PRICES ON... MISSELMAN BROS. Box 126, MUNCIE, INDIANA

Weekly Review Livestock Market

The week which ended Saturday went down on record as being the lightest as to cattle receipts of any week during the past twelve months, with the exception of Christmas week and the one following, when runs are always light. The supply of grown cattle amounted to 7,789 head, not including 700 calves. Calves showed a decrease of 2,160 head, as compared with the receipts of the week previous, but this is easily accounted for. Prices were no inducement. As to grown cattle, however, the trade is at a loss to account for the meager supply.

Hog receipts amounted to 10,364 head, showing a gain of ninety-five, as compared with the run of a week ago. Sheep decreased to the extent of 1,435 head, practically nothing being on sale.

The horse and mule trade is improving slightly and receipts increased to the extent of 184 head. In summing up the week's trade in steers interest centers to the new level established for meal-fed cattle and grassers, both classes having sold at the highest figures of the season. The sale of two loads of very fine grass steers from Uvalde county averaging \$39 and 1,078 pounds, at \$4.15 and \$4.25, respectively, the latter price being the best of the season, was especially welcomed by all shippers, as the movement of that class of cattle has hardly started.

A load of well fattened meal steers from Wilbarger county reached the highest point of the season for that class when a bid of \$4.35 was accepted. The steers tipped the beam at 1,326 pounds, but were coarse. Despite the fact that cattle receipts were very meager and showed a heavy decrease as compared with the run of the week before, arrivals of steers increased, about 130 carloads being offered, as against 100 for the previous week. The market has developed a great deal of strength and activity, which has been marked in each day's trading. The demand has been strong from all sources, not enough cattle being on offer to satisfy the call. As a whole, values show a gain of 10 to 20 cents over those of the week before. Meal-fed cattle continue to arrive in large numbers, while the showing of corn steers seems to be decreasing. Grass steers are coming in slowly, not more than twenty-five loads being yarded during the week.

Good Demand for Feeders

Receipts of stockers and feeders were very limited with the demand broad. The market has a splendid tone, the general opinion being in favor of a higher level for spring trading, and steer yearlings are considerably higher, some sales looking as much as 25 cents better than anything of the kind for the previous week. A desirable class of thin yearlings sold during the latter part of the week at \$2.50 to \$2.60, with some as high as \$2.75. Stock heifers show a slight improvement, tho the request is not very strong. Dogie kinds are dull and meet hard sale.

Buyers have experienced a great deal of difficulty in filling their orders for cows, the receipts of all classes being very light, and especially so on the good to choice kinds. With only about ten loads obtainable Monday the market gained a dime. Weakness developed Tuesday, but on other days some strength was shown, the market closing 10 to 15 cents better than a week ago. Practically everything, excepting the commonest old canners, is included in the advance. It has been more a matter of obtaining cows, regardless of class and price, than anything else. Just why receipts have taken just a suddenly tumble cannot be answered, and great surprise has been manifested. Bulls have shown no change. The offering has been limited and a better demand prevails for all classes.

Heavy declines during the latter part of January have had the effect of cutting off supplies of calves to such small proportions that it has made such a thing as quoting a market almost impossible. A few straight carloads have arrived, but as a rule buyers looking for calves have been forced to sort them out of mixed shipments. The demand, however, still continues light for all classes, and especially so as to the common grades. As a result of the extremely light supplies of good to choice calves, salesmen have managed to regain a very small portion of the decline referred to, but not enough has been added on to cause shippers to take notice. New Orleans buyers have been at the yards during the week and have been warmly received by salesmen having consignments of medium fleshed heavy calves, for packers are practically off the market as to that class. A few light vealers have com-

manded \$4, but it takes good stuff to bring that figure.

Hogs Somewhat Higher

A sharp reaction forced itself in the hog trade, owing to small receipts and a broader demand, but the market broke during the extreme end of the week and closed 5 cents lower than Saturday a week ago. Thursday, with tops selling at \$4.60, and the bulk finding an outlet at prices ranging around \$4.55@4.57½, the top end brought the best price paid since Jan. 3, and the bulk sold to better advantage than on any day since the close of December. All during the week hogs in Fort Worth have sold equally as well as those at Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, and the bulk has sold generally 10 to 15 cents higher than Kansas City. With exporters looking for stuff suitable for Mexico and Cuba, the trade on common to fair lights and pigs showed a decided improvement during the fore part of the week, prices Thursday being generally 25 cents higher than the close of the week before. Most of this gain, however, was lost Friday, 10 to 15 cents being deducted.

Only eighteen sheep have been offered on the local market. They were brought in from a nearby feed lot and sold at fully steady prices. Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. continue to receive supplies from feed lots outside of Texas.

Conditions in the horse and mule market have changed little as regards demand or prices. Supplies are still running light for this season of the year, but are keeping about up with the demand. Cotton mules continue to form most of the outgoing shipments, tho some good farm mules have been sought for shipment to the Panhandle country, and inquiry for rice mules from the rice-growing sections of the southern portion of the state is broadening somewhat. Few horses are on the market, nor are these, as a rule, of the class which the trade is most in need of. The demand for medium southerners and good farm animals is slightly improved and with the near approach of spring drivers are eliciting a better call.

Shipments out during the week were as follows:

Two cars horses and mules, J. E. Rominger, to Vicksburg, Miss.
One car mules, O. O. Clark, to Shreveport, La.
One car mules, J. A. Kunkel, to Clarksville, Texas.
One car horses and mules, H. A. Everett, to Palestine, Texas.
One car mules, John Sides, to Terrell, Texas.
One car mules, R. A. Stewart, to Waco, Texas.
One car mules, Rhunstrom & Greenbaum, to El Campo, Texas.
One car mules, C. B. Team Mule Company, to Meridian, Miss.
One car horses and mules, Ed Howard, to Childress, Texas.
One car mules, J. S. Suttle, to New Iberia, La.
Single shipments: W. E. Trammell, West Texas, two mules; R. A. Stewart, Waco, one mule; J. Crouch & Son, Coperas Cove, Texas, one stallion; J. S. Dodson, Hillsboro, Texas, one mule; F. M. Hill & Son, McKinney, Texas, pair mules.

Receipts for the Week

	Cattle	Clvs.	Hogs	Shp.	H-M
Monday	1,271	58	2,700	18	31
Tuesday	2,786	391	1,195	69	69
Wednesday	1,541	125	958	240	73
Thursday	1,072	122	1,907	52	52
Friday	820	1	2,335	125	125
Saturday	359	3	1,269	91	91
Totals	7,789	700	10,364	258	431
Week ago	10,196	2,860	10,269	1,693	247
Increase	2,407	2,160	95	184	184
Decrease	2,407	2,160	1,435	1,435	1,435

Prices for the Week

	Top	Bulk
Monday	\$5.25	\$3.85@4.35
Tuesday	4.50	3.80@4.10
Wednesday	4.50	3.80@4.30
Thursday	4.35	3.85@4.20
Friday	4.10	3.85@4.00
Saturday	5.25	3.85@4.35
Cows and heifers—		
Monday	\$2.90	\$2.50@2.85
Tuesday	3.10	2.35@2.85
Wednesday	2.90	2.40@2.75
Thursday	3.10	2.50@2.90
Friday	2.85	2.50@2.85
Saturday	3.00	2.35@3.00
Calves—		
Monday	\$4.00	\$...@...
Tuesday	4.00	3.25@3.75
Wednesday	3.25	2.85@3.25
Thursday	4.50	2.65@3.35
Hogs—		
Monday	\$4.45	\$4.25 @4.40

Tuesday	4.45	4.35	@4.40
Wednesday	4.45	4.20	@4.45
Thursday	4.60	4.55	@4.57½
Friday	4.50	4.40	@4.45
Saturday	4.50	4.42½	@4.45

MONDAY'S RECEIPTS

Cattle	1,150
Calves	100
Hogs	3,500
Sheep	480
Horses and mules	26

The week opens with a continuation of the light run of cattle that marked every day of last week. Including 100 head brought in from local feed lots, receipts footed up 1,400 head, which compares unfavorably in point of numbers with the 3,340 that were marketed a year ago today. An unusually large proportion was steer stuff. Cows and calves were scarce. Markets are quoted steady to strong, closing weaker on steers.

Beef Steers

A larger part of the supply on hand at the opening of the market was composed of steers, about 600 head of that class being in the pens. Five loads of corn-fed beefs from Oklahoma, some fair to good meal steers, and fourteen loads of grassers from South Texas, made a varied assortment. Trading was established on a steady basis, with an active movement, but later, upon receipt of news of lower markets elsewhere, there was a slowing down. Five loads of grassers of 985 pounds average looked strong at \$4.10, but the best of the grassers sold about steady at \$4.35. The corn-fed beefs, lacking finish, sold at \$4.40 to \$4.75.

Stockers and Feeders

A good demand was noted for stock and feeding steers, but the supply was light, as usual. Only a few scattering head were in the pens and the desirable animals were moved quickly at good steady prices with the advance of last week.

Butcher Cows

Cows of butcher quality were shy of the supply today, and the trade was wanting them badly. Reports of lower prices at northern markets appeared to have no effect on this branch of the trade, and the market showed activity, with sales strong compared with the close of last week. Nothing strictly choice was in, except a few odd head that brought \$4, but three cars were wanted bad enough to bring \$3.10.

Bulls

Bulls were in larger supply, proportioned to the average, than cows, and with a good demand sold actively at strong prices. Two loads of stags topped the market at \$3.40.

Calves

One load of calves and a few in mixed lots made up the supply. Demand showed some improvement, and there was a ready clean-up at steady to strong prices.

Hogs

Chicago was flooded with hogs again today, and this had a weakening effect on the local market. Receipts here were 3,500 head, the third largest day's run of the current year. The supply came almost entirely from Oklahoma, only five loads of the forty-two being from Texas. Nearly all the Oklahomas were of good quality. With unfavorable news from the north, selling began at a decline of a nickel from Saturday, but it soon took a dime to measure the drop from that level. But with outside buyers in the trade, there was a good demand and a fairly active movement. Conditions were such as to make Fort Worth the highest market in the country, sales here averaging higher than at Chicago or St. Louis, and largely better than at Kansas City.

Sheep

No sheep came in for the market, but two deck loads were received for a local packing house.

MONDAY'S SALES

Steers			Cows			Heifers			Bulls		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
19...	923	\$4.00	138...	1,024	\$4.35	9...	514	\$2.85	17...	527	\$2.65
25...	918	3.70	50...	965	3.70						
38...	1,109	4.45	28...	1,092	4.45						
9...	1,103	3.85	125...	995	4.10						
48...	1,104	4.40	23...	1,074	4.25						
84...	852	\$3.10	19...	874	\$2.75						
19...	850	2.70	2...	975	4.00						
6...	878	2.85	27...	677	2.30						
27...	723	2.75	11...	623	2.50						
23...	704	2.65									
12ox...	1,321	\$3.75	2...	830	\$2.65						
1s...	1,060	3.40	30s...	1,046	3.40						
3...	1,123	3.00	1...	760	2.50						
19...	1,113	2.65	3s...	1,405	3.25						
1...	1,180	2.75	1...	1,270	3.00						

2...	1,050	2.65	2...	960	2.00
15...	538	2.50			

Calves

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
7...	290	\$3.10	17...	378	\$3.25
21...	225	3.25	10...	302	3.25
12...	258	3.50	72...	197	3.50
5...	322	3.00	1...	110	4.25
19...	259	3.50	38...	268	3.25

Hogs

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
63...	283	\$4.42½	109...	171	\$4.35
87...	206	4.40	64...	235	4.40
97...	199	4.40	106...	167	4.35
101...	165	4.32½	82...	188	4.40
66...	259	4.42½	88...	228	4.40
73...	220	4.37½	60...	278	4.40
70...	194	4.37½	69...	257	4.40
82...	189	4.37½	98...	163	4.35
77...	227	4.37½	59...	309	4.40
95...	181	4.37½	72...	225	4.40
84...	205	4.40	77...	218	4.40
70...	194	4.37½	60...	278	4.40
82...	189	4.37½	98...	163	4.45
77...	227	4.37½	69...	157	4.35
95...	181	4.37½	71...	264	4.40
76...	225	4.37½	85...	160	4.35
86...	193	4.37½	79...	177	4.30
98...	193	4.32½	85...	206	4.35
92...	191	4.32½	4.N	195	4.25
98...	185	4.35	68...	282	4.40
76...	193	4.35	67...	275	4.40
75...	240	4.40	68...	242	4.46
76...	244	4.40	72...	230	4.40
50...	154	3.85			

Kansas City Cash Grain

Special to The Telegram. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 10.—Cash grain closed today as follows:

Wheat—		Corn—		Oats—	
No.	Price	No.	Price	No.	Price
No. 2 hard	93½ to 95½	No. 2 mixed	55½ to 55½	No. 2 mixed	48½ to 49
No. 3 hard	92½ to 94½	No. 3 mixed	55½ to 55½	No. 3 mixed	48 to 49
No. 4 hard	90 to 92½	No. 2 white	55½ to 55½	No. 2 white	49½ to 49½
No. 2 red	100½ to 100½	No. 3 white	55½ to 55½	No. 3 white	49 to 49
No. 3 red	98½ to 98½				
No. 4 red	94 to 94				

Quotations

Quotations of the principal grain and provisions on the Chicago Board of Trade were as follows:

	Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	96½	97¼	96¼	96¾	96¾
July	92¾	93¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Sept.	89¼	89¾	89¼	89	89
May	61¼	62½	61¼	61½	61½
July	59¾	60½	59¾	59¾	59¾
Sept.	59	59¾	59	59	59
May	53¾	64¼	53½	53¾	53¾
July	45¾	46¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Sept.	38	38	37¾	38	38
May	11.95	11.97	11.85	11.95	11.95
July	12.25	12.30	12.20	12.27	12.27
May	7.47	7.50	7.47	7.47	7.47
July	7.67	7.67	7.62	7.65	7.65
May	6.50	6.55	6.50	6.50	6.50
July	6.77	6.82	6.75	6.77	6.77

St. Louis Cash Wheat

Special to The Telegram. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—Cash wheat on the St. Louis Board of Trade today are quoted as follows:

	Wheat—	Open.	Close.
No. 2 red	99½	100	100
No. 3 red	96½	99	99
No. 4 red	90	96	96
No. 2 hard	96	100	100
No. 3 hard	97	98½	98½
No. 4 hard	89	91	91

Kansas City Options

Special to The Telegram. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 10.—Options on the Kansas City Board of Trade opened and closed today as follows:

Wheat—		Corn—	
Month	Price	Month	Price
May	92½	May	55¾
July	86½	July	55¾

St. Louis Options

Special to The Telegram. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—Options on the Merchants' Exchange closed today as follows:

Wheat—		Corn—	
Month	Price	Month	Price
May			

LIVE STOCK GOSSIP

Scharbauer Brothers last week sold to W. F. Scarborough, twenty-two head of their fine Lone Star Hereford bulls. The price was \$75 around.—Midland Reporter.

The first annual meeting of the Wisconsin Berkshire Breeders' Association will be held in agricultural hall, Madison, Wis., Feb. 7, at 4 p. m. Program can be had of Robert E. Pye, secretary, Beloit, Wis.

John Young, the Ozona stockman, is down to get treatment for deafness as a result of an attack of grip, which confined him to his bed for a couple of weeks. He feels encouraged to hope that he will be in good shape again in a week or two.—San Antonio Express.

Texas cattle receipts at St. Louis last month totaled only 14,338, against 33,798 a year ago and 51,314 in January, 1903. Receipts of native and quarantine cattle last month 69,432, or 21,461 less than in January, 1907, being the smallest combined January total since 1902.

The New York Produce Review estimates the supply of butter in New York at Jan. 1 as smaller than the supply a year ago by 28,800 packages and the shortage in Chicago at 50,000 tubs of 60 pounds each. The world's visible supply of cheese is estimated at 6,389,890 pounds less than at Jan. 1, 1907.

Shropshire sheep were exported from Great Britain to the number of 2,957 in 1907. The United States and Canada were the best buyers, Africa and Europe in the order written. North America took 1,427 animals of the breed between Jan. 1 and Sept. 29 of last year. Argentina bought about 600 head.

A Denver paper tells about two neighbors up in the divide country, Colorado, who each sold a carload of steers to the same buyer on the Denver market. The first carload were grade shorthorns, the get of good dams and registered bulls. They were long yearlings and netted \$36.65 per head. The other carload belonging to the neighbor living across the way were long two-year-olds and were the progeny of just cows and most any kind of bulls that were cheap and had horns. They netted \$19.85 a head.

The late financial flurry does not appear to have depressed prices for good harness horses. At the midwinter sale in New York average prices are fully as high as a year ago. A number of the offerings changed hands yesterday at \$2,000 to \$8,000. The bay 7-year-old stallion Wilteen, 2:15 1-4, by Wilton, 2:19 1-4, dam Zeiderine, by

GOT MAD

When Told That Coffee Hurt Him

One of the evidences that coffee is injurious to the nervous system, is the fact that many persons who are addicted to its use, grow wrathful when the suggestion is made that coffee causes them to "flare up" so easily.

A doctor writes:—"Coffee three times a day—I thought I could not get along without it. I was never well, prone to get excited and often trembled, but any suggestion that coffee was not good for me made me furious.

"I noticed the tendency to become excited was growing on me. My hands and feet were cold, fingers looked shriveled, liver inactive, constipated, coated tongue, bad breath and general lower vitality. (A perfect picture of caffeine poisoning.)

"A friend strongly advised me to give up coffee and use Postum, so I tried the change a few weeks and found a marked improvement in temper, nerves and general condition. I felt so firm that I thought I could go back to coffee. Three times I tried it but always had to quit coffee and return to Postum.

"Being a physician with a large practice and plenty of experience, it was hard for me to believe that coffee could have such a profound effect on my system. Perhaps my fondness for the beverage made me loath to admit its ill effects.

"For several years now I have ordered hundreds of patients to quit coffee and have prescribed Postum instead with good results to the patients and more prompt response to my medicines." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Lord Russell, brought top price, being knocked down to Henry Steers, Portchester, N. Y., for \$8,000. Locust Jack, 2:11, was negotiated at \$4,000.

M. C. Patton of Nixon spent the day here Tuesday. He ranches on the line of Wilson and Karnes counties, and contrary to his usual custom he did not bring any fat stuff with him this time.

"We have had a very fair season so far," said he Tuesday, "and some more rain any time this month will be sufficient for grass-making purposes in the spring. The bulk of my steers will not go to market until about April unless the price looks up considerably."—San Antonio Express.

A few days ago the San Antonio International Fair Association had delivered to them by Critzer Brothers of this city, two elegantly mounted and engraved silver cups, which were forwarded to F. L. Witt & Sons, Montell, Texas. These cups were offered by the Fair Association and the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association as a sweepstakes prize for the best Angora buck and doe on exhibition at the fair of 1907, and cost \$50 apiece. Messrs. Witt & Sons can be proud of these trophies, first, because they are beauties, and second, because of the excellence of their goats which won these cups under strong competition.—Stockman and Farmer.

Last Saturday Tom Russell and Irv Ellis closed the biggest land deal that has been made in Menard county for some time. The deal conveys from Mr. Ellis to Mr. Russell 3,828 acres of land lying east and south of the city and bordering the city on the south. While a great deal of the tract is grazing land, it contains a 200-acre farm in a high state of cultivation, and improvements that cost up into the thousands. The price paid was \$18,000 and it is said to be well worth that figure. This ranch was the property of Felix Mann before it came into the possession of Mr. Ellis. Mr. Russell will move his family to his farm in a few days, and Lawson Kirkpatrick will also move their to assist Tom in running the farm and ranch.—Menardville Messenger.

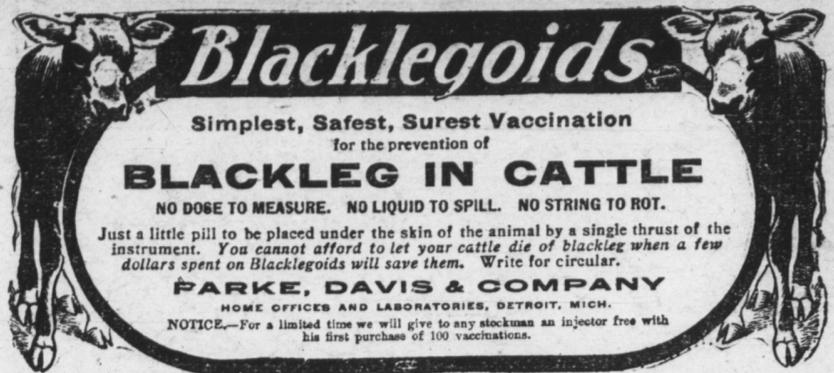
Kansas City Telegram: E. A. Drum of Eskridge, Kan., owner of a stock farm of 1,920 acres, was in today, clogging up some deals for the lease of his pasture lands for grazing a string of Texas cattle next season.

Mr. Drum says that the demand for grass lands in that vicinity was never so great as it has been this spring.

"All the large pastures have been taken and now all that are left are the small tracts," said Mr. Drum. "The cattlemen put in an appearance early and from the very beginning they paid high prices. In all that country around Eskridge \$4 has been the prevailing price. That is much higher than the price paid on any former occasion. From present appearances it looks very much as if there would be a big run of cattle to that section. Cattlemen have closed up their leases, and are now ordering cars for shipping the cattle. As a rule the movement begins soon after the middle of April. Owners of a few big pastures have bought cattle and will fill their own pastures. They will all be filled and that early."

The earnest appeal of B. L. Crouch of Corpus Christi, urging an adequate appropriation for killing wolves as one of the preliminary steps to rehabilitating the sheep industry in the state, is attracting the attention of the papers of other states. The Kansas City Drivers' Telegram says: "Texas used to be some pumpkins on sheep. In 1884 she had more than six million. Now she has less than one-fourth that number. The decrease is attributable to predatory animals. Flockmasters have pretty generally gone out of the business because they cannot afford to grow meat to fatten coyotes. In Kansas and Missouri there are no coyotes to speak of. Farmers merely prefer to raise dogs."

H. M. Rowe of Grand Junction, Colo., has 20,000 sheep on the trail headed for Utah for grazing purposes, and they are accompanied by 200 men who are acting as a special guard against molestation on the part of the cattlemen, who have not learned to love the sheepmen as they do in Texas. The state authorities of Utah, according to a telegram sent from Ogden by Mr. Rowe, have agreed to provide ample protection for the flock on its arrival in the state. It is said that threats have been made by certain Utah cattlemen that they will not tolerate the grazing of the sheep on their ranges.



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

The particular territory where the clash is feared is that over which the notorious "Hole-in-the-Wall" gang operates, but it is believed that with the 200 guards and the state authorities to furnish protection trouble will be averted.

An east Texas paper, the Athens Review, is inclined to regard the Fort Worth market as inimical to the interests of the hog raiser, and says: "The packers at Fort Worth urged the people to get to raising hogs. The people took the advice. They now have the hogs, but the packeries won't pay prices to justify the raisers in shipping the hogs to the packeries." The Review is not aware, perhaps, that the Texas hog raiser has less cause for complaint than those of the northern states. There is evidently an over-production for the hogs are pouring into Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis at a tremendous rate, notwithstanding the price. The hogman has had good prices for several years now and as soon as the surplus has been worked off prices will go up again. "Wad the powder o' giftie gie us" to make the packers pay \$7 per hundred for hogs for a thousand years, but it is not business to abandon pork raising because prices are low one year.—San Antonio Express.

That there will be a big rush of Texas cattle to the pasture districts of Kansas this spring seems likely, says the Kansas City Telegram. Leases have been made for almost all the available pasture lands in the regular pasture districts, at prices higher than last season. Now that the leases have been made the cattlemen are ordering their cars for shipment. Getting cars for the movement of Texas cattle to the Kansas pastures is one of the problems that troubles the railroads, as well as the cattlemen. Orders have already been placed for thousands of cars. A few days ago Robert Hamilton of Bovina, who will move 2,500 4-year-old steers in April to Greenwood and Elk counties in Kansas, was here and ordered cars for the shipment of 1,000 steers from Bovina April 21, and cars for the shipment of 1,500 more April 25. Mr. Hamilton reports that the movement will start early and will be a big one.

Good Recipes

Creole Bake—Slice several cold baked sweet potatoes into a buttered dish, dot the first layer thickly with butter and sprinkle (if you can sprinkle anything so thick) with cane syrup or New Orleans molasses, preferably the former. Two or three layers prepared like this and topped off with a sprinkling of sugar and more butter, baked in a slow oven about three-quarters of an hour—the longer the better—will show you what a blessing a sweet tooth can be.

Candied Yam—This is a favorite dish in the south, eaten as a vegetable. The potatoes are boiled, allowed to cool, then cut into halves lengthwise, and stewed for half an hour in a thick syrup until they become gummy. The syrup is made of three parts sugar to one part of water, with a little molasses or cane syrup for flavoring. These may be served hot or cold.

Sweet Potato Pie—Boil and mash three medium-sized potatoes, add two eggs, beaten up with one-half cup of sugar, one-third cup of sweet milk, one tablespoonful of butter, a little salt and plenty of nutmeg sprinkled over the top. Bake in a moderate oven as you would a custard pie, and serve warm.

Corn Bread—Four large cups of white corn meal, one cup of butter-milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one-half teaspoonful of sugar, and a little salt. Form into oval-shaped cakes with the hands, brush the tops lightly with butter and bake a good brown.

Buns—No. 1: In the evening mix one and a half cups of scalded milk with one-half cup of butter, three-fourths cup of sugar, three-fourths of a yeast cake and a pint of flour. Keep in a warm place till morning, then add three-fourths of a cup of sugar, a little mace and cinnamon and all the flour you can stir in. Half a cup of currants will be a great addition. At noon they will be ready to bake in a moderate oven for one-half hour.

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