

The Texas STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

VOL. 28.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 23, 1908

NO. 8

Some Practical Points on Angoras

The following interesting correspondence between J. E. McCarty of Dublin, Texas, and B. F. Loomis of Kansas City is reproduced from the American Stockman for the benefit of southwestern readers who would like to know more about the profitable Angora:

J. E. McCarty, Dublin, Texas—Dear Sir: Just read your article on Angora goats in the American Sheep Breeder and as I am new in the goat industry, would like some information. I have just purchased the "Devil's Eyebrow" herd in Northwest Arkansas. These animals were highly recommended to me and they are apparently very fine specimens.

1. When do you advise putting buck with doe for this climate? I have plenty of feed and protection for them.

2. How many does is advisable for one good 2-year-old buck?

3. Will goats do as well on good pasture as on brush land? (I can give both or either.)

4. What is the youngest age you would advise using a buck?

5. Is it advisable to breed young does, say last spring stock?

6. Do you advise turning buck with full number of does he is expected to serve, or would you advise dividing the number?

7. Is it advisable to let goats range over pastures in winter same as in summer?

8. Do you advise giving them grain in winter, and if so, what kind is best suited?

9. When is the best time to dip goats and what kind of dip do you prefer?

10. Do you advise buying grade does and breeding them up or do you prefer pure stock at a higher price?

You will see by these questions I know little about goats, but I propose to learn.

Thanking you in advance for any information you may give me, and trusting I can at some future time serve you in some manner, I am,

Yours very truly,

B. F. LOOMIS.

P. S.: 11. What do you consider the best available literature on Angora goats and sheep, as I expect to handle a few of each?

12. What system of marking would you advise for pure-bred or pedigreed stock?

B. F. L.

Mr. McCarty's Replies

No. 1. Nov. 1. For an experienced man I would recommend Oct. 15. The earlier the kid, the healthier and the stronger it will be.

No. 2. Use three bucks to the 100 does. Some make a mistake by using

too few bucks, hence the failure to have a satisfactory kid crop. If the bucks be very old or very young, or both, possibly four to the 100 would not be too many, especially when you turn the bucks in as late as Nov. 1. If you turn in as early as Oct. 15 then three to the 100 would do. This depends upon whether you breed for a short breeding season and how vigorous your bucks are. Better have too many than not sufficient.

No. 3. The Angora is quite as good weed eater as a sheep and do best when run upon land with weeds and brush; they will live and do well upon grass only, if they can't get weeds or brush. If allowed plenty of weeds and brush the Angora goat eats very little grass, you might say almost none.

No. 4. Some bucks will serve at 7 or 8 months old, while others will not do so until a year old or more. I do not think it injures a buck to be put

to moderate service at 8 months old. A buck is not in his prime until at least 3 years old.

No. 5. If you breed your does when they are under 18 months old you will make a great mistake. When younger than this they rarely ever raise the kid; it stunts their growth and quite a good many will die from the effects of giving birth to a kid at so tender age.

No. 6. Turn the number of bucks you intend to serve with the herd.

No. 7. Yes. The exercise is healthful and they will find more to eat than you would think.

No. 8. Grain and any kind of hay is good for them. They are exceedingly fond of any kind of grain and it fattens fast, but be careful not to overfeed in the beginning. Teacupful of shelled corn is a good feed for a goat to start with. You might increase this later.

No. 9. After shearing in the spring,

Chloro-naphtholium, or you can make a dip by using one pound of arsenic to sixteen gallons of water. Dip twice, eight to ten days apart, so as to get those that have hatched out.

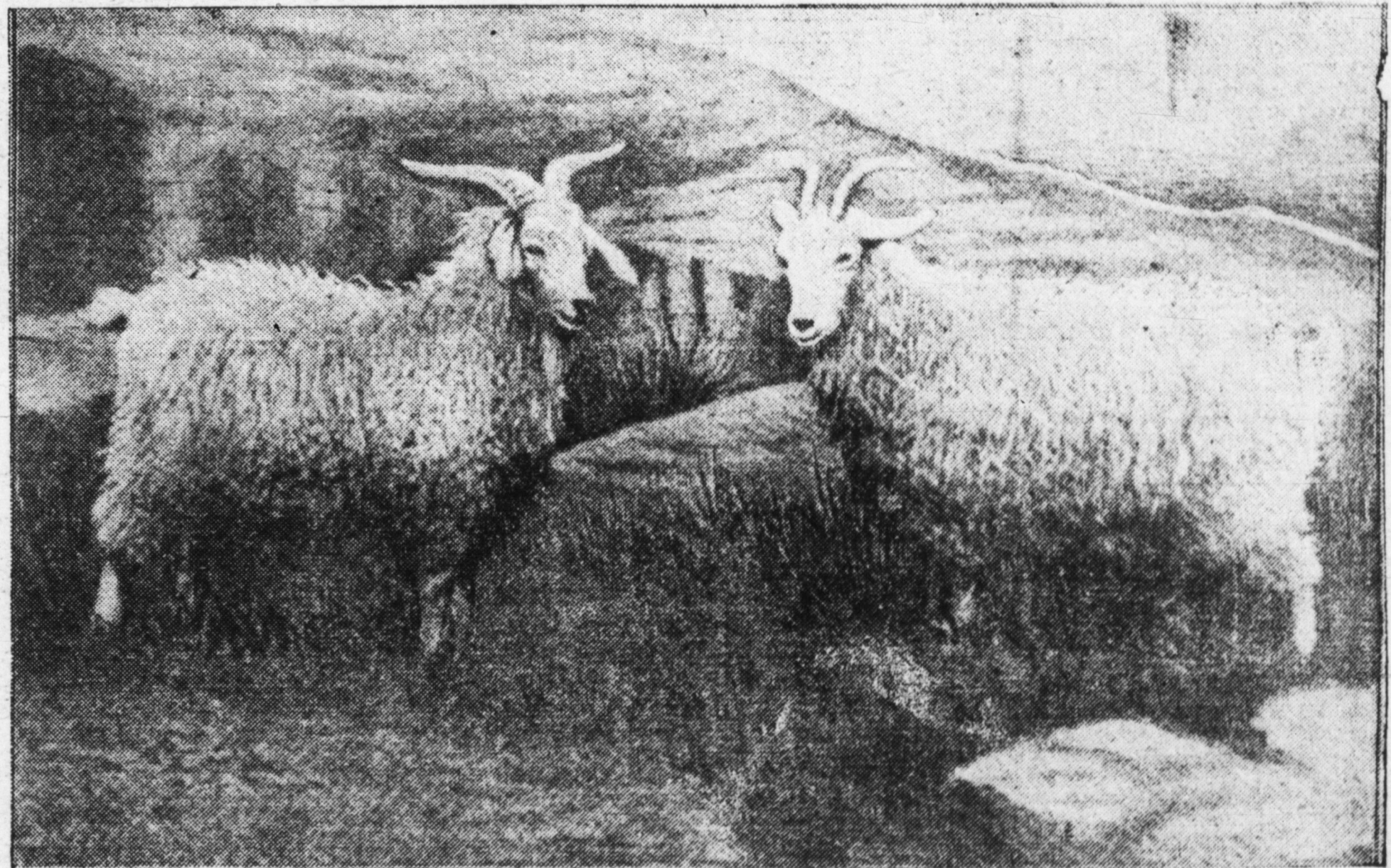
No. 10. It is best to buy good stuff to start with. It takes too long to breed them up. It does not take so very long to breed up to where you have a goat to one who does not know looks like a good goat, but they haven't got the shearing weight. To breed to that point where the density and length gives good shearing weight it is a lifetime job and you would have to understand how to do it. Good goats are very high.

11. Black, Thompson and Schriener; these books are advertised in almost all goat and sheep journals.

Very truly yours,

J. E. McCARTY.

Dublin, Texas.



SOME TYPICAL ANGORA GOATS.

Harrington Wants More Experiment Stations

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, Sept. 20.—Dr. H. H. Harrington left with his family to spend a few days with his brother in Waco. He will go from there to Fort Worth and Dallas to determine upon his place of residence. Before leaving he gave out the following statement concerning his plans:

"For several years past I have from time to time advocated additional experiment stations over the state. They were specifically requested of the last legislature. But the ever-shadowing needs of the college at that time and the depleted treasury made it impractical if not impossible to obtain

anything more than the college alone needed; we did succeed, however, in getting the best appropriation the college has ever had, and the Thirtieth legislature deserves unstinted praise from the friends of the A. and M. for its liberality toward the institution. Now, however, things are different. The platform demands of the democratic party call for more experiment stations; the governor had previously declared himself to be in favor of them; the president of the A. and M. College, Colonel Milner, has wisely foreseen their urgent necessity, and behind all these, the people them-

selves, especially the organized commercial interests and the organized farming interests of the state, demand them. The condition of the treasury will permit them.

Work of Daily Press

"The daily press of the state has wielded a beneficial influence in favor of increasing the number of stations, in order that the agricultural development and material prosperity of the farmer may be more rapidly hastened. The rapid growth of the state in material wealth as in population requires the establishment of these stations. At the present time the state is spending

\$7,000 annually on the two substations, but previous to the appropriation by the Thirtieth legislature the amount was only \$6,000 annually. It is parsimony on the part of the state to spend anything less than \$30,000 annually for this purpose, and this amount ought to be increased until every horticultural, agricultural and stock interest of the state as represented by specific variation of climate, soil, market and local environment, are linked and correlated for the advancement and development of each, in order that the resources, advantages and capabilities of this great state shall be

In some measure appreciated, not only by our own people, but also by those of our sister states, looking for permanent homes or for attractive investments.

Minnesota's Example

"The state of Minnesota has expended \$40,000 in breeding field crops, and a conservative estimate by her distinguished citizen, M. H. Hays, assistant secretary of agriculture, states that the increased production has yielded a hundred dollars for each dollar expended. Minnesota No. 169 wheat, whenever used in that state, has added \$2 per acre to the crop. Minnesota flax No. 25 yields 25 per cent more seed. Minnesota No. 13 corn has carried the corn belt fifty miles further to the north. But then Minnesota, with its long bitter cold winters, must be alert and ever active in order that her people may live. The prodigality and favoritism of nature have made Texas seemingly indifferent as to the necessity of intelligent and systematic effort in the race for supremacy of comfort and a share of life's luxuries and pleasures that properly belong to rural homes. The wealth of the state is probably over \$3,000,000,000, and she easily stands first of all the southern states, but her great resources have scarcely been touched.

A. and M. College Work

"The A. and M. College will require several generations of people before she could merely by the education of the youth of the state revolutionize her agriculture, and put it on that broad uplift of material development that it demands now. The present line of farmers, those actually engaged at this time in mining the wealth of the soil, are the men who need present help, and they will in turn help the state. In fact, the help extended to them cannot subsequently be withheld from the state, multiplied many fold; and they would have no disposition to withhold it if they could. Let us therefore, have these stations and demonstration farms. The next legislature ought to provide for the support of at least seven new ones. One on the upper plains, one on the lower plains, one in the black land belt, a rice and sugar station on the coast plains, one along the Southern Pacific Railway in West Texas, one in West Texas below the Texas and Pacific Railway, and a breeding station at or near Fort Worth. The people of the locality ought to establish the station; that is, furnish the land and necessary buildings, after which the state ought to support them. But in addition to the maintenance of these stations there ought to be a general fund of some \$5,000 placed at the disposal of the board of directors of the college, and the director of stations, to be expended at other places in working out local problems or in meeting emergency difficulties that so often confront the farmers. An elastic fund, the expenditure of which would not be required at any specified place or for any specified purpose. This would serve as a supplementary sum to the Hatch fund received from the general government."

Good & Poor Cattle

To produce the best quality of beef, the animal must in the first place be well bred, and in the second place, every care must be taken that what is called its "sucking flesh" is never lost at any period of its life. That we in the states have grasped this fact is clearly shown by the high class cattle constantly sent over to England for slaughter.

If we trace the history of a large proportion of our fat cattle we shall find that little trouble has been taken to retain "sucking flesh." There is room for great improvement in the breeding of the steers sold for feeding purposes in this country; but even bred as they are, the better done from their birth, they could be fed into better quality beef than what they are at present. To treat stock liberally and well from their birth undoubtedly tends to produce "quality." And in the face of the keen competition "quality" in our stock must come before size and weight. It therefore behooves those of our breeders or rearers who still adhere to the what they consider "economical" or "hard doing" system of management to adopt a change. A great number of our cattle, after being insufficiently fed as calves, are afterwards left out, exposed to all weathers, and in consequence lose that "sucking flesh" which no amount of good feeding will ever replace. This sort of animal will in time, no doubt, get fat, but is rough in quality, and his carcass is only on a level with the inferior sorts.

If we consider the financial results

Kaffir Corn as Feed For Calves

Twent yhead of young grade Hereford, Shorthorn and Angus calves were purchased by the Kansas experiment station during April and May, 1901. The feed of these calves was gradually changed to skim milk, with what grain they could eat, composed of a mixture of whole and ground kaffir corn. It was found that the calves would eat the ground kaffir corn when from 10 days to two weeks of age, and would begin to eat the whole kaffir corn when from three to four weeks old. On June 19 these calves were divided into two lots, as nearly equal as possible, the lot to receive ground kaffir corn weighing 1,570 pounds or 157 pounds per calf; and the one to receive whole kaffir corn weighed 1,577 pounds; or 157.7 pounds per head. Each lot was fed all the skim milk, grain and hay the calves would eat without scouring. The roughness for both lots consisted of prairie hay only until the calves were 12 weeks old. Alfalfa was then added gradually, and for a time constituted one-half of the roughness fed, and later supplanted the prairie hay altogether. Fresh water and salt were available at all times.

Ground Kaffir Corn Lot.

For the 112 days under experiment these 10 calves consumed 14,748 pounds of skim milk, 1,394 pounds of ground kaffir corn, 2,381 pounds of prairie hay, 125 pounds orchard grass hay, and 6,222 pounds alfalfa hay. The total gain of the lot during the experiment was 1,580 pounds, or 1.41 pounds daily per calf. With skim milk at 15 cents per hundredweight, grain at 50 cents per hundredweight (plus 3 cents per bushel or six cents per hundredweight for grinding), and hay at \$4

per ton, the feed cost of raising these calves amounts to \$47.37, or \$4.73 per head. The cost per 100 pounds of gain is as follows: Skim milk, \$1.40; grain, 49 cents; roughness, \$1.10; total, \$2.99.

Whole Kaffir Corn Lot.

These calves consumed 14,620 pounds of skim milk, 1,641 pounds of whole kaffir corn, 2,381 pounds prairie hay, 125 pounds alfalfa hay. The total gain was 1,406 pounds, or 1.26 pounds daily per calf. The feed cost amounts to \$47.09, or \$4.70 per head. The cost per 100 pounds of gain is as follows: Skim milk, \$1.56; grain, 58 cents; roughness, \$1.20; total, \$3.34.

Comparing the two lots, it will be noticed that the whole kaffir corn lot consumed 247 pounds more grain, but 240 pounds less of alfalfa hay, and made 74 pounds less gain. There were a large number of grains, in the case of the whole kaffir corn lot that passed through the calves undigested. This experiment indicates that better and more economical gains are made from ground kaffir corn than from the whole grain. Nevertheless, if a man is so situated that he cannot grind his kaffir corn, very fair gains can be made with the whole seed. Again it is possible to feed the ground kaffir corn the first two or three months and then gradually change to the whole. The weekly weights and gains show that the calves receiving the whole kaffir corn gained nearly as well the last five weeks of the experiment as those receiving the ground kaffir corn. Feed ground kaffir corn until the calf is three or four months old; then, if it is more convenient or economical, the whole kaffir corn may be substituted. —Kansas Experiment Station Bulletin.

How to Select a Good Ram Lamb

During the exhibition season many are on the lookout for a ram to head their flock, and in many cases the ram lamb will be the choice. The following from the Martine Farmer concerning the selection of such a breeding animal will be of interest to our readers, we feel sure:

There are always prominent and marked characteristics which enable one to select sires, even when comparatively young, and they are as readily noted in lambs as in other stock.

Don't wait until the best of the ram lambs are sold. Get into the market early. If you are the first, so much the better. It is better to be several months ahead than one hour late.

Take occasion to investigate the sire. Ram lambs are rarely better than their sire. If he is good, a ram lamb that is decidedly like him will be apt to impart his qualities. If possible see the mother of the ram lamb. She should have a wide face, large but refined muzzle; her nostrils should be full and open. She must be deep in body, strong in bone and have a wide and strong tail-head. Of course she should be a good milker. Never forget that the ram lamb is sure to be like the mother. You cannot get a strong, masculine ram out of a weak, fastidious, spindling ewe. In choosing a ram lamb the breeding is always to be relied upon first. Often a strong milking ewe of little quality and unquestionable breed defects may have the

lustiest, plumpest, most attractive lamb in the lot. Beware! That rich milk supply has covered in baby fat a multitude of faults. Buy that lamb and don't be surprised to find him like his mother next year.

In form, demand four points: A short, wide face with strong muzzle; a short neck with full scrag; width across top of shoulders and deep chest; a large scrotum and full waist. The wide face and deep chest insure constitution. The wide shoulders generally insure good mutton form. The strong muzzle and full scrag means strength and masculinity. The large scrotum means breeding power. The writer never saw a ram with a little scrotum that ever proved a strong breeder.

In appearance take the ram that has the bright eye, is alert in his movements, carries himself like a lord and holds his head up as if he felt himself the monarch of all he surveyed.

In disposition he must be ambitious, active, fearless and bold. See two lambs in a fight and you can generally depend upon the plucky one, the one that knows no such thing as quit. One of the best breeding rams the writer ever knew could stand heart-breaking punishment from larger rams. He never knew how to give up. He was horn a king, and would die for his crown. It is not, however, out of keeping with the above characteristics to find such a ram gentle and kind in disposition and even fond of caressing.

of the two systems of management—i. e., "good doing" and "bad doing"—there is no doubt the result is all in favor of the former. Those who pursued the former policy, both in breeding and feeding, have held their own in the face of low prices and keen competition, and continue to make feeing pay. They are those who, even if they do not breed their own, will never buy cattle that have been "badly done," and when in their hands "do" them as well as they can from start to finish. Take the case of calf reared, as it should be, on new milk for a time, and afterwards on one of the many good substitutes manufactured, till old enough to digest any of the ordinary products of the farm. From calfhood the animal is allowed such kinds and quantities of food as will further its growth and development and retain its "sucking flesh" until 2 years old, or 2½, and it is then ready for the butcher. In the case of a badly reared animal, stunted from birth and exposed to all weathers and hardships, gaining little size and no flesh, and losing in the winter any little flesh it may have gained in the summer, at 2 years old it is only worth the price of what a good yearling should be and is possibly sold at a store for a trifle; thus there have been twelve months thrown away on the animal to make

less money than one that has been well done and managed right thru.

Every week we see a vast difference in the prices quoted for best and inferior quality beasts. In face of the competition, there should be none of the latter in the best stock breeding country in the world. It is only the result of carelessness and bad management on the part of a great many stock owners that advantages are lost by every breeder or feeder who fails to rear his calves properly, and by subjecting his stock to unnecessary hardship and exposure allows them to lose that "sucking flesh" which every good beast ought, when fat, to carry on his back to market.—W. R. Gilbert in Nebraska Dairymen.

EXHIBITORS MAKING READY

Big Exhibit of Cattle Assured at San Antonio Fair

SAN ANTONIO.—Thirty of the forty or more barns for the cattle exhibit at the International Fair which will open in this city on Sept. 26 and close Oct. 11, have already been reserved by cattle breeders from all parts of Texas and Oklahoma, who will have from 20 to 80 head of cattle each at the fair.

These reservations at so early a date

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before the fair are unprecedented in the history of the big exposition, and it is expected that within the next week or two, every stall in the cattle department will have been sold. It is not at all improbable that the big space already set aside for cattle will have to be materially enlarged before the fair opens, to accommodate the large number of cattle which will be exhibited.

Among the exhibitors already reserving stalls are J. F. Hovenkamp of Fort Worth, Lee Bros., San Angelo; Boog-Scott Brothers, Coleman; Frank Husom, Runge; G. O. Creswell, Oplin; J. C. Washington, Marietta, Okla.; president of the Texas Shorthorn Breeders' Association; Howard Mann, Waco; David Harrell, Liberty Hill, ex-president of the Texas Shorthorn Breeders' Association; Arthur Wangerman, Brenham; McNatt & Hutcherson, Fort Worth; Frank Scofield, Hillsboro; F. B. O'Brien, Bexar; J. H. Jennings, Martindale; H. H. McBride, Laverna; J. L. Jennings & Brother, Martindale; Dr. W. R. Clifton, Waco; Chadwick Brothers, Cresson; F. L. Cochran, Dallas, and many others who have not taken as much space as those mentioned.

A large number of horses have also been entered, and the swine, sheep and goat departments promise to secure exhibits which will place those departments far ahead of anything seen in this part of the country for years.

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Range News

Tom Green County

One of the largest individual shipments of beef cattle from San Angelo recently was made when Sid Martin loaded out twenty-six cars, or 720 head of cows, ranging from threes to sevens, to the St. Louis market. Mr. Martin purchased the cattle from Joe Montague, one of the owners of the O9 ranch, and they were delivered here Wednesday. The deal involved approximately \$16,000.—San Angelo Standard.

Crockett County

Jones Miller bought from Roy Hudspeth 1,385 sheep yearlings and lambs at private terms.

M. and J. R. Tippett bought from M. Seitz, 800 stock sheep, at \$2.50.

Ollie Secret came in the first of last week with 1,400 steers for J. S. Todd of the N. H. ranch. Mr. Secret left the latter part of last week after another herd. These steers were shipped from Navasota.

Beacher Montgomery returned last Wednesday from Comanche with seven or eight hundred steers, and drove them to the Montgomery ranch, about seventeen miles southeast of Ozona, Thursday.

Will Schneemann carried two cars of fat steers to Angelo last week and shipped them to Fort Worth Monday.

John Young shipped to Fort Worth Monday one car of steers.

Bruce Drake spent the first of last week on the Parker ranch, and succeeded in buying from W. D. Parker one car of fat cows and one car of cows and calves, at private terms.

Bruce Drake bought from Arthur Hoover one car of fat cows at private terms.

There is not much doing in the way of buying and selling this week.—Ozona Kicker.

Sutton County

J. J. Ford of Sonora bought from D. B. Cusenbary 187 yearling steers at \$15 per head.

J. E. Mills of Schleicher county sold to W. A. Thomson of Sonora 400 ewes at \$3 per head.

Martin & Wardlaw of Sonora sold for T. B. Adams to N. H. Corder of Sanderson 1,100 stock sheep at private terms.

S. L. Merck sold his six-section ranch in the Franks Defeat country to E. F. and Alfred Vander Stucken at \$3.50 per acre.

Martin & Wardlaw of Sonora bought yearling steers from the following parties: D. K. McMullen, 137, at \$15; T. L. Drisdale, 25, at \$15; Dr. C. D. Smith, 13, at \$14.50.

W. A. Miles bought from G. W. Chesser & Son their ten-section ranch in Val Verde county, at \$2.25 per acre, and sixty head of horses at \$30.

Martin & Wardlaw of Sonora sold for A. R. Cauthorn to Ives Ellis of Menard 350 head of two and three-year-old steers, delivered at Sonora, Oct. 1, at \$20 and \$24 per head.

Martin & Wardlaw, the Sonora commission men, report the following sales this week, but at the request of both parties the terms are private: To Ira Word of Sonora, for T. J. Stuart & Son, 1,000 stock cattle; for G. Baker of McKavett, 100 head of stock cattle; for Sam Merck of Sonora, 140 head of stock cattle; for J. B. Blakey of Sonora, 125 head of stock cattle; for Alfred Sykes, 150 head of stock cattle.

James A. Cope, the commission man of Sonora, reports the following sales this week: Sold for B. M. Halbert of Sonora, to C. C. Yaws, 200 cows, 200 calves and 100 dry cows, at private terms, immediate delivery. For George Hamilton, to J. S. and H. P. Allison, 100 head of stock cattle, calves not counted, at \$13.50.—Devil's River News.

Tom Green County

A solid train load of eleven carloads of cows and calves were shipped from

San Angelo with Fort Worth privileges Monday.

W. T. Cawley shipped four cars of these eleven cars. Two carloads of the cows were purchased by him of W. F. Duke at \$16 and \$17. He purchased one carload of cows of J. W. Lamey and one carload of calves of F. Baker.

P. R. Clark shipped two carloads of cows, including fifty-eight purchased of Lee Bros., proprietors of Leedale Stock Farm.

O'Daniel & Moore shipped four carloads, three of cows and one of calves, raised on their own ranch, south of San Angelo.

Sid Martin shipped one carload of cows purchased of Claude Broome.

W. T. Cawley shipped three carloads of cows to the Crowley-Sutherland Commission Company. These cows were purchased of various sellers in Reagan county.

Clint Owens of Ozona shipped four or five cars of cows and calves, raised on his own ranch in Crockett county.—San Angelo Standard.

Schleicher County

R. A. and W. P. Evans bought this week from C. C. Yaws 100 calves and cows at \$18 per head. They then sold the calves to G. S. Johnson for \$6.25 a head.

F. C. Baker Jr. has been busy for two weeks looking for some sheep to buy. He bought about 3,000 head and will soon have them on range just south of town, in the Thompson pasture.—El Dorado Success.

Pecos County

A. J. Hart started his sheep toward New Mexico Sunday, where he and his family will follow later. Mr. Hart has been in this section over twenty years, and no town, city or state ever produced a better citizen. This community and county is unanimous in expression of regret at the departure of him and his most estimable family. He has purchased a homestead close to Carlshrd, on which they will make their future home.

Cowan & Sons shipped five cars of fat cows to Fort Worth Saturday.—Toyah Correspondence, Pecos Times.

Victoria Live Stock Shipments

VICTORIA, Texas—Live stock shipments from over the Victoria division of the Sunset during the past week: A. P. Borden, three cars calves, Pierce to Fort Worth; W. D. Giffith, one car of hogs, Stockdale to San Antonio; M. K. Simmons, three cars of stock cattle, Alto Edna; Thomas & Summers, two cars of cows and calves, Goliad to Fort Worth; C. C. Hanley, two cars of steers, Fannin to Fort Worth; W. C. Boyd, one car of horses and mules, Clarke to Port Arthur; J. D. Huggins & Bro., one car of mixed, Hungerford to Algiers; Simons & Simons, three cars of cows, Edna to Fort Worth; White & Branch, one car of calves, Edna to Algiers, one car calves, Edna to Algiers; M. A. Branch, one car cows, El Campo to Houston; H. W. Roebuck, one car cows and calves, Bello to New Orleans; R. F. Carson, one car of calves, Bello to New Orleans; J. T. O'Riley, one car of heaves and one mixed, Beeville to Algiers; Murphy & Kay, one car of calves, Fannin to Algiers; P. R. Austin, one car of cows and calves, Victoria to Algiers; W. H. Sutherland, one car of calves, Victoria to Algiers; F. V. Hayes, three cars of cows and calves, Edna to Fort Worth and Algiers; Huggins & Bros., two cars of calves and mixed, Hungerford to Algiers; C. Branch, one car of cows and calves, Hungerford to Houston; C. & E. Branch, two cars of calves, Wadsworth to Algiers.

Another Buffalo Calf

FORT SILL, Okla., Sept. 20.—Frank Bush, supervisor of the Wichita forest and game preserve, reported the arrival of two new buffalo calves. One of the calves came dead, but the other is a live one. With the fifteen shipped from New York, the arrival of five young calves and the death of one cow and one calf, the herd now numbers eighteen.

Little Mavericks

As "Jim" Harris Sees It

"Bulky Jim" Harris, the live stock agent of the Missouri Pacific road, was here yesterday. He said: "It looks like an absolute certainty that we are to see the highest prices for good fat cattle the coming winter that have been known in years. There is in my mind not going to be the scarcity of corn for beef and pork production that most people anticipate, but the cattle are not going on feed as they have other years, and, of course, a scarcity of cattle will mean a scarcity of hogs as well. That will mean a scarcity of meat all around and a hungry time for consumers in general. From good sources of information and travel in the various state I learn that Kansas and Nebraska are now counting on a very good corn crop, and Missouri has a satisfactory crop already assured. Farmers have all the money they need and will be strong holders of corn this year, many with their minds firmly fixed on 50-cent corn, and that is going to shorten the supply of cattle on feed and especially for the winter market."—Chicago Live Stock World.

For several months cattle rustlers have been crossing the state line from Wyoming and slaughtering cattle belonging to Colorado stockmen and the losses have been pretty heavy. The cattle have been slain and sold to people in out-of-the-way communities and the stealing has been done very quietly. The Colorado stock inspection board has been asked to place a secret detective and inspector near or on the state line to see if a stop cannot be put to the crimes.

Migratory Rain Belt

"The rain belt? Why, it moves oftener than a dead-beat renter."

It was a Texan who was thus describing the customs of the moist area, says the Kansas City Star. D. E. Bryant, a lawyer of Sherman, Texas, is at the Kupper hotel. He has lived in Grayson county, near Sherman, fifty-five years.

"When I first went to Texas from Kentucky in January, 1853, the country and climate were dry," he said. "Kansas was habitually dry. In Texas the black loam of Grayson county and the adjacent counties had barely enough moisture to raise a poor crop. Now there has been too much rain for the amount of tilling and the depth of drainage.

"The change has been gradual, just as it has been in Kansas. Western Kansas, which was once a desert, is now just about right for agriculture. The eastern end, which was once just right, has been deluged in late years. The rain belt has moved 500 miles west in the last fifty-five years, and most of the moving has been in the last twenty years."

Crops and the Price Outlook

The size of the crops of 1908 is now practically known. According to the September report of the department of agriculture, the production in bushels of the five leading grains aggregates 4,245,921,000, as compared with 4,165,733,000 bushels for the preceding year. The yields of cereals, and also those of hay, are summarized as follows:

	1908 bus.	1907 bus.
Spring wheat	241,000,000	224,465,000
Winter wheat	426,000,000	409,442,000
Totals	667,000,000	634,087,000
Corn	667,000,000	634,087,000
Oats	2,598,000,000	2,592,320,000
Rye	30,921,000	31,566,000
Barley	157,000,000	153,317,000
Hay, tons	67,743,000	63,777,000

From the original prospects there has been a loss of not less than 1,000,000,000 bushels, taking all grains into account. Considering the variety of adversities attending the crop season, the wonder is that the final outcome was so favorable.

While the five grain crops are 80,188,000 bushels larger than in 1907, the increase is fully offset by the deficiency in old reserves carried over on the farms and in commercial channels. The situation, taken in connection with what is known of the world's agricultural position, is one which admits of no bearish interpretation. Yet it may be fallacious to expect as high a level of prices as was witnessed last year, especially in the matter of corn and oats. The hay crop this season is the biggest ever known, and all forms of roughness are plentiful west of the Mississippi river. It is not believed that the drylot feeding demand for corn will be as great as usual, unless the corn market recedes to a reasonable stage.

At present the exports of wheat and flour are running slightly ahead of last year, but the country will not be

A DEEP MYSTERY SOLVED.

Women Blinded by Science.

The Doctor writes his prescription in Latin and the patient shuts her eyes to what she is swallowing. She takes that much on faith. If it should cure her she doesn't know what cured her. If the prescription injures her she doesn't know what did the injury. The physician is experimenting with different prescriptions all the time. Sometimes his medicine is successful in the case but often not. This mystery of a concealed prescription is intended to mystify and to blind the patient. One physician of wide experience and national reputation does not believe in mystifying the public, nor does he grasp at the stars, but believes that Nature provides that which is necessary for our health and happiness.

When the womanly system is deranged beyond the stage where it will respond to sunshine, good air, cheerfulness and proper rest; when the balance of health is seriously disturbed this doctor believes that Nature has placed at your hand the balance of power for good. Hidden in our American forests are many plants which correct and cure those distressing ailments which cause women to suffer with backache, bearing-down pains, pain in the back or front of the head, nervousness and lassitude. Most all women who love Nature, who like to wander through the woods, have at one time or another picked the beautiful blossom of the Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium). This is not only a beautiful but a very useful plant. The root of this plant when treated properly with glycerine to extract its medicinal virtues is "valuable in all cases of nervous excitability or irritability," says Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D. Another authority, Prof. F. Ellingwood, M. D., says of this plant: "Exercises special influence upon nervous conditions depending upon disorders of the female organs." Another plant which is frequently found in our American forests is Helonias, or Unicorn root. The AMERICAN DISPENSARY says of this plant, that it "possesses a decidedly beneficial influence in an enfeebled condition of the general system, with weakness or dull pain in the renal, or lumbosacral (small of the back) region. In diseases of the womanly organs, it is one of our most valuable agents, acting as a uterine tonic, and gradually removing abnormal conditions, while at the same time it imparts tone and vigor to the organs." Hence, it is much used in catarrhal, pelvic drains, irregularities and painful periods. Prof. King further says, of Unicorn root: "A particular phase removed by it is the irritability and despondency that often attends these troubles (referring to the ailments just mentioned). It has been found especially adapted to those cases in which pelvic fullness, and the aching, bearing-down organs feel as if they would fall out of the body."

Dr. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y., says that a combination of the active principles of these two native plants together with Golden Seal root, Black Cohosh and Blue Cohosh roots when extracted by the use of pure, triple-refined glycerine of proper strength (which is used instead of alcohol), will almost invariably cure those peculiar weaknesses and maladies incident to women. That is why Dr. Pierce, nearly forty years ago, decided to put up in a ready-to-use form, a "Prescription" which he had found so useful in his large practice.

Dr. Pierce is frank and open about his ready-prepared medicine, called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—he tells just what is contained in it—he says it is not a cure-all, as it serves only a singleness of purpose, being for women's peculiar weaknesses and maladies, the only medicine put up for sale through druggists for the cure of such maladies, all the ingredients of which have the endorsement of leading medical practitioners and writers, as being the very best known remedies for the ailments for which "Favorite Prescription" is advised. All this will be learned to the reader's full satisfaction by perusing a booklet of extracts compiled by Dr. Pierce from standard authorities of the several schools of practice, and which will be sent free to any address on request for same, mailed to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

It stands alone. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only medicine for woman's peculiar weakness and affections, all the ingredients of which are printed upon the bottle-wrapper in plain English, so that all who take it may know exactly what they are using.

A further reason for the unprecedented popularity of the "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce for the special use of women is to be found in the fact that it contains not a drop of alcohol. He does not believe that an alcoholic compound is beneficial for those affections peculiar to women because the after-effect of spirituous wines or alcoholic medicines is harmful for weak, invalid, nervous women.

What "Favorite Prescription" has done for others it will no doubt, do for you, if similarly afflicted, and you give it a good, fair and faithful trial.

able to spare the amount sent abroad last year, which was 163,000,000 bushels. It is probable, also, that the exports of other cereals will be moderate.—Kansas City Drovers' Telegram.

Blacklegoids

Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination
for the prevention of

BLACKLEG IN CATTLE

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

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

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY

HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.

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

SHEEP

Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Meeting

The semi-annual meeting of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association will convene in San Antonio at 8 p. m. Thursday, Oct. 8. All members of the association and friends of the two industries are urged to be present, as various subjects of importance will be discussed and acted upon.

CHARLES SCHREINER,
President.
JOHN T. CRAIG,
Secretary.

Feeding Lambs Are Low

The number of range lambs suitable for feeding purposes which have arrived at Chicago of late has been large and present prices for such offerings are 75 cents to \$1 lower than the high point of the season, which was during the latter part August. When prices were high orders were numerous, and now that they are at the low point of the year, the country demand seems to have dropped off. Many consider the dryness of pastures as the main cause for the lack of orders.

Last week feeders bought more lambs than in any previous week this year. On the high spot best went out at \$5.60 and a good many landed at \$5.40 to \$5.50, while this week anything over \$4.50 has to be in good flesh, while choice lots went at \$4.75. A year ago most desirable lots were secured at \$6.90 to \$7.10 and only a plain class had to sell at \$6.50 and lower.

At one time this season feeding lambs were selling within 50 cents of the price which killers were paying for their kind, while at present the spread is around \$1. Taking everything into consideration, the general opinion is that feeders are worth the money at present. At any rate the chances of losing on such investments are small as against a year ago.—Drovers' Journal.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS HERD BOOK

The Association Issues Volume 17 of the American Register

STOCK YARDS, Chicago.—Secretary Charles Gray of the American Aberdeen-Angus Association announces that volume 17 of the registry is ready for distribution and will be mailed to members of the society at \$1 per copy. The volume contains 502 pages and gives evidence of expert compilation and great labor in the arrangement of many valuable tables. The total Aberdeen-Angus registration of Aberdeen-Angus now aggregates 112,500 animals, of which 11,999 represent new entries recorded in volume 17 of the Herd Book.

The historical and statistical tables in the new volume represent valuable information that will interest every member of the association. The table of breeders and their location in the several states shows that Iowa leads with 679 breeders and 4,334 animals. Illinois is second with 358 members and 2,092 animals, and Missouri ranks third with 201 breeders and 997 Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Texas is represented with 15 breeders and 219 animals. The total number of males recorded in the seventeen volumes of the American Aberdeen-Angus Herd Book totals 48,900, and females 63,600.

The Herd Book is invaluable to breeders, as it contains a list of the members of the association, with their postoffice addresses. It also has a list of members arranged by states and counties. It also contains a list of the members' herds, which is valuable in tracing and locating individual animals.

The new Herd Book contains a list of the special premiums donated by the American Aberdeen-Angus Association in 1907 at the Canadian shows, state fairs and the International Live Stock Exposition.

The association has 1,630 members, 180 of whom were enrolled in 1908.

Tutt's Pills

This popular remedy never fails to effectually cure

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness

And ALL DISEASES arising from a Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion

The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small; elegantly sugar coated and easy to swallow.

Take No Substitute.

which exceeds by 40 the enrollment of any one previous year.

The average price of Aberdeen-Angus at public sales in 1907 totaled \$135, while fourteen auction sales held the current year made an average of \$163.35, which is very encouraging to breeders, considering that the more important sales are yet to be held.

Shropshire Sheep

The fleece of the Shropshire sells at high prices says the shepherd's Criterion, and the Shropshire is unsurpassed as an all-round farmer's sheep, adapted to all conditions. Not only is the Shropshire a farmer's sheep, but it is the rich man's sheep also. They keep them in their large farms because of their beauty and prolificacy. The Shropshire is the universal breed. It is found in large numbers in England, Ireland, Scotland, the United States, Canada and almost everywhere known to sheep growers.

Everywhere Shropshire rams are used to grade up the common class of ewes. And why is this so? It is because they have proved themselves to be the most profitable. Shropshires are also very profitable when raised in pure bred flocks. The ewes of this breed drop a large number of lambs and nurse them well, and as soon as the lambs are partially matured ready sale at good prices for them is immediately found. The ranchmen buy Shropshire rams by the carload, a very large majority of the smaller sheep growers use Shropshire rams, and when you get the exceptionally good one there are plenty of pure bred breeders willing to pay you well for your product.

The fleece of the Shropshire sells at a very high figure. The Shropshires produce the highest price mutton that goes on the market. Time and time again have grade Shropshire lambs topped the leading markets. At the leading shows, such as the International held at Chicago, Shropshire wethers have always carried away a large portion of the laurels for champion mutton.

Wool Growers to Be Present

The Denver Chamber of Commerce has received a letter from the secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association at Cheyenne, Wyo., asking that a committee from the sheepmen be permitted to appear before Gifford Pinchot, chief of the forest service, on Sept. 26, when he will be in Denver to confer with the forestry committee of Denver Chamber of Commerce regarding the government of the forest reserves. The sheepmen are bitterly opposed to the present system of government of the reserves, and have already pleaded their case before the chief a number of times to very little purpose. They will take advantage of another opportunity offered to lay the facts in the controversy before Mr. Pinchot, hoping that eventually a change for the better may come in the methods of government employed on the reserves. The chamber will grant the request of the sheepmen and invite them to be present on the 26th.—Denver Record-Stockman.

New Sheep Vats.

The new sheep dipping vats at the Kansas City yards, south of the sheep barns, will be in operation next week. They are up-to-date in every respect, and provide the most humane and effective means of dipping sheep. They are roofed. The vats are built of concrete, the only lumber about them being the tipping board, which dumps the sheep into the vats. One vat has a 60-foot swim, the other a 35-foot swim, and they can be used together or separately. The vats are twenty inches wide at the top, eight inches wide at the bottom and four feet deep. The sheep are driven into the chute leading to the vat, where they observe a decoy; approaching the decoy they step upon the tipping board, which precipitates them into the narrow trough, through which they must swim. The dip is heated by steam, and steam pipes permeate the vats, keeping the liquid at the proper temperature. The capacity of the new vats is fully double that of the old ones. More than 6,000 sheep a day can be handled now.—Drovers' Telegram.

An exchange tells of a farmer who kept twenty-four cows and two hired men, tested his cows with the Babcock test, and found that eight were unprofitable. He disposed of them and let one hired man go and at the end of the year found that he had made as much money from the sixteen as from the twenty-four. Now he has got down to twelve cows and expects to make as much from them as from twice that number. He can increase up to his original number as fast as he can find or grow cows.

Dairying in the South

To show what the South has to offer along dairy lines, we present herewith a report of our college dairy, which consists of two pure bred Jersey bulls, and forty-one Jersey cows, all but six of which are grades. The report covers a period of nine months, during which the average number of cows milked was thirty-eight. Following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:

RECEIPTS

Cash	\$5,359
Eleven calves	175
Estimated value manure.....	880
Total	\$6,414

EXPENDITURES

Concentrates	\$1,546
250 tons corn silage.....	500
25 tons corn stover.....	150
2 tons peavine hay.....	20
Labor	945
Ice	110
Estimated cost of fuel.....	90
Sundries	48
Total	\$3,400

Milk was sold in bulk at 25c per gallon; cream testing 20 per cent fat, at \$1 per gallon; butter at 25c per pound; and buttermilk at 15c per gallon. Most of the products were sold as milk and cream.

The cows received no pasturage whatever, which increased the expense for feed.

While only a nine months' record is presented here, these were by no means exceptional months. Indeed, we feel confident, from present indications, that the net earnings for the balance of the year will average higher than those for the period given here.

There is an unlimited market for dairy products in this state at the prices quoted above, especially for milk and cream. Milk retails at from 8c to 15c per quart, with an average of fully 10c per quart.

As to feed, there is no doubt whatever that a cow can be fed more cheaply here than in any of the leading dairy sections of the country—John Michels, professor dairying, North Carolina Agricultural College, Raleigh, N. C.

The Cow in Australia

"Corn is king in America and the cow is queen in Australia," says R. J. Guthrie, agricultural editor of the Sydney Mail. "The cow has redeemed the country, and hundreds of farmers who lost nearly all they had by the drought of 1902 are now better off than they ever were and it is all due to the cow. Australian butter ranks well up with the best butter in the world. Our butter making is all done by the cooperative creamery system. It has been years since the farmer made butter on the farm. We have little use for a dual purpose cow in Australia. That is, the dairy farmer wants a cow that will give milk ten months in the year, and he uses it for no other purpose, while those who raise cattle for beef have no thought of milk production."

Milking Machine a Success

According to statements made by George A. Smith, dairy expert, at the New York state experiment station, at Geneva, the milking machine is a success both as a labor saving device and as a means of increasing the quality of the milk. For nearly two years the dairy department at the station has been investigating the efficiency of one of the standard milking machines on the market. The investigation has reached a stage where the station officials feel that they are justified in giving out some of the facts discovered.

As a means of saving labor Mr. Smith states that one man with two milking machines will do as much work in a given time as two men milking by hand. The average first class hand milker will milk from eight to ten cows in an hour, while the same man with machines will milk twenty cows an hour and take care of the milk. It has been found that the milking will be as well done in one case as in the other.

Taking the bacterial contents of the milk as the basis of determining the quality of milk, it has been found that the number of bacilli in the milk can be greatly reduced by the use of the machines. The men at the station are now experimenting with a view of determining the effect of the machines upon the cows. Part of the herd will be milked by hand and part by the machines. All of the cows will be kept under the same general conditions and a record will be kept to determine whether the machines produce any effect upon the cows and to see whether the supply of milk is either increased or diminished by the use of the machines.

Cures Woman's Weaknesses.

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

Dr. John Fyfe one of the Editorial Staff of THE ELECTRIC MEDICAL REVIEW says of Unicorn root (*Helonias Diotica*) which is one of the chief ingredients of the "Favorite Prescription":

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

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

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

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

Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., late of Cincinnati, says of Golden Seal root: "In relation to its general effects on the system, there is no medicine in use about which there is such general unanimity of opinion. It is universally regarded as the tonic useful in all debilitated states."

Prof. R. Bartholow, M. D., of Jefferson Medical College, says of Golden Seal: "Valuable in uterine hemorrhage, menorrhagia (flooding) and congestive dysmenorrhoea (painful menstruation)."

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

DAIRY DOTS

One grade Holstein cow owned by the Nebraska experiment station originally cost \$40 and has annually yielded an income of \$100 for milk alone. Who says intelligent dairying doesn't pay?—Practical Dairyman.

From almost every quarter comes the story that it is almost impossible to buy cows of dairy breed because of the great demand. We have heard of several cases where a carload was wanted, and they simply could not be found anywhere, east or west. It's a good sign, tho' too bad that the supply is not greater.

Whether we like any occupation is after all very much in our own power. Many dislike to milk, but one can learn to like to milk, if he only sets himself to it, and especially if he makes pleasant the conditions under which the milking is done. And then we are selfish enough, and properly so, to enjoy better that which brings us profits. Run the dairy end of farming in such a way as to produce a steady profit, and the enjoyment will come along as a matter of course.

Milk and honey are an old combination. The Hebrew people over 3,000 years ago were promised a land "flowing with milk and honey." These two articles of food have long been a symbol of plenty and healthfulness. Milk and honey should be a combination found on every farm in abundance, especially for the use of the children. Milk is, of course, the one great food, and honey supplies in perhaps the purest form known material for the satisfaction of the child's natural craving for sweets which should be supplied in some way.

CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law

Austin, - - Texas

VARICOCELE

A Safe, Painless, Permanent Cure GUARANTEED. 30 years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. CONSULTATION and valuable BOOK FREE, by mail or at office. DR. C. M. COE, 915 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

The Boom in Hogs

Top hogs sold at \$7.45 today, the highest since April 1, 1903, and 35 cents higher than a week ago. Continued light marketing is putting up the price range at a faster pace than many of the most optimistic bulls had anticipated. Packers are found short of supplies for fresh meat trade at a time when the country is disposed to hold onto hogs rather than ship.

Another factor in putting up the price of hogs is that the country hasn't as many hogs ready for market as many in the trade had expected. Corn has been so high in price that many hog owners have fed little of it this summer, but instead turned their holdings onto pasture. A few weeks ago these grassy hogs were a big factor in the trade, but nowadays there are comparatively few of them coming marketward.

Owners have concluded that as long as the market continues to go higher buying corn and feeding the summer grass eaters is the best policy. Thus the trade is getting few grassers and the short supplies of corn-fed hogs indicate the economy in feeding which has been practiced almost universally. The lighter average weight of marketings is another result of high-priced corn. Last week the average weight of marketings was 224 pounds, against 227 pounds the previous week and 255 pounds a year ago.

Reasons for hogs selling at \$7 to \$7.45 today are apparent on all sides, and reasons why hogs should sell still higher in the near future are also apparent. The demand for hog meats is good and the country is not producing enough hogs to admit of the killers putting up a surplus of product. As weather grows cooler the demand will show further improvement and all indications point to short supplies, at least until the new corn is fed plentifully. Chicago received only 78,724 hogs last week—less than came in one single day last winter. Isn't the fact of small receipts a good bullish stimulus?—Drovers' Journal.

Read to Penetrate "Big" Pasture

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 20.—With its roadbed completed between the junction of the Wichita Falls and Northwestern railroad and the town of Randlett, in Comanche county, and ready for the steel gangs which are to be put to work immediately, a contract involving \$200,000 was let thru the Carpenter Investment Company here to the J. E. Kirkes Construction Company, a local firm, for the grading of the roadbed from Randlett north to Emerson, a distance of twenty miles.

The new road is the Lawton, Wichita Falls and Northwestern road, which, when complete, will connect Oklahoma City with the rich southwestern portion of the state and will afford excellent railroad facilities for the newly opened Big Pasture.

"THE PALE GIRL"

Did Not Know Coffee Was the Cause.

In cold weather some people think a cup of hot coffee good to help keep warm. So it is—for a short time but the drug—caffeine—acts on the heart to weaken the circulation and the reaction is to cause more chilliness.

There is a hot whoselome drink which a Dak. girl found after a time, makes the blood warm and the heart strong.

She says: "Having lived for five years in N. Dak. I have used considerable coffee owing to the cold climate. As a result I had a dull headache regularly, suffered from indigestion, and had no 'life' in me.

"I was known as 'the pale girl,' and people thought I was just weakly. After a time I had heart trouble and became very nervous, never knew what it was to be real well. Took medicine but it never seemed to do any good.

"Since being married my husband and I both have thought coffee was harming us and we would quit, only to begin again, although we felt it was the same as poison to us.

"Then we got some Postum. Well, the effect was really wonderful. My complexion is clear now, headache gone, and I have a great deal of energy I had never known while drinking coffee.

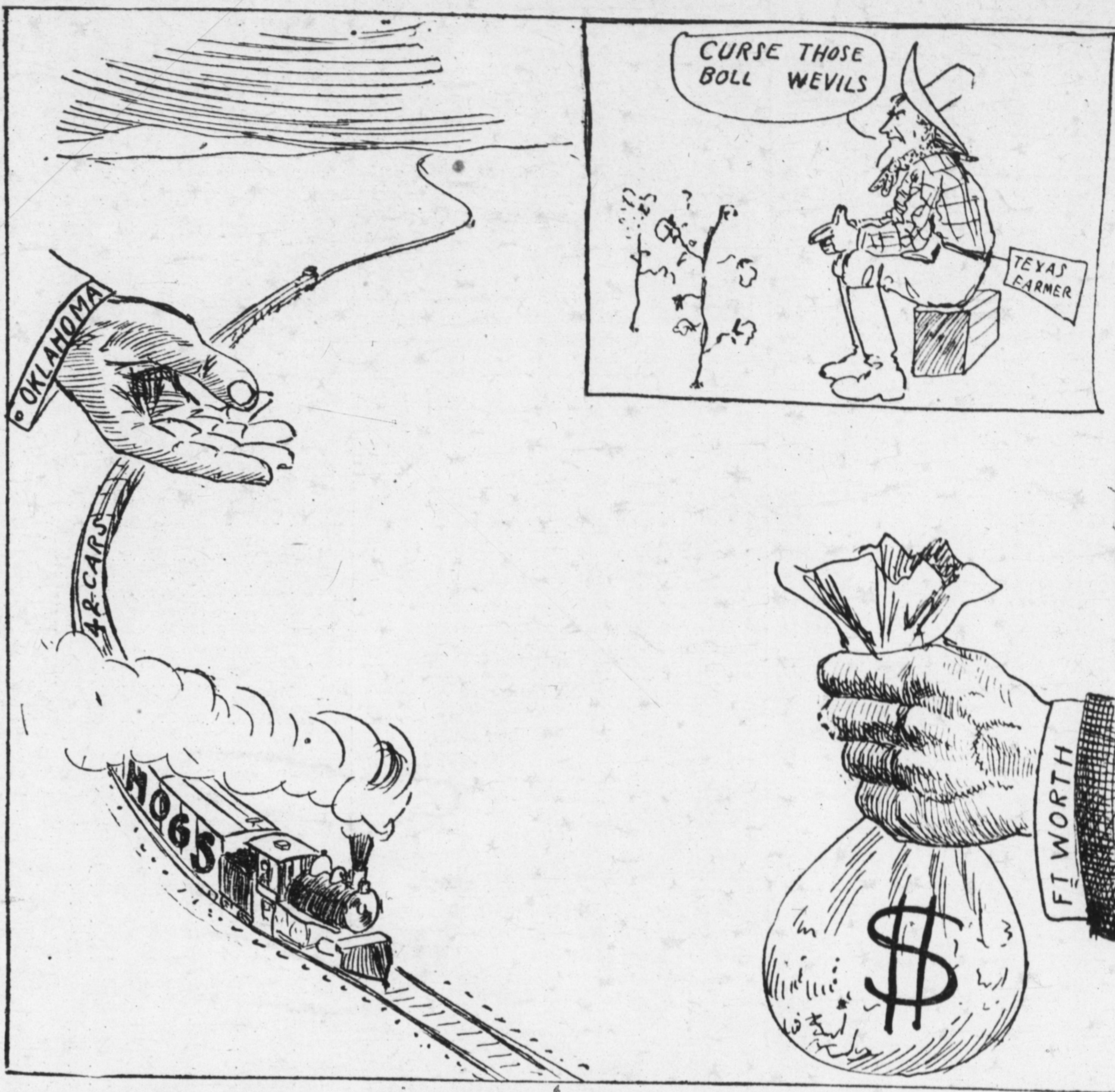
"I haven't been troubled with indigestion since, using Postum, am not nervous, and need no medicine. We have a little girl and boy who both love Postum and thrive on it and Grape-Nuts."

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

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

A Lesson to Texas Farmers

From The Fort Worth Telegram.



Yesterday's Telegram contained a news item stating that a Rock Island train of 42 cars loaded with hogs was received at the Fort Worth market from Oklahoma. The statement was made that this was a record breaker. Texas never sent such a train load of hogs to the Fort Worth market.

Few will realize the extent of this one shipment. A statistician who is fond of figures and of pork chops submits the following estimate of what this train load of porkers really means: A car load of hogs will average

about 80 head, therefore the shipment consisted of about 3,360 porkers.

A conservative estimate of two weights is placed at an average of 185 pounds, hogs from the section in which the shipment originated not being especially heavy. At this figure, the train load would total 621,600 pounds. At 6 3/4c a pound, a conservative figure, the shipment was worth \$41,958.

Just think what the packers can do with that much pork!

A hog will yield in bacon or dry-

salt meat about 30 per cent of its weight. Armour and Swift can therefore produce 186,480 pounds of Premium or Gold Band bacon or an equal amount of the less finished product. Fifteen per cent of a hog's weight is converted into lard and the product from this shipment should yield 93,240 pounds of that commodity.

And, joy for the youngsters! One of the outputs of the shipment will be 13,440 pigs' feet. And just think of the pork chops!

Hog Market Now Looks Bullish

It is a significant report that credits certain packers with taking a bullish view of the hog market. All things considered, swine are selling relatively better at present than either cattle or sheep. Therefore, those who are banking so confidently on still further upturns in hog prices have an abundance of nerve with them. Still strange things happen in this world of uncertainties and every man is entitled to his guess on future market conditions.

Some who are not pinning much faith in further advances of hog quotations express their belief in ample stocks of hog products thruout the country. They point to the increased receipts of swine at the big western centers so far this year as compared with last season and say that this would indicate full supplies in coolers. This argument is not quite so strong as it would appear on the surface for the reason that the available pork supply from large receipts this year is not relatively as heavy as is the increase in the number of head of swine that have arrived at the big markets. This is borne out by the fact that rather light-weight hogs have been rushed to the markets during the past eight or nine months. There is not so much difference to the packers after all, in handling 1,000,000 hogs weighing 230 pounds each, or in butchering 1,070,000 swine averaging 215 pounds per head. In fact, from the lard viewpoint the smaller number of hogs at heavier weights means more than the increased kill of lighter swine.

During the first half of the present year aggregate receipts of hogs at five principal western markets showed an

increase by head of 14 1/2 per cent over offerings the first six months of 1907, average weight being only 218 pounds. The average weight the corresponding period last year was 230 pounds. So applying these figures to the total runs for both seasons it is found that while the number of swine received gained 14 1/2 per cent in 1908, the actual increase in pounds of hogs received is only 8 1/2 per cent.

It is pretty safe to figure on hogs continuing light in weight at principal western markets until the new crop of corn is ready to feed out. Old corn continues so scarce and high that it is almost prohibitive and few farmers are willing to keep their hogs a day after the stock is ready for market. That the price of corn is primarily responsible for the light weight of swine this year is evidenced by the fact that the shrinkage in weights is most apparent in the heart of the corn belt. If figures were available it would probably be found that Iowa hogs shipped to the various markets the past six or eight months record greater falling off in weights than the swine fed in the outlying districts of the corn belt where alfalfa and other feeds constitute a generous proportion of the hog's rations.

It is said that new corn is being contracted in parts of Nebraska and Kansas around 50 cents per bushel, with some instances of 40 cents reported quite a distance back from the railroads. If these reports be true they would indicate a general contract range of about 60 cents in Illinois, Indiana and Missouri. Now, 60-cent corn is a good deal better proposition from the hog feeder's standpoint than

is the present market, but nevertheless it seems pretty stiff to those who are forced to buy large quantities of the grain for feeding cattle and swine.

Should the price of market hogs continue around or above the 7-cent mark, it ought to give a healthy undertone to the demand for the fine breeding swine during the coming winter and spring. There is always a close responsive chord between the general hog market and the inquiry for breeding stock. At this time it looks like our Mississippi valley hog breeders have every reason to feel encouraged over the outlook for future sales. If the season should prove unprofitable it would certainly surprise those who believe they have their finger on the pulse of the situation.—National Live Stock Reporter.

Boston Wool Market

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 20.—There was considerably over 1,500,000 pounds of Oklahoma wool sold on the Boston market the last week, the above figure covering only reported sales. Much more business has not been made public. Considerable Oklahoma wool has been sold off in the original bags. Sales of Texas twelve months' stock have been at 20c and eight months at 16c. Twelve months, scoured basis, is 53c to 55c and eight months 46c to 47c.

SHAFTER LAKE.—Cereal crops are doing well here; cotton shows a poor stand generally. Truck, fruit and watermelons are very good.

BURKBURNETT.—Three inches of rain has fallen here and prospects are bright. Corn promises an average of 40 bushels to the acre and cotton a half bale.

Weekly Texas Crop Report

DALHART.—Condition of corn is good and oats fair. No cotton. Wheat is good. Rains have done much for late feed.

LORAIN.—General condition of cotton is fair with a third increase in acreage over a year ago. Need of pickers is heavy.

SAN ANGELO.—The boll worm is now doing some damage in Tom Green county but was late in appearing. Both cotton and wheat show an average of 10 per cent above the average crop. Labor is needed.

AMARILLO.—Corn is fair, wheat good, oats fair, cotton none. There has been no insect damage to crops in Potter county.

BRECKENRIDGE.—The prospects early in the season gave Stephens county promise of a bale per acre but the insects and dry weather have cut the yield down much. Corn is good.

BROWNWOOD.—The general condition of cotton is fairly good. Light rains have done some good. No insect damage.

SNYDER.—Rains have been general thruout Scurry county. Cotton is coming in slow but is beginning to mature fast.

CANYON.—Fall crops such as kafir corn, milo maize, etc., were never better. Indian corn is running about twenty bushels to the acre.

CHILDRESS.—Condition of corn is excellent; wheat, oats and cotton are all good. There is very little insect damage and big demand for labor.

ABILENE.—There has been much rain in this vicinity this week. A fair yield of cotton is expected tho the crop is much damaged by boll worms.

MIDLAND.—Corn is good and ready to harvest. No oats or wheat. About 5,000 acres of cotton is now about ready for harvest but labor is plentiful.

KNOX CITY.—Recent rains have put land in good shape for wheat sowing. Cotton promises to do fine here this season.

LINGLEVILLE.—The weather is still dry out here. Cotton picking has opened up generally and the average is about one-fourth bale to the acre.

ROSCOE.—The condition of oats is good in this section and cotton is excellent. There has been no insect damage. Cotton pickers are wanted.

ROWENA.—The general condition of cotton in Runnels county this year is about 80 per cent normal. Nearly three days of rain this week damaged cotton.

AFRAID TO EAT

Girl Starving on Ill-Selected Food.

"Several years ago I was actually starving," writes a Me. girl, "yet I dared not eat for fear of the consequences."

"I had suffered from indigestion from overwork, irregular meals and improper food, until at last my stomach became so weak I could eat scarcely any food without great distress."

"Many kinds of food were tried, all with the same discouraging effects. I steadily lost health and strength until I was but a wreck of my former self."

"Having heard of Grape-Nuts and its great merits, I purchased a package, but with little hope that it would help me—I was so discouraged."

"I found it not only appetizing but that I could eat it as I liked and that it satisfied the craving for food without causing distress, and if I may use the expression, 'it filled the bill.'"

"For months Grape-Nuts was my principal article of diet. I felt from the very first that I had found the right way to health and happiness, and my anticipations were fully realized."

"With its continued use I regained my usual health and strength. Today I am well and can eat anything I like, yet Grape-Nuts food forms a part of my bill of fare." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

RINGGOLD.—Cotton is very good with small insect damage. Corn is unusually good. Labor is in demand. The marketing of cotton has just begun in real earnest.

MEMPHIS.—Cotton is good in this section. The weather has been cool for several days and rains have fallen.

DENTON.—Both corn gathering and cotton picking have been stopped by rains which have fallen here in great quantities.

HILLSBORO.—Slow drizzling rains have fallen here and have moistened the soil to a considerable depth. It is feared damage will be done to crops.

DENISON.—Peanuts are doing unusually fine this year and farmers in this vicinity who have planted this crop are finding their farms paying big dividends.

TAYLOR.—For over a week it has rained here every day except one, last Friday. The downfall has resulted in much damage to cotton.

LINDEN.—Crop conditions generally are much better here than last year. Corn, cotton, peas and potatoes are all doing well. Rains have damaged cotton somewhat.

HAMLIN.—Cotton is now arriving quite freely. Prospects are good for a first class crop and there is no complaint of worms.

NEW BOSTON.—Cotton is coming in fast, some days over one hundred bales being received.

GREENVILLE.—Cold rains have stopped the run of unusually warm weather. Prior to these rains crops were suffering from the heat.

CATTLE IN MEXICO

El Paso Man Says Sister Republic Will Be Future Breeding Ground

Charles F. Hunt of El Paso, the millionaire cattleman, says regarding changed conditions in the live stock trade:

"Mexico is regarded as the live stock breeding ground of the future by the well posted live stock men in the United States."

"The pasture land in the United States is now practically exhausted, and with the passing of the pasture, cheap beef is also passing away."

"The future of the cattle industry is depending more and more upon Mexico as each bit of remaining pasture is taken up and turned to other uses. I look upon Chihuahua as one of the best cattle ranges in the world and prefer to handle Chihuahua cattle, because they are free from contagion and the quarantine regulations in that state relative to cattle are of the best and very rigid. One is safe in purchasing Chihuahua cattle and sheep and they have no difficulty in passing the inspection at the border. This is a table land country and is well adapted to cattle raising. I have exported from Chihuahua more than 150,000 head of cattle to American and South American points, and these cattle grade up with the best. Chihuahua has practically the same climate as exists in the United States and the fattening of cattle depends entirely upon the amount of feed obtainable, the finer grades requiring more feed than the more common cattle. With the development of the water facilities in Chihuahua the ranges of that state can support double the amount of cattle at present grazing."

"Chihuahua has made a great advance in the last few years in the breeding of cattle and the ranchers have accomplished much good in breeding up the cattle and sheep," continued Colonel Hunt, "and I have seen during the last eleven years a wonderful growth in the industry."

"I first commenced buying cattle in Chihuahua in 1897, making a purchase of 21,000 head, which was the largest sale that Terrazas had made up to that time. Since then I have purchased many thousand head from his famous ranch."

"These cattle are shipped into the United States and the bulk of the young 3-year-old steers have heretofore been shipped to northern pastures, to Montana and Northwest Canada; but the demand this year from Colorado and the Panhandle country of Texas has been so great that the bulk has been shipped to these sections. This demand shows an unusual shortage of cattle in the sections mentioned."

"The aged cattle all go to California,

where they are finished on alfalfa and sugar beet pulp, the latter of which has proved a fine fattener for cattle and is largely used in Utah, California and Colorado, the entire sugar beet pulp of those states being consumed for this purpose.

"The last year has been the most prosperous for many years and cattle are in exceptionally fine shape and good prices are prevailing."

"There has never before been such a demand for Mexican steers as at the present time, and I believe that the next five years will see the duty removed from cattle entering the United States from Mexico."

Colonel Hunt has been engaged in the live stock business in New Mexico and Mexico for the last thirty-four years.

SOUTHERN CATTLE MOVEMENT

Origin and Comparison of Receipts of This Year with Last

From January 1 to date, up to and including Saturday, September 3, cattle receipts in the quarantine division at this market amounted to 12,087 cars. During the corresponding period last year, the number was 13,154.

Following is a table showing from whence receipts originated during the two years under comparison:

	1908.	1907.
Oklahoma	5,639	6,093
Texas	4,999	5,319
Arkansas	901	1,334
Alabama	26	1
Louisiana	82	59
Tennessee	39	69
Mississippi	175	104
Kansas	226	175
Total	12,087	13,154

Movement of Quarantine Cattle

Southern cattle receipts at three markets this year by weeks are as follows:

Week ending.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	Last year.
Jan. 4 ...	70	15	...	85 185
Jan. 11 ...	70	49	...	119 280
Jan. 18 ...	161	77	...	238 344
Jan. 25 ...	157	132	...	289 370
Feb. 1 ...	102	109	...	211 438
Feb. 8 ...	128	141	...	269 396
Feb. 15 ...	175	47	...	222 393
Feb. 22 ...	116	27	25	168 391
Feb. 29 ...	143	57	27	227 418
Mar. 7 ...	107	86	...	193 492
Mar. 14 ...	91	50	...	141 381
Mar. 21 ...	43	105	...	148 422
Mar. 28 ...	42	112	...	154 435
April 11 ...	144	97	...	241 261
April 18 ...	169	116	...	285 132
April 25 ...	112	101	...	213 211
May 2 ...	57	112	...	169 250
May 9 ...	113	125	...	238 389
May 16 ...	441	244	...	685 239
May 23 ...	417	269	...	686 ...
May 30 ...	417	269	...	686 ...
May 30 ...	211	67	...	278 387
June 6 ...	334	261	...	595 734
June 13 ...	675	...	22	697 1,137
June 20 ...	1,231	...	400	1,631 1,364
June 27 ...	617	207	348	152 1,111
July 3 ...	400	602	225	1,227 875
July 11 ...	669	400	250	1,349 1,411
July 18 ...	658	683	250	1,591 1,804
July 25 ...	650	651	200	1,501 1,776
Aug. 1 ...	491	428	130	1,049 1,065
Aug. 8 ...	703	473	200	1,376 1,221
Aug. 15 ...	723	639	75	1,437 1,364
Aug. 22 ...	583	397	10	990 928
Aug. 29 ...	586	407	...	993 1,030
Sept. 5 ...	608	405	...	1,013 1,008
Totals	12,118	7,856	2,162	22,136 24,348
Total '07	13,166	9,940	1,242	

Will Open to Settlers

About 130,000 acres of pasture land will be opened to settlement in Creek County, Oklahoma, by the dissolution of the IXL ranch, all of two townships in Creek county and two half townships in Western Tulsa county. Most of this is fine farming land, well watered by numerous spring fed streams. The pasture extends from the Cimarron river on the north to within six miles of Sapulpa on the south. Heavy immigration and settlement of the county around the big pasture has caused a clamor for dissolution of the lease.

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Bailey County Ranch Sold

A deal was made in Fort Worth last week whereby Dr. A. L. Taylor of Hereford and Dr. L. F. Taylor of Farwell became owners of a one-fourth interest in the holdings of the Arlington Heights Realty Company. The deal involves about \$177,000. The Taylor brothers sold their Bailey county ranch of 17,712 acres at \$10 per acre to J. L. Breathwit and received \$19,000 in cash and the Arlington Heights property as the first payment of \$100,000. Mr. Breathwit, one of the original owners of Arlington Heights, will cut the Taylor ranch into smaller tracts and sell to farmers. There are about 3,000 head of cattle on the ranch at present, but these were not included in the deal, and will be marketed at an early date.
A similar deal is also said to have been made, or about to be closed, with A. L. Howell for a similar tract of land in Garza county, which is priced at \$7 per acre, the proceeds of the sale being applied to the purchase of a quarter interest in the Arlington Heights Realty Company.

To Stop Hiccough

Hiccoughing can be stopped by sneezing. A physician says he has successfully cured a case of persistent hiccough by tickling the patient's nose. It is not necessary that the stimulus applied to the nose be followed by sneezing, the application of a mild irritant to the nasal mucous membrane being sufficient to divert the nervous energy into other channels.

The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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

Subscription Price:
One year, in advance.....\$1.00

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 of its champions, and reposing confidence in its management to in future wisely and discreetly champion the interests of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, do hereby, in executive meeting assembled, endorse the policies of said paper, adopt it as the official organ of this association, and commend it to the membership as such. Done by order of the executive committee, in the city of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

THE STOCKMAN'S OUTLOOK

THE winter draws on with every prospect to the stockmen of Texas as more pleasing than has been the rule in several years past.

An important rate victory worth thousands of dollars annually to shippers of the Southwest has just been won thru the interstate commerce commission.

There have been abundant rains all thru the range country and a good crop of winter pasturage is assured. Stock tanks are full of water. The signs point to a big cotton crop in the Southwest and corresponding favorable prices on seed, hulls and meal. Prices for beef have been fairly satisfactory during the past season and now they are generally good on young stuff and fat cows. The prices on fat steers are not so encouraging, but the stockmen can for the most part afford to hold this class of stuff over for the winter.

The scarcity of beef cattle in the country seems to insure firm prices for many months to come and the man who has now a comfortable bunch of beeves on his ranch is wearing a satisfied smile. There are thousands of such stockmen in Texas and that is one reason why the State hasn't noticed the hard times of which some of the other States complain.

A LAND OF MILK AND HONEY

WEARIED by years of wandering thru the desolate wilderness, the old promise to the children of Israel that they would one day be led into a land "flowing with milk and honey," was the one cheering hope that kept them from despair. And ever since the name of a land of milk and honey has been one symbolical with prosperity and peace.

Why can't Texas be such a land? It already has the honey. No other State produces so many tons of sweetness in a year. California, land of flowers and bees, was long ago surpassed as a honey-producing State. Colorado now lags far behind. The honey of Southwest Texas' plains is now famous over the world. The State's annual wealth in honey is more than \$1,000,000.

But how about the milk? There is where Texas lags behind. The greatest of all States in its number and value of cattle, Texas trails behind such States as Vermont and New

Hampshire in the production and value of milk and butter. The dairymen of Texas, all combined, sell less than half a million dollars' worth of milk and butter every year. An industry that netted to the none too fertile farms of Wisconsin \$57,000,000 last year, nets almost nothing to Texas.

The comparison would not be so bad were Texas producing all the milk and butter needed for its own use. But it isn't. Cities like Dallas and Houston use 1,000 pounds of butter a day shipped in from some other State. Texas ought to be getting this money.

Texas at its present stage can support a thousand creameries, but it doesn't have them. A country where expensive dairy barns are unneeded, where the winters are mild, where pure water is abundant and where no more nutritious grasses grow anywhere in the world, it is still a country where dairying that asks only these things to flourish is almost in its infancy.

Why not spend a few years trying to make Texas a real land of milk and honey? Turn the adjectives into realities and watch the State prosper.

ABOLISH THE LEASE SYSTEM

GEORGIA does not have much ground for self-congratulation on finally voting to abolish the convict lease system. The legislature was forced to the step because of the terrible abuses the system in Georgia was shown to have acquired. The exposure was made by a fearless Atlanta newspaper, to which the real credit for a victory of decency belongs.

This brings to mind that Texas also has a convict lease system. It should be abolished. The State penitentiary board at its last meeting said so. Not because of abuses in connection with the system as because the system itself is wrong.

A State has no right to sell the labor of its penal servants to further private gain. Such an idea may be acceptable in Siberia or Central America, but it is intolerant to honest citizens of the United States.

One of the "fewer laws" which the next legislature can well make is to wipe the lease system off the statute books. Texas can well afford to do without it.

FROM ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW

IT is less than six weeks until the season for killing birds will be open in Texas and sportsmen are looking forward to the first of November eagerly. It has been a good year for feathered game, and the supply is plentiful.

One who has ever experienced the joy of a day in the open fields, following a well trained dog, who has never known the pulse-bounding thrill that comes when the first covey is flushed, whose nostrils have never snuffed the sweet, sharp incense of burnt powder, who has never felt the hunter's pride when the dog came back carrying the little bunch of ruffled feathers, and the lifeless bird that proclaimed a well-aimed shot sent true, cannot fully appreciate what the opening of the game season on Texas means.

But on the other hand it is possible the sportsman cannot fully appreciate the point of view which moved a neighborhood of Chicago children recently to hold a bird's funeral. There had been a terrific hail storm, and fully 2,000 birds were killed in one of the parks. The park workmen gathered up

the little victims carefully, dug a wide grave for them, and then all the children of the vicinity held a funeral service.

About the wide graves the children stood with bowed heads, sobbing as they strewed simple flowers. The funeral of the birds was indeed a serious affair to these boys and girls, who offered this prayer.

"We are very sorry, O God, that all the poor birds had to die, for we would like to have them stay around in the trees, but we need rain and we guess You know what is best and we hope that You will take them all to Heaven."

Whether the death of the sparrow that falls to the ground is a small affair or a great one would depend, it would seem, largely on the point of view.

MORE ALFALFA

THE DAILY LIVE STOCK REPORTER of North Fort Worth is conducting a campaign for more alfalfa in Texas. It has already dug up enough statistics to show that at least 25,000 acres will be added to the state's alfalfa fields next spring. That is some alfalfa.

It is a sorry alfalfa field that doesn't yield four tons of hay to the acre in a year. An average price for alfalfa hay in Texas is now \$15 a ton. Isn't a crop that doesn't need to be chopped, hoed or cultivated; that doesn't need to be picked a boll at a time; that isn't bothered by worms, weevil or other insect pest; that doesn't depend upon a stock exchange for its value; or have to be shipped across the ocean to market; and a crop that yields \$60 an acre a year, worth investigating?

Kansas this year has more acres in alfalfa than there are in the whole state of Rhode Island.

Colorado is now taking top prices on every market with its sheep and lambs fed on alfalfa and beet pulp. The world's record Jersey cow gave nearly three pounds of butter every day for a year on an alfalfa diet. In our own

Evidently Governor Haskell believes the steam roller is more powerful than red ink. The man with an Ananas club all his own has challenged Willym Randolph Hearst for a "jint" debate. In this connection it would appear if half the reports that come from Oklahoma are true the doughty governor of that state should be giving a rounder measure of his attention to other "joint" than joint debates!

AS ONE EDITOR SEES IT

FROM the Henrietta People's Review: Governor Campbell has approved the creation of a deficiency of \$10,000 for the maintenance of the North Texas insane asylum at Terrell for the remainder of the year. This is another tribute to the far-seeing intelligence of the Thirtieth legislature which failed to provide enough money to care properly for the state's unfortunates. Traces of the immortal Thirtieth's work still keep cropping out and it is worth while calling attention to them that future legislatures may profit by its example.

The foregoing is an editorial paragraph from The Fort Worth Telegram, the democracy of which publication has not been in question. And as an example of criticisms of the Democratic legislature by the party press of the state, is really ladylike. Various means have been canvassed for the salvation of the state from the awful careering of its legislative body, which goes on at succeeding session, such as higher

pay that might attract a higher class of men, cutting down the number of the body, to enhance the responsibility of individual members, etc. But the fact remains that this branch of the state government is as it is; and it will likely continue to be formed of the familiar 2x4 material until the dominant party has been rebuked into offering better, or until a given nominee must win his spurs in contest with an opponent. The time should hasten when civic pride and a view to the common well-being shall outweigh the vacuous pleasure found in a mere array of figures showing a senseless, preponderant strength of "the party." And there will be no raising of the legislative personnel, and no redemption of assinine legislative acts until the ballot boxes denote the rising tide of a healthy opposition.

Now comes the report that our own Captain Bill McDonald has been "riled" by the comments that appeared in a Brownsville newspaper on the Pearson magazine story tagging Captain Bill as a hero. If the kind of stuff that Pearson's has about our own Captain Bill pleases that gent he is bound to be a first cousin to a mollycoddle and had better let newspapers that operate on asbestos paper severely alone.

To speak of "Taft making a dash thru the Middle West" is almost as incongruous as to say "an elephant flying thru the air." Taft doesn't dash—not in public anyway. He ambles. Maybeso, however, the dash referred to means the dash, followed by exclamation points, that will be used to portray Taft's feelings when he hears from the Middle West in November.

Governor Haskell evidently thinks his steam roller is like the babbling brook and will go on forever. It will take something more than merely calling Hearst a plain, ordinary every day liar to convince the American public that the smell of oil is not clinging to the garments of the man who put Moses Messiah Brooks, et al, into the grief-stricken class at Denver.

Mr. Bryan says the right of the people to freely select their officials is inalienable and cannot be delegated. Of course. The interests do not care who the people select, as long as they can manipulate the selected men after they are in office.

Mark Twain laughs and chortles over the fact that his house has been burglarized. Mark Twain is entitled to membership in the Burglars' Union. He has been robbing life of its misery and has been stealing the blue devils now for nearly fifty years.

Senator Beveridge has been selected to answer Colonel Bryan. Now let the clouds nail down their tinted fringes, or the man from Indiana will swipe every bit of coloring from the ether to luridize his efforts.

Isn't there a bit of pathos in the fact that as big a country as Australia can never return the courtesy shown by the American Armada visiting that island, by sending a fleet to visit the shores of this country?

Another week of this kind of weather and Herr Fitzgerald of the Dallas Times-Herald will be crowding advertisements from the first page to shout "Lift Dallas Out of the Mud."

Thoughts on Love

By Maurice Maeterlinck

Perhaps we do not yet know what the word "to love" means. There are within us lives in which we love unconsciously. To love thus means more than to have pity, to make inner sacrifices, to be anxious to help and give thousand fathoms deeper, where our softest, swiftest and strongest words cannot reach it.

At moments we might believe it to be a recollection, furtively but excessively keen, of the greatest primitive unity. There is in this love a force that nothing can resist.

Which of us but will find in himself the recollection of certain strange workings of this force? Which of us, when by the side of the most ordinary person, perhaps, but has suddenly become conscious of the advent of something that none had summoned?

Was it the soul or perhaps life that had turned within itself like a sleeper on the point of awakening? I do not know, nor did you know and no one spoke of it, but you did not separate from each other as the nothing had happened.

To love thus is to love according to the soul and there is no soul that does not respond to this love. For the soul of man is a guest that has gone hungry these centuries back and never has it to be summoned twice to the nuptial feast.

The souls of all our brethren are ever hovering about us, craving for a caress and waiting only for the signal. But how many beings are there who all their life long have not dared make such a signal!

It is the disaster of our entire existence that we live thus away from our soul and stand in such dread of its slightest movement. Did we but

allow it to smile frankly in its silence and its radiance, we should be already living an eternal life.

We have only to think for an instant how much it succeeds in those rare moments when we knock off its chains—for it is our custom to enchain it, as if it were distraught—what it does in love for instance, for there we do permit it at times to approach the lattices of external life. And would it not be in accordance with the primal truth if all men were to feel they were face to face with each other, even as the woman feels with the man she loves?

This diving love ennobles in decisive fashion all that it has unconsciously touched. Let him who has a grievance against his fellow descend into himself and seek out whether he has never been good in the presence of that fellow. For myself I have never met anyone by whose side I have felt my invisible goodness bestir itself, without he has become at that very moment better than myself.

Be good at the depths of you and you will discover that those who surround you will be good even to the same depths. Nothing responds more infallibly to the secret cry of goodness than the secret cry of goodness that is near.

While you are actively good in the invisible, all those who approach you will unconsciously do things that they could not do by the side of any other man.

Therein lies a force that has no name, a spiritual rivalry that knows no resistance. It is as tho this were the actual place where is the sensitive spot of our soul, for there are souls that seem to have forgotten their existence and to have renounced

everything that enables the being to rise, but once touched here, they all draw themselves erect and in the divine plains of the secret goodness the most humble of souls cannot endure defeat.

If you ask yourself, as we are told we should ask every evening, "What of immortal have I done today?" Is it always on the material side that we can count, measure and weight unerringly? Is it there you must begin your search? Is it possible for you to cause extraordinary tears to flow; is it possible that you may fill a heart with unheard-of certitudes, and give eternal life unto a soul and no one shall know of it, nor shall you even know yourself?

It may be that nothing is changing; it may be that were it put to the test all would crumble and this goodness would yield to the smallest fear. It matters not. Something divine has happened and somewhere must our God have smiled. May it not be the supreme aim of life thus to bring to birth the inexplicable within ourselves, and do we know how much we add to ourselves when we awaken something of the incomprehensible that slumbers in every corner?

Here you have awakened love that will not fall asleep again. The soul that your soul has regarded, that has wept with you the holy tears of the solemn joy that none may behold, will bear you no resentment, not even in the midst of torture. It will not even feel the need of forgiving. So convinced is it of one knows not what, that nothing can henceforth dim or efface the smile that it wears within, for nothing can ever separate two souls which for an instant have been good together.

The Weekly Short Story When Fate Ruled Love

BY EMILY BRAMHILL BROWNE.

At the age of 27, having returned from a two years' sojourn in foreign lands for purposes of education and recreation, I sat down to write my cousin Edward, the Rev. Edward Stewart, who was laboring for lost souls down in the wilds of Maine. The field of his labors was a miserable little fishing village gone to seed; that is to say, the men had given up braving the perils of the deep, had turned their backs on Neptune, and were earning a precarious living by tilling the soil.

I had had all the pleasures and advantages which wealth could give, and been courted and flattered by crowned heads (for my money, of course), but even the privilege of being allowed to kneel and kiss the fat and pudgy hand of royalty itself had not been altogether soul-satisfying, and I had come home with a settled purpose in my mind, which was to go to Maine and help Edward in his wrestle with souls.

I was not at all of a religious turn of mind; in fact, I had always been considered as an irreverent sort of person, and it was not with any mistaken idea that I was one of the elect that I wanted to help Edward. I liked him, I admit, but he was married and was bravely striving after the infinite on a meager salary of \$600 a year.

Souls are very well in their way, but so long as they inhabit this earthly sphere they must not be separated from the bodies, and the only thing to keep body and soul together is money, of which I had plenty, while Edward had almost none, and I had just written my intention, couched in language well suited to his saintly intellect, when a telegram came, saying: "Molly is dying. Come at once."

I had nothing to do but to pack my trunks and sally forth for Maine. I telegraphed Edward that I had started, and I reached my journey's end

toward the close of a bleak November day.

Molly, by the way, was Edward's wife, whom I had never seen, as they were married while I was abroad.

It was snowing hard when I left the train, and I looked around for some sea-smelling fossil to transport me to my destination. Not seeing anything of the kind, I felt the blankness of desolation coming over me, when a man covered with snow, drove leisurely up to the station in a pung! "This is fate!" I groaned, already feeling in imagination the wobbly touch of the snowflakes as they strike one's face and then melt in an aimless way down one's neck.

After leisurely descending from his pung, this leisurely person held out his hand said: "You are Nora."

"Yes, I am," I snapped out, but he was unmistakably a gentleman, and one not to be tampered with, that my momentary burst of offended dignity collapsed instantly, and I shrank into significance and meekly gave him my baggage checks.

He did not say a word, even after he had hurried me and my trunks into the pung and urged the horse, which was a strong-willed animal, into something a little faster than a walk. Finding that conversation lagged rather appallingly, I ventured to break the silence by saying that it was a nice day, altho I was conscious of carefully holding my closed umbrella under the robe to keep it from getting wet, and was automatically computing the number of flakes that could beat against one's face in the course of a three miles' drive in a blinding snow storm at the rate of a mile an hour.

This met with no response, so, remembering that there is an intrinsic value to silence which is lacking in some other virtues, I sat like an animated marble thing and shivered. The cars had been very hot, and there was

something about the bitter chill of the snow that penetrated to my very marrow, and by the time we had traversed about two miles I hazarded the remark that I was very cold. I found that this man was looking at me with a look which seemed to go thru me, and the feeling came over me that I had seen him before, but where

All he said was: "My child, forgive me," and he put his arm around me and pulled the robe up and drew me close to him. There was something a bit masterful in his way of thus appropriating me, but I was so benumbed that the embraces of a polar bear would have been welcome, and I allowed myself to be appropriated without a murmur.

Suddenly, a thrill went over me from head to foot. Edward was forgotten, the Edward whom I like, Molly, everything, except that I loved this man! Who was he? Where had I seen him? What was his power over me?

"Don't you know me, darling?" he said, "I have been looking for you ever since."

Then like a flash I remembered the day I went to have my fortune told! About a year before I came into possession of my property, I went, in a spirit of bravado, to a famous astrologer. On my way to his office, as I was crossing a street, I noticed a man who stared very hard at me as he passed. It was not a bold stare, but rather as tho he half recognized me. It gave me a curious sensation, but persons often turned to look at me, and I did not think much of it, and simply wondered if I should ever see him again. The astrologer told me some of my past life which was quite true, and then said I should inherit a large sum of money, and that I had that very day seen the man whom I should marry. He could not tell me where, or at what time of the day I had seen him, nor could he tell me who he was, but that I had seen him and might not see him again for years, but should know him when I did see him and he would know me. The money came as he predicted, and in the excitement attendant upon that and the subsequent events, I quite forgot the man who had stared at me, until now that I was brought face to face with him. It all

seemed so unanny, and yet perforce I must believe my own eyes, for there he was in the very flesh, and all I could do was to gasp out: "Since when?" knowing well what his answer would be.

"On the day that I met you," he said, "just three years ago today—I shall never forget that date—I had just come from a visit to an astrologer, who had told me, among other things, that I should that day see for the first time the woman whom I was going to marry. As I met you I knew that you were she, and I almost expected to see you smile, so sure I felt that I knew you and you would know me. You gave me a startled look which has haunted me all these years; it seemed to say:

"Come with me," and I half turned to follow you, but I was hurried along by the crowd, and when I could turn to find you, you had gone. I retraced my steps and went back and forth looking for you, but you had disappeared as utterly as if the earth had opened and swallowed you. Day after day I went to the same place, thinking that I should surely find you, but in vain. Last summer Edward Stewart married my niece, Molly Ashley, and shortly after the wedding, impelled by some irresistible impulse, I went to Europe, but I did not find you there, and I came home, worn out in body and mind. A few days ago Edward wrote me that Molly was very ill and asking me if I could come and see her; and from the moment that I received his letter a load seemed lifted from my mind. I came down as quickly as I could, with the firm conviction that I should find you, and when Edward said yesterday, 'Nora is coming, thank God!' I knew that she was Nora."

"And you are Philip," I said, "Edward's Uncle Philip?"

"Yes, I am Philip," he said, "your Philip, and you are Nora, my love, my bride," and then he bent to kiss me. This was so obviously against all the recognized canons of courtship that I drew back from him and said:

"Oh, no, no."

When I said it I felt like a heretic who had been burned at the stake and then put somewhere to cool off, because I knew that I loved him and when I saw the expression of his face, my heart smote me, but I was resolved not to give up all claim to myself without some effect.

Then he moved from me and I sat and shivered—shivered.

After what seemed like an eternity, we reached Edward's house, and when this man Philip lifted me from the pung he held me in his arms for one instant, and, looking deep into my eyes, said:

"You are my wife," and then he let me go, and I went up the steps. Edward met us at the door and told us that the doctor said that nothing but good nursing could save Molly now. In the long weeks' battle with death I saw little of Philip, but I knew that he was loving and caring for me all the time. And of course I love him, how could I help it? But was I going to let him know it? Never!

One morning the doctor said:

"She will live," and I went out of the room to go somewhere and cry. I wanted something—of course it was Philip. I found him in the study, and without saying a word—one of his strongest characteristics—he took me in his arms and held me fast and kissed me, kissed my cheeks, my tired eyes, my quivering lips, and with a sob I threw my arms around his neck and cried:

"Forgive me, Philip, forgive me! I am, oh, you know I am!"

"Are what, my darling?" he said as he pressed his cheek to mine.

"Your wife, Philip."

"I know it, darling?" he said, "and I knew it three years ago."

Reflections of a Bachelor Girl

To a woman, the first kiss is just in the love-chase; to a man it is often the finish.

So sensitive is the soul of man that one burnt biscuit and a cup of weak coffee for breakfast will make him feel exactly like an early Christian martyr.

"Why is a woman?" may be the eternal question, but "Where is a man?" is the great domestic problem.

A perfectly honorable man is one who never cheats nor lies to anybody, except his wife.

When a woman wishes to break off a love affair she does it with fine art and a palette knife, but a man is always in such a hurry that he just picks up a quarrel and a cleaver and chops it off.

Big Hereford Sale October 1

Say, did you know that since Jan. 1, 1908, a Hereford steer won grand championship at Denver and sold for 21 cents a pound? is the way a letter advertising the coming big Hereford sale at San Antonio, Oct. 1, on the International Fair grounds, starts out.

The letter follows with some of the following interesting facts about Herefords:

A carload of two-year-old Hereford feeders won the grand championship at the same show.

A Hereford steer bred by Lee Bros. won grand championship at the Fort Worth fat stock show.

A carload of three-year-old Hereford steers won the grand championship at the same show.

A carload of Hereford steers (feeders) won grand championship there also.

A carload of grade yearling Herefords topped the Chicago market in June at \$8.40 per hundred.

The San Antonio sale will be an important event for Hereford breeders of the southwest. Colonel Edmonson of Kansas City will be the auctioneer, and C. R. Thomas, secretary of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, probably will assist.

Chadwick Bros. of Cresson, Texas, will contribute fifty head; Frank Newson of Runge, eight head; Hutchison & McNatt of Fort Worth, five head; Lee Bros. of San Angelo, twelve head. Lee Bros. will also contribute about fifty head of grade Herefords, and Boog-Scott Bros. of Coleman, Texas, will contribute about fifty head of grades out of their well known herd.

All of these herds are below the quarantine line, and cattle from them can go anywhere. The contributors are all well known breeders, and have

been winning prizes in all of the fat stock shows.

Lee Bros.' grade herd has produced among other prize winners, the grand champion female over all ages, 1902 and 1903, Fort Worth Fat Stock Show; the steer Soupbones, grand champion at the World's Fair in 1904; the steer Hefty, champion over all ages at the Breeders' Show in 1907, dressed 69.18 per cent; the steer John Goslen, which dressed 66.40 per cent, and sold for \$12 per hundred; and Lee Dale's Lad, grand champion steer over all ages and breeds, Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, which dressed 70.13 per cent, the highest dressing ever made in Texas.

Boog-Scott Bros. of Coleman, Texas, at the International at Chicago in 1903, won first in class and second in championship by ages on their feeder calves. They have exhibited annually since, always winning first in class, and first or second in championship by ages. On their calves, yearlings and two-year-olds in 1906, they won the grand championship at the International on a carload of their calves. At the St. Louis World's F. in 1904 they won \$1,100 on their calves, yearlings and two-year-olds. In the fat classes at the International in Chicago they have been winning with their yearlings and two-year-olds right along. They had a load in 1906 that won first in class, first prize Hereford yearlings over the whole show; first for cattle shown for feeders the year before and brought back, and second in the championship. They have also won at the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show right along on carloads and single steers. Cattle from these herds have gone into Mexico, and Brazil, and all over the fever belt, and have given satisfaction wherever they have been sent.

Mules Scarce in Oklahoma Now

MUSKOGEE, Okla. — Oklahoma wants more mules, big mules of the Missouri variety. The baby state has joined the south in this demand for mule power. It is caused by the great amount of heavy work that is going on, building railroads, excavation work, street improvement, cutting up timber, getting out railroad ties and a hundred other industries where there is heavy work to be done.

Oklahoma is shy on mules, and there is a reason. Not enough mules are raised. It is too short a span back to the days of the cowboy and the big range when a mule was a despised creature. The passing of the range was followed by that period a few years ago when the advent of the automobile to general use caused the impression to spread that the day of the horse and mule were numbered. The result has been that too few Oklahoma farmers have bred for mules of the kind now so much in demand.

In this state there are two general classes of mules. One is the big draft fellows that are strong enough and big

enough to put on the heavy dray work such as excavations and timber. The other class is the cotton mule. This is a small wiry mule that is adapted to the cotton patch. He is the companion piece the negro with his patch of bottom land. The latter class of mules are worth from \$125 to \$140, and there is a big demand for them in the spring, but it is not so heavy later in the year. The demand for the cotton mules has been increasing each spring for five years. There are hundreds of spans of young mules, powerful fellows, 16 hands high, that would sell readily for \$500 per span, if the owner would sell them. Great Victor was offered \$1,600 for four spans of mules at Afton the other day and refused it. Later he picked out four of the best ones and sold the other four for \$800.

Very few of these mules are raised in Oklahoma. Traders have been in the habit of going to Kansas City, Prasons, Fort Scott and points in Missouri and buying mules one, two and three years old in carload lots, bring-

How To Get Rid of Fat

Let Us Send You A 50c Package Free. You Will Be Delighted With It.



This Illustration Plainly Shows What Rengo Has Done.

Use Rengo. It is perfectly safe. You eat it like fruit or candy and easily and safely reduce your fat a pound a day.

For sale by all druggists at \$1.00 per full-sized box, or by mail prepaid, by The Rengo Co., 3225 Rengo Bldg., Detroit, Mich. The company will gladly send you a 50c package free by mail

if you will write them direct to Detroit and inclose 10c as an evidence of good faith and to help pay postage and packing; no free packages at drug stores.

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

ing them to Oklahoma, breaking them and selling them in pairs. There has been big money in this business as the price has been constantly advancing. Mule men say there is no indication that the prices will weaken in the near future. They say Oklahoma ought to raise more mules, enough at least for home use, and the increasing demand makes that a big order.

Novel Horse Taming

It has been told by a merchant, long resident in Mexico, in book published in 1849, that it is a common practice in that country to tame the most violent horses by a very simple but singular method, namely, by putting the horse's nostrils under the man's armpit. Our information assures us that the most refractory brute instantly becomes tractable on inhaling the odor of the human body.

The strange statement is corroborated by a fact first made known by Mr. Catlin, who tells us that when an Indian of the Rocky Mountains runs down and nooses a wild horse, one of his first steps is to place his hand over the eyes of the struggling animal and breathe into his nostrils, when it becomes docile, and is so completely conquered that it submits quietly ever afterward.

This information naturally led to a good many experiments. A Mr. Ellis, a gentleman of Cambridge, happened to read Mr. Catlin's statement, and felt a natural desire to ascertain in how far this mod of horse training might be employed among the British horses. He tried the experiment on a filly not a year old that had been removed from her dam three months before, and since that time had been out of the stable. He tried it under manifest disadvantages, for the filly, which was quite wild, was in the open air, with several strangers about her, and both the owner and the amateur were rather seeking amusement from the failure than knowledge from the success of their experiment. It was with great difficulty that Mr. Ellis managed to cover the eyes of the restive and frightened animal. At length he succeeded. He then breathed into her nostrils and the moment he did so, the filly at once desisted from her violent struggles, stood still and trembled. From that time she became very tractable. Another gentleman also breathed into her nostrils and she evidently enjoyed it and kept putting her nose to receive the breath. On the following morning she was led out again. She was perfectly tractable,

and it seemed almost impossible to frighten her.

The Stockman-Journal would suggest to any of its readers that before trying this experiment that they drink at least three horse-mint juleps. The horses like it better.

Mohair Market

The American Stockman, discussing the mohair market, says: There is no change in the local mohair situation, for consumers are still running their plants very conservatively, and consequently they are in need of but limited additional supplies. With the exception of a very moderate demand for the better grades of Turkey hair, the foreign markets are also inactive. The domestic mohair market is quoted as follows: Combed 25@27; carding (choice) 22@25; carding (average) 17@19; tops 40; noils (first combings) 16@18; noils (second combings) 19@20.

The Cattle Shortage.

The official figures on the cattle shortage for the year up to Sept. 1 show a shortage at the six markets, including Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Sioux City of 716,989 head, as compared with the same time last year. The decrease at the several markets shows as follows: Chicago 181,358 Kansas City 266,846 Omaha 144,342 St. Joseph 75,237 St. Louis 15,283 Sioux City 33,923

Total 716,989 Sheep receipts at these six markets were 255,608 less than last year, but there was an increase of 1,211,313 in hog receipts.

When one reads that the dairy industry of Wisconsin is five times as large as that of Kansas, the resident of Kansas is tempted to discouragement that his state makes so poor a showing comparatively. But it is well to look on the other side. The volume of the dairy industry in Wisconsin is evidence that there is a wonderful field for development in Kansas. With growing titles about it and within it, there is no danger of an over supply of good milk and good butter in Kansas. Kansas butter is being shipped to cities a thousand miles away.

FREE—\$3,000.00 IN GOLD

FOR JUST WRITING THE BEST LAST LINE TO THE FOLLOWING TABASCO LIMERICK

\$1,000 for the Best; \$750 to Second; \$500 to Third; \$350 to Fourth, and \$5 Each to Next 100 Winners

TABASCO LIMERICK

A soubrette who worked for Papiasco
One day kicked up quite a fiasco,
As the hair on her head
Turned from yellow to red

The last word of the last line must rhyme with the last words of the first two lines.

All that is necessary is to send us what you think is the best last line to our Tabasco Limerick with your name and address. Contest closes May 1, 1909, and prizes announced May 15, 1909.

Get busy now; tell your friends. Here's a great chance to win an income free. Remember, this contest is open, free to everybody. Someone must win the above prizes. Why not you?

WHAT IS TABASCO?

For forty years it has been used by cooks everywhere. Every first-class hotel, steamship, restaurant and dining car uses it in the kitchen and upon the table. Tabasco is great for soups, roasts, fish, fowl game, seafood, for eggs of any style, for the outdoor luncheon or the afternoon salad. Use it in your kitchen all the time.

What makes excellent the cooking of the chef will make delicious the food of the home. Get the Tabasco habit in your kitchen, on your table. One drop works wonders. Buy from your grocer today. He has it; every grocer has it. Ask his opinion.

This contest is open to everybody free. Send in your Limericks in your own way and as often as you please. The fund to pay these prizes is now on deposit with George W. Young & Co., Bankers, New York City.

McILHENNY COMPANY (Est. 1868), Packers and Manufacturers of Southern Delicacies, Avery Island, La.

None equal to McIlhenny's Pure Concentrated Flavors of Vanilla and Lemon. We pack only pure Vanilla and Lemon flavors. Price 25c at all grocers and used everywhere.

McILHENNY'S VANILLA EXTRACTS

Fever Ticks on the Increase

According to Captain S. B. Burnett, fever ticks are increasing in Texas, and cattle are suffering more from that pest now than for a long time. Captain Burnett has a ranch in King county, in the modified quarantine area, and he finds that his cattle on that ranch are worse infested with ticks now than they ever have been. This is not an encouraging report from a country that ought to be making progress in exterminating the ticks and getting out of quarantine. It goes to show that in that part of Texas ticks are making headway against the efforts of the national and state governments to destroy them. Talking further along this line, Captain Burnett is quoted as follows:

"In former years ticks have appeared on my cattle to some extent, but not until this year did any cattle die from the pest. This year over 150 head on my ranch have died and had I not dipped the entire herd twice in the best available exterminator I believe I would have lost 25 per cent of the herd. Twelve days ago I put my herd thru the second dipping and yesterday the ticks had almost entirely disappeared and the fever in most cases was checked. During the last three years the winters have been warm and rainy. This sort of weather has been favorable to the multiplication of ticks and despite the good work accomplished last year the ticks are thicker than ever this year. The only thing to do is to follow the advice of Dr. J. H. Wilson of the state live stock sanitary commission and dip as often as necessary in arsenol, which is a preparation of arsenic, tar and salsoda. From my experience my advice to cattlemen is to dip with the first appear-

ance of ticks. This tick problem is getting to be immensely serious to the cattlemen above the line. They are co-operating generally in an effort to eradicate the ticks, but this year the loss, coupled with the cost of protection, is burdensome in the extreme and there is an apparent need for some method which will effectually rid the infested area of ticks. State legislators should most certainly view with favor the movement to secure ample appropriations to carry on the fight against the pests and the Federal government cannot expend too much in this work. The aggregate losses reach annually into millions of dollars and it comprises a problem that must be solved."

The national government is doing all that it can to eradicate the cattle tick pest. Some of the infected states are co-operating with it in this work, but the state government of Texas is giving very little help, tho this state is the worst sufferer of all, because we have more cattle than any other state in the tick territory. Of the 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 cattle in Texas four-fifths are in the tick territory. Their owners suffer loss not only by their death, as reported by Captain Burnett, but a greater loss on account of the ticks depleting the vitality of the cattle and keeping them in low condition. And more than that, quarantine cattle cannot command the prices that they would if they were free to go to any market. This handicap means a depreciation of about \$5 a head, and if the owners of cattle in the quarantine counties of Texas would contribute not \$5 but \$1 on every head, they would have a fighting fund that would enable them to get rid of the ticks in two or three years.

Figures Show Dipping Profitable

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Before the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Dr. R. A. Ramsey, associate chief of the inspection division of the bureau of animal industry, gave some very interesting information concerning the work of the bureau in endeavors to control and eradicate scabies of cattle and sheep in the western states.

To show the magnitude of this work Dr. Ramsey stated that during the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1908, bureau employees supervised 17,589,578 dippings of sheep and 1,523,290 dippings of cattle.

He explained the methods by which the bureau works in co-operation with state authorities. This co-operation is necessary in order to do effective work, as the state officials are unable to control the interstate movement of live stock, while the federal officials alone cannot compel the dipping animals remaining within a state. The usual plan of the work with regard to sheep scabies for the bureau to detail inspectors to a state to inspect all sheep by counties or districts, whether on the range or in feed lots. Reports are made as to their condition, whether free, exposed or infected with scabies, and the names and addresses of owners are given. From this data an estimate is made of the per cent of infection and exposure to disease in the different counties in a state.

When quite general infection is shown by the reports of inspection the conditions are presented to the governor or the live stock sanitary officials representing live stock sanitary officials representing him, who are generally pleased to know just what the conditions are as the result of careful inspection.

State Laws an Aid

If there is a state law on which a governor's proclamation or state regulation infected with or exposed to scabies must be dipped according to the plans and under the supervision of the bureau of animal industry, such action is taken. Men in the employ of the state enforce the state order and see that all sheep are brought to the places for dipping.

It has been found that two or three years of bureau co-operation with a state will completely eradicate the disease from the state. Of the seventeen states and territories west of the Missouri river formerly under federal quarantine for sheep scab, five have been released within the past year, and in all probability three more states and one territory will be released within the next year. Active work and general dipping of infected and exposed sheep is being carried on vigorously in all the states under quarantine, so that it now seems that in three or four years more generalized sheep scab in the western states will be a

matter of history rather than of actual existence.

Inspection Plan Succeeds

The plan of having bureau employees inspect cattle in feed lots, pastures, or on the open range, at the time the spring round-up is made is even more satisfactory than in the case of sheep. This work is done during the winter and spring, when the disease is more easily discerned than during the summer. The advantage of range inspection during the cooler months was very clearly demonstrated in a certain locality in Texas, where during 1907 an inspection of cattle at the time of shipping and during the summer months showed only 5.04 per cent of infection, while a range inspection of the same year showed 64 per cent of the herds infected.

Whether this condition was altogether due to the mites not being active during hot weather, or whether the owners were active in selecting only the animals not showing the disease and presenting them for inspection at the time of shipment, is a question; probably both had a bearing.

Cattle Dipping Greatest Work

The great difficulty in eradicating cattle scab as compared with sheep scab, especially on the open range, is the fact that not more than 60 per cent of the cattle on the range can be rounded up for dipping or any other purpose at one time, while sheep, being herded in bands, practically all of them can be collected and brought to the dipping vats. This condition alone renders the cattle work much more tedious and doubtful than sheep scab eradication. Another condition which renders the extermination of cattle scabies more difficult is the failure of cattle owners in the mild climates to realize that the disease will cause a loss by death. In cold climates losses from scab amounting to 20 to 40 per cent are quite common.

New Hybrid Cotton

DENISON, Texas, Sept. 20.—Professor D. A. Saunders, government expert in charge of the plant laboratory at Waco, and especially in corn and cotton propagation work for Texas soils, was here inspecting the test plots near this city. Professor Saunders is elated with the result of the work here and feels that much has been accomplished in the interest of corn and cotton production in the Red river valley country. One of the principal test plots was several acres of a hybrid cotton possessing the lint qualities of one of the best long staple varieties and the hardiness and productiveness of a

Oklahoma Quarantine is Moved

The feature of the final session of the Interstate Association of Live Stock Sanitary Commissions at Washington last week was the adoption of the report of the special committee appointed to recommend the lines for the cattle quarantine for the coming year. Texas is one of the states in which the lines remain precisely as they are at present. The Oklahoma line, it is recommended, shall be moved slightly southward. Other states for which no change is proposed are Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and California.

In almost every case where change of line is recommended the recommendation proposes moving the line further southward, thus decreasing the quarantine area. The constant fight which the federal, state and county governments are making against the

highly developed commercial variety. This plant was found in thriving condition, and promises a good yield. An examination of the open bolls shows an average staple of 1½ inches and a silky texture so much desired in the manufacture of the finer grades of cotton goods. The plants show strength and are of fine form from the standpoint of production. Indications are that the cotton will mature early.

Interesting results have also been obtained in the corn propagation work. Selected ears of a productive variety found in Georgia last year and planted here to test its adaptability to the soil and climate prevailing in Red river valley was found to have produced ears typical of variety and almost identical in every respect with the ears planted. Indications are the yield will be equal or better. Another very pleasing result obtained in the corn work here was with the laguna variety. Several acres of this planted in June is in fine condition and the field estimate of the yield is 60 to 70 bushels per acre. Professor Saunders believes under favorable conditions and by pursuing modern cultural methods, the land on which these tests are being made will produce 100 bushels per acre.

Developing the Colt

There is many a well bred colt growing to maturity on the farm which will never attain the size he ought to possess merely because he is not properly developed, says a writer in the National Stockman. The suckling fares comparatively well, but once weaned he is too often compelled to shift for himself on a short pasture without grain, possibly with a scanty allowance of water, to say nothing of the exposure to the attacks of swarms of flies, which usually torment all animals more or less during hot weather. One of the most successful horsemen this country has ever known makes it a practice to give his colts some grain every day, beginning as soon as the youngsters can be induced to eat it. We hear a good deal these days about the development of the dairy cow, and careful breeders begin early to supply the heifer with plenty of nourishing food with this end in view. There is not the slightest doubt of the wisdom of such a course. The best colts, as well as the best calves, must have muscle-building material supplied them, and plenty of it.

The weaning in the back pasture should be watched from day to day and not allowed to grow thin as the herbage falls. A small feed of oats or bran once a day will help to keep him thrifty, and it will also keep him on good terms with his visitors.

When the grass dries up in mid-summer the colts should get extra rations. It does not pay to let them run down in flesh for the lack of it. It may mean all the difference between a well built animal of good size and a runt. The difference in price between the two would pay for a good many bushels of grain. But the time for this is when he is growing, not after he has reached maturity, when all the grain he can eat will not make him any larger, only as it adds fat to his frame.

It is the frame, the bony structure and muscle, which must be built up early in life if at all, and without which the horse will be in size an underling.

Good horses bring high prices at the present time, nor is the outlook anything but encouraging. It pays to take good care of them when we have them. It is certainly a very unwise policy to permit a yearling or a 2-year-old to run down in flesh for the sake of saving a few bushels of grain. The only way to grow young stock of any kind is to keep it thrifty and on the grain every day in the year.

cattle tick is bearing bountiful fruit. "In the last two years, not including this year's recommendation," said Dr. Tait Butler, state veterinarian of North Carolina and chairman of the committee whose report was unanimously adopted today, "the quarantined area has been diminished by 85,000 square miles.

"This result has been brought about thru the combined efforts of the counties, states and the general government. The national government is spending something like a half million dollars a year for the eradication of the tick. It is only a question of time until it will be good-bye to the tick, and then such a thing as the cattle quarantine will be unknown, unless some other disease comes along against which we shall have to quarantine.

"I cannot approximate the area added to the free district by our recommendations, but it will amount to several thousand square miles."

The recommendations of the association regarding the lines of the quarantine are submitted to the department of agriculture, with which they have a very persuasive force. In fact, the lines are always laid down practically as recommended by the association.

Mills Case Quashed.

WICHITA FALLS, Texas—Judge Carrington today returned from Graham and reported that the grand jury there failed to return an indictment against Arthur Mills, for the alleged murder of his father, C. C. Mills, a wealthy cattleman several months ago.

Haynor Patton, alleged to be an accomplice in the crime is now in the insane asylum.

MILES.—Condition of cotton in Runnels county is good and there is need of pickers. Great demand for labor.

International FAIR

SAN ANTONIO

Opens

Sept. 26

Closes

October 11

PREMIER

LIVESTOCK

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Show of the South. Exhibits Increased in All

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HORSE RACES

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Maneuvers by the pick of 5,000 men from Ft. Sam Houston, second largest army post in the U. S.

FREE ATTRACTIONS

of all kinds have been provided for the amusement of this year's visitors

RATES

Positively the lowest rates that have ever been offered to San Antonio will be in effect during this year's Fair

ASK THE AGENT

BUSY TIMES AT AMARILLO NOW

E. A. (Pat) Paffrath has just returned from Amarillo, where he has been for over two weeks. He said: "That country is indeed in a fine condition and the people are in fine spirits, are doers of things and believe in doing them now, with a pay car move on them."

"O. W. Butts has gone to Kansas City to draw the plans and specifications for a packing house and work will begin inside of three weeks of constructing a \$150,000 plant at Amarillo. Of course, this means more than anyone appreciates to the industrial, commercial, agricultural, financial and live stock interests of the Amarillo country and no doubt in my mind will be a wonderful success."

Plan \$200,000 Hotel

"The people of Amarillo have a plan on foot to build a new modern \$200,000 hotel, with bath connected with each room. The first subscriber on it was H. B. Sanborn, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Amarillo and one of the progressive men of that country. He subscribed \$20,000. The people of Amarillo fully realize the importance of having a first class hotel with modern accommodations. The people of Amarillo realize the importance of being able to provide accommodations to the hundreds and probably thousands of people who would be glad to stop in Amarillo from two to three months at a time to recuperate in that health invigorating climate and beautiful country. There is no question but what thousands of people would prefer that climate to the climate of Colorado. There is no doubt in my mind but what it will be an eminent success and no doubt will bring about the building of a second modern hotel in Amarillo."

"Colonel C. T. Herring of Vernon, Texas, and A. Laird of Vernon, Texas, each well known thruout Texas and adjoining states, who are successful business men and doers of things, are each building fine residences in Amarillo now, residences that would be a credit to a city of 100,000 people. There are a number of other leading people of the Panhandle of Texas and New Mexico who are expecting to build fine residences in Amarillo."

"Major George W. Littlefield of Austin, Texas, came down with me and told me that they sold their apple crop of fifty acres in Roswell, N. M., for \$12,000 and that the purchaser claims that he will make \$18,000 profit on the apple crop. Major Littlefield also has a small but fine orchard of apples, apricots, grapes, plums and cherries on his Yellow House ranch in Lamb county, Texas, that are bearing as fine fruit, Major Littlefield said, as he ever saw grown."

Apple Crop Good

"Lewis & Moseworth grew more than 500 bushels of fine apples on their ranch near Clarendon, Texas, this year. The Morris family grew a very fine apple crop at Tascosa, Texas, this year. The Prairie Land and Cattle Company produced a very fine fruit crop on their Rommaro ranch, northwest from Amarillo, Texas, of apples, pears, cherries, plums and grapes. The apples were especially fine."

"This goes to show that the Amarillo country can grow as fine apples as in any part of the United States. All kinds of crops are exceptionally good from Wichita Falls, Texas, up the Denver railroad, including the Amarillo country, and down into the middle plains country of Texas."

"Farmers in the Amarillo country are planting an immense wheat crop this year. Much of the wheat crop has already been planted and is up and growing nicely and will soon give the people of the Amarillo country a fine fall and winter pasture. There is a fine season in the ground all over the Amarillo country, and they are having local showers all over that country now."

"There is a new crop being developed that means wonders for the Amarillo country. It is speltz, extensively grown in Europe and especially in Germany. It is said that it makes better flour than wheat and that it is more drought resisting by far than wheat, and that the straw is stronger than wheat and will stand up longer after it is matured without blowing down than wheat and produces much more per acre."

"J. G. Davis, who lives at St. Francis about fifteen miles northeast from Amarillo, produced this year from thirty-five to forty bushels per acre on sod land and says he will put in a big crop next year."

"All kinds of live stock are doing fine in the Panhandle country. All prices for stock on the range are good,

a great many excursionists are coming to the Panhandle country and are buying land and a very great per cent of the people who have bought land heretofore are improving the land and fixing to move on the same this fall. Things look good to me in the Panhandle country."

"They are going to have a great Panhandle fair at Amarillo, Texas, beginning Sept. 28 and ending Oct. 3, 1908. It will be a credit to the Panhandle or any other country. The Amarillo country people jointly with the Panhandle people and middle plains people, expect to have a fine exhibit at the Dallas State Fair that will be a credit not only to that country, but to the entire state of Texas."

"I was glad to note that the meeting of the Commercial Secretaries at Fort Worth recommended that the next legislature make large appropriations for the agricultural department of Texas and the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas and recommended the establishing of many experiment stations and dairy demonstration farms thruout Texas. This kind of work is more valuable to the people that gold because it familiarizes the people with the possibilities of the country and age in which they live and enables them to get some of the comforts of life for themselves and families that they are entitled to have for the services which they render to society."

Lots of Hogs in Iowa.

E. L. Cutter as on the market from Page county, Iowa, with a load of cattle, which he said he was well pleased with the sale of. In talking with a representative of the Reporter he said that they had had plenty of rain in his part of the county all summer and that all crops were good, but other sections not far distant were badly in need of rain and unless it came soon the corn would suffer and fall pastures be materially cut down. On account of the high price of all kinds of feed, especially corn, he did not look for many cattle to be placed on feed in his county this winter. We have lots of pigs and placed on the market this winter, which will necessarily mean that some of the feeders will put their cattle on corn also, but I look for most of them to make short feeds and for that reason good ripe cattle will be very scarce.—National Livestock Reporter.

Has 3,000 Pounds of Mohair.

Alfred Giles has just finished shearing his Angoras and has 3,000 pounds of mohair as recompense for the weeds, briars and thistles which the goats have eaten on the Hillingdon ranch since the last shearing. Mr. Giles would like to see a national administration elected this fall that could freely appreciate the fact that the Angora breeders need protection to an extent that would put the mohair industry on a permanent basis as to values. He did not commit himself, but it is likely that about 50 cents a pound would meet his expectations as a selling basis. "The British isles have 30,000,000 sheep and the state of Texas 2,000,000. We could set the British isles down in Texas, circle them with water for a distance of 20 miles all around, and still have enough room in Texas for the sheep and goats we have without crowding them. The protection we are getting is not making any millionaire sheepmen in Texas just now."—San Antonio Express.

510 HEAD SELL AT \$35 STRAIGHT THRU

PANHANDLE, Texas, Sept. 19.—Mack Sanford of this place has just sold 510 head of three and four-year-old steers for \$35 per head straight. This is considered a good sale, and as he bought right last spring, and those he raised have done well, he is wearing a smile that won't come off.

8,000 ACRES SOLD TO REAL FARMERS

QUANAH, Texas, Sept. 19.—Sales are reported here for the past week of 8,000 acres from the Hendrick pasture to actual settlers, and at this rate it will be but a short time until the entire pasture is filled up with farmers. The settlement of this pasture will mean much to business interests here.

Reports show that about 25 per cent more land will be under cultivation this year than last. Recent rains have done much toward putting the ground in good shape for fall plowing. More grain will be sown this fall than ever before.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

Farm News wants a reliable person in each neighborhood to act as Local Circulation Manager and represent an attractive, new proposition. Just now ready for the market. A permanent position with good pay for time given is assured. The work is easy and pleasant and may be the source of a regular yearly income. The boys and girls can do the work while going to school; the country school teacher can add to her salary; the house-wife can make pin-money; energetic men— young or old—can make just as much as they have time for.

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Circulation Mgr., FARM NEWS, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

ABILENE MAY GET CREAMERY

ABILENE, Texas, Sept. 19.—C. B. Smith of Imperial, Cal., is in Abilene looking into the advisability of establishing a creamery in this city. He said:

"I am here as a business man with a business purpose of view. I have my own money to invest and ask neither for a bonus or a stock subscription from anyone. All I want is the assured co-operation of enough farmers and dairymen to guarantee me the products of at least 1,000 cows. I am a native Texan and have observed conditions closely with reference to our farmers and know the disposition prevailing among them to rely upon cotton as their money crop, but having left my native state several years ago and engaged in the dairy business and made a success of it, I feel that I am in a position to speak from an authoritative standpoint and can unhesitatingly state that the farmer with 100 acres of land planted to feed and fed to dairy cows can make two or three times as much money as the cotton farmer."

Dairying vs. Cotton

"I want to submit the following figures, which can be relied upon as a very close approximation, and I invite the farmers and people generally of the Abilene country to consider this matter carefully."

"One hundred acres planted to cotton, making an average yield of one-fourth bale per acre and sold at an average price of \$50 per bale, amounts to \$1,250."

"That same 100 acres planted to feed will take care of fifty cows and counting a reasonably low average will show an annual revenue of cream alone of \$3,240. Besides having the skim milk left, which if fed to hogs should produce an additional revenue of one-half the above amount, or say a combined revenue from a 160-acre farm thus utilized of nearly \$5,000 annually."

"I shall remain in this section until about Sept. 25 and give your people ample opportunity to investigate both myself and the proposition I offer them. I shall leave my references with all three of your banks and ask them to look into my financial standing so that your people can know who they are doing business with."

"The plant itself will cost about \$4,000 to install ready for business and it will take \$6,000 ready cash for operating capital. I propose to furnish this capital myself, and as stated, do not ask any bonus from the people in Abilene, as I am frank to say that I believe this city furnishes a feasible location and one of the best outlets that I know of, as a plant here can ship to any point on either one of your railroads and I would expect to supply an enormous territory from the plant here."

"No other proposition in my judgment will prove a more substantial advertisement for your town and country and meantime it is bringing in a steady revenue that is paid out to your farmers and dairymen every thirty days, instead of them waiting to get the money out of their crops once a year."

FAT STUFF GOING FROM CONCHOLAND

SAN ANGELO, Sept. 19.—Live stock business thru this section is rapidly becoming more active. Numerous trades have been going on and shipments to the Fort Worth market are daily occurrences now from the Santa Fe pens.

The big production in this section and the fact that the markets are fairly good means that prospects in Concholand are better than ever before. It is predicted here that more real fat stuff will change hands this fall than in several years.

COWS BRING \$16 AND STEERS \$28

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Sept. 19.—Joe Funk, who ranches near Arden, sold to Fred Baker sixty-five head of fat cows at \$16 around—a total of \$1,040. The cattle were shipped to Fort Worth market this week.

Mr. Funk also sold to H. J. Thompson and Boog-Scott of Coleman, 200 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers at \$28 per head, making a total consideration of \$5,600. Mr. Funk will deliver the cattle to the San Angelo stock pens in October.

Query

When a man kisses his wife is it a souvenir spoon

We base our confidence in our future prosperity on a determination to give efficient service and courteous treatment to ALL our patrons; because these things have contributed so largely to our past success.

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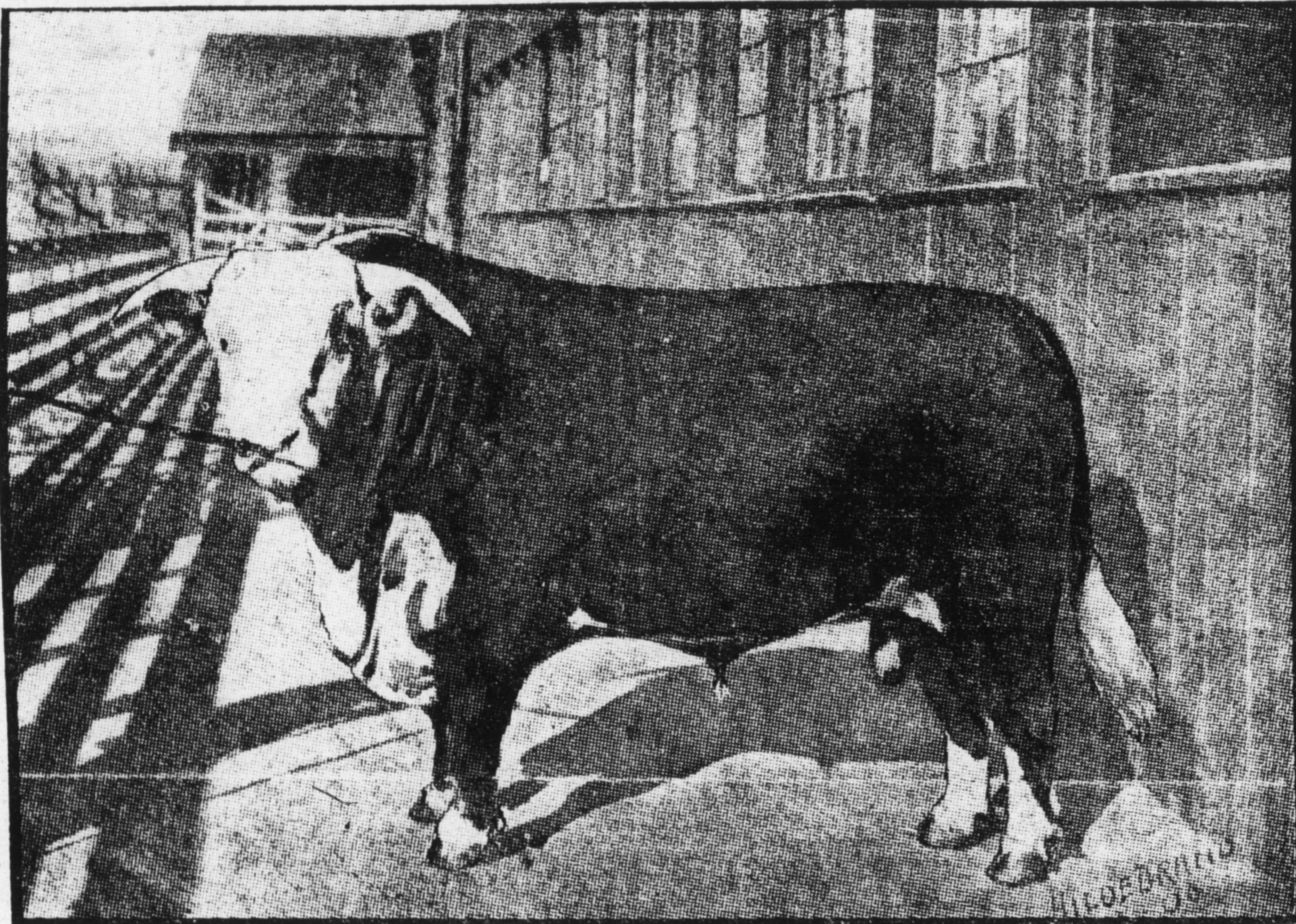
60

Registered

Bulls

AND

FEMALES



100

High Grade

Cows

Calves

AND

Yearlings



AT FAIR GROUNDS

San Antonio, Texas

Thursday, October 1st, 1908

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

Cattle are the property of Chadwick Bros., Cresson, Texas; Lee Bros., San Angelo, Texas; Bogg-Scott Bros., Coleman, Texas; Frank Nusom, Charco, Texas, and Hutchison & McNatt, Fort Worth, Texas—all being members of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association.

Every animal offered was bred below the quarantine line and is thoroughly immune against tick fever. No better blood can be found anywhere. Now is the time to buy, and many good bargains are to be had. Be on hand and get some of them.

Sale will be under the management of Secretary C. R. THOMAS, 221 West 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo., who will send you a catalogue if you want one.

COL. R. E. EDMONSON & L. R. BRADY, Auctioneers

NOTICE: This is the Sale advertised in the Fair Catalogue for October 7, 1908